

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXIV, No. 34.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 25, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

## Call of the National Agricultural and Dairy Convention.

New York, August 10th, 1886.

### Farmers and Dairymen of America:

The American Agricultural and Dairy Association, by its Board of Directors, extends its greetings to you and to the consumers of dairy products, and congratulates both upon the result of their efforts in behalf of honest industry and pure food.

After the hardest legislative battle ever fought your contest against the monumental fraud of the 19th century has been won. Congress has passed the bill regulating and taxing bogus butter and President Cleveland has approved it, accompanied by a strong and able message in its favor. It is the greatest and most important victory ever achieved for agriculture and honest dealing, while the consumer is furnished protection from gross imposition in an important article of food.

Every method known to the unscrupulous doer of wrong was employed to defeat your cause, but success rested on your arms at the close of every engagement. Prejudice and venality were employed to inspire the constitution with attributes it did not possess and to interpret it against the interests of a majority of the people to save the fraud from destruction, but they were battered down. The great overshadowing power of the farmers has been asserted for the first time with the most useful results, and must be exerted still further in the future.

Prosperity should now return to the Nation's most valuable and beneficent industry, which has seriously suffered so long from dishonest competition. The tillers of the soil in all sections of the country may take heart, since the rights and necessities of the dairymen have obtained practical recognition from the Government through legislation in their behalf.

### THE PRICE OF VICTORY.

Your victory has only been won, however, by herculean effort, and can only be made permanent by fortifying your position through further organization and continued watchfulness. The enemy is backed by unlimited capital and actuated by the strongest personal motives. They have done and will do all in their power to prevent the loss of their unholy and iniquitous gains. They have had the support of a large portion of the public press, and possessed sufficient power in Congress to reduce the rate of tax from 10 cents to 5 in the House, and from 5 to 2 in the Senate. Already these enemies of the public have announced their intention to defeat those members of Congress who voted for your bill when they come up for re-nomination and re-election, as in the case of Congressman Allen, of Massachusetts. It is all important to counteract their efforts in this direction wherever made. They work secretly and as a unit without regard to party or expense, and unless we sustain our friends who stood by us in Congress they will strike them down.

We now have a strong majority with us, comprising the ablest and purest members of both houses of Congress, and we must retain and increase it by returning our friends and increasing our representation.

Both producer and consumer should lay aside party politics so far as it concerns Members of Congress and give earnest, effective help to those who faithfully supported this righteous bill. Also see that members of State Legislatures are elected

who will in turn elect United States Senators known to be for your interests. To this end meet in your townships and school districts and organize. If there is a grange in your neighborhood join it! They are most useful and effective organizations and should be supported everywhere. They have rendered us most valuable aid in our work.

### THE ENEMY ORGANIZE.

The manufacturers of the fraudulent article have just held a meeting in Chicago at which they discussed plans to contest the

beginning September 6th and ending September 18th, and this with the Convention will add to the interest of the occasion. Please reply, stating whether or not you will attend the Convention and who will be present from your section. If you cannot come yourself, see that your locality is represented by some good man. State agricultural and dairy societies, State and local granges, county agricultural and dairy societies and all other organizations of farmers and dairymen, are invited and requested to send delegates.



SOUTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Northeast corner Douglas and Topeka Avenues, Wichita, Kas. Write for Circular.

law in the courts, and they propose holding another soon to organize against us. No such effrontery was ever exhibited by evil doers. These men are determined to follow their nefarious calling if they can, and we must resist their vile attempts at fraud and imposition.

We must be prepared in the next Congress to hold our own, and insist upon our rights. The only way to do this is to extend our organization everywhere and bring out our full strength. We must be prepared for either defensive or offensive operations, not only in this matter but in everything that concerns the agricultural and dairy interests. Proposals are now making to combine all the agricultural, dairy, live stock and wool-growers' associations in this organization by representation for the most effective work, and we shall yet see in it the most powerful institution for good the country has ever had.

### A NATIONAL CONVENTION

of all interested in agriculture and favorable to its protection and advancement and in sympathy with the objects of this Association will be held at the Continental hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, Wednesday and Thursday, September 15th and 16th, 1886, for the purpose of considering measures to forward the interests of the farmers and dairymen of America. The annual fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held in Philadelphia at the same time, be-

For further information and cards of admission to the Convention, address the undersigned, 169 Chambers street, New York.

JOSEPH H. REALL, President.  
FORREST K. MORELAND, Secretary.

### The Southwestern Business College of Wichita,

Is undoubtedly the most flourishing institution of its kind in the West. It was established in 1884, incorporated in 1885, and over 200 certificates of membership have been issued within the past ten months. The almost incredible success of the institution has led to the examination of the course of study and method of instruction. It was learned that no text-books on book-keeping are employed as in most business colleges. All text-books on book-keeping are designed principally for self instruction, and adopted by business colleges to render teaching easy, while the student's progress is not more rapid than if he were pursuing the same course at home, according to the directions laid down in the text-book. This is the reason why so many young men and women, after completing a course at a commercial college, find themselves completely outdone when they attempt to conduct a set of books in actual business. The work performed by the student at the Southwestern Business College corresponds exactly with that performed by the practical

book-keeper behind the desk of the largest retail, wholesale, banking, commission or manufacturing establishment. The principal of the above institution followed book-keeping as a profession for eight years before he undertook to teach it. For three years he acted in the capacity of expert accountant in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, during which time he devised many of the modern methods in book-keeping adopted by large business firms. All these new methods are embraced in the regular course.

Business men who want expert accountants realize that it is well to communicate with this institution, and persons who desire to become first-class book-keepers, and learn the above facts, unhesitatingly go to Wichita.

The Southwestern Business College guarantees that any graduate of the institution is able to successfully conduct any set of books, no matter how complicated they may be.

The rapid development of Wichita as a wholesale centre, calls into service many young men and women of every trade and profession, yet the thorough accountant and book-keeper is in greater demand, and their labor is much more remunerative than that of any trade or of any other profession. During the past month nine wholesale firms have located in the city of Wichita. These firms employ correspondents to take charge of the country-order trade, and book-keepers to systematize accounts. The demand for students to take charge of such positions has been so great that the college has not been able to supply it. No graduate of the above institution is without a good paying situation. The discipline is strict and the course thorough. If you mean business go to the Southwestern Business College with good resolutions, and you will find a corps of eight instructors who will spare neither pains nor labor in helping you to carry them out. The course embraces the following branches: Single and double entry, manufacturing and farming book-keeping, individual company and compound company, with forms adapted to the wholesale and retail, banking and commission business, together with accounts current, accounts sales, actual business practice, business penmanship, business letter writing, business arithmetic, commercial law, construction of business paper, detection of counterfeit money, German, English, Grammar and spelling.

If you are particularly interested address Prof. E. H. Fritch, principal, and you will receive, by return mail, an illustrated journal giving full particulars regarding the various departments.

### A Great Track Carnival.

At enormous expense, the management of the Western National Inter-State Fair has secured an extraordinary aggregation of equestrian excitements to constitute the colossal carnival of track sensations that will be given daily during the exposition. Fearless lady riders and drivers, and iron nerved menage monarchs will control the fiery coursers in the startling and sensational scenes of the carnival, reviving in all their soul-stirring splendor the excitement of the hippodrome of ancient Rome. September 6 to 11 are the dates of the great exposition. One cent per mile to Bismarck over the Union Pacific railway, and one fare for the round trip on all other roads.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

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

### SWINE-BREEDING.

Written for the *Western Agriculturist* prize essay contest, by R. Ogden, Cameron, Ill.

The writer has resided in the military tract of Illinois since 1837, has been engaged every year since in hog-raising, more or less. In the olden time was much engaged, a part of many years, in driving stock—hogs, cattle and sheep, to such distant markets as then offered inducements anterior to the advent of railroads, to-wit: Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Beardstown, Rock Island, Burlington, Oquawka, etc. Early convinced that stock raising was more profitable than wheat, or any other grain-raising, the writer studied the problem long, early and late, and yet queries over it. Wanting capital to engage extensively in cattle, as suited my inclinations, I was forced to hog-raising from necessity.

Over-production and its consequences soon confronted me, but I soon found a remedy for that in hog cholera. Hog cholera—what is it? I suppose I may answer; it is everything that sweeps off our pigs, shoats, large hogs, and full fat hogs. What are its symptoms? Their name is legion. What produces it? Everything. What will cure? Nothing. What will prevent? Aye! there's the rub—one of the most important questions ever asked, and one of the most difficult to answer. We will now attempt a partial answer by implication.

Hereafter we may modify our policy and again and again consistently change it to suit the ever-varying symptoms and circumstances surrounding hog-raising and treatment. I have very decided views as to the producing causes of cholera among swine. 1st.—Congregating too many in one section on one farm in one community. Hog cholera is almost unknown in sections where few are kept; so with the Asiatic cholera among men. 2d.—Unhealthy surroundings, an impure atmosphere to breathe, impure exhalations from long-used yards, lots, piggeries, hog-houses, pens and beds. 3d.—Impure kinds and quality of food, confinement in unhealthy places, too much confinement generally.

It is very hard for a rural community to change their habits of business and modes of domestic life, that have been long used and proved satisfactory by long experience of several generations. Especially is this the case in details. Hogs have from time immemorial had a monopoly of all the refuse from the house, dairy, barn, farm, feed lot for cattle, slaughtering establishments; in short, of all things impure and filthy. It is "manifest destiny" for him to be the scavenger of the farm—'tis his vocation, so says the world.

I hold that all this is wrong, in policy, in principle and practice—the farthest wrong possible—that these practices prove the "fall of man" more completely than any other domestic habits known. Of all the domestic animals the hog should be the best provided with pure air, feed, quarters, associations and surroundings. Why? 1st.—Because his flesh is more used as food by mankind, and man being a very scrofulous animal himself, he needs the purest animal food. The hog is the most scrofulous animal known except man, and is consequently the greatest sufferer himself from impure diet and surroundings. By

the way, domestic fowls, after the swine, are our "fractional scavengers," and of course they have cholera also in common with the hogs.

In constitution, disease, general nature, intelligence and stupidity, mankind generally and the hog, (I beg his pardon,) very closely resemble each other. We are also very closely united in our destiny while here at least. Hogs have fever, scrofulas, ulcers, measles, kidney diseases, diseased livers, lung diseases of many kinds, quinsy, jaundice, rheumatism, many kinds of fits, worms of many kinds, bowel diseases, constipation and diarrhoea, and I often think the "gout;" are inclined to luxurious habits, and like us, become enfeebled by long indulgence, the more corpulent the less vigorous and less able to beget a hardy race of descendants.

What do you propose to do for their reformation? Why, reform him, "take him to the country," ruralize him, give him pure air, consistent food, a clean bed, industrious habits, regular exercise, pure water, and plenty of grass in its season. After three months old never allow him in a muddy, filthy lot, or never after to be hungry. If cholera attacks any of his associates, separate them quickly, change the fields of both sick and well; if any are fit for market, sell all that are fit instantly; however, always drive to the station—let that be your test of health. Hogs that can be driven a few miles never have cholera in cars, or on the market, or, in fact, had it before starting. Do not doubt this.

After pigs are four to six weeks old they should be put on good grass of some kind; if we have no pasture, sow oats and clover, or even rye is good, feed regularly; if you can, feed corn, oats, any wholesome grain. If in large number I would prefer to feed from a wagon, on good dry land, change often so as not to destroy the grass or foul the feed and to manure the land; never in a little corner, but all over the field; never require them to find their grain in mud or manure.

Give hogs water pure to drink, but no mud to wallow in. If you can have pure water, without mud, for them to bathe in, all right, but avoid a mud bath. Shade them in hot weather as separate as possible. Shelter them in dry warm beds in cold weather, keep them dry out of all contact with manure, and they cannot be too warm. They will separate if too warm, if they have room to do so.

For winter shelter I know of no better way than under a straw stack or rick, not beside one. For hog bed, under straw stacks, the following is a cheap and good plan: Have ready some blocks of any kind of timber, sawed off square and two and a half to three feet long, to stand on end and to be covered with rails, and afterward with straw when you thresh, in any field well watered. The shed to open to the southwest, along the rick, or to be entirely enclosed and covered except at one or both ends of shed. Never fear about its being too warm if you keep water out of it and be sure to scrape the snow away from the entrance at every fresh storm. Such a shed should last no longer in one place than one season. If a stubble or corn field, or pasture or meadow field, all the droppings from the stock are saved in manure, when a large portion would be lost before it could be hauled out, and very much in any case.

Hog barns, sheds, or any buildings built substantially, cost money, not always ready in hand to every farmer. But the grand objection to them lies in the fact that they are always infected with the contamination of previous use, stand on polluted grounds, will keep

the hogs bunched together, and will waste the manure.

It is the great misfortune of very many writers on the treatment of domestic animals, in our agricultural papers, or rather those who adopt their teachings, that they are apt to consider that any expensive change is an improvement in policy. That a kind of "domestic familiarity," petting, nursing, preparing soft feeds and drinks, keeping close and pushing forward the growth of fatty tissue, etc., is good policy.

In cattle and sheep-raising, especially the rearing of lambs and mutton sheep, for a near market, I heartily endorse the policy; but in swine-breeding and pork-making I prefer a slower, healthier system in earlier life. For the production of hogs for a general packing business, in order to be profitable, they must be healthy. To be healthy they must have exercise in grazing in early and middle life. This is economy in production also, for good grass will make the cheapest growth in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. There is no kind of food so palatable, so cheap, so healthy, so profitable in renewing a farm for subsequent crops. Certainly hog-raising on grass land will be found a profitable business, in distinction from grain-selling, if properly conducted.

On the grass, whether full-fed or not, the close observer of stock will see his hogs busy grazing before daylight in the morning and long after dark at night. In fact, long experience in handling hogs in all circumstances, ages, conditions of flesh and feeding, has fully convinced me that hogs are to only a slight extent gregarious—certainly less so than cattle. Also that to make and continue them healthy we must allow them, as far as possible, to return to their natural and normal habits as far as circumstances will allow. If sows of the best breeds are crowded forward from birth, and allowed to farrow at about twelve months, and such only kept for breeding for several succeeding years, I should expect a less vigorous race as a consequence. I am fully satisfied that pigs are more vigorous from dams of several years of age.

The writer does not consider the offal from cattle-feeding as safe feed for hogs as pure corn and grass. I consider, however, that there is far less danger when fed in summer and on good grass, than in winter, mainly because in winter they are apt to bunch up, while in summer they separate more, sleep in families or singly. However, the filthy feed is injurious. As a cattle and hog grazer and feeder, I much prefer to feed, "finish up" my stock in warm seasons of the year. I prefer, when finishing cattle and hogs, to have no breeding hogs, to buy half or two-thirds grown hogs, generally in good flesh, feed full all the time. The hogs are certainly healthier, as a rule, if they are sold and bought one or more times and removed than if they are farrowed and matured on one and the same premises. Why so? Simply because they thus change their beds, associations, and generally for the better. As a rule very thin hogs should not be over, or full-fed directly. Starved hogs, bought up, shipped on cars badly crowded, abused in the many ways common to such business, and turned into corn fields, frequently make a rapid growth for a few weeks and are swept off by cholera. I have known many such instances. In the same years I have known such hogs to be bought, shipped, grazed, and fed with prudence a while, then turned in good fields of corn and grass, grow 175 pounds in three months, and not one die to a hundred.

Hogs should always have plenty of salt, wood ashes or lime, to give a healthy tone and vigor to their digestive

organs, except in changeable weather a liberal supply of sulphur should be added to keep off parasites and purify the blood, pulverized copperas to kill worms. Charcoal should be often better, say always fed, to give tone and preserve regularity in the bowels.

Should cholera approach the neighborhood many stimulants may be given, such as madder, black antimony, ginger; but cleanliness, pure air, fresh sleeping quarters, none but pure water, as much isolation as possible, a healthy and stimulating diet, close watchfulness, separation of the feeblest from others and frequent changes to purer quarters. Then remove all manure, plow up all the grounds infected, disinfect all buildings with copperas, lime, carbolic acid, which should always be used in yards, troughs, buildings and sheds and feed.

The various breeds of hogs kept and raised in the West are so generally well known and have each and all of them such excellent qualities, such strong partisans for each and every breed, that the writer of this essay deems it best to make no suggestion as to the kind or breeds suitable for a general pork market. Further than this, always use the best breed for the kind you deem best, consider what you have that is good, what you have that is faulty, dispose of that and match your good stock with such as will make it better. If successful for a term of years be grateful and content. If not, why "pick your flint and try again."

We cannot find any stock, any business for farmers, that in the long run can be safely substituted for swine-raising in the corn belt of the Mississippi valley, associated with the breeding of draft horses. There are frequently, and probably always will be, very heavy losses from hog cholera or the swine plague, but I am very far from the opinion that on a general average it is a general misfortune to feeders. Could we all know that we were to be entirely free from it in all future, in this great corn region, we would soon drive the business in the ground, would produce only for the benefit of the consumer.

How is it now? The writer three years ago, with corn scarce and fifty cents per bushel at home, bought corn in Carroll county, Mo.; bought in Iowa and western Illinois about one thousand very light stock hogs, shipped them, fed them, sold them in Missouri and Chicago, and lost nineteen head from all causes.

A Neosho county correspondent of the *Daily Capital* says that Marion Johnson, living two miles north of Erie, on the Neosho river, had about fifty acres of wheat that averaged a fraction over fifty-six bushels per acre.

**Harrow Your Wheat Ground.** Charles A. Green, editor of the *Fruit Grower*, in writing to the *New York Tribune* of a crop of wheat, says: "The stubble lot was sown just before a rain. I harrowed it thoroughly with the 'ACME' Harrow, a man riding and sending the blades deeply down. To test the effect, strips were left without this harrowing. At this date (November 22) it is surprising how much more forward the wheat is on the part harrowed." See advertisement on page 15.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM**—Was recommended to me by my druggist as a preventive to hay fever. Have been using it as directed since the 9th of August and have found it a specific for that much-dreaded and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies for its cure, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy.

F. B. AINSWORTH,  
Of F. B. Ainsworth & Co., Publishers,  
Indianapolis, Ind.



## In the Dairy.

### Contaminated Milk—Its Relation to Infectious Diseases.

The contamination of milk from contact with noxious substances, and from other causes, has been long known by scientists, and has received from time to time the attention of writers on dairy topics in all parts of the world. Bad sanitary conditions—poor ventilation and drainage, the provision of milk vessels with improper means of cleansing, filthy cow houses, insufficiently lighted—have, it is well known, an injurious effect on milk.

But that milk is susceptible of contamination from the animal's own system does not appear to be so well understood. It is a well-known physiological fact that the derangement of one part of the system is commonly associated with the disturbance of another part extremely remote from it, and with which it could apparently have no special sympathy. It is the work of the secreting organs, in a majority of cases, to take certain constituents from the blood and combine them in order to form special secretions. In a lecture delivered before the students at the Cirencester (England) college, Prof. G. T. Brown gave some interesting facts in this connection. He showed that the mammary gland is not only particularly disposed to take possession of all objectionable, noxious and non-nutritive matters and pour them into the milk reservoirs, but that from these causes the milk became deteriorated, these materials acting as septic poisons or infective agencies. Some change in character of the milk secreted is produced, he said, from the slightest disturbance of the system. Distinct derangement of the secreting function of the mammary gland disturbing, more or less, the character of milk, is produced by the introduction of articles of food containing any pungent principles or powerful odorous matters; by over exertion, mental excitement, or even the slightest attack of indigestion in the animal.

A very marked influence on the quality of the fluid as an article of diet is exercised by the food consumed. No less an authority than the Director of the Laboratory at Argenteuil, France, recently said that all cows fed on grains not only became in a short time phthisical and gave a much larger quantity of milk than was usual, but that the milk was watery, non-nutritive, probably productive of consumption in man, and certainly unwholesome. No longer ago than last month, Dr. Toussaint, a well-known investigator, having made a large number of inquiries, arrived at the following conclusions: "No one has a right to assert that milk is good when infants are unable to digest it; a milk containing free acid is an altered milk; a cow which has urined, by a special course of feeding, an excessive quantity of milk beyond what would be furnished naturally in the same comparative time, furnishes a fluid which has an abnormal composition, and which cannot be consumed by delicate stomachs. The milk of cows fed upon grains is a milk which results from an artificial kind of alimentation, and in consequence is an artificial milk, which loses some of its most desirable qualities. The milk, then, of cows fed upon grains is a bad quality of milk, which it is absolutely necessary to reject in the feeding of infants of tender age."

These conclusions show the undoubted influence of various foods on the character of milk; but Prof. Brown said that the results of contamination

from infectious or contagious diseases existing in the animal's own organism were of a still more serious nature. A cow affected with foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis or cattle plague, is capable, through the agency of its milk, of infecting other susceptible animals. It has been found that the milk of cattle affected with the above-named complaints given to calves produces the disease very readily. When an animal is suffering from an infectious malady the milk becomes infective by the simple process of acting as a carrier of infective matter out of the system of the diseased animal and into the systems of susceptible animals which take the milk as an article of food.

It is impossible for the dairyman to prevent his animals becoming diseased; but he can to a great extent provide that the milk, while being drawn, or at any subsequent period, shall not be brought into contact with septic or infective matter—by keeping the cow house, if possible, as clean as the dairy; by having sufficient ventilation; by paying particular attention to drainage. No such a thing as a drain in the barn, no trap or opening, however well constructed, which might become foul, and lead to the generation of sewage vapors, should be permitted. All accumulation—a manure heap, refuse, ensilage in the animals' mangers, or stored in some part of the barn where the vapors are apt to constantly gather together—should be carefully excluded, for some of the gases might be taken into the milk while the process of milking is going on, or while the milk is being carried to the dairy. The fact that milk is also seriously contaminated by infective matters from the human subject should not be lost sight of. A milkman or attendant recovering from a contagious disease, particularly scarlet, typhoid or enteric fever, or diphtheria, might introduce into the milk while milking, or into vessels containing water used for cleansing, infective matter, and in that way contaminate the milk. It may be interesting to note, in this connection, that scarlatina in man was caused last December in several districts in London by the use of milk from a dairy in which one of the cows introduced had, at the time of purchase, a pustular eruption at the base of one of the teats. This eruption, though of a very common kind, and frequent in newly-calved cows (there are annually thousands of similar cases of eruption all over the country) spread among the rest of the herd. The medical officer who investigated the case came to the conclusion that this eruption was of a nature which was capable of setting up scarlatina in the human subject. Some of these cows were secured and examined by the British government, and a report made has just been published at London. It was found by Dr. Klein that certain of these cows were affected with ulcers on the teats and udder, which, however, did not affect their health; that the disease was communicable from animal to animal; that micro-organisms were present in these ulcers; that animals inoculated by the virus showed symptoms similar to those which characterize scarlatina in the human subject. Although the above facts seem to have been conclusively proved to the satisfaction of Dr. Klein and his colleagues, yet as no veterinary expert or authority was associated with them in any of their researches, the fact that scarlatina is communicable to man directly from the cow still remains an open question. Had some one of undoubted authority in veterinary matters been associated with the Government Board, the conclusions arrived at would have been far more satisfactory to the dairy public.—*Frank H. Willard, in American Dairyman.*

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### HORSES.

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

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

**C. W. CULP**, Scotts Bluff, Kas., importer and breeder of Normans and Clydesdale Horses. Prices and terms to suit buyers. Correspondence solicited. Visitor welcome.

### CATTLE.

**OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE**.—All recorded. Choice bred animal for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Aldrie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. C. S. Echoltz, box 128, Wichita, Kas.

**DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF**, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

### ALTAHAM HERD

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

**JERSEY CATTLE**.—A. J. O. O. Jersey Cattle, of noted bull families. Family cows and young stock of both sexes for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

**FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT HORN CATTLE**, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and drouse horses for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r. Garnett, Kas.

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

**BROAD LAWN HERD OF SHORT-HORNS**. Robt. Patterson, Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

Youngstock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

### SWINE.

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

**WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA**.—V. B. Howe, Prop'r, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the first strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 675 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

**150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS**. \$10 and upward. F. M. R. JONES & Co., Burlington, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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

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

**F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo.**, breeder of the finest strains of

**POIAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS**. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

### SWINE.

**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. & O. STEARN, Newark, Ohio.

### SHEEP.

#### MERINO SHEEP.



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

**R. HOFFMAN**, lock box 508, Wichita, Kas., successor to Fox & A. Kew, breeder and importer of PURE SPANISH OR AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

**H. V. PUGSLEY**, Plattsmouth, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaging nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 24 lbs. to 38 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also H's ein Cattle.

### POULTRY.

**SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS**.—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas. ONE THOUSAND FOWLS. Pure-bred of the best strains for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

**HIGH COOING WYANDOTTES AND B. LEGHORN**. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. E. Cratt, Blue Rapids, Kas.

**N. R. NYE**, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of land and water fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

**BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**.—Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 30 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choicestock. J. F. Farnsworth, 82 Tyler street, Topeka.

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

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

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

## Jersey Cattle.

Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale. Also several Bulls at low prices.

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

## SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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



## Correspondence.

### Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

*Kansas Farmer:*

The friendly interest your paper takes in the Kansas City Fat Stock Show encourages me to suggest through your columns that the above named show, which occurs October 28d to 30th inclusive, affords an opportunity to study the economy of stock growth. As it is designed exclusively to bring out the laws or effects of feeding and breeding in their various systems. Great as the advance has been since Bakewell, a great opportunity is before us. To-day not 10 per cent. of the food eaten enters into the growth of a steer. Is 90 per cent. as the tax of existence necessary? Can it not be reduced? Grant that 11 per cent. of the food by skill, can be made into growth of steer and you have increased the efficacy of food ten per cent., and have added millions to the annual revenues from the cattle foods of Kansas. This seemingly small factor is of tremendous import in the aggregate and not insignificant in an ordinary land.

Can such an increase be looked for? Most certainly. I can foresee the possibility of 50 per cent. increase in the present beef returns of food. If I am asked to point out the how, I can only refer to the profound influence of breeding and feeding on the make-up of an animal. The weight of the slaughtered animals at fat stock shows have shown that the relative weights of the offal and vital organs of the various breeds vary, and that the higher an animal has been bred and fed the better developed are his organs of digestion; and the nearer they approach the ratio of intestines to stomach found in the higher, an animal that makes better use of food than the steer does. This general truth I will not enlarge upon or go into details to demonstrate. I believe I do stock men a real service in urging them to attend the fat stock show for the purpose of critical study of both live and dressed animals. Every indication in the agricultural world points to a need of an advance in our system of breeding and feeding.

I am pleased to say that the prospects of a fuller show than usual for this study are very promising. Very respectfully,

J. W. SANBORN.

Secretary Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

### A Kansan in Minnesota.

*Kansas Farmer:*

With your permission I will give the readers of your paper my observations of this part of Minnesota. I have been as far as St. Paul and Minneapolis and the lakes near these cities. Spring wheat and oats are the principal crops, with a small acreage of corn and barley. Harvesting and stacking is about done; a fair average crop of fifteen bushels of wheat and forty of oats per acre is the estimated yield. The season is said to be the dryest known for years, and like our own State before the late rains, they are needing rain to make corn and for their pastures. Timothy, red top, red and white clover, are the tame grasses grown for hay and pasture. The fruit grown here does not amount to much. The only apple that seems to be a success is the Duchess of Oldenburg; no other varieties will stand the winters. A few species of the crab-apple do well, such as Siberian, etc. The Snyder blackberry when cared for during the winter does moderately well. Some few strawberries, gooseberries and currants are grown. Of grapes, the Clinton is about the only kind that can be grown, and this frequently does not ripen in time to avoid the frost that sometimes comes early in September. Artificial forest trees, such as soft and hard maples, black walnut, butternut, black and white ash, Lombardy poplar, cottonwood, willow, all seem to do well, with very little care; the Lombardy poplar and cottonwood grow to perfection; trees that six years ago, when I was here before, were mere saplings, are now forty feet high, and twelve to twenty inches in diameter near the ground. The farmers here have made the same mistake that was made in our own State, by planting too much of their ground with these almost worthless trees instead of black walnut and other valuable timber.

There are over 100 lakes in this State that are named, varying in size

from one mile wide by two in length to four miles wide by ten in length, besides the smaller ones that are numbered by the hundred; yet with all this surface water and large part of the land covered with surface water, this country is suffering with a protracted drouth, as severe as that which prevailed over the almost treeless plains of Kansas up to the 23d of last month. In this county (Freeborn) most of the inhabitants are Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and Bohemians, and as a rule, more especially among the Germans, they have fine barns and some very fair houses and some poor ones. This is not, and never will be, a stock country; the winters are too long and severe.

Kansas is our ideal State; Sumner county our idol. "There is no place like home."

G. W. BAILEY.

Albert Lea, Minn., August 12, 1886.

### Treatment of Rupture in Pigs.

*Kansas Farmer:*

In rupture in a boar pig the intestines will be found to be in the sack surrounding the testicle. The way to treat such a pig is to have him held up by the heels, put the intestines back to their proper place (they will usually run back), then very carefully cut through the skin of the pig as you would when castrating when there is no rupture, only you must not cut through the sack enclosing the testicle; draw out sack and testicle therein inclosed, and tightly tie a string around both sack and cord of testicle about an inch from testicle; then cut off testicle and sack close to where you tied the string and let your pig go. In almost every case he will get entirely well. This is not theory; it is actual and successful practice. Any one who can castrate a pig can perform this operation. It needs no extra appliances except a stout cord string. And the only great care to be manifested is in not cutting the sack above referred to, and if that is cut through accident or negligence it can be caught up and tied as above described. All there is to this treatment is the string tied around the sack holds the intestines in place until the rupture heals. Don't kill your ruptured pigs, but try this simple remedy. The best time to do it is when the pig is four or five weeks old while yet sucking, or as soon as the rupture is discovered after that age.

R. A. W.

### The Jewett Stock Farm.

This admirable and remunerative establishment is situated in the northwest part of Sedgwick county this State, near the town of Cheney, and comprises 5160 acres of choice land. Probably no other farm or breeding establishment in the West is as well and favorably known as "The Jewett Stock Farm."

The following famous trotting stallions are kept here, they being the property of the "Jewetts": Kansas Wilkes, 3549; Patchen Wilkes 3550, Erie Wilkes 3010, Sedgwick 2260, Kingman 3596, and Villeneuve 2351. They also own 60 choice brood mares in good keeping. Having in all 150 head horses, mares and colts. Aside from the foregoing they have 80 head of thorough bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, with Cossack No. 2008 at their head.

Upon this vast farm are thirty miles of plank and smooth wire fence, costing 85 cents per rod. There are twenty miles of graded thoroughfares leading to and fro throughout the place, with more to follow. Fifteen wells afford an abundant supply of pure waters, eleven of which are provided with wind pumps whose duties consist in keeping the numerous reservoirs constantly filled with clear, clean, wholesome water, so that no animal need suffer want.

Out of the 5,160 acres 1,200 are in cultivation and fenced off into suitable tracts. It is two miles south from Cheney to the north boundary of the farm, and two and one-half miles inland to the office and superintendent's dwelling. The Minnecah river flows swiftly by the northeast corner of the farm, running south and easterly, finally emptying into the Arkansas.

Upon this conspicuous place appear nine dwelling houses, one cattle barn 200 feet wide, with 12 foot post; one mare barn containing 16 box stalls 14 feet square; one colt barn with 80 box stalls; one stallion barn containing 6 box stalls, very large, and 8 out stalls, besides feed rooms and office compartments; granaries, ice-house, corn-cribs,

etc., occupy prominent places, all of which combined aggregate a cost of over \$50,000. For the notes pertaining to this article the FARMER's representative is indebted to Mr. T. J. Hessel, the gentlemanly and courteous superintendent, whose ever aim appears to be to subserve to the interest of those making a visit to and doing business with "The Jewett Stock Farm," and in a future article I will have more to say of this valuable acquisition to our State.

### Gossip About Stock.

An experienced Kansas breeder has an article on the treatment of rupture in pigs in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER that will be read with interest by swine raisers.

Corn cutting has begun in many portions of the State, and from indications manifested it seems as though quite an area of corn will be cared for through the above mode.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn of the Missouri State Agricultural College, and secretary of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, has an excellent communication this week worthy of the perusal of every breeder or general farmer.

Robt. Cook, Iola, Kas., one of the pioneer breeders of thoroughbred Poland China, again places his annual breeders card in the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER. He has a very good lot of pigs for this season's trade.

J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kansas, Poland China breeder, is getting a fine showing of this commendable breed of stock about him, and he reports them doing well. The day is coming when he can make as choice an exhibit as that of his co-breeders.

### American Agricultural and Dairy Association.

The Board of Directors of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association met in New York, August 10th, 1886. The President, Mr. Jos. H. Reall, rendered an account of his expenses in connection with the passage of the oleomargarine bill which was approved without dissent. The total expenses were \$7,000.32; receipts, \$5,600, showing a balance in his favor of \$1,400.32 and his time contributed free for over six months.

Three hundred and sixty-five members were elected into the Association.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Hon. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, and Senator Warner Miller, of New York, and the friends who supported the Association's bill in Congress, for their invaluable service to the farmers of America, and to Col. R. M. Littler, of Iowa, and ex-Gov. Price, of New Jersey, for their aid, and all others who aided the movement. An address, calling a National Convention of the farmers and dairymen at the Continental hotel in Philadelphia, September 14th and 15th, was unanimously adopted.

Menagerie of western animals at Bismarck Grove, September 6 to 11.

### Ah There!

Don't forget September 6 to 11, the date of the great Bismarck Inter-State Fair.

### Get There!

For almost nothing, and see the great races at the Bismarck Inter-State Fair, September 6 to 11.

### Stay There!

A whole week, if you can, at the Western Inter State Fair, Bismarck Grove, September 6 to 11.

Premium lists for the fairs are coming in fast now. There will be more fairs in Kansas this year than ever before, because some of the new counties are coming to the front this time.

A good friend from out west commends the course of the KANSAS FARMER on "the silver dollar;" then he tells of refreshing rains they had, and concludes by saying: "You just continue on in your good work of the right and you will be blessed."

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

### American Horticultural Society.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Horticultural Society (formerly Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society), will be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on Tuesday, September 7th, 1886, and continuing four days, or until the business of the Society is completed.

This important meeting, the first to convene under the broad and comprehensive title which the Society now assumes, has been located at Cleveland in response to invitations by the Ohio State and local Horticultural Societies, and by citizens of the beautiful and enterprising "Forest City," who take an interest in the art of horticulture. The generous horticulturists of Ohio, and of the city of Cleveland will make all welcome who attend these meetings. From a very extensive correspondence, we are assured that this will be one of the most important meetings of its kind ever held. Noted horticulturists and scientists from almost every State and Territory of the United States and from the British provinces, will be present and participate in the meetings. All friends of horticulture are invited to attend the meeting and become members of the society.

### Chaddock College.

We have received the catalogue of this growing institution, and note with pleasure its present prosperous condition. With its various departments of science and literature, medicine, law, music and art, and with a full corps of efficient instructors in each department, Chaddock College offers superior facilities for a broad and thorough culture. Any of our readers who may wish to know more of this institution of learning, will receive a copy of the catalogue free, by addressing the President, H. C. DeMotte, Ph. D., Quincy, Ill.

**Pulverize Wheat Ground.** Waldo F. Brown, of Butler county, Ohio, in describing several experiments with reference to thorough pulverization of the soil for wheat, "says: 'The result of the experiment (thorough pulverization) and observation was that \$1 of extra work per acre with "good Pulverizers adds from five to ten bushels per acre." See advertisement of the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler on page 15.

We are in receipt of the Sumner County Fair premium list. The fair is to be held at Wellington, September 7th to 10th inclusive. The premium list shows a great variety of attractions promised and a large amount in premiums offered. They never fail in what they undertake in Sumner, and that gives us assurance that their fair this year will be the best one ever held in that county.

On to Bismarck! September 6 to 11.

Great amusement programme! Bismarck Grove, September 6 to 11.

The only big racing meeting in Kansas! Bismarck Grove, September 6 to 11.

### Hundreds of Horses.

The great Horse show at the Bismarck Fair will contain hundreds magnificent specimens of horse flesh. From the enormous Clydesdale to the diminutive Shetland pony. Every variety of horses will be represented. No such show of horses has ever been seen in the west before.

### A Factor in Our Progress.

Remarkable and extraordinary has been the success of the Western National Inter-State Fair during the past, there can be no doubt that the exposition this year will excel all its former successes. The management of this great mirror of the material prosperity of our State, have so systematized and perfected the gathering together and attractive showing of a great and varied exhibit in all departments that upon their part there can be no such word as fail. It depends upon the people of this and other counties of the State to render this great exposition, by their presence, an untold power in the development and distribution of the marvelous and varied resources and productions of our State. This great State fair is a means of practical education which should be taken advantage of by every producer of, and dealer in, the products of Kansas.



## Cheaper Production.

If the cost of production can be lessened, the effect is the same as if the price of the commodity had been increased. If a bushel of wheat cost thirty cents and if it sells for one dollar, the profit is seventy cents. If the cost of producing it can be reduced five cents and if the price remain one dollar, the profit is seventy-five cents. Then, when prices fall the same rule will operate. If we would save ourselves and keep the profits as large as possible, we must reduce the cost of production.

The *American Cultivator* calls attention to a change in the habits of the farmers of this country during the civil war. Before that time the rule was to practice all the little economies, but the high prices brought on by the war and the depreciation of our currency set farmers to studying how they could make money the fastest and on the largest scale. But the war is passed long ago, and our money is all at par with gold. Farmers must go back to the economical habits existing before the war.

One of the greatest burdens on the farmer is his account for hired help and for machinery. Thirty years ago and before that time, farmers were not too proud or too lazy to do their own plowing with an implement that cost anywhere from ten to thirteen dollars. They walked along after the plow all day and expected nothing better. But now a great many farmers want to ride while the plow does its own work. There is no objection to this except that it is a stepping stone to extravagance. When one has a riding plow, he has taken a step in the direction of machinery, and he is likely to go ahead in that direction. And there is no objection to that if it does not amount to extravagance. If a man has only five acres of land to be put in wheat, he does not need a sulky plow, because he can do the work quite as well with a cheaper implement. If he has only ten acres in corn, he does not need a costly riding double cultivator because he can do the work as well with an implement that does not cost one-fourth as much nor occupy nearly as much room. And when a farmer has but little work to do he does not need to have anybody to do it, as long as he has good health himself. The point we make is this: That every farmer ought to make it an invariable rule that he will do himself all of his own work that he can do within reason, and that he will not purchase any implement or machinery that he can get along without and yet do his work well. There is no need to have a gang plow for a ten acre farm nor to hire a city's surplus labor to harvest what a man and his boy could do themselves in a week or two.

We believe in using the best implements, but they are not necessarily the most expensive. The hand that writes these lines held one handle of a twelve dollar plow many a day and the work done was never beaten by the best riding plow ever made. A good hand plow is the best plow, and it costs less money than any other kind. A man on a small farm can get along very well with such a plow. The same rule applies to all other farm implements.

As to hiring help, the principle is the same. A man does not need help to lift a rail. He does not need help to do anything that he can do himself, and he ought not to employ any in such a case. We do not want men to make machines of themselves and work beyond their strength, but we do want every farmer to do all that he can do himself, without hiring, always, however, to be within the bounds of reasonable exertion. Labor and implements are the agencies

of farm production so far as human operations extend, and it is in these two instruments of effort that the required economy must be made to show good fruit. As long as a farmer is not required to pay out money, he does not feel a drain upon his purse. And it is because the small farmer does so much of his work himself that he ordinarily has more money at the end of the year than his neighbor who makes more fuss and loses more money. As long as a farmer does his own work he does not create debts, nor does he feel the pressure of hard times like men that hire all their work done.

## Inquiries Answered.

WEEVIL.—Can you tell me what will kill or drive out the weevil when they get in a bin of wheat? I have heard that bisulphide of carbon will kill them. If it will kill them how shall I use it, and how much will it take for a bin of 2,000 bushels of wheat? They bother a good deal in this section and I think an answer in your valuable paper would be of interest to a great many of your readers.

—We never found anything better than to run the wheat through a fanning-mill occasionally, putting the cleaned wheat into fresh bins quickly, and not near to the old bins.

BUDDING TREES.—If the tree to be budded is still vigorously growing as may be known by the color of the leaves and their tenacity to the limb, budding may be done even now, notwithstanding the weather may have been dry.

## Book Notices.

"Ex-President Porter on Evolution" is the title of the opening article in the forthcoming September number of *The Popular Science Monthly*. It is by Mr. W. D. Le Sueur, already well known as an able writer on the relations of theology and evolution, and is an outspoken review, as entertaining as it is effective, of Dr. Porter's recent address before the Nineteenth Century Club.

NATIONAL SUICIDE.—This is a little book written by Prof. O. F. Lumry, Wheaton Ill. It is an exceedingly interesting production, dealing as it does with practical matters of great interest to every person. It is a discussion of the money question, including interest, usury, rent, banks, land tenure, legal tender, volume—the whole field. It is well worth the price of it in paper cover, 50 cents. A friend left a copy with us for examination.

FIRST LESSON ON MONEY.—To many it is a mystery why, possessing as we do every material element of prosperity, there should be such a general stagnation of business. All see that the money question affects every interest of the country. But few realize to what an extent the bad management of our national finances depresses the business of the country. In this little book before us Mr. Roberts shows that the money question is one that people of common intelligence can understand. He makes the subject so plain that the ordinary reader may be able to form an opinion for himself how he should vote upon this question. The book is a square 16mo., printed on good paper, neatly bound in muslin. Price fifty cents. Address B. T. Roberts, North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y.

We acknowledge an invitation to attend the fourth annual fair of the Nemaha Fair Association, to be held at Seneca the 14th to 17th of September. The Seneca fair is among the best in the Missouri valley; and the directors promise this year to outdo all former efforts. The race track at Seneca is said to be a very good one, and the speed ring always fills with a big string of flyers. A soldiers' reunion will be held in Seneca the last two days of the fair this year, and all old soldiers are admitted free. Governor John A. Martin, Hon. E. N. Morrill, and General C. W. Blair, are advertised to address the old soldiers on Friday, the 17th of September, on the fair grounds. Excursion rates to Seneca fair week over the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway. If you want to attend a first-class county

fair, don't forget the dates at Seneca. Premium lists may be obtained by writing W. E. Wilkinson, Secretary, Seneca, Kansas.

## Kansas Fairs for 1886.

Kansas Fair Association, Topeka, September 28 to October 1.  
Western National Fair Association, (Bismarck), Lawrence, September 6-11.  
Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 24-27.  
Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 5-8.  
Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 14-17.  
Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 29 to October 1.  
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, September 7-10.  
Crawford County Fair, Girard, September 28 to October 1.  
Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, September 18-17.  
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, August 30 to September 3.  
Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, September 28 to October 1.  
Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, September 21-23.  
Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, October 12-14.  
Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, August 31 to September 3.  
Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley, October 12-15.  
Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, September 30 to October 2.  
Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, October 5-8.  
Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.  
Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Anthony, September 14-16.  
Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 28 to October 1.  
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 28-30.  
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Edgerton, September 20-23.  
Osage County Fair, Burlingame, September 13-17.  
Southwestern Kansas Exposition Association, Garden City, October 12-15.  
Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September 14-17.  
LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 6-10.  
Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia, July 5 7 and September 20 25.  
Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, September 14-17.  
Myatic Driving Club, horse fair, Marion, September 29 to October 1.  
McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 14-17.  
Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 21-24.  
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 21-24.  
Montgomery county, Independence, September 14 18.  
Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 7 10.  
Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17.  
Neosho Valley District Fair, Neosho Falls, September 28 to October 1.  
Northwestern District Fair Association, Cawker City, October 5 8.  
Norton County Agricultural Association, Norton, September 28 to October 1.  
Northwestern District Fair, Cawker City, October 5-8.  
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 21-24.  
Parsons Fair and Driving Park Exhibition, Parsons, September 28 to October 1.  
Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 15-18.  
Rice County Fair Association, Lyons, October 5-8.  
The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Waukegan, August 24-27.  
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Salina, September 7-10.  
Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, September 20-24.  
Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 15 17.  
Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 7-11.  
Sabetha District Fair, Sabetha, August 31 to September 4.  
Washington County Exposition Association, Washington, September 21-24.  
Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, September 28-30.  
Kansas City (Mo.) Fat Stock Show, Kansas City, October 25-30.

We Wish to Impress Upon Our Readers The fact that a great fair is a great educator, and that every man owes it to himself to avail himself of so valuable and practical a means of education. The Great Western National Inter-State Fair at Bismarck Grove, September 6 to 11, should be attended by every citizen of this county who can possibly arrange to do so. The railroad fare is extremely low, and it is money well spent.

## Be There!

At Bismarck Fair, September 6 to 11, the date of the Great Western Inter-State Fair.

## MONEY--ATTENTION.

In any Amounts From \$200 to \$100,000. To Farmers and Ranchmen—in Eastern and Central Kansas:

If you want to borrow money or refund present incumbrances on your farm, at reasonable rates of interest, with or without commission, write direct to us. No delay, when security and title are satisfactory. We make a specialty of placing large loans—from \$2,000 to \$100,000—at lower rates and less commission than any agency in the State. Money ready when papers are executed. We want nothing but first class improved or partially improved farms and stock ranches. Address

A. D. ROBBINS & Co.,  
179 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## To the Tune of \$30,000.

For two months previous to a week ago the great fair grounds at Bismarck Grove have been closed, and an army of workmen busily engaged in making unequalled preparations for the Western National Fair, September 6 to 11, the great State Fair of Kansas. Thousands of feet of lumber, tons of nails, hundreds of pounds of paint and vast quantities of other material have been consumed, and a lavish expedition of money to make Bismarck more than ever the queen of exposition grounds.

## Farm Loans.

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

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

**ROYAL**



**BAKING POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure.**

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

**TOPEKA**  
**Medical and**  
**Surgical**  
**INSTITUTE**

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

## PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

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

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,  
No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

**THE CITY HOTEL,**  
**CHICAGO.**

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

**THE STOCKMEN'S HOME**

Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.

Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City.  
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.



## The Home Circle.

### Our Garden.

It is only a tiny garden,  
Where the commonest flowers blow,  
Where tangled vines are straying,  
And shrubs all wayward grow.  
No trim or stat-ly hedges  
Border our garden path,  
No rare and lovely blossoms  
With strange, new names it hath.

Under the snows of winter,  
The hardy germs endure,  
Whose bloom the April sunbeams  
From the brown earth allure.  
They are the flower-friends loyal,  
Returning year by year,  
Never from summer sowing  
Comes bloom that's quite so dear.

Yet in the sweet spring sunshine  
We plant the tiny seeds,  
Whose germinant life is holding  
Such truth for him who heeds.  
And always, whatever disaster  
Our garden-plot befall,  
Some fair and fragrant blossoms  
Are recompense for all.

Tall lilacs bend to give us  
Their clustering, purple bloom;  
Syringas, snowy-petaled,  
Exhale their dense perfume.  
The peerless jonquils linger,  
And the nodding daffodils,  
Each with the golden sunlight  
Its tiny chalice fills.

The lilies of the valley,  
Half hid in sheltering green,  
Their noisel-ss chimes are ringing,  
The birds and bees between.  
Nasturtiums, sweet peas, verbenas,  
And asters and pansies bloom,  
And scatter their sweet suggestions  
As the wignonette perfume.

They tell of life arising  
From darkness and from death;  
And influence pure they symbol  
In their still, fragrant breath.  
They hint of generous giving  
As surest, richest gain;  
The blossoms that are hoarded  
Are always first to wane.

And wonderful and countless,  
And dear and comforting,  
Are the re-curring lessons  
Of faith and trust they bring.  
For on their glowing petals,  
Scripture they seem to bear—  
A sweet, unfailing witness  
Unto our Father's care.

—Olive E. Dana.

### Pickles of Various Kinds.

The first few years of my house-keeping, I had considerable trouble with my pickles, especially cucumber; sometimes they would grow soft, again the vinegar would lose its tartness and there was almost sure in a little while to be a white scum on top of the vinegar. After a time I went to visit Aunt Lydia, and as her pickles were very nice I asked her how she managed them. "Well," says she, "I always pick my cucumbers when they are dry, I never wash them; if there is any dirt on them brush it off carefully, and don't break off any of the little black prickles there is on them; as soon as picked drop them into a jar of old cider, or not very strong cider vinegar; sometimes I use the vinegar I have taken my pickles out of, it seems quite sour, and I always like to put a few green peppers in the jar with them; I let them stay in this vinegar several weeks or until I see a scum forming on the top; then I wash them carefully in the vinegar and drain them in the colander; throw the vinegar away, wash the jar clean; place the pickles in it, put vinegar enough into a porcelain kettle to cover the pickles, set it on the stove, drop in a handful of whole cloves, and same of allspice, pour over the pickles, let stand uncovered until perfectly cold; put the cover on and tie a cloth over it. One thing more. You must keep the cucumbers or whatever you have, completely under the vinegar, or they will spoil on the top. The best thing to cover them with is a small plate or saucer with a clean stone on top of that." I have always followed her directions and have had no trouble with sour pickles, have had them keep through the following summer as good as ever.

Now I will give you some directions for mixed pickles. Crisp, tender string-beans are good; pick and drop right into the first vinegar; small tomatoes should be kept in weak salt and water twenty-four hours; drain and soak in clear cold water a few hours, and drop in the first vinegar. Small cantelopes and martynias are treated the same; artichokes and green grapes are dropped right into the vinegar; if you want to use nasturtium seed, pick them when they

are tender, and keep in a can by themselves until ready to put in the second vinegar, then scald them with the spices.

### SPICED VINEGAR.

You can use this for the mixed pickles if you want. To one gallon of cider vinegar add one pound of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, same of mustard seed, allspice and cloves, one tablespoonful of black pepper corns, same of bruised mace, a handful of sliced horseradish, and half a dozen small onions if you like. Heat all together to the boiling point and pour over your pickles, that are already packed in the jar.

### CUCUMBER LILY.

Select twenty-four cucumbers when in a good slicing order; peel and chop fine, sprinkle a little salt over them, put in a bag and let drain over night; in the morning chop fine, six large onions or more small ones, and two green bell peppers; pound two tablespoonfuls of mustard seed, and mix all well together. Pack in a can or jar and cover with strong cider vinegar.

### BLUEBERRY OR HUCKLEBERRY PICKLE.

Place four quarts of firm fresh berries in a jar, sprinkle over them two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon; take one quart of molasses, set it on the stove to warm, as soon as it is thin pour it carefully over the berries so as to touch them all; remember the molasses is to be warm, not at all hot. Put a cloth over the berries and change it as the scum rises on it, and you must change it quite often while it is working but when it is settled they are all right.

### SPICED BLACKBERRIES.

Six pounds of blackberries, three rounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ground mace, same of cloves. Bring the vinegar, sugar and spices to a boil, add the berries and boil gently ten minutes.

### SPICED PLUMS.

Seven pounds of plums, one pint cider vinegar, four pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of broken cinnamon bark, half as much of whole cloves and same of broken nutmeg; place these in a muslin bag and simmer them in a little vinegar and water for half an hour, then add it all to the vinegar and sugar and bring to a boil, add the plums and boil carefully until they are cooked tender. Before cooking the plums they should be pierced with a darning-needle several times; this will prevent the skin bursting while cooking.

### GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Be sure your vinegar is good; keep close watch of your pickles while in the first vinegar; if your spiced pickles begin to ferment or mold, attend to them immediately, pour off the juice set on the stove and bring to a boil, skim it if needed, boil ten or fifteen minutes, add the fruit, scald it, and return to the jar, having washed it before doing so. Never cover the pickles until they are cold.

When you are salting down cucumbers, never add any water to them, and I am told they will keep more crisp and firm if you pack a few grape leaves in with them; but I have not tried it myself.—August Flower, in *Tribune and Farmer*.

### Ear-ache and Leg-ache.

One of our little girls has been troubled with ear-ache since her babyhood. No sores have gathered, but a cold or exposure to a strong wind is almost certain to cause her acute suffering with ear-ache. After trying nearly everything that I have seen or heard recommended, I have settled on this application as giving quickest and surest relief. It is a flannel bag stuffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar. I lay the bag over the child's ear, as hot as she will bear it, cover the whole side of the face with dry flannel and change the hop bag as often as it becomes cool. The warm steam filling the child's ear soon relieves the pain.

Stuffing the ear with the "heart of a roasted onion," tricklings of molasses, wads of peppered cotton, and lumps of mutton tallow, has never yet, in my experience, eased ear-ache, and such irritating messes crowded or poured into the delicate labyrinth of the ear may do much mischief.

Another child is a victim of leg-ache. Inherited, possibly, for well do we remember what we suffered with its tortures in our own childhood. Heat and moisture gave us relief and, following in our mother's footsteps, we have routed night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to kindle fires and fill frosty kettles from water-pails thickly crusted with ice, that we might

get the writhing pedal extremities of our little heir into a tub of hot water as quickly as possible. But lately we have learned all this work and exposure is needless. We simply wring a towel from salted water, a bowl of it standing in our sleeping room, ready for such an emergency,—wrap the limb in it from ankle to knee, without taking the child from his bed, and then swathe with dry flannels, thick and warm, tucking the blankets about him a little closer, and relief is sure.

A croupy cough can often be loosened and prevented by swathing the throat with dry, warm flannels; a thick pack of them to sweat the throat and chest that often helps so speedily it is not necessary to sicken the child with ipecac, or to wake the house kindling fires and preparing hot packs.—Clarissa Potter, in *Good Housekeeping*.

### Notes and Recipes.

To cleanse tumblers in which milk has been used they should be first washed in cold water and then rinsed in hot water.

It is now claimed that whole cloves are better protection against moths than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

Spots of grease may generally be removed from colored silks by the application of raw starch, made into a paste with water.

Hard cider vinegar may be made by adding one part of water to two parts of cider and allowing it to stand for a few days.

Silks and satins should never be brushed across the width, as so doing causes them to fray out, and spoils them for re-making.

Oil-cloth should never be cleaned with soapsuds or with a brush; it should be wiped with a clean cloth wrung out of milk and water.

Dust is best removed from silk by the use of a soft flannel; from velvet it should be removed by a brush specially made for the purpose.

If shoes become wet, and consequently stiff, a little castor oil rubbed on them at night will render them comfortable to wear by morning.

A delicious and easy way to flavor a cake that is to be iced is to grate part of the peel of an orange or lemon over the cake before putting the icing on.

One of the best drinks for summer weather is buttermilk; it satisfies the craving for acids and gives the stomach some nutritious cheesy matter to digest.

To remove oil that has been spilled on carpets or woolen goods, dry buckwheat should be freely applied and frequently changed. No attempt should be made to wash out such spots or to treat them with any liquid.

A strip of old black broadcloth, four or five inches wide, rolled up tightly and sewed to keep the roll in place, is better than a sponge or cloth for cleansing black and dark-colored clothes. Whatever lint comes from it in rubbing is black, and does not show.

**Everyday Doughnuts.**—One egg, one cup of cream, one cup of buttermilk, one and a half cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of soda and a half teaspoonful of salt; flour as for biscuit, roll to half an inch in thickness, cut into strips and form into "twisters." The "youngster" thinks a good floppy, fat twister is more than twice as good as the little rings and balls, "cause there are several mouthfuls in one." Fry in hot lard.

**Salad Dressing.**—An excellent salad dressing, which, if kept cool, will keep for a long time, is made of the yolks of two eggs beaten well with two-thirds of a goblet of best salad oil (or butter), adding not more than a teaspoonful of oil at a time, and beating it well. One teaspoonful of mustard, a large pinch of salt, a tiny bit of Cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of vinegar, the juice of one lemon and lastly the whites of two eggs well beaten. Beat the mixture for several minutes, and then thin with vinegar to suit the taste; put into a glass can and keep cool and dark.

**Stuffed Green Peppers.**—Take large green peppers, wash them and cut two-thirds around the stem, so that it remains attached to the pepper, and remove all the seeds. Make a stuffing of two quarts of finely-chopped cabbage, half a cupful of grated horseradish, three tablespoonfuls of celery seed, one cupful of mustard seed and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Fill the peppers with the mixture, putting into each pepper

one tiny cucumber and one small onion, replace the stem and fasten it with string. Put the peppers in a large unglazed jar, cover them with cold vinegar and place a muslin bag with a thin layer of mustard seed over the top; cover the jar and keep in a cool, dry place.

### Kerosene in Washing.

A correspondent asks for information in regard to using kerosene oil for washing.

The rule as given to me is: One 5-cent bar of soap shaved up fine, to four pails of water, and two and a half tablespoonfuls of kerosene oil. Add the soap and water, when the soap is fully dissolved and the water boiling, add the oil and then the clothes, watching the clock to be sure they boil just ten minutes, no more, no less. I was not satisfied with the result and experimented. My boiler was made for my stove and holds over a barrel of water; for sixteen pails of water I use one or two cakes of soap, according to size and condition of wash. While the water is cold, I place the sheets on the bottom of boiler, then add the soap shaved finely, scattering it as evenly as possible, then the rest of the clothes, rubbing soap on the neck and wrist-bands of shirts, lastly adding the kerosene oil, four spoonfuls to the sixteen pails of water, and let them stand until they have boiled ten minutes, then take out the suds, rinse, and hang out.

### SUBSCRIBER.

I was greatly surprised in reading the short article with the above heading to learn that our Eastern sisters have not discovered the excellent qualities of kerosene for cleansing purposes. I have used it for washing a long time, and would not wash without it now; my clothes are whiter than when I employed a wash-woman, and it does not hurt me in the least to do my washing, which I cannot do the old way, and by the time they are ironed the unpleasant smell has all evaporated. The night before, put clothes to soak in warm water with enough soap dissolved in it to make a good suds. In the morning wring out if very dirty, rub lightly in the hands; put in the boiler with cold water, two-thirds of a bar of soap, and two large tablespoonfuls of kerosene, let boil at least twenty minutes after they come to the boil; when taken out, let cool enough to put through the wringer again, then rub through clean water, blue and starch (with a little of the oil in the starch), and your clothes will satisfy the most fastidious.—Mrs. S. A. Brozenon, in *Western Rural*.

### The Terrible Drain

Which scrofula has upon the system must be arrested, and the blood must be purified, or serious consequences will ensue. For purifying and vitalizing effects, Hood's Sarsaparilla has been found superior to any other preparation. It expels every trace of impurity from the blood, and bestows new life and vigor upon every function of the body, enabling it to entirely overcome disease.

A mischievous crowd at Grand Forks, D. T., had some very unique fun. They wanted to scare a young laborer who had fallen in love with a farmer's wife, and hanged him to a limb. They enjoyed the fun so much that they let him hang a minute too long, and when they cut him down he was too dead to accept their apologies. They then decided that he had turned the joke on them, and good-humoredly treated him to a brand new coffin.

We have not had any snow in Kansas during August, thus far; but they had snow on the 10th in northern New England, and especially at Mt. Washington and in that region. It is not common to have snow fall in mid-summer anywhere in this country, but frost has fallen in July and August several times in the last few years. On August 1st, 1875, light frosts occurred in northeastern Pennsylvania, and on August 13th, 1878, frosts were reported from Cape May.

The next meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Topeka, October 26th, 27th and 28th. This is a National meeting, and there will be delegates here from nearly every State and many Territories, and it will be the largest meeting of woman suffragists ever held in America. Among those who will be present are Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Mrs. Helen Gougar.



## The Young Folks.

### Our Baby.

A very small man in a great many clothes,  
With skin just as red as ever a rose;  
And hands full of dimples, that are clutch-  
ing the air,  
And eyes of deep blue, with an unmeaning  
stare.

But that very small man, how large is his  
realm,  
And how balmy the breeze when he stands  
at the helm;  
While how quickly o'ercast become the  
home skies  
When the little man's voice is uplifted in  
cries.

In his dress only mothers can imagine how  
rich  
In hopes and fond prayers was taken each  
stitch;  
While the motherly love breathed into that  
dress  
Hovers over our boy like an angel's caress.

And a rose not a flower "by the calm Ben-  
demeer"  
Was ever of our very small man the peer;  
And no perfume of Araby ever beguiles  
The senses like one of our little man's  
smiles.

His hands though so feeble can sweep o'er  
our hearts  
A "song without words" whose rhyme never  
departs;  
Whose melody surges and never abates  
Till it breaks into hymns at the great pearly  
gates.

In the blue of his eyes is an ocean of love  
That reaches from us to our Father above!  
Whereon argosies sail, only freighted with  
joy  
And prayers for the welfare of our little boy.

—Fred A. Hunt.

### HOMES OF STATESMEN.

#### How Our Public Men Live Outside of Washington.

Most of the leading statesmen of the coun-  
try have fine residences away from Wash-  
ington and there are not a few like Senator  
Stanford and Congressman Scott who keep  
up three or four different establishments. Senator  
Sherman lives at Mansfield, O., and he  
has a little farm surrounding his resi-  
dence in the best part of the city. His house  
is on a hill and its windows overlook miles  
of the rolling country of central Ohio. It  
has acres of beautiful lawn and trees and  
there is an orchard at its back. The house  
itself is a large rambling brick structure with  
a mansard roof, and with steps and finish-  
ings of a wonderfully-striped red sandstone,  
which comes from Mrs. Sherman's farm near  
Mansfield. The rooms in Senator Sherman's  
house are very large and their ceilings are  
high. A wide hall runs through the center  
and there are many verandas, the ceilings of  
which are finished in Georgia pine.

The Senator has a large library on the  
ground floor, and the walls of this, like those  
in his house at Washington, are lined with  
books. In Mansfield Senator Sherman is  
known as plain John Sherman. It is not an  
uncommon thing to see him out on his place  
superintending the work upon it himself,  
and he thinks nothing of driving down town  
wearing a slouch hat and a suit of clothes  
not remarkable for their newness. He has  
many friends visiting him, and his house is  
generally full of company during the sum-  
mer season. Both himself and his wife are  
fond of having young people about them,  
and though Mrs. Sherman is an accomplished  
society woman she is very domestic in her  
tastes. She prides herself upon her Jersey  
cows, and it was not long ago that she sent  
some of her butter to a county fair. In order  
that the award might be made without re-  
gard to the sender she put no name on the  
exhibit, and the judges found the butter so  
yellow and so sweet that they thought it  
must be colored artificially. They gave the  
premium on this ground to a roll which was  
the color of skimmed milk cheese, and were  
greatly surprised when Mrs. Sherman after-  
ward sent them a piece of her yellow butter  
with her compliments.

Senator Edmunds lives at Burlington, Ver-  
mont, and his house there is a plain old-  
fashioned brick of medium size, situated on  
the slope of the hill on which Burlington is  
built. It has three or four acres of ground  
about it, which are laid out in lawn and  
park, and his windows command a beautiful  
view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack  
mountains. There is nothing showy about  
the place, and the house is as plain and re-

served as Senator Edmunds himself. Ed-  
munds lives here in a democratic manner.  
He does not drive about in livery, nor does  
he give extravagant receptions. You may  
often see him, with his wife by his side,  
going over the country, driving his horses  
himself, and his habits are severely plain.

Senator Wilson lives in the little town of  
Fairfield, Iowa. His home is on the edge of  
the town, and it consists of a two-story frame  
house, with fifty-five acres of lawn and  
meadow. The house is a very comfortable  
one. It has a wide hall running through its  
center, and at the right is the library and  
parlor. Near the house stands a water-pipe  
raised fifty feet into the air, which supplies  
the house with water and which is filled by  
the wind-mill. Senator Wilson has all the  
modern conveniences, though he is practi-  
cally in the country, for the town of Fairfield  
is less than 4,000 in size. For a time he made  
his own gas, but he now gets this from the  
city. There is a beautiful fountain in his  
yard, and he raises everything upon his  
place that the advanced farmer pretends to  
raise. He has his own fish pond, and he  
raises his own pork and chickens. He keeps  
Jersey cows, and he takes as much interest  
in the town of Fairfield as though he  
owned it.

Judge W. D. Kelley has an old homestead  
in Philadelphia which he calls "The Elms." He  
built it for himself thirty-three years  
ago, and it has been but little changed since  
then. It is a stone house covered with white  
stucco. It is about forty feet wide by forty-  
three feet deep, and it has a large hall run-  
ning through the center. There is a bay  
window at the side, and the interior has one  
of the best politico-economical libraries in  
the country. The library is on the ground  
floor, and there is a large desk in its center  
which is littered with the letters, pamphlets  
and books of a hard-working literary man  
and statesman. Though Kelley is well up  
in the 70's he still works as hard as when he  
began Congressional life during Lincoln's  
Presidency. He keeps up magazine and  
book-writing at the same time, and he turns  
out as much copy for the Congres-  
sional Record and the editors as any man in  
Congress. Judge Kelley's father was a jew-  
eler, and the Judge himself began life at 13  
in a watch shop. Here in his library be-  
tween two of the windows stands one of  
those old-fashioned clocks, with a high-col-  
ored, chubby face looking down on the dial.  
This clock was made by Judge Kelley's  
father, and the Judge bought it in after time  
from the widow of the man to whom his  
father sold it. A large lawn surrounds this  
house, and this is full of fine old forest trees,  
the most of which the Judge has seen grow  
up himself, and some of which he has  
planted in connection with his friends.

Sam Randall lives at Berywyn, in an old  
stone farm-house, which he has rented for  
years. The house is surrounded by trees,  
and it is perhaps 100 years old. Randall's  
farm comprises eighty acres of land, and it  
is not an uncommon sight to see him with  
his coat off, working about it during the  
summer. The country in which it is located  
is rolling, and Randall's neighbors are thrifty  
farmers who have small and well-cultivated  
farms. Mr. Randall's chief associates dur-  
ing the summer are with his neighbors,  
though many a delegation of office-seekers  
comes out to see him. They are driven from  
the station to the Randall house, and the  
hack-drivers charge \$1.50 for the round trip.  
Sam Randall is not wealthy, but his tastes  
are of the simplest, and he is satisfied with  
about \$15,000, the amount of his accumulated  
savings, and a reputation for integrity which  
has never been questioned.

Senator Vance's country home is known  
as "Gombroon," after one of the opium  
dreams of Dr. Quincey. It consists of a splen-  
did estate of forest of 1,000 acres, on the edge  
of the Blue Ridge mountains. It is on one  
of the highest points east of the Mississippi,  
and it is near the head of the Swannanoah  
river. Here Senator Vance now lives during  
the hot summers, in a log cabin of three or  
four rooms, though he is building a fine  
country home near by. He is a lover of na-  
ture, and though he has a very pleasant  
home at Washington, he gets tired of the flat  
streets and the regular lines of trees long be-  
fore the end of each Congressional ses-  
sion, and says he is anxious to get to North Caro-  
lina, where he can lie upon the grass in his  
shirt sleeves and see the industrious negro  
plowing with a one-eyed mule. He does not

like the full dress parade of the fashionable  
watering place, and for perfect, restful en-  
joyment he thinks no place is better than the  
mountain and the forest. This home of Sen-  
ator Vance is also a good investment. The  
land has enough cherry on it to pay for it,  
and, it has, besides, walnut and other hard  
woods. After it is cleared it makes splen-  
did farming lands, and Senator Vance is rap-  
idly cutting down a portion of the trees and  
setting the ground to bearing crops.

Senator Payne's house is on Euclid ave-  
nue, Cleveland, and it is a part of the old  
farm that Payne's father-in-law left when  
he died. The old Payne homestead, in  
which the Senator lived for years, is a low,  
ridged-roof building covered with vines, and  
this is now occupied by Mrs. Whitney's mil-  
lionaire brother, Oliver. Senator Payne's  
house is a magnificent stone mansion, ele-  
gantly furnished, and surrounded by land so  
valuable that you would need to have green-  
backs enough to carpet it before you could  
purchase it. Senator Payne can afford it,  
however, for he is worth from \$3,000,000 to  
\$4,000,000. His daughter is married to a rich  
man and his only son living has a pile three  
or four times as big as his own.

Senator Ingalls lives at Atchison, Kansas,  
and I am told that his present house is the  
one he moved into when he married. It was  
originally a story and a half residence, and  
Senator Ingalls has added to it from year to  
year till it now covers quite an area. It is  
situated in beautiful grounds upon a bluff  
overlooking Atchison and the river, and its  
interior is very comfortably and well fur-  
nished. It has a fine library, and is full of  
children from little golden-haired girls of 3  
and 5 up to Ingalls' eldest son, who has just  
graduated from college. Mrs. Ingalls, the  
Senator's wife, who is noted as one of the  
beautiful and accomplished women in Sen-  
atorial circles, presides over it, and it is as  
pleasant a home as you will find anywhere.  
Not far out of Atchison there is a park of  
several acres which belongs to Senator In-  
galls, and upon which, I understand, he in-  
tends to build some day.

Hominy Hill is the euphonious title of  
Garland's country seat, and though I have  
never seen it, I am told it is a log cabin,  
away off in the woods near Little Rock,  
Ark. When Garland goes there he never  
allows himself to be bothered with mail or  
business, and he gave orders that his letters  
were not to be forwarded to him when he  
left for his six week's vacation last summer.  
The cabin itself is a double log one, and its  
interior and surroundings are those of the  
forest primeval. He often has some of his  
friends come and see him while he is thus  
camping out, and the entertainment he gives  
them is shooting, fishing and the good stories  
for which he is so famous.

Senator Gorman has a farm in Maryland,  
not far from Washington. He keeps fine  
stock, and does not need to travel 100 miles  
to get to the capital or any part of his dis-  
trict.

Governor Curtin lives at Bellfont, the little  
town in which he was born. He has a fine  
library, and his house contains many curios,  
which he has picked up during his life of  
foreign and American travel. He has,  
among other things, large and elegant por-  
traits of the late Czar of Russia and of Prince  
Gortschakoff. When Curtin left Russia the  
Emperor was very anxious to have him stay,  
but upon his saying that he was determined  
to go, he told Governor Curtin that he would  
like to give him a testimonial of his friend-  
ship. Governor Curtin replied that the laws  
of America prevented its foreign Ministers  
from receiving gifts from rulers. The Em-  
peror then said that he had a portrait of him-  
self painted by Bonnat which he had  
intended for his Empress. "But," contin-  
ued he, "I want to give it to you so that you  
may keep it in your family." Upon Gov-  
ernor Curtin telling him that if he gave it in  
his official capacity as Minister it would  
have to go to the State department, he re-  
plied that he would wait until he got home  
and then send it to him with a letter, saying  
that it was for him. He did this and there  
is no piece of property in Curtin's possession  
which he prizes more highly than this.

Secretary Endicott lives in Washington in  
Minister Pendleton's house. In Salem he  
occupies the Endicott mansion, on Essex  
street opposite Monroe.

Senator Evans has a country home at  
Windsor, Vt., and I have heard that his as-  
sociation with that State has come through  
his marriage with Miss Wardner, a Vermont

lady. He has a large number of children  
and they tell a story of how one of these, on  
hearing Mr. Evans' favorite donkey bray  
dolefully during her father's absence, sym-  
pathetically said: "Poor thing! But, nursery,  
I am so glad that papa will be here Satur-  
day, and then perhaps the little donkey  
won't be so lonesome." As I heard this  
story I wondered if she ever could have  
heard her father delivering one of his 400-  
word sentences.

Senator Palmer's house at Washington is  
worth \$100,000. He also has a home in De-  
troit and a log cabin home out in the woods  
near that city. His log cabin is a big one,  
and he helped fell the trees and lay the logs  
which made it. There is a lake in front of  
it full of carp, and he delights in the fact  
that the Indian Chief Pontiac used to roam  
about in the woods which he now owns.  
Frank George Carpenter.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

OFFICE:  
273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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The Nebraska State Fair will be held at Lincoln, September 10th to 17th, inclusive.

The meeting of the American Forestry Congress to be held in Denver, commencing September 14th, promises to be the most interesting session of that body ever held.

Mr. J. H. Gregory recommends that to prevent the splitting or bursting of cabbages, go frequently over the ground and start every cabbage that appears to be about to mature, by pushing them over sideways. Heads thus started are said to grow to double the size they had attained when about to burst.

We have a note from Mr. Hubbard, President of the Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, stating that at their Fair they will employ experts on four classes—horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Prof. E. M. Shelton, Agricultural College, will expert or pass on cattle, consequently all will get a square deal.

We are in receipt of volume 1 (two books, one for cows, one for bulls) of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. The record contains bull registers from 1 to 2527; cows, 1 to 3160. The work bound in cloth can be had for \$4.50; bound in half calf, \$6. Apply to Thomas B. Wales, Jr., Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, Iowa City, Iowa.

Reports from the English wheat market are to the effect that unsettled weather has retarded harvesting, which will now be very late. Wheat has rusted and mildewed to an extent greatly affecting the quality, and everything points to a deficient wheat crop. English wheat is firmer and prices are against buyers. The foreign wheat trade is inanimate; the purchases are only of a retail nature.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of July, 1886, and during the seven months ended July 31st, 1886, as compared with similar reports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows: July, 1886, \$11,570,649; July, 1885, \$8,721,811; the seven months ended July 31st, 1886, \$81,432,215; 1885, \$85,473,132, showing a considerable increase, giving evidence that there is more life in trade now than there was last year.

## REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners concluded to act upon suggestions made to them and by them last fall. More than a year ago the KANSAS FARMER urged that the transportation rates on wheat ought to be reduced because of the unusually low price of that grain in the market. We gave reasons for believing that while there would, probably, be some advance, there was no ground for hope of permanent high prices. The same views were presented by others and the Commissioners invited railroad managers to a conference on the subject, for, as the letter of invitation suggested there were good reasons on the part of the farmers of the State for requesting a reduction of freight rates on wheat. Two such conferences were held. The railroad men argued (1) that the rates were low enough then, and (2) that if they were reduced the farmers would not enjoy the benefit of the reduction.

But the Board took and held the matter under advisement. Recently complaints came in charging railroad companies with discriminating against farmers and local associations in the matter of rates on wheat. Attention has been called to some of them in this paper. The Board concluded that the reasoning they adopted last fall was good then and it is good now, good enough to justify positive action on their part. While they have no authority to do more than recommended, still their recommendations have nearly if not quite all been adopted by the railroad companies interested, and it is probable the same result will follow the present action of the Board, which will effect a reduction of 5 to 10 per cent. on Kansas wheat on the trunk lines within the State.

This action on the part of the Board is commendable, because it shows that the members of that important tribunal are honestly trying to serve the people. They have at no time manifested any disposition to be unjust to the railroad companies; the people do not desire or expect that; they have in every case went about their work deliberately, doing what to them seemed best and that without prejudice. In this case of reduction on wheat rates their reasoning is worthy of wide circulation. We give it below, and will say in passing that it is the argument they used last December. The Board say:

The reasons heretofore given which induced the Board to believe that a revision of the wheat tariff was under existing circumstances advisable were stated thus:

But we feel bound to consider other questions in this connection which possess, in our judgment, an important bearing upon the matter. It is unquestionable that the price of wheat at the Missouri river is the Chicago price list the cost of handling and transportation from the river to that point. The wheat region of Kansas is more remote from the common market, than the wheat raised in the States named, and the cost of reaching it is correspondingly greater; but the surplus produced in the country must find a foreign market for consumption, and the price upon the whole product is substantially fixed there. The recent opening up of extensive new wheat areas in other countries, selling the world's surplus, and the reduction of the cost of ocean freights from remote regions to the common points of consumption, have together brought about a decline in the price of this cereal from which it will perhaps never wholly recover. That the present low prices will rule steadily is not to be expected; since these will operate directly and powerfully to lessen production and increase consumption. But we are forced to the conviction that lower prices have come to stay a considerable length of time.

Wheat is one of the principal productions of Kansas. The lands in the middle and more western portions of the State are perhaps better adapted to the growth of wheat than the other cereals. It is a product which, so long as it continues to be produced in large quantities must, or the largest portion of it, be carried long distances over railroads. It is a product of great value to the people, and it furnishes a large volume of traffic to the railroads. Under favorable conditions it is quite certain that the wheat

producing area in Kansas will be extended with the settlement of new lands now going on so rapidly, lands too, even less adapted to corn than those within the present wheat belt. It is, on the other hand, in the highest degree probable that under conditions similar to those that now exist, the production of wheat will rapidly decline in the State, with consequent detriment to its prosperity and loss to railroads.

We have already noticed the fact that the larger the volume of traffic over a railroad the less the rate of transportation charge may be. This results from the fact that the expenses incident to handling an increasing volume of traffic do not increase in the same ratio as the traffic. We believe it is regarded as good policy to supply, so far as railroads may be able and can safely do so, those conditions which will stimulate production. The Board are of the opinion that the time has arrived when something in this direction should be attempted. We believe that a revision of the wheat tariff in the direction indicated in the argument of Mr. Collins would materially aid in restoring a drooping industry.

With corn the conditions are materially different. The tariff is already a low one. The price of it is not so dependent upon a foreign demand as wheat, nor yet is it so universal a product. Its price can be better regulated for that reason, since supply can more readily adapt itself to the demands of consumption.

We are aware of the fact that there is little or no wheat to be moved at the present time, and for this reason, and others which we will presently mention the Board refrain from indicating the precise extent to which revision should be made. Revision upon one road penetrating the western wheat belt will affect others operating to the western part of the State. It is but just that they should be heard and their interests be considered, before the final ruling upon the matter, fixing rates by the Board. Besides, to afford to the people the full measure of benefit arising from such revision, it must extend to a point which the powers of the Board do not reach. We further think it of the first importance that care should be taken to protect and foster home industries. The more of our own wheat we are able to convert into a higher product by mills within our borders, the less will our farmers become the sport of bulls and bears up on change.

In accordance with these views the Board will take such appropriate and timely measures as may be necessary to reach such a revision as may be most desirable and useful.

That is quoted by the Board in their letter to the railroad companies announcing the present decision. Then they add the following:

Since these views were expressed the conditions then prevailing have not undergone material change, nor are they likely to. The production of food substances has increased the past few years in a greater ratio than the population. This is especially true of wheat. It is estimated that the territory in wheat cultivation has doubled in the United States and the British colonies outside of India within the past fourteen years, and in addition, large areas of land have been opened up to the cultivation of the same cereal in the last named country. That production has very largely overtaken consumption of wheat is evident from the rapid and persistent decline in ruling prices. The cheapening processes which have been introduced into other departments of productive industry by labor saving devices, and by farming machinery with increased power, have not had the effect of turning a constantly augmenting increment of labor to agricultural pursuits. What we have seen going on in Kansas for the past few years, must, from the force of circumstances, continue indefinitely until all the land available within her borders has been turned to cultivation, viz.: The rapid settlement of the country. The greater number of those who come to the West and take up small homestead tracts, are persons of small means whose circumstances require that they shall turn their lands to the readiest available accounts, and in most instances that is the raising of wheat. This cereal, besides being more readily marketed, is less subject to those vicissitudes and risk incident to corn, which upon the higher lands of the western plains must, as a rule, encounter the drouths of the later summer months before reaching maturity. For this reason it is highly probable that the lands in the western parts of the State, which are absorbing a rapidly increasing population, will prove better adapted to the raising of small grains than to corn. The experience of the past few years in the West confirms the truth of these observations.

These lands are so remote from market or the commercial centers where the price is fixed, that at prices which rule and have ruled for a considerable time past, and which conditions point out must continue to prevail in the future, the raising of wheat hardly pays for the cost of the labor and seed expended in its production—yet it is, and from inexorable conditions prevailing must long continue to be, one of the leading productions of the State. For the purpose of relieving the situation to some extent, and to the end that the production of so valuable a commodity may not decline, we have deemed it quite imperative upon us to ask some changes in the wheat tariff. We are aware that the changes we indicate are not of a sweeping character. They will not compensate for the decline in prices; this

would be impossible. But we are convinced that they will be of material assistance and work no material detriment to the freight traffic of railroads.

A schedule of rates and distances under the order is appended, but there is so much of it that we cannot print it in the FARMER. Any interested person who wants to know as to rates between any particular points, as recommended in this order, may obtain the desired information by asking the Commissioner for it.

## The Anarchists Guilty.

The anarchists on trial in Chicago were all found guilty of murder. Seven of them will be sentenced to death, and one to confinement in the penitentiary ten years. Referring to the trial, the *Times* said truly that "it has been in some respects the most remarkable criminal trial that has had place in this country. In all 981 men were examined, from whom the twelve good and true men were chosen. Of the whole number 160 were rejected upon peremptory challenges by the attorneys for the defense, who exhausted their legal privilege. The taking of testimony occupied twenty-six days, and the arguments of the lawyers eight days. The jury agreed upon their verdict on the first ballot, the voice of every man being "guilty of the crime of murder as charged in the indictment." The execution of the death penalty upon the socialist malefactors in Chicago will be in its effect the execution of the death penalty upon the socialist propaganda in this country. Already have been heard whispers of what desperate means the "armed section" propose to employ to rescue their chiefs from the gallows or avenge their death upon their righteous judges, etc. But all such whispers of socialism are idle breath. The socialist malefactors will be hanged, and if their disciples continue their propaganda of crime even in whispers, it is only a question of time when they will mount the golden stairs by the same road."

The country from end to end responds in sympathy with the verdict. Whenever men undertake to throttle the law by slaying its officers, it must be some extraordinary reason that will excuse them. People of this country want peace and law and good order. They have no patience with these fellows who make foot balls of the passions of men. What is needed most to improve society is better citizenship, not worse. The lesson those Chicago men have learned will do good wherever men would cast away all that is good in society in order that what they do not like shall be disposed of in their way. Let them take all the sad consequences of their crimes.

The prominence of English workingmen in British politics is aptly illustrated by the position of the stone mason, Henry Broadhurst, in Gladstone's recent cabinet. This aspect of political reform in Great Britain is not generally appreciated, and just now the article on "Workingmen in the British Parliament," which appears in the September *Harper's*, is exceedingly interesting. The writer, Edward Brown, describes the operations of trades unions by which the laborers' representatives are sustained in the House of Commons; and the rapid progress of their influence is most encouraging. The record of Mr. Broadhurst during his five years of parliamentary work is certainly remarkable; also the career of Joseph Arch, the famous President of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, who numbers the Prince of Wales among his constituents. The article is enriched with twelve portraits of workingmen members of Parliament.



### As to Wheat Seeding.

The area sown to wheat in Kansas this fall will probably not be any larger than it was last year, and the reasons are two—low price and partial failure of the last two seasons. But there will be a great deal of ground sown in wheat, and very properly so, because if the price is low, the same may be said of everything else. A year ago indications were that wheat would advance, and again last spring, everybody expected a rise; but all of us were more or less disappointed, for, while wheat is not as low as it was some time ago, still the rise is not great enough to justify extravagant hopes of much further change in that direction. It is better to regard the wheat question as settled on a plane of low prices. And that being determined, then it behooves every farmer not to cut down his wheat fields nor to abandon that grain, but to raise more and better wheat at less expense. Cheapen the cost of production, and that of itself is equal to an advance in the market price.

How shall we manage our wheat seeding so as to bring the expense within the narrowest possible compass? The first thing to do is to study the subject carefully and take the bearings. Let the ground be put in the best possible condition, and do it with the least possible outlay of money. While labor is worth money, a farmer can oftentimes give out labor much easier than money, for of the latter he may not have much to gain. Study this part of the subject very carefully. It is better to seed less ground within one's own means than to seed more and pay out money for it, except only when all conditions are favorable. A careful consideration of all the points involved will help in deciding how far to go in this respect.

As to preparation of soil, that depends on a variety of circumstances and conditions. One principal fact should never be forgotten. The wheat plant, like all others, needs a compact soil to grow it. Not hard soil, but compact, pressed or well settled together. Where ground is plowed in the fall for corn the next spring, when planting time comes the ground is compact; it is settled and firm, but not hard, and it only needs to be leveled and smoothed to be ready for the planter. So, corn ground that was well worked during the season and is clean, is in good condition to receive wheat seed in the fall. Where wheat is to follow rye, if the ground was thoroughly and deeply plowed the year before, and if it is clean of weeds when the rye is removed, it may be made ready for wheat by a shallow stirring. When the season has been dry or unusual in any respect, the conditions are different. So, too, when a heavy crop of weeds has grown. The best preparation of wheat ground, ordinarily is to fallow it. In Kansas, however, there is not much fallowing done; not as much, probably, as there will be in time to come. One method here is to plow and sow. At any rate, our farmers nearly all plow their wheat ground after harvest, usually following wheat with wheat. This we believe is a very bad practice. But whatever ground is to be put in wheat, if it is not fallowed, ought to be plowed as early as possible after harvest. In this connection we commend what an Indiana farmer gives as his practice. It is quite as good in Kansas as it is in Indiana. He says:

I plow six or seven inches deep, use a plow with a good jointer or subsoiler. Set the jointer so that not a stubble nor any grass may be seen. I have observed a great deal, and always thought observation a cheaper schooling than experience. My observation has been this: In seasons that the fly injured the wheat at all, they were worse where stubble, weeds or even clover

lay upon the ground, besides such litter is a bother in seeding. I always sow if possible as soon as the ground is prepared; commencing first Monday in September. Use a harrow with small teeth, and harrow deep. When a fine seed-bed is attained, put on a good roller to pack the ground. Follow roller with a drill, sowing not more than one bushel and a half, nor less than a bushel and a peck of seed per acre, that has been run through a fanning mill until all the small grains and foreign seeds are removed. I never was bothered with any chaff.

As to manuring, when the ground is plowed after harvest, the best way is to use fine manure, fine enough to be handled with a shovel; scatter it on the ground thickly just before harrowing, then harrow well; this works the manure into the soil and prevents its being blown away by the wind. The drill will give it another mixing. If the ground is in proper condition it may be seeded with the drill hoes closer together than usual. It is better to divide the seed as much as possible, so as to allow more room for stooling.

And we have great faith in the roller following the drill hoe. We mean a little roller for every hoe, to follow and press down the soil on the seed. Besides the good effect of that operation alone, the roller leaves a furrow in the track of the hoe with a ridge between every two furrows. That is a great protection in winter. As winds and frosts do their work, the soil on the ridges works down about the plant, covering the roots deeper and protecting them, instead of being blown away, leaving the wheat roots exposed. But whether with a roller or without one, the condition of the soil ought to be sufficiently compact that the seed will germinate soon and take to growing without delay.

### Out Up the Corn.

Corn is now about ripe and most of it fit to cut up for fodder. The season has been peculiar, July and August very warm, and for the most part very dry. There has been rain enough in the State to mature a great deal of corn, that which was planted in favorable conditions and was well attended afterwards, still, taking the State as a whole, the corn crop will be much below the average yield. And it is because of the shortness of the crop that we make our appeal to save the fodder urgent. The same causes which operated to shorten the corn crop, had a similar effect on other sources of feed. Grass of all kinds was affected by the heat and dry weather more or less. There will be plenty if it is taken care of. Indeed, we would not suffer nor our stock go without feed even if a little were wasted as is the case every year. But there ought not to be a blade wasted unnecessarily. Cut up every hill of corn, and take good care of it after it is cut up.

And do it soon before the leaves become dry and are whipped off by the wind. If the work is not done until all the blades are blown away, it may as well stand. Pull the ears, and sow wheat among the stocks.

Cut low and put in shocks of size and distance apart to suit taste. Large shocks have some advantages over small ones, they stand better and if the stocks are not too green they are better preserved in large shocks, and there is not so much surface exposed to the weather. The advantage of small shocks lies chiefly in their being more easily made, the stalks need not be carried so far. Sixteen hills square make a good shock row; that is eight rows on each side the center of the shock row, and the shocks are the same distance apart both ways. If this number of rows are taken, or any other even number, before commencing the shock, go to the four hills in the center of the square and lean the stalks of those four hills together and fasten them for a

support to build the shock around. When a hand full or arm full is ready, set it in place nearly upright, leaning directly toward the center of the shock. Build around the center regularly, and see that every stalk stands well up in place. Then, when completed, the shock will press together and not apart. Straggling and falling corn fodder shocks are unsightly things and they occasion losses in bad weather. Large shocks, when well put up, will stand a long time without tying, but it is better to tie them, even though it be but weakly. A corn stalk, if well handled and bent between the joints, may be used in tying, but rye straw is better. Long hay may be twisted into bands and used to advantage.

And then, after the corn is cut and well shocked, as soon as the ears are well dried out, and after the weather becomes cool, husk the corn out and stack the fodder. If you have rye straw or very long grass for bands, the husking may be done in the field, one shock at a time, the fodder tied up in bundles and hauled away and stacked. If you have no tying material, then haul the corn shocks to the place selected for the husking (and that should be a place convenient for feeding) stand up in long shocks clear across the lot if necessary. Then, when ready for husking, the fodder may be cared for in form like a collier sets up wood for a coal pit, one tier above another. First make a large shock of the fodder, then widen it out until the top of it is wide enough to support the bottom of a good shock on top. Put the shock on top, and then build on one side the same way, making a long double shock. The tops can be held together by stretching bits of brush or even some cornstalks along near the top horizontally, held in place by light poles. Another way is to tie two poles or long sticks together at both ends, say three feet apart; put one on each side leaving the strings or boards lie across the tops of the fodder. If this way of taking care of the fodder does not suit the reader's taste we hope he will not assign that as a reason for not cutting up his corn.

### An Important Fair.

The KANSAS FARMER is delighted with the news contained in this brief note from Garden City: "The southwest Kansas exposition will be held at Garden City in October. Dates not definitely settled. The counties of Ness, Hodgeman, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Ford, Finney, Hamilton, Clark, Meade, Seward, Stevens and Morton will combine in the exhibition. C. G. Coutant, Garden City, Secretary. Further particulars soon."

That will be the most interesting fair ever held in Kansas because it is right in the heart of a region which, when once it is demonstrated to be a good agricultural section, will be one of the most attractive portions of the continent.

The announcement of this fair is really cheering. We take great interest in anything that concerns the welfare of that part of the State and its energetic people. This movement shows that the people of southwest Kansas are not only alive, but that they have something to show for their being there. The southwest Kansas exposition will show what has been done by people who went there and worked, and it will encourage every friend of Kansas to strengthen his faith in the future of his State. We wish the fair all possible success, and we urge every one of our readers in that part of the State to do his utmost to help the good work along; and we wish that every other Kansan that can at all make it convenient to do will attend the fair and see what grows out there besides men and women.

### Scenic Summer Resorts.

Our Mr. Heath, whom many of our readers know, is a hard-working, energetic, pushing man, who deserves what little rest he gets. Some two weeks ago he thought the mountain air would do him good, and away to the mountains he went. On his return he did not feel like going to work until he had told his thousand friends in Kansas what a good place the mountains are to visit when one needs rest, and he wrote the following for them to read:

No class of business people are more in need of recreation and relief from the heated toil of spring and summer than farmers. The agriculturists of Kansas, who have developed the State, are now as a rule sufficiently well-to-do that they may enjoy a few weeks respite from the mid-summer heat and labor and with very little expense flee, as it were, to the ever-popular, comfortable and invigorating resorts of the Rocky mountains, which are now available and promptly reached by railroads, enabling the tourist to behold the most magnificent scenery of the world, also to enjoy the cool, dry and invigorating mountain breezes.

The writer had the rare pleasure, recently, of a brief sojourn in the Rocky mountains of Colorado, along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, which is justly termed "The scenic route of the world." To one unaccustomed to the mountains, there are hundreds of miles of scenery so grand and vast that the sight is thrilling beyond description. Clear and sparkling streams descending over rocks with tremendous velocity, snow-covered mountain peaks; cool, quiet lakes at an altitude of 10,000 feet, surrounded with forests of evergreens; wonderful caverns, extending into the mountain's heart; mountain canons, gorges, waterfalls, and picturesque scenery of a thousand forms, combine to entertain and awe the lover of the grand, beautiful and sublime scenery, such as was seen by the writer along this famous route.

If the tourist wishes to spend a few weeks in the mountains, he will find numerous and varied resorts, that will afford attractions which will retain him until the last minute, when business compels his return to work, with renewed vigor and energy.

The writer heartily commends the mountains to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER as a convenient, healthful and delightful place to visit, after the hard work of spring and early summer.

### Timber Culture and Pre-emption Laws.

A friend in the western part of the State writes us: "The impression is very general that the timber culture, pre-emption and commutation clause of the homestead laws were repealed by Congress at the last session. This impression is erroneous, but it is keeping thousands of settlers out of our State, and is driving thousands of others away. Every person interested in Kansas should do all in his or her power to correct and remedy this state of affairs, as the damage being done is inestimable."

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER are posted, we think, on the subject, but it will do no harm to again call attention to it for the benefit of new readers. No change was made in the homestead, pre-emption or timber culture laws. A bill to repeal the last two was passed by the House, but it was amended in the Senate, and the House did not act on the amendments. There seems to be a general desire among Congressmen to get those two laws out of the way, but the work has not yet been done, and we incline to the opinion that on reflection it will be found better to amend the laws so as to prevent fraud, and not repeal them. At all events they will live until after the holidays.



## Horticulture.

### Currant Culture.

Read before State Horticultural Society meeting at Wichita, June 29th, 1886, by Dr. Chas. Williamson, of Washington, Kas.

No fruits are more easily raised than the currant, but after planting they are generally left to themselves; the result is they come far short of their capability in quantity and quality of fruit, yet it is one of the rarest fruits to be found in the gardens of Kansas for the reason that almost everybody claims that you cannot raise currants, and our neighbors accept the situation without giving them a fair trial. I was told this story away back, as far as 1856, but in 1858 I visited a nursery two miles east of the village of Easton, in Leavenworth county, and there I found them growing and fruiting as successfully as they do in the Eastern States, or even in England. Ever since that time in Atchison county, and later in Washington county, my table has rarely been without the currant in its season. It fills a place with us between the strawberry and the Turner raspberry. The peculiar flavor of the malic acid of the currant is a pleasant addition to the invalids' bill of fare; for Providence wisely, from the tropics to the poles, furnishes from the shrubs, trees and field, the acids that the system both craves and needs, and it is a much more imperative want of man than the pill or prescription of the wisest M. D. in the State. Of the twenty-five varieties of currants to select from, I have, so far, retained the red and white Dutch, white grape, cherry and black maple on trial. I have Victoria, La Versailles, and Fay's Prolific. I plant in rows six feet apart, four feet space between them in rows; vegetables may be grown between the bushes for a couple of years. They require clean cultivation and should be mulched quite heavily before warm weather sets in; partial shade is beneficial if it can be obtained; while the plants are young but little pruning is required, after which a renewal of young wood must be kept up by removing in the fall or early spring part of the old wood.

Currants are sometimes troubled with stalk borers (*Gartyma mitella*); they are often found in June and the injury done to the bushes is noticeable first in the wilting of the terminal growth of the young shoots, but the injury is more apparent when pruning in the fall. My remedy has been to cut away all wood over three years old, and by so doing I have been able to control it. The currant worm, it is said, may be destroyed by dusting the plants with powdered white hellebore (*veratrum album*) in the lower part of the bush in May, soon after the eggs are laid, the operation to be repeated a few weeks later for the second brood. Pythium white also kills when applied immediately on the worms. Picking the lower leaves which have the young worms on has also been recommended, but in my experience in Kansas so far I have not had to fight them. To propagate the currant, I cut the wood of the present season's growth as soon as the leaves begin to fall, then cut the wood into cuttings seven to eight inches long, tie into bundles of fifty, laying them in a trench with the butt ends up, and cover with two inches of fine soil; by the first of September the cuttings will callous over and send out roots from ten to twenty days afterward. I plant them when I get time, late in the fall, in November, putting them in with a spade and treading the earth closely around the cuttings. I sometimes earth up around the currant bushes in June, then about ten-inch roots will

form around the base of the branches. New varieties are often propagated this way; the rooted layers are removed in the spring, leaving the parent plant to remain.

This paper, brief as it may be, is the result of many years experience, and is the basis of successful currant culture, and I submit it with the hope that others may profit by what may be contained herein.

### Wood Ashes as Manure.

There is not as much wood burned for fuel in Kansas as in the timber States, still there is a good deal of wood used for fuel even here in this prairie country, and it is well that all farmers should understand that wood ashes is a good fertilizer. To understand this a little better, let a pile of wood—say a cord, or all that is cut from a good-sized tree, and note that all of the wood except the ashes goes away in smoke. That shows that the ashes is really the only earthy matter, that is, matter drawn out of the earth as mineral substance, is contained in the ashes. Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, suggests: "When we consider how large an amount of vegetable matter is represented by a small amount of ash, the value of wood ashes for manure becomes evident. Thus only ten pounds of ash remain from the combustion of a cord of hard wood, and only five pounds from a cord of soft wood. One hundred pounds of ash represent the mineral matter of eighty-five bushels of wheat, eighty-five bushels of corn, or a ton of timothy hay. Eleven tons of gooseberries, grapes, blackberries, peaches or apples would each contain only 100 pounds of ash. Seven tons of cherries, plums or raspberries contain only 100 pounds of mineral matter."

Whatever is contained in ashes was part of a growing tree or other plant, which proves that if ashes is put on the soil and mixed with it, necessary plant elements are returned to the soil; whereas if the ashes is not so returned, just that much is taken from the soil and kept away. Ashes contains necessary plant food, and for that reason is a good manure.

It is not to be supposed that all kinds of ashes contain the same elements. The ash of each class of plants has a composition peculiar to itself, and differing in some respects from that of other classes; yet there is a certain similarity in the ash of all cultivated plants. When the ashes of vegetable substances are served up for any plant by mixing them with the soil, such plant does not of necessity order every dish on the bill of fare, but select such materials and in such quantities as are adapted to its wants, and leaves the balance for some future meal or some other guest.

If any soil is naturally deficient in any of the ash constituents, or has been impoverished by excessive cropping, the restoration of these materials in the form of wood ashes appears to be the natural and safe process because they contain all the minerals of vegetable growth.

Prof. Kedzie, above quoted, thinks that if leached ashes are of enough value to be bought in car lots in Michigan and carried by rail to Buffalo to make commercial manures for Michigan farmers, then they are valuable enough to be used as manures at home, where they cost little or nothing, and the expense of double transportation is saved.

Hard wood ashes is better than that made from soft wood. Coal ashes have very little manurial value.

An English statistician has ascertained that five men may now do as much as six in 1870 and eight in 1850.

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## The Poultry Yard.

### To Keep Eggs in Hot Weather

Now here comes a housekeeper who wants to know if packing eggs in chaff is the best way to keep them through hot weather. No ma'am, it is not. The best known way to keep eggs through hot weather, or any other weather, save when one has the advantage of cold storage, is to pack them, small end down, in salt. They may be packed in a nail keg, or in anything else that is clean and handy, the only requisite being that the eggs be perfectly fresh, clean, and do not touch each other or the sides of the package. Keep them in the coolest place you have, but do not turn the package over at all; the eggs will keep longer if left undisturbed. I have kept eggs thus packed from the middle of April until the middle of September in a cellar where the temperature ranged from 50 to 60 degrees, and they were good, every one of them, at the expiration of that time. And yesterday (June 28th) I used eggs that were packed in salt in a stone jar the middle of last October. They were not "as good as fresh-laid eggs," and we didn't expect they would be; the whites were not so thick and firm as those of fresh eggs, but the yolks were in shape and had not stuck to the shell, and the eggs beat up light, though of course not as "frothy" as new-laid eggs. That jar of eggs was kept in a cellar where the temperature since the eggs were packed has waltzed all the way from the freezing point up to 55 degrees above the cold cipher, and it was not turned or touched from the day when carried down cellar until yesterday. Last June I placed two dozen eggs on end in one of the egg cards used to hold eggs in the crates, and put them in a cupboard in that same cellar, and they were good the middle of August. Chaff, bran, ashes, sawdust, etc., are liable to make the eggs "taste," especially if there be any dampness in the place where the eggs are kept; and according to my notion the chaff is about the most objectionable packing material that could be used, for it is liable to give the eggs a "musty" flavor that is 99 per cent. more disagreeable than a "piney" taste.

In regard to dipping eggs in hot water, I have only to say that eggs so treated will not "keep good for any length of time"—at least those we tried didn't. At the end of three months the "scalded" eggs were not so good as those kept in salt, and no better than those just set away on end down cellar without any packing or previous treatment, and at the end of six months they were—well, not exactly rotten, but they didn't smell good.—*Exchange.*

### Poultry Notes.

Mark the date of collection on all eggs gathered and you will know just which ones to set. If possible, make the nests upon the ground. If not, place a fresh-cut grass sod at the bottom of the box, and sprinkle sulphur or coarse snuff upon the nest to keep off vermin.

The plain rule for the breeder is to feed young fowls as generously as possible. It makes no difference whether you give out a bushel of corn in one week or two weeks so long as it produces the same number of pounds of meat; nay, the faster the better, so that you can turn your capital over the more rapidly.

Always set your hens in the evening rather than by daylight. They will be more sure to stick in the nests afterwards. For two or three days at first be careful that the hens are kept undisturbed. Clean out thoroughly the nests which have been used by sitters. Ven-

tilate and whitewash them and sprinkle them with carbolic acid diluted or with insect powder before using them a second time.

While fine hay or fine, well-broken straw makes good nests, a very good nest can be made with wood shavings, selecting only the thinnest and softest. They can be lightly sprinkled with diluted carbolic acid to keep away lice. Being very porous, they will retain the smell and effect of the acid much longer than any other material.

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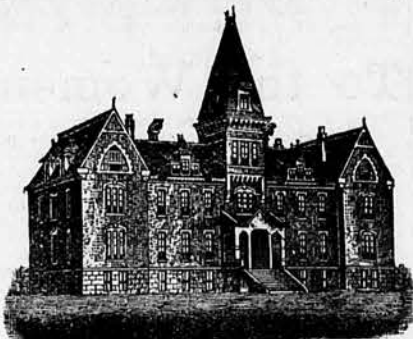
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**\$110** In advance, will pay for board, room and tuition for four terms, or forty weeks. This is often reduced by self-boarding. No extra charge except for Music, Art, Telegraphy, Type-writing and Stenography classes.

CATALOGUE sent free on application to  
President J. H. MILLER.

## Salina Normal University.



This institution is newly organized and thoroughly equipped in all its departments. It is decidedly a school for the people—

THOROUGH, PRACTICAL, ECONOMICAL, NON-SECTARIAN.

Students can enter at any time, without examination. From forty to fifty classes are sustained. \$32 in advance will pay all necessary expenses for a term of ten weeks. \$150 will pay the same for forty-eight weeks. Address L. O. THOROMAN, J. WALTER FERTIG, } Presidents.

## WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : KANSAS.



FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Both sexes admitted. Four courses of study—Classical, Scientific, Literary and English. Two departments—Collegiate and Preparatory. Excellent facilities. Expenses very low. For further information address PETER MCVICAR, President.

## WILMOT ACADEMY

Has a complete and practical Academic course; also a special School of Elocution and Elocution Short hand. Address P. H. FINFER, Principal. Wilmot, Cowley Co., Kas

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.  
TOPEKA  
KANSAS

**BETHANY COLLEGE**

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church.  
For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

**Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.**

Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics Instrumental and Vocal Music Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

The Music Department employs eight teachers, and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies.

Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

SOUTHWESTERN  
Business College

**N. E. Cor. Douglas and Topeka Avenues, Wichita, Kansas.**

Open all the year to both sexes.

**E. H. FRITCH, Principal.**



## The College of Emporia, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Under the Care of the Presbyterian Church.

Open to both sexes. Three courses of study—the Classical, the Philosophical, the Literary.

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

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

EXPENSES VERY REASONABLE.

Full particulars and catalogues may be obtained by addressing the President,

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

## Well Paid Employment

Can always be secured by a competent **SHORT-HAND WRITER**. You may become this in a few months, at very little expense, by either coming to us, or getting our instruction to come to you.

**We Can Teach You by Mail.**

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We can also teach you Book-Keeping and Penmanship by Mail.]

**H. A. HALE, Principal.**  
Short-hand Institute, Louisville, Ky.

## Free Tuition. Expenses Light KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Endowment \$500,000. Buildings \$100,000.  
Apparatus \$50,000.

**17 INSTRUCTORS. 400 STUDENTS.**

Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts.  
Send for Catalogue to Manhattan, Kansas.

## OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

Thorough in Work Liberal in Spirit.  
Progressive in Methods

Business, Teachers' and three Collegiate Courses, Music and Art. Location one of the best for a thorough education. Ottawa is known as the Chautauqua of the West. Necessary expenses from \$105 to \$180 a year. Fall term opens September 1st, 1886. For catalogues, advice or information address, President Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kas.

EXHIBITED AT ALL IMPORTANT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS SINCE THE YEAR 1867.

**MASON & HAMLIN** ORGANS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FOUND BEST AND AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**MASON PIANOS**

PUREST & BEST MUSICAL TONE. GREATEST EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY. THE MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT EVERY PIANO OF THEIR MAKE SHALL ILLUSTRATE THAT VERY HIGHEST EXCELLENCE WHICH HAS ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THEIR ORGANS.

CATALOGUE WITH FULL DESCRIPTION FREE.

ONE HUNDRED STYLES, ADAPTED TO ALL USES FROM THE SMALLEST, YET HAVING THE MASON & HAMLIN CHARACTERISTIC. AT \$22.50 UP TO \$900.00.

**J. H. LYMAN**  
255 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.  
Send for Catalogues, Price Lists and Terms.



## The Busy Bee.

### Honey and How to Get It.

Every surplus case and every spare frame is on duty. Every bee is spreading itself, leaving the hive for the fields before sun-up, and coming in right along till dark, and all night long, situated as the hives are, close by the house, we can hear that incessant hum of gratitude float out upon the night air, like the roar of a mighty orchestra. "Any swarms now?" Bless your life, no. Don't want any time fooled away now when clover and bass-wood are both upon us. "How do I avoid it?" Well it cannot always be done, but if you understand the business, success in a great measure may be confidently expected. To get the most out of the great honey season of May and June, we begin to work for it the fall preceding. We first work to go into winter quarters with strong colonies. We next work to winter them warm and dry, and have them come through with their heads and tails up, ready for apple, cherry, raspberry and all other early spring bloom. In early May we work for swarms. We save prime swarms only. We think it best to let the laying queen lead out one prime swarm, which she will do in May, if the master of ceremonies has been doing his duty, fall, winter and spring. After swarms cast in eight or ten days and led out by young and unfertile queens, are promptly relegated back to their old quarters and all queen cells destroyed, and the young queens too, except one, we begin to work for honey, which you notice we are getting. "Don't use section?" No we do not. Sections are the thing for the man that produces honey to sell. We raise honey to eat at home, where it tastes "awful" good, if you ever tried it. "Quit the Langstroth frame?" Oh no, we use it in the brood chamber, and probably always shall, but we take our surplus in much narrower frames. We used to use the Langstroth in the supers, but they are too broad and tempting to a very productive queen, and all others are killed, if we find they are not such. One don't sleep well of nights when he learns during the day that these productive old heifers have invaded his supers. "The hives look like Chicago grain elevators!" I don't know but they do, but we don't care for that, so we get honey. "That four-story live full of honey?" Yes, sir, from that being capped above, down to comb-building below, in the story or super first above the brood nest. The same hive went up to six stories last year and gave me fifteen and one-half pounds surplus honey. "When they get these supers filled I'll put another on top?" Indeed I will not. I'll raise all and put it in the bottom, just over the brood nest. I will aim to do that the very day the queen looks above and says, "Laws have mercy, look at those nice combs the gals have drawn out in the second story during the last few days; keep house down here and I'll go up and put in eggs." It won't do to let the combs in this bottom super get more than two or three inches wide, till up higher they must go. Yes, capping goes right along above, and as soon as all in the topmost super is capped we take it off. It all works well if you work well yourself.—Dr. A. C. Williams, in *Indiana Farmer*.

### Always Gets There.

Independent and fearless! Never daunted! always progressing! through fair weather and foul, the Bismarck Fair holds its own and comes regularly to the front! The date of the Great State Fair of Kansas, the Western National Fair, is, this year, September 6 to 11, at Bismarck Grove.

### Only One.

There will be but one great State fair this year—The Western National, at Bismarck Grove, September 6 to 11.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 23, 1886.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,520, shipments 1,100. Market steady at last week's closing prices. Good to choice shipping 4 30a 80, common to fair 3 65a 4 25, butchers' steers 3 50a 10, cows and heifers 2 25a 3 50, Texas and Indian 2 50a 3 70.

HOGS—Receipts 1,480, shipments 700. Market steady and firm. Butchers and best heavy 4 90a 5 10, mixed packing 4 4 80, light 4 30a 4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 400. Market firm at 2 75a 4 00 Chicago.

#### The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,200, shipments 1,600. Market active and prices about steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50a 5 70; stockers and feeders 2 25a 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady and unchanged. Rough and mixed 4 00a 4 75, packing and shipping 4 50a 5 50, light weights 3 80a 4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,200, shipments 400. Good demand and prices steady. Natives 2 50a 4 40, Western 3 25a 3 65, Texas 2 75a 3 40, lambs 4 00a 5 25 per cwt.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,235. The market to-day was slow. Sales ranged 4 20 for Colorado steers to 4 25 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,704. The market to-day was slow and 10c lower on choice, while common and mixed were 10a 20c lower and hard to dispose of. Extreme range of sales 3 90a 4 95, bulk at 4 70a 4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday none. Market dull; nothing doing.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 80 3/4c; September, 80 3/4a 80 7/8c.

CORN—Cash, 39 3/4c; September, 39 3/4a 39 3/8c.

OATS—Cash, 26 3/4a 27c; September, 27 3/8c.

RYE—Cash, 51a 52c.

#### Chicago.

WHEAT—August, 77 3/4a 78 3/8c; September, 78 3/4a 79 3/8c; October, 80 3/4a 81 1/8c; No. 2 spring, 78 3/8c; No. 2 red, 79 3/8c.

CORN—Cash, 41 3/8c; August, 41 3/8a 42 3/8c; September, 42 3/8a 43c; October, 43 3/8a 44 3/8c.

OATS—Cash, 26c; August, 26 1/16a 26 3/8c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2, 60 3/8c.

BARLEY—Heavy, No. 2, 59c.

FLAX-SEED—Weak. No. 1, 1 10 3/8c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was quiet and merely nominal, there having been no sales either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. No. 2 red winter, cash, 66 3/8c bid, 67 3/8c asked.

CORN—There was a somewhat stronger market to-day on 'change. No. 2 cash was nominal; August sold at 32c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 27 3/8c asked; August, no bids, 27 3/8c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash and August, no bids nor offerings; September, no bids, 46 3/8c asked.

HAY—Receipts 38 cars. Market weak. Fancy, small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 50; wire bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—No. 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; No. 20, 30, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 98c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 55a 1 60 per bus. Choice tierce lard, 6 12 3/4c.

POTATOES—No. 35a 50c per bushel.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self-working, 6a 7c; common red tipped, 5c; crooked, 3 3/4a 4c.

BUTTER—Supply light and market active. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20c; good, 17a 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 13a 14c; store packed do., 10c; common, 6c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 11c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 10c, part skim flats 7a 8c, Young America 10 3/8c, Kansas 5a 7c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 10; long clear sides, 6 10; shoulders, 5 60; short clear sides, 6 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 70; long clear sides, 6 70; shoulders, 6 50; short clear sides, 7 15. Barrel meats: mess pork, 10 00.

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

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

## Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$30.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$75.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

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

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

## The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : : : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

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

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

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

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

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

GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

## The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death

BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

## HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

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

## To the Women!

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

## Nervousness!

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

## Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice. Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

## COLT REPEATING RIFLE

Just Half the \$12.50  
Factory Price!  
Best Repeating Rifle in the World. 44-Caliber. 15 SHOTS. CHAMPION GUNS, AM. BULL-DOG, DEFENDER REVOLVERS, BEAN'S PATENT POLICE GOODS, &c. Send 6 cents for Illustrated 84-Page Catalogue. JOHN F. LOVELL'S SONS, Boston, Mass. Established 1840.

## PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator,

Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.

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

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

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

## POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

I offer to sell my 80 acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groves and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story, six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen—cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x32, fitted up for horse stable, corn crib, feed-cooking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill, with pump and feed-grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water and shed for milch cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 12x16 feet, gas fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nine teen Poultry Houses 8x6 feet each; 38 coops for young chicks; water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7,800. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,200. This farm is 9 miles from Salina, a town of 5,000 inhabitants and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at a small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. This small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms, if desired. A dress GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas., or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM Crown Point P. O., Kas.



## \$50 REWARD

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

NEWARK MACHINE CO. Columbus, Ohio.

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



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

#### THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Strays for week ending August 11, '86

Ford county—S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Francis Kelley, of Spearville tp., July 26, 1886, one bay pony, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, branded L X on left hip.

Barber county—R. J. Taliaferro, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. M. Skinner, of Sharon tp., (near Sharon), July 26, 1886, one sorrel roan horse pony, 14 hands high, fox-eared, circle cross on left hip, three bars on each thigh, sweeney in right shoulder; valued at \$25.

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Alexander Beehey, of Vesta tp., July 1, 1886, one brindle steer, branded V on left shoulder and hip, and S on right side; valued at \$20.

Rush county—L. K. Hain, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Kreutzer, of Big Timber tp., (Hove P. O.), July 19, 1886, one sorrel stud colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by J. K. Humphrey, of Homestead tp., July 12, 1886, one sorrel filley about 3 years old, light build, right hind foot white, collar mark on neck, no brands; valued at \$35.

#### Strays for week ending August 18, '86.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by George Tamm, of Cawker City, one black mare pony, weight about 850 pounds, age not known, mane cut short, branded M on left shoulder.

Comanche county—Thos. P. Overman, clerk.

50 SHEEP—Taken up by B. F. Huff, of Ramsey tp., July 19, 1886, fifty head of white ewes, average size part have slits in ears, remainder no marks; valued at \$40.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worwick, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by S. W. Briner, of Oskaloosa, in Oskaloosa tp., July 22, 1886, one dark brown mare mule, about 9 years old, slit in tip of right ear; valued at \$40.

MAKE—Taken up by A. J. Potter, of Kentucky tp., (P. O. Perry), August 4, 1886, one sorrel mare, blaze face, branded L on left shoulder, tip off of left ear.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. C. Ma'an, of Independence tp., July 10, 1886, one light bay mare mule, supposed to be 25 years old, 14 hands high, branded U. S. on left shoulder.

MULE—By same, one dark bay mare mule, 12 years old, 13½ hands high, branded H on left shoulder and J on left hip; both valued at \$35.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Evans, of Aubry tp., one bay horse, 16 hands high, 12 years old, mark or brand on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, about same height and age as the horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Dougan, of Oxford tp., one bay mare, 14 hands high, 15 years old, left hind foot white, white strip on face and white on nose, shod all around; valued at \$40.

Doniphan county—Joseph Schletzbaum, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Richard Capp, two miles west of Geary City, August 8, 1886, one red cow, clip off right ear, horn a little bent, tip of tail white.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, about 2 years old, a little white on tail; both above animals valued at \$40.

#### Strays for week ending August 25, '86.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

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

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

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

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

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

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

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by D. C. Beverly, of Burlingame, in Burlingame tp., July 30, 1886, one sorrel filley, star above eye small white spot on nose, half of left foot white; valued at \$25.

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

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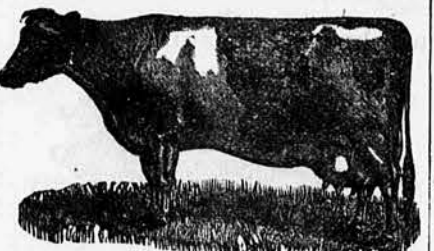
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of F. G. Babcock, Hornellsville, N. Y., has been transferred to the farms in Kansas where they will continue to be bred and on sale. Nearly all of the original importation is contained in this lot, and they have never been picked or culled from to any extent. We have the best and will not be undersold considering quality of stock.

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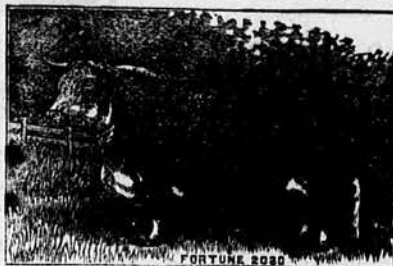
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## The Veterinarian.

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

**INJURED ANKLE IN MARE.**—Young mare last fall caught her left fore foot in manger and injured the ankle; it was neglected all winter, and now ankle is double natural size, hard and stiff. Walking in pasture, she touches toe to ground, but if hurried goes on three legs. Ankle is cool, but muscles and tendons on leg are warm; she seems to have held the foot up so much that muscles have contracted. [Put on a shoe with very high heel and no toe calks. Apply Golden blister from foot to knee on back and sides of leg; repeat in twenty-five or thirty days.]

**BLOODY MILK.**—Will you please inform me the cause of cows giving bloody milk, and a remedy for the ailment. I have a fine young cow thus affected. There is no sign of any bruise or abrasion about the udder, and I am at a loss to account for it, yet I have had considerable experience with cows. [The appearance of blood in the milk is very often due to a rupture of some of the small blood vessels of the udder, sometimes due to a congested condition of the vessels. This may be often caused by bruises, or it may be due to changing the animal from light food to rich, nutritious food, causing a rather sudden increase in the flow of milk. Eating of some poisonous plant is also sometimes the cause, though a very rare cause. It would be advisable to remove the animal from pasture for a few days and give her a mild laxative, say about three-fourths pound of Epsom salts, and feed sparingly; give bran mash for four or five days. Administer twice a day half-ounce doses of nitrate of potassium dissolved in cold water. Bathe the udder twice a day for a week with cold water and rub dry after bathing.]

**DROPSICAL SWELLINGS OF HOCKS.**—I have a Hambletonian mare colt, one year old last June, that has puffs on hind knees at the point where bog spavin locates itself in older horses. Said colt is the first colt of a Post-boy mare seven years old and from a five-year-old horse of the Hambletonian strain—a full brother to Waiting, the young horse that sold at Constantine, Mich., two years ago, for \$8,000. I mention this to show that there can be no hereditary taint of spavin on either the part of sire or dam, both being free from any taint for generations back. The dam, during the days of carrying foal, worked moderately, but not excessively, until the day of foaling, and after foaling and a rest of two weeks, she also worked moderately, but in no case was she overworked. The colt was never permitted to follow the dam upon the road, being shut up in a box-stall during the day and with the mare at pasture at night, so that I am satisfied that it has not come by its injury by exposure or too violent exercise. The colt has always seemed healthy, in fact its growth, as to rapidity, has been a surprise. It does not grow fast, but develops in height and bone and muscle as a healthy colt should. The enlargements on knees first began to manifest themselves when colt was five or six months old. I have never applied anything for its help or relief. What, suppose you, is the cause of trouble? What had I better do to cure it? Is it a spavin, and if so, is there any way by which the enlargements can be removed from a colt so young without blemish? The colt does not go lame. [Your colt has a dropsical condition of the hock joints. It is a common condition in young overgrown horses. In cases of

this kind we recommend that the colt be let alone, as injudicious interference, as by blisters, etc., often sets up an inflammation which it is difficult to control, and has no apparent beneficial effect. Let the colt run till he is past three years old before breaking, and in the meantime give plenty of good, wholesome food and good shelter, never letting the system at any time run down. Hand-rubbing the parts twice daily will materially help in reducing them. We have found treatment of this kind to be more effective and safer than the more heroic methods.]

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

Kerosene oil from the Russian wells at Baku is now for sale in the cities of India.

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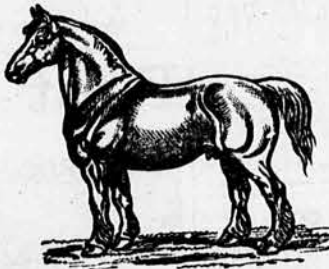
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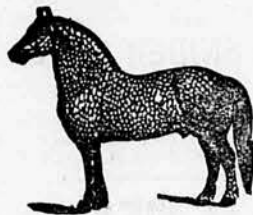


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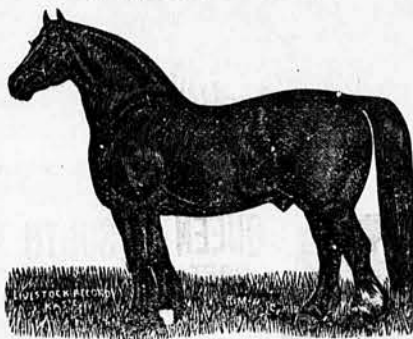


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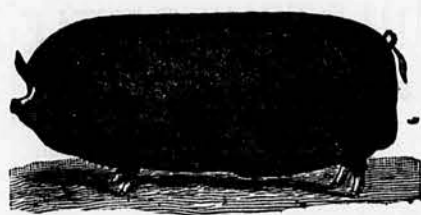
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in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



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

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

## THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



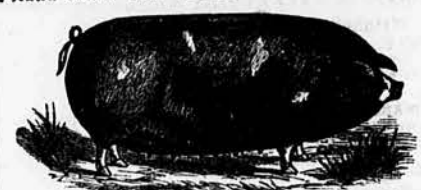
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Perry D. 5851 and White Ear 8117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Millie 6656 (C. R.), sired by Strawberry C. 6119; Fancy Gem 12448, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, sired by Loui-King 1993; six sows sired by Cook's U. S. 3548. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P. C. Record. Stock all healthy. J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

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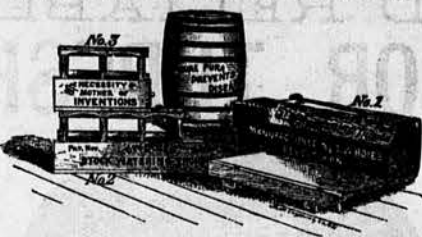
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Farmers and stock-raisers will find, in the contrivance for watering stock herewith illustrated, a construction calculated to save time and trouble, promote cleanliness, prevent waste of water, and yet always perform a service required. The platform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

### TESTIMONIALS:

**OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAS., June 21, 1886.**

To whom it may concern:

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

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

**MINNEAPOLIS, KAS., June 13, 1886.**

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

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

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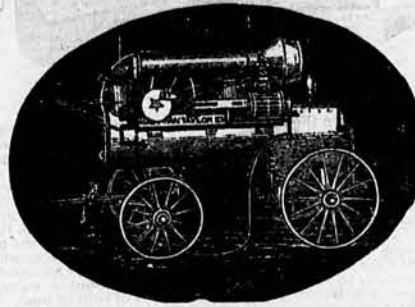
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We offer the splendidly bred Flat Creek Mary Bull YOUNG MARY DUKE for sale. Also six others—one Fibert, one Adelaide, two Galatas, one Rosamond, one Nannie Williams. YOUNG MARY DUKE has been used in our herd for two years: calved February, 1883; he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

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ASSOCIATION,

—AT—

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**\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!**

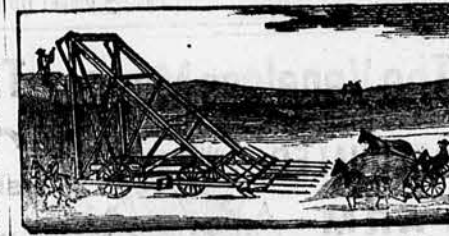
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The Celebrated Athletes and Expert Swordsmen in a Gladiatorial Combat on Horseback, for a purse of \$1,000!

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