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KANSAS FARMER

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THE WAR ON SILVER.

Last winter a request was made direct by political friends of President-elect Cleveland that he should not commit himself on the silver question in his inaugural address. In reply he not only committed himself, but took position in favor of suspending the coinage of silver. Mr. Cleveland is not apt to retire from a position once taken, and if there were no other reasons, that would be enough to justify any person in expecting that he will urge his views in his next annual message and repeat them whenever he can do so appropriately. But there are other reasons. His friends are now preparing a bill for introduction in Congress early in the session, having for its object the enactment into law of the President's views on the subjects. The Secretary of the Treasury has been withholding one-dollar bills and two-dollar bills—greenbacks, as they come in, declining to re-issue them, the object being to experiment with the currency and ascertain what effect the withdrawal of small notes will have on the demand for silver. It is noticeable, too, that as the time for meeting of Congress draws near, public men, and particularly members of the Senate and House and other government and State officials are talking more or less upon the subject. There is division among the members of both the great parties, but the subject is up for discussion, and it must be attended to.

The friends of silver money and, also, in general the friends of a double standard—gold and silver, are content with the law as it now stands, requiring the purchase of bullion and the coinage of not less than two million standard silver dollars every month. Some of the bi-metallists, as Senator Sherman, for example, incline to the belief that it would be better to increase the weight of the silver dollar, and other bi-metallists, as Mr. Warner, M. C., of Ohio, believe that the coinage may be suspended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be resumed when that officer should think it best. But the attack on silver does not come from either of the classes of thinkers represented by the two gentlemen named. It comes from men who want a single standard (mono-metalists), and that gold.

The reason of the war is two-fold, theoretical and practical; the object is single—to amass wealth by means of enhancing the relative value of gold. The theory of such men is, that by maintaining a single metallic standard, and that of the most costly metal and one that will become scarcer and hence more valuable, the man who lives on the interest of money is less likely to be subjected to losses consequent upon panics and failures of banks and mercantile houses, fires, floods, etc., than he would be if the money standard is double, based on two metals of varying commercial values, or on the cheaper and more abundant of the two. There is a good deal of sound philosophy in that, and it is something that the people ought to understand and think about. There have been several changes in our metallic currency since the first coinage act in 1792, changes in the weights of our gold and silver coins and in their relative values. The quantity of pure silver in the dollar piece, however, has remained from the beginning at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Without stopping now to give the changes, the point we desire to present is, that in all of the changes heretofore made as in the change now proposed, the demand did not come from the

body of the people but from the money centers.

It is not expected that every man, and especially farmers whose every day is needed at his work, has at his tongue's end ready answers to all the great problems of finance, but there are some simple facts connected with the subject that may be readily understood by ordinary persons, even though they have not observed them in practical affairs. When any particular thing is due from one person to another, from John to James, say, and John does not have it to deliver, he must buy it from some one who has it, or he falls in his contract and is liable in damages. If the particular article is abundant and therefore reasonably cheap in the market, he can buy without sacrifice; but if it is scarce and therefore dear, it costs him more in trouble, time and necessary expenditures than it would be worth for any purpose other than paying a debt, because the debt comes under the coercive powers of the law. Say, for example, that what John promised to pay to James is one hundred bushels of red clover seed on the first day of November. When the time to pay approaches, John finds that not only he but his neighbors as well have failed to save any red clover seed. Then he begins to hunt up the desired article, and he may be compelled to import it from some of the Eastern cities, and the expenses attendant upon a strict compliance with his contract may run up the cost of that seed to him 50 or 100 per cent, above its real value or its value for any other purpose. That is a very clear proposition. Now, suppose that instead of clover seed it was gold that was promised, or any number of dollars simply, and that our money is based on gold, and all money values measured by the gold standard. If gold is in circulation plentifully among the people, and therefore cheap, relatively, and easily obtained, the debt can be paid without trouble, but suppose gold is scarce in fact, and that there is very little of it in circulation among the people, when pay-day comes it will put John to a great deal of trouble to get the gold or anything that his creditor will receive in place of it. He may be compelled to go to bank or to a loan agent and pay an exorbitant rate of interest for it. Getting that money or its equivalent may cost him a great deal and more than the gold is worth for any other purpose. Those of our readers that wanted gold twenty, or even ten years ago, remember that it required a good deal of trouble and worry.

Applying this proposition in practice, we have the second of the two reasons which were given in the beginning of this article. Men who have large investments of money at interest and men whose business is to tend their own money, would be benefited by dishonoring silver and making gold our only standard. One of the things that would follow the displacement of silver at this time would be a still further fall in prices generally. And be it remembered that a fall in prices amounts to the same thing in practical effect as a rise in the value of money. Our older readers remember that in 1864, '65, '66, and along there, a hundred dollars in gold would buy twice as much or more as greenbacks or National bank notes, and we had no silver at all. Prices were high because the money we used (paper money) was low. When one used gold as the purchasing power, prices fell. That explains what we mean by saying that when prices are low money is high

and vice versa. The object of the money men, then, is plain, and it shows that they are good financiers when there is but one interest to be served and that interest is theirs. But while they are intrenching themselves, they are leaving the great army of the people wholly exposed to the enemy's fire.

We cannot now pursue the subject further. Let the reader study the simple proposition set forth in this article, and he will then be prepared for what comes in other issues; for, as intimated above, this subject is on hand and must be discussed. War is made upon the people's money, and the people must fight back, stroke for stroke.

After a Lightning-Rod Man.

Kansas Farmer:

During the month of May last, a lightning-rod peddler calling himself W. H. Petrie canvassed this (Brown) county, selling a cheap rod, and promising that an artist would soon follow him to take the pictures of the buildings rodded by him. The promised picture was included as part of contract with the rodding of the building. As the artist never came, and the rods were found to have been put up in a defective manner, he is generally believed to be a fraud. It is due to the public to be warned against him. He is of medium size or a little below, heavy set, light complexioned, and very fluent in speech. He carries a contrivance for generating electricity, and by experiment shows the conducting power of his rod. Any one knowing the field of his present operations will do a favor by promptly but quietly informing the editor of the KANSAS FARMER. Steps will be taken to have him arrested.

M. F. H.

From Brown County.

Kansas Farmer:

Another growing season is drawing to a close; and the crops—the fruits of the farmers' labor—one after another are being gathered in. After a long dry spell, we were blessed with a soaking rain last week; over five inches fell, so gently that it was all utilized. Notwithstanding the continued dry spell the corn kept green and growing. Our soil certainly can stand a great amount of drought (as well as wet) without injury to crops. The tame grasses—timothy and clover—have yielded a large crop of hay, many pieces as much as three tons per acre. The oats which looked so promising was cut short by rust just before it was ripe about 30 per cent. Spring wheat yielded seven to fourteen bushels per acre. We've had no frost yet, and a few more weeks of warm weather will be good for the corn.

Brown county has just closed the most successful fair we ever had in this part of the country. A soldier's reunion was held in connection with it; 300 tents were on the ground; also a battery of Uncle Sam's artillery from Fort Leavenworth, besides two cannon served by the ex-soldiers of this county. Two sham battles were fought on the fair grounds, the first of which drew the largest crowd ever assembled in Hiawatha; gate receipts almost two thousand dollars on that day. The old soldiers went through the movements as promptly as twenty years ago. There was a good exhibit of stock and other farm products, also of farming utensils. Governor Martin was on the grounds Friday and shook hands with the boys. He made a few remarks, but said he liked the handshaking better than speech-making. De-

partment Commander Stewart delivered an address, pointing out the influence, usefulness and destinies of the G. A. R. organization. Adjutant General Campbell then spoke on the "Universal Fatherhood of God and the Universal Brotherhood of Man."

Some time ago the FARMER told us that statistics of the penitentiary were not reliable proof of the increase of crime, but that the criminal court docket of the counties would give more conclusive evidence, or words to that effect. Would it not be well to give such more reliable evidence in a statistical statement; if too laborious for the whole State, say of Shawnee and adjoining counties?

H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

[Such statistics would be interesting and instructive. The FARMER would cheerfully publish them if any person would collect them, but we have not time to devote to it, nor money to pay for it. We can say, however, that so far as Topeka is concerned, there is a marked improvement in the criminal records. The City Marshal is reported as saying that he can preserve order in the city much easier and at much less expense without the saloons than with them, and he served on the police force under both systems.—ED. K. F.]

Forepaugh's Show.

If the readers of the KANSAS FARMER never attend shows they are better than most humans. This is to say to them that Forepaugh's circus and menagerie is worth seeing. It was at Topeka last Wednesday and the universal verdict was, that it is a big thing. The performing elephants is worth a day's journey to see. It is wonderful what animals can be taught. To see and study such a collection of living creatures and witness the skill of muscular training that may be seen in this show, is worth a great deal to any person, and particularly to young people. There are some very objectionable characters traveling with the side shows, and there are pickpockets and roughs along, but they are not part of Forepaugh's establishment, and they need not be patronized by persons who wish to avoid them. We merely wish to say to those of our readers who may wish to see this show as it now is, that they will not be disappointed. The show will be at Junction City to-day (September 23d); at Emporia the 24th; at Newton the 25th; at Wichita the 26th; at Wellington the 28th; at Winfield the 29th; at Independence the 30th; at Parsons, October 1st, and at Fort Scott, October 3d.

First Day and Evening

Of the second year of Topeka Business and Normal College, opened on last Monday with very flattering prospects for a large attendance and enthusiastic school during the coming year. About thirty reported "on duty" the first day and many more are now arranging to attend. This school is rapidly becoming known throughout the State, and is being recognized by the leading business men and educators as meriting the patronage of all those who desire the kind of instruction given in this institution. The proprietors of the school will be satisfied with nothing but the best results. Those who desire thorough drill should visit their school and learn their methods of instruction before going elsewhere. Call on or address J. W. Roudabush, President, 207 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 October 13—Pettis County Short horn Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Sedalia, Mo.
 October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Burlington, N. B.
 November 3 and 4—Inter-State Short horn Breeders' Kansas City Fat Stock Show.
 S. E. Ward & Son Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

ECONOMICAL REARING AND FEEDING OF CATTLE.

Bulletin from Illinois College of Agriculture, prepared by Prof. G. E. Morrow.

The great increase in the number of cattle within the last few years, not only in the States and Territories of the further west, but in many of the older States, has caused, or has been followed by, considerable changes in management. The competition is greater and the margin for profit is less than in former years. Satisfactory profit from beef production will usually result from one of two courses: The production of animals of fair to good quality, even at less than the average cost, or producing animals of very high quality, even at a comparatively large cost. The latter course is and will be followed by some breeders and feeders; usually men of intelligence, much experience or abundant capital. The great mass of fat cattle sent to our markets will not be of this class. It is not wise for many farmers, with their present circumstances, to attempt the production of such cattle. Preparing for market beefeves which have been well put cheaply reared and fattened, and which, if not thoroughly ripened or finished, give wholesome, nutritious and palatable beef for the great mass of middle class consumers, may give larger net profit to many farmers than would attempts with ordinary facilities and little experience to produce beefeves of the highest quality.

The actual and relative cost of land, grass, grain, labor, buildings, etc., will properly modify practice. Of recent years the great markets show more uniformity in the number of cattle received at different seasons, and something more of uniformity in the qualities to be found. For some years to come, however, a large number of grass-fed cattle may be expected to be sent to market during the summer and autumn months from the great grazing regions of the west. So far as is practicable, it is wise for feeders on the farms of the older States to send their cattle to market when they will not be in competition with these grass cattle. It is doubtful whether the farmers of Illinois, for instance, can compete with the western cattle without fairly liberal grain feeding. But it also seems true that the once common plan of almost unlimited corn feeding for a year or more to cattle in open fields has ceased to be profitable.

The mass of Illinois bred steers of good quality are marketed at from thirty to forty-two months of age. Steers four years old or more are becoming more rare in the best feeding districts of the State, and as yet comparatively few are slaughtered much before two and a half years. We have not reached the time when what is known as "baby beef" is generally profitable to the producer.

Some facts and observations from our experience on the University farm in attempts to produce breeding and beef cattle of satisfactory quality by simple and comparatively inexpensive methods are submitted:

CALF REARING ON SKIM-MILK.

For four years we have reared a score or more of calves each year, using skimmed milk entirely after they were from one to two weeks old, and are sure that the practice is desirable for very many

farmers. We have not been able to secure so rapid growth or so plump and attractive appearance for the calves as when they suckle their dam or are fed whole milk. Nor do we secure maturity in so short a time. In other words, we believe pure milk is the best possible food for a calf; but satisfactory results and often greater profits result from using the cream for butter-making and feeding the skimmed milk.

The change to skimmed milk should not be made suddenly. Care should be taken to have the milk of uniform temperature when fed—better below than above that of fresh milk. It is better to feed three times a day while the calves are young; and better to feed each calf separately than several together. A good device by which the calf can draw its milk as nearly as possible as it does in sucking is better than to have it drink from a pail or trough. The use of linsed oil meal, better heated and thoroughly mixed with the milk, is desirable. The calves should be encouraged to eat grass or good hay and some grain or meal—oats being preferable—as soon as may be. Large quantities of milk at long intervals are not nearly so good as smaller quantities more frequently given and accompanied by other food. The milk should be continued until the calves are five or six months old.

With such treatment we have produced calves weighing 350 to 400 pounds, at six months old; 600 to 700 pounds at one year; 1,000 to 1,100 pounds at two years old, on grass, and at 33 months, after two or three months of grain feeding.

These are not great weights; not so large as have often been reported from like feeding, but they are not unsatisfactory, and, with butter selling at 20 to 25 cents, as at present, these weights from skim milk rearing are believed to represent greater profit than giving the calves all the milk from their dams.

With our cows and heifers it has been impossible to decide that those reared on whole milk were larger or more symmetrical, when mature, than those fed on skim milk, although the latter requires somewhat longer time to fully mature than do the former.

Our practice is to have the calves dropped at all seasons, the hot months being least desirable, but for rearing on skim milk the preference is given to those dropped in the autumn. With comfortable quarters these will make almost as much growth when young as those dropped in the spring. They can be weaned at the time when they can go to grass, and will come to the second winter robust and in good shape for the change to dry feed. Spring dropped calves must go into winter quarters soon after weaning.

For some reasons it is desirable that heifers should calve in the spring. Fall dropped cow calves can be so bred as to drop their first calves in the spring, when they are about 30 months old; which we have found the most desirable age.

GRAIN FEEDING ON GRASS.

On few questions connected with cattle feeding is there greater difference of opinion than concerning the profitability of feeding grain to cattle while they are on pasture. Sir J. B. Lawes has recently stated that the cheapest increase of live weight he can secure is that made by his cattle on pasture. If this be true on his very high priced land, about twenty-five miles from London, it certainly is still more true in any such region as Central Illinois, where land is low in price, compared with labor, and where the pastures are good. In favorable seasons the pastures on the University farms will nearly carry a steer to the acre during

five months grazing—the steers about equally divided between yearlings and two year olds. Steers which have been grazed without grain usually increase in weight faster when placed on grain rations than do those which have had grain with grass.

On the other hand feeding grain with grass makes a less acreage of pasture necessary; a larger gain can be secured in a given time; the cattle may be kept ready for market at almost any time; there is less "shrinkage" from changes in weather or in food.

Allowing cattle to graze on good grass and clover is not only a natural but is an unsurpassed mode of feeding, in such a region as ours, so far as the comfort, health and thrift of the animals are concerned. Obviously sudden changes of food should be avoided; hence grain feeding may almost always be profitably continued for a time after the cattle are placed on the pastures; and begun before they are taken from them in the fall. Equally clearly is it true that if the pasture is insufficient from any cause it should be supplemented by either other green food or grain.

Bearing in mind that the discussion is as to methods of producing cattle of fair to good quality with regard to economy in use of labor and foods, our trials have not shown it profitable to feed yearling steers, designed to be sold when 30 to 36 months old, grain when on grass; nor to feed grain during the best season, say from the middle of May to the first of August, to steers designed to be sold during the late fall or early winter.

With us cattle may usually be put on pasture about May 1st, and left until November 1st, without exposure to severe storms or cold.

In 1880 four yearling steers of different breeds made an average gain of 332 pounds during these six months, on grass alone. Four steers of like breeding and about the same quality made an average gain during the same time, of only 235 pounds, being fed corn meal in addition to grass. In this case the pasture on which the cattle fed meal were kept proved to be inferior to the other in quality and quantity.

In 1882 ten yearling steers of different breeds made an average gain in same six months of 285 pounds on grass alone.

In 1883 two yearling steers, full fed corn on pasture made gains of 490 and 525 pounds respectively; while two, selected as of like age and quality, on grass alone, made gains of 400 and 480 pounds each, in the six grazing months.

In 1885 four yearling steers on full feed from April 25, when put on grass, to September 1st, made average gain of 284 pounds. Eight steers of like quality and age, on grass alone, in same time made average gain of 223 pounds.

Like comparisons cannot so well be made as to two year old steers, as it is not in our practice to keep these on grass alone throughout the season.

In 1881 seven two-year-old steers, full fed during six grazing months, made average gain of 466 pounds, or 77 pounds per month. The greatest gain by one steer was 525 pounds; the least 415 pounds.

In 1882 eight two-year-old steers with full feeding made average gain of 380 pounds; varying from 305 to 415 pounds.

In 1883 four two-year-old steers, with like feeding made average gain of 406 pounds, varying from 375 to 460 pounds.

In 1885, from April 25 to September 1st, a pair of full fed steers, which had been selected as more than usually fine animals and which had been full fed from December 1st last, made gains of only 105 and 220 pounds each, while eleven steers of about same ages, two-

year-olds, but of less desirable quality, made average gain of 293 pounds each, on grass alone, until August 20th when a small ration of green corn, on the stalk, was given them.

This unsatisfactory and rather surprising comparative result is partially to be explained on other grounds, but may safely be cited as a good illustration of two difficulties in arriving at fully trustworthy results from trials such as those referred to, unless they are made with large numbers of animals or often repeated.

INDIVIDUAL PECULIARITIES AND VARIATION IN CONDITION.

There are striking characteristics dependent on race or breed, but frequently individuals of the same breed and reared under like conditions show equally striking variation. Aside from liability to sickness or accident which may destroy value of test, one or more animals of a small number may prove to possess unusually good or poor digestive and assimilative power; be noticeably "hearty" or "dainty" eaters.

Again, the variations of weight, from causes not fully under the control of the feeder, may be so great as to make comparisons from weighings at short intervals of little or no value. The quantity of food but more especially of water in the stomach of a full grown steer or cow may cause variation of weight of fully 100 pounds. Keeping animals from food and water before weighing will best remove this source of variation, but unless the fasting be carried out for such time as to cause discomfort to animals and irregularity in feeding, it will not entirely do this. We have practiced weighing without fasting, making all weighings at as nearly same time of day as is practicable. As a rule the weighings are made monthly. Sometimes there appears a strikingly large gain followed by a small one, or even, in rare cases, by slight loss the next month. In weekly or daily weighings these variations might be much more apparent.

Weighings made soon after any marked change of temperature are often misleading. The "shrinkage" following a severe storm is often remarkable. So, too, extreme heat may so have an unfavorable effect. The latter part of July, 1885, was almost unprecedentedly hot in this region. Most of August was pleasantly cool. Nearly all our cattle showed comparatively light gain in weight for July; while some, apparently, had made more than ordinarily large gains during August. Several yearlings, on grass alone, showed increase of more than three pounds daily.

Frequently cattle lose weight for from one to two weeks when turned on even good pasture in the spring, and again when put on dry feed in the fall.

Cattle which are thin in flesh in spring, yet in good health, often show much greater gains during the early part of the grazing season than do those which have been full fed during winter.

Of course, as the degree of fatness increases the rate of grain decreases. This has been well illustrated many times in animals shown for successive years at the fat stock shows. Sometimes a young animal makes a large gain during the year after being first shown, about 800 pounds being the greatest gain I have noticed. But it is very rare that a more mature animal shows such increase in weight after being put in very high condition as to suggest profit from being held over.

In commenting on such facts some writers have given too much stress to the question of age. Young animals will make greater gains than older ones. More pounds growth may be made by a

calf during the first year of its life than in any subsequent year. But a healthy steer three or four years old, in thin flesh, will make great gains with good feeding. It may be unwise to longer feed very fat steers eighteen months old. It may be wise—if some one else has reared them—to buy and feed steers four or five years old.

WINTER VERSUS SUMMER FEEDING.
It has seemed to us certainly true that little or no profit can now be expected from full feeding cattle in winter when they are not provided shelter, that we have not tried the plan. We have found it sufficiently difficult to get satisfactory results from winter feeding when the cattle are kept in stables.

We have, during three successive winters, kept a bunch of yearlings and two-year-old steers with the shelter of straw-stacks, etc., with abundant straw and corn fodder, some hay and a little corn near close of winter, and have found them weighing no more at first of April than they did in November or December. They had grown some in frame. The loss had been partly apparent and partly real. A few weeks on the pasture in the spring made them show large gains.

Two or three years since a bunch of fat steers were sold November 28, but at the request of the buyer they were kept twenty days, during which time the weather became very cold, with two or three storms. The cattle ate almost 100 bushels of corn, aside from hay and straw and the cost of the labor in caring for them. The total gain of the eleven head was forty pounds.

Last fall a bunch of steers, after making a gain of ninety pounds each in October, were sold and weighed November 24, just after the first cold storm of the season. They showed a gain of only thirty-two pounds each for the twenty-four days of November.

The winter of 1884-5 was of remarkable severity here. Three good yearling steers, stabled and well fed, made average gain, from December 2 to April 25, when they went on grass, of 178 pounds. A bunch of thirteen calves made average gain, in same time, of 165 pounds.

We have not found more satisfactory feeding, so far as cost and rate of gain is concerned, than to commence feeding on the pastures as early in the autumn as practicable—when the corn is becoming glazed—feeding at first both stalks and ears; when the stalks become dry, feeding unhusked ears; then the husked ears. With such feeding, two or three-year-old steers have given us average monthly gains of 80 to 90 pounds for three months. If in good flesh when feeding was begun, good steers should be in satisfactory condition for market after ninety days' feeding. Hogs following make good use of all undigested grain dropped by the cattle.

An objection to this method is at once to be seen, in that the cattle are placed on the market at a time of comparatively low prices from being sold in competition with large numbers of cattle fattened in like way, and, perhaps, with the latter shipments of range cattle. Notwithstanding this, we have found a fair profit from such feeding—so much so that only with cattle of exceptional good quality would we continue feeding during the winter.

Some good farmers in this vicinity successfully follow the practice of commencing full feeding about March 1, continuing until the last of May or longer, as the state of the markets indicates most desirable.

It may be well to once more call attention to the fact that throughout this statement no discussion is meant as to advisability of fattening ani-

mals for exhibition or for exceptional markets.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS AS AFFECTING FATTENING.

We have fed pure-bred or grade Ayrshires, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, Short Horns and "Natives", but only small numbers of some of these. We have not yet sufficient data to make it advisable to dogmatize as to comparative merit. Individual peculiarities have sometimes out-weighed breed characteristics. The well-known differences in form and size have been always noticeable; as have, in less degree, differences in earliness of maturity. We have not found the remarkable differences in gain, either actual or in comparison with food eaten, that have been claimed by partisans for or against different breeds.

We have not found the largest gains always made by the cattle of best quality. Frequently the steers which do best on grass fail to do best on grain.

The best steer fattened on the farms for several years past was a cross-bred Hereford-Short Horn; next best was a pure Short Horn. On the other hand, of twenty or more yearling steers now on the farms, none have done better, this season, than two half-bred Holsteins, with a pure Ayrshire also well to the front.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

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

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

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

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

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

Are You Going South?

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

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

An orange eaten before breakfast cures the craving for liquor and improves a disordered stomach.

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 to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, 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, Haukin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholz, Wichita, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland Chinas & Br'nze Turkeys.

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

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

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

S. H. DALE, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Cattle, and registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dale, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, another fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs no related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

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

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Has for sale 200 Chicks each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahma, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahma, Buff Cochin and Plymouth Rocks, 12 for \$1.75; 28 for \$3. Also Pekin Ducks, 11 for \$1.75; 22 for \$3. Also End-on Geese eggs, 8 for \$2.10; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCollum, Wayland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

THE ELMWOOD HERD

OF

A. H. LACKEY & SON,

PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Groves, 3rd, and other n't d'res. In roughed and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogue.

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

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

Correspondence.

Sumner County and the Fair.
Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

Sumner county is without a doubt one of the best, most beautiful and productive counties in the State of Kansas, and to convince one of this fact only requires that a visit be made to the county and an interview be held with the people who have become well-to-do within her borders and now live in splendor, surrounded by everything necessary to attain the ultimatum of their desire as far as this life is concerned.

This county is thirty-six miles long by thirty-three miles wide, and contains an area of 760,000 acres, eight-tenths of which is the very choicest of agricultural land, while the balance is good pasture. Sumner borders on the south line of the State, west of the Arkansas river. When organized in September, 1871, the population numbered 1,550. The report of 1885 places the number at 32,000, an increase of 30,450 inhabitants in fourteen years.

The county is amply watered, being furnished by the Arkansas, Neosho and Chillicothe rivers and other small streams. Choice well water can be procured at a depth of from ten to fifty feet. The soil is that of a deep black loam slightly impregnated with sand.

Wellington, the county seat, is a delightful, prosperous city of 8,000 inhabitants, situated near the center of the county, and for push and enterprise has no equal. Public spirit interlinked with capital has been the means of many fine improvements both for the county and city. Washington avenue, the main thoroughfare, is 100 feet wide and one and a half miles in length, along the central portion of which abound many elegant and commodious business blocks, while either way from the center appear beautiful residence properties that would do honor to much older cities. In this city is located the finest court house in the State, of which the citizens justly feel proud, and rejoice to know that it is all paid for. It is a model of architectural beauty in every respect. Church and school facilities are of the best, and society refined. Prohibition is the watchword, and from close observation I conclude that the Wellingtonians are living up to the law, fully believing that without temperance prosperity can never be attained, hence for their own good prohibition is preferable to that of intemperance, vice and indolence. Steps are now being taken to light the city with gas, and, also, to build a street railway. The A., T. & S. F. and S. K. railroads give ample railway facilities, yet other roads are heading this way. The water-works afford an abundant supply of water to all parts of the city.

Caldwell, Hunnewell, Argonia, Belle Plaine, Oxford and Conway Springs are all flourishing towns of the county. Newspapers abound and seem to be thriving, each being a credit to the county and office from which they emanate. And, too, credit is due them for matter pertaining to the foregoing.

The fifth annual session of the Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association closes to day, and from every indication this is far superior to that of any previous year. With Mr. Geo. R. Fultz as President, D. A. Espy Secretary, and an able corps of assistants, nothing but favor could possibly crown their efforts. The weather was all that could be desired, notwithstanding the elements seemed at times to be trying to get the upper hand. The exhibitions in all departments were simply grand. The special premiums offered by business men of Wellington and others was an immense card for the fair management, and had the tendency to make a lively competitive exhibit from those interested. Gambling devices were not tolerated, and surely the Society deserves credit and commendation for their looking out for the communities' good as well as to that of their own.

Mr. Fargo, of Paola, Kas., was in attendance, and gave chariot races each afternoon, and they were the most exciting features of the fair.

The cattle exhibit was chiefly from outside of the county and of as fine breeds as ever walked on Western soil. The horse exhibit was very complete, especially that of racing stock. Swine displays were fine and hard to excel. Sheep good, but exhibit limited.

Poultry department exhibits were very choice, also that of pets.

The floral and agricultural hall displays were extraordinarily grand; also that of the fine arts department. Rose & Mueller, florists, of Wichita, Kas., made a good exhibit of cut flowers, etc. In the special premium department appeared thirteen loads of corn from different parts of the county; the entire lot was magnificent, and went far toward advertising the county. Each load was exceedingly large. The parties growing said corn deserve a cord of honor from the Society. Mr. J. F. Sturm, of Falls township, captured the prize—a \$90 farm wagon for best load.

In the lady riding contest, Miss Ada Ridings won the prize, a fine side-saddle.

In the baby show, the premium was awarded to Mrs. J. F. Hanleson, of Wellington, for prettiest babe under 1 year.

Premium on best bushel of corn of seventy pounds, containing fewest ears (forty-six), was given to F. M. Sumpter.

Mrs. M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, first on canned fruits and jellies, being an elegant cashmere dress pattern.

Other special premiums were awarded, but our space will not permit any further notice.

Great dissatisfaction was manifested over the award of premium on best herd of thoroughbred cattle. The committee made a grave mistake in making the award to the man instead of to the herd. Mr. H. Blakesley, of Marion county, has one of the very best herds to be found anywhere west of the Mississippi, and to be treated as he was at this fair is a reproach upon the Society, through their committee, that will be hard for them to overcome. If the award was for the worst display then no protest would have been entered. The same complaint exists on sweepstakes premium in the stallion department, where, instead of the committee placing award on best stallion of any age or breed, they granted it to the man whose horse was decidedly the most imperfect of the lot. Shame!

Following are the leading awards:

CATTLE.

Short-horns—Best bull, 3 years and over, Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas., first premium.

Best bull, 2 years and under 3, J. Johnson, Maple City, second.

Best bull, 1 year and under 2, J. Johnson, first and second.

Best bull, under 1 year, H. Blakesley first; J. Johnson second.

Best cow, 3 years and over, H. Blakesley first; J. Johnson second.

Best cow, 2 years and under 3, H. Blakesley, first.

Best cow, 1 year and under 2, H. Blakesley first; J. Johnson second.

Best heifer, under 1 year, H. Blakesley first; J. Johnson second.

Holsteins—Bull, 3 years and over, C. F. Stone, Peabody, first; F. H. Kollock, Peabody, second.

Bull, under 1 year, C. F. Stone first; F. H. Kollock second.

Cow, over 3 years, C. F. Stone first; F. H. Kollock second.

Cow, 1 year and under 2, C. F. Stone first; F. H. Kollock second.

SHEEP.

Ram, any age or breed, C. F. Stone first.

Ewe, any age or breed, C. F. Stone first.

Pen of five lambs, same, sweepstakes.

SWINE.

Poland-Chinas—Boar, 1 year and over, T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., first.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, same, first.

Boar, under 6 months, same, first.

Sow, 1 year and over, same, first.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, same, first.

Sow, under 6 months, same, first.

Pen of breeding swine—1 boar and 5 sows—over 1 year, same, first.

Boar, 1 year and over, same, first.

Sow, 1 year and over, same, second.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, C. F. Reed, Oxford, second.

Sow and litter of pigs, same, second.

Boar, under 6 months, W. A. Johnson, Clear Dale, second.

Sow, under 6 months, same, second.

Berkshires—Boar, 1 year and over, T. A. Hubbard, first.

Boar, under 6 months, same, first and second.

Sow, 1 year and over, same, second.

Sow, under 6 months, same, second.

Sow, 1 year and over, same, second.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, M. B. Keagy, Wellington, first.

Sow, 1 year and over, same, first.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, same, first.

Sow, under 6 months, same, first.

Sow and litter of pigs (not less than 5), under 6 months, T. A. Hubbard, first.

Pen of breeding swine (1 boar and 5 sows), over 1 year, same, first.

Boar, 1 year and over, M. B. Keagy, second.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, same, second.

Sow and 5 pigs, same, second.

Pen of breeding swine, same, second.

Sow, grade, 1 year and over, G. L. Freeman, Wellington, first.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, same, second; D. B. Keis first.

Sweepstakes—Boar, any age or breed, T. A. Hubbard first; M. B. Keagy, second.

Sow, any age or breed, T. A. Hubbard first; M. B. Keagy second.

Best herd, of any age but of one breed, M. B. Keagy first; T. A. Hubbard second.

Sow and litter of pigs, under 6 months, W. A. Johnson first; T. A. Hubbard second.

HORSES.

In the horse department, Mr. J. M. Buffington, of Oxford, Williams Bros., of Corbin, and M. D. Covell, of Wellington, each had several noted animals on exhibition. Mr. Covell resides three miles southwest of Wellington, and is proprietor of "Summer County Percheron Stud Farm." At the head of his stud stands Grey Duke 218, imported by himself, who has been one of the largest importers in this country. He is formerly of Delaware county, Ohio, and now has upon his farm forty head of Percheron horses. Among that number is Hertense 1862, Pride of Kansas 3173, and Pansy 1782.

Mr. C. F. Stone, of Peabody, is one of the best exhibitors in the State. His place—Rosedale Farm, is situated in Marion county, three miles south of the above city. He is breeder of pure-blood Holstein cattle, fancy Berkshires, and fine-wool Merino sheep. At the head of his herd of Holsteins is Norman 5131, and any one wishing choice stock will do themselves justice by writing him.

For generosity of feeling and sociability the people of Sumner and Wellington are to be commended.

HORACE.

Wellington, Sept. 12, 1885.

Montgomery County Fair.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Montgomery County Agricultural Society has just closed its fourteenth annual fair, and that, too, with a marked degree of success. The weather was propitious and attendance large.

In every department there were choice exhibits, especially that of fruit. D. W. Kingsley, a former correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, had exclusive management of the floral, fruit and fine arts department, and acquitted himself nobly to the full satisfaction of those interested. This fair was limited to exhibitors of the county, save in a few instances, which accounts for the deficiency of exhibits in some of the departments.

The Society should be honored for not allowing gamblers to ply their nefarious work upon the grounds. The people down this way are inclined to habits of virtuous practical economy, and society is congenial to the desires of the most fastidious. Church and educational privileges abound and are in this county, as elsewhere, the great promoters of moral attainments.

Montgomery county was organized in the year 1869, and contains 636 square miles, or 407,040 acres. The county seat is Independence, centrally located, and upon slightly undulating land. It is a well-planned city of about 5,000 inhabitants, and noted everywhere as a town constantly growing without the aid of any boon. And the large improvements now under way prove that her citizens ever mean to keep pushing on until the city of their pride stands within the front ranks of the best of this land, and so may she be our wish.

The Agricultural Society propose buying grounds and put them in shape in time for next year's fair, so that all can have an opportunity to come and enjoy the privilege of a first class exhibit in every respect without being encumbered with disadvantages which

could not be overcome under the present mode of holding fairs.

Every one should help to bring about the above and thus assist in materially developing the county's worth as a home and producing country.

HORACE.

The Inter-State Exposition.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

The Inter-State Exposition just closed at Kansas City may be set down as a complete success. It is rare that an association realizes such a happy combination of circumstances as conspired to render this result certain. The weather was perfect. A friendly feeling prevailed throughout the region adjacent to the "Gate City," the great producing classes—the farmers and stock-raisers—had realized almost their expectations of the year's work, and the manufacturer and dealer was looking forth with increased confidence to a revival of trade, hence they all were prepared to meet on common ground to exhibit the productions of farm and ranch and factory; to compare notes, exchange ideas, review the past and plan for the future. The attendance from the first day until the last was very large and the display unequalled by any similar exhibition ever held in the West perhaps. There was but one eyesore to mar the beauty of this exhibition and stultify its good effects; that, the gambling institutions that the FARMER felt it its duty to denounce when commenting on other fairs this season. With this exception the management deserve the highest praise. It is to be hoped that another year will see this evil removed and the exhibitions of this society in the future be so free from these baneful influences that the moral sensibilities of the people of this region will not be outraged.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds are by nature admirably fit for their purpose, and have been rendered more so by the outlay of large sums of money for buildings. The grand stand is the largest west of St. Louis. The main hall is in the form of a cross and of immense size. It occupies a central position and is a commanding figure in the landscape. Horticultural hall is an entirely new structure, planned after the best fashion and although not quite completed added to the attractive appearance of the grounds when viewed as a whole. The stables and stock pens are very extensive, and so located that good drainage is secured; ample supplies of fresh water are provided through the water-works belonging to the Association. Altogether it is a great enterprise admirably carried out.

A description of such an exhibition is a difficult task, so meagre are the words that necessarily play a part in such a description they are liable to lose their force by repetition and become to the reader mere platitudes; but we will endeavor to do such justice to the subject as our time and the space allotted will allow.

STOCK.

The various departments of this part of the exposition was so fully represented that the extensive provisions of former years were found wholly inadequate. As a stock exhibition, both as regards quality and numbers, it was truly royal and remains a monument to the industry and intelligence of the exhibitors. The stables were literally filled with the best representatives of the turf and road, scarcely one of which had not carried off the honors on many hard-contested fields before. The poultry department was replete with fine birds of the leading breeds and exhibiting admirably the possibilities of this important industry.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The magnificent display of the products of the farm, the orchard and the garden made one feel as if bounteous nature were trying to woo him to a more ardent love of her delightful and beautiful things. The whole exhibit had written through and into it the lessons of faith, patience, and intelligent, painstaking industry, and it did not fail to teach these lessons to the throng of visitors as they viewed and admired in endless procession.

THE MACHINERY.

Truly there are "millions in it," and the acres of farm machinery here brought together illustrated the vastness of the industry that supplies the demand for modern implements. Here was exhibited every kind of machine and apparatus needed by the progressive farmer, and he could see it in operation, test its merits and compare its

points of excellence with machines of similar character. Another large building is Machinery Hall. Here long lines of shafting run by a powerful engine enabled the visitor to see the practical operation of the many machines intended to facilitate and render easy farm operations.

NOTE.—Special notes on machinery and live stock will follow next week.

W. F. F.

Osage County Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The ninth annual exposition of the Osage County Fair Association closed to-day, having been a most successful fair. The trains on the Santa Fe and Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame brought in immense crowds from the different surrounding counties to take in the sights at Burlingame fair. The stock pens were all filled to overflowing. The hall was well filled with needle-work, etching, painting, and mercantile goods; also a large assortment of county productions. There was a good display of poultry, and several dogs were on exhibition. A black bear cub, owned by John Easters, of Burlingame, attracted numerous crowds all day.

F. M. Rooks & Co. had a fine display of swine, taking nearly every premium.

Finch, Lord & Nelson took first premium on Hereford bull 3 years old; first premium on stud colt; first on stallion 4 years old and on Herford heifer 2 years old.

Scranton Clydesdale Company took first premium on Clydesdale stud.

Mr. Bazel took first premium on Norman stud.

Dr. Eidson took first premium on colt.

Thomas Cain took first premium on Short-horns.

C. W. Wood first on stallions, roadsters, and on best pair of mules.

The races seemed to be the most interesting feature all through the fair; the grand stand and all around the sides of the track were thronged with people from the beginning to the end of the races. The races were very interesting, although Maud S. was not among the numerous trotters. There were also several very interesting running races, run by ponies in and around Burlingame.

We are glad to see that there were not the usual number of gambling devices here, as there were in many of the other fairs throughout the State, and we would feel very thankful if they were stopped altogether at our fairs; they are a curse to any fair, or anything else, and why do managements grant such privileges to such men as those? The fair has been a most successful one, and we hope to see many more just such fairs, or better if possible, in the future at the little town of Burlingame.

C. M. C.

September 18th, 1885.

Clay County and the Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER:

Splendid weather, location good, track fine, thousands of people every day. Everything very orderly, no drinking, no gambling, no fighting. The management could hardly be better; so much for a county, one of the best in the State for land, wealth and population that makes prohibition a success. Clay Center is a fine little city of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, two railroads, Holly waterworks, telephones, three large flouring mills, one of which is a water-power from the Republican river; another, four-story cut stone, called the Quaker City roller mills, is hardly excelled by any mill in the State or the entire West. The city park is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," has become a magnificent bower of shade in eight years from the planting of the first tree. I see here in twenty years 20,000 people in prospective.

The display of cereals, roots, vegetables, stock of all kinds; poultry, everything is rather light from some cause, but what is here is as fine as I ever saw anywhere. If one farmer in twenty would only bring in in some of their best productions, the "show" would be equal to a State fair; but, instead, not one in five hundred takes the trouble to make their fair the grand success it should be. If they would do so, their county would be better advertised West and East, more immigration would be induced, land would quickly rise in value, and as a result the farmers would become more wealthy and better able to protect themselves from avaricious monopoly. "Hard times" comes more from the injudiciousness

of the farmer and laborer than from the sharp practices of the monopolist.

Of course, horse-racing is the card here that draws, and say what you please, leave that out, the fair would be the circus without the clown, Hamlet with Hamlet left out, etc.

All crops, except wheat, are very fine in this part of Kansas this season. The failure of the wheat crop makes, just now, money matters tight up and hard times the cry.

Yours truly, O. I. C.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. A. D. Berry's stallion, "Lost Boy," of Kentucky Whip and Morgan stock, took first premium at the Montgomery County Fair.

Mr. H. Woodring, an exhibitor at the Montgomery County Fair, sold a Poland-China male pig, aged three months, for the sum of \$50. It is of the Black Ranger family.

Stockmen will be interested in the Pettis county (Mo.) Short-horn breeders' sale on October 13, at Sedalia, Mo., also the private sale made by the secretary, Frank Craycroft, October 21.

L. B. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, breeder of Ohio improved Chester hogs, reports a good steady demand the year around for this favorite breed of hogs. His sales for the past eight months have been 287 head.

The report of the great Bismarck Fair omitted to mention the prize-winning flock of Merinos, the property of one of our faithful advertisers, Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo., also in the poultry display the creditable and extensive exhibit.

The Clay county (Mo.) Short-horn breeders announce in our advertising columns their third semi-annual sale of Short-horns at Liberty, Mo., October 15. No county in Missouri has more good reliable Short-horn cattle than Clay. Send to the secretary, Clint Tillery, Liberty, Mo., for catalogue.

C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kan., bought of J. J. Hiddleston, Endora, Kan., Ligna's Chief bull No. 11,827, Milk Me cow No. 17,259, Little Elsie heifer No. 17,111, Milk Me Second heifer, eligible to record, two calves sired by Ligna's Chief, and dam Milk Me and Little Elsie. Amount of sales \$1,200.

Emporia Republican: A. D. Hudnall, of West Las Animas, Colorado, bought of Major W. P. Herring, of this city, fifteen head of Polled-Angus yearling heifers at \$350 each, and one bull at \$500. He also bought of F. McHardy, two Galloway heifers at \$350 each. It pays to raise thoroughbred cattle even in this country.

Wilson & Moore, Parsons, Kas., write as follows: "We have just finished showing our stock advertised for sale in the KANSAS FARMER. Four of the draft horses shown took four premiums, including one sweepstakes over all breeds. The Holsteins took five premiums, first and second and sweepstakes, for the best milk and butter cow. The Short-horns won first on yearling bull, and first and sweepstakes on yearling heifer."

D. H. Webster, proprietor of the Excelsior herd of swine, and a new advertiser at Austin, Cass county, Mo., writes: "Since I placed my ad. in your paper I have secured a herd of very fine Berkshires; also added several fancy animals to my Poland-China herd; and in the chicken line will make a specialty of Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. Trade is good; shipped four choice brood sows into your state yesterday. So much for the "KANSAS FARMER already."

Farmers who wish to improve their stock of hogs, or to have choice pigs next spring, should now be looking up their breeding stock. If already supplied with good brood sows, they can well afford to buy pure-bred boars. If the sows are not as good as the farmer would like, it is all the more important that he use a well-bred boar; at the same time he would do well to secure one or more well-bred sows of the same breed as the boar he selects for use with his common stock. By so doing he can soon be well supplied with hogs that will afford him handsome profits in the rearing of them, however close the margin may be on which farmers with less faith in pure-bred stock may have to work.—PHIL. THIRTON.

Two locomotives built exactly after the same model have different rates of speed and drawing power. This difference in speed has been known to reach fifteen miles an hour.

A Campaign Secret Given Away.

In the campaign of 1884 the two candidates for Governor in a "pivotal" Western State arranged for a series of joint discussions. Both men were popular, both of fine appearance and were so well matched in mental force and as orators that the contest between them promised to be a magnificent one. For several weeks the scales balanced evenly.

But one day the brilliant Republican candidate came up ailing. He seemed overcome and spoke laboriously. The next day he was even less effective. Later he was compelled to ask his opponent for a postponement of certain appointments, which was granted. Before the campaign ended he had abandoned the field altogether.

Meantime the Democratic candidate continued his canvass, seeming to grow stronger, cheerier and more effective with each succeeding week. He was elected. One evening in December while entertaining several gentlemen he said:

"I will tell you a campaign secret—which gave me the election. With the opening of my campaign I began caring for my liver. I knew that a disordered or torpid liver meant dullness and possible sickness. I took something every day. When my opponent began failing I knew his trouble to be his liver and felt like prescribing for him, but feared if I did so he might beat me! I grew stronger as the campaign progressed, often making two speeches a day. Even my voice, to my surprise, did not fail me once. All because Warner's safe cure kept me in trim." Ex-Governor Jacob, of Kentucky, also made a campaign tour under precisely similar circumstances and says he kept up under the exhausting strain by use of the same means.—*Rochester Union.*

Wellington Berkshire Herd.

Mr. M. B. Keagy, importer and breeder of pure-blood Berkshire swine, has a fine location within the east limits of the city of Wellington, Kas., consisting of ten and a half acres of land, well planned and laid out, especially adapted to the purpose of facilitating the business of his choice. His residence is one among the best in the city, arranged in keeping with modern times, and under the care of as amiable, graceful, sociable and agreeable a companion as can be found anywhere.

In Mr. Keagy's excellent class of Berkshires are Fancy No. 10,190, sired by Duke of Monmouth; Wellington Lady, from B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill.; Hopeful Joe, imported by Snell Bros., Canada; Miss Lena Liverpool, from N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Perfection, bred by G. W. Penny, Newark, Ohio; Octoorn Duchess, bred by N. H. Gentry; Wellington Duke No. 4215, bred by N. H. Gentry; Fancy Fair 13864, imported by Alex. M. Fulford, Belaire, Maryland; Sister B. III, 13816, imported by Alex. M. Fulford; Fancy's Beauty 13290; Wellington Pride 13389; Monmouth's Fancy 13391; Woodale Fancy 13392; Smithereen's Perfection 13393; Hopeful Sallie 13396; Ruby Queen 10812; Miss Lena Liverpool I, 11409; Young Sallie Hood 11410; Victor 14213; Hopeful Ruby 14214; Jewel 14215; Sylvia 14216; Knight of Gloucester II, 11,257, bred by Small Bros. From the foregoing one will observe that Mr. K. has an important herd, worthy of investigating by those desiring fine stock.

Mrs. Keagy is engaged in the propagation of Plymouth Rock fowls and success will most certainly crown her endeavors.

HORACE.

The attempts to introduce the American brook trout into English waters have not been attended with success. During the last ten or twelve years thousands of fry have at various times been turned into different waters, but in no instance has the fish really been established. Occasionally a specimen is taken here and there, but as years go by there is no perceptible increase, while in some waters, which were liberally stocked, they have disappeared altogether.

Flora Park Herd.

Henry Blakesley, of Marion county, near Peabody, proprietor of the above named herd had eleven head of thoroughbred Short-horns on exhibition at the Wellington fair, and all having the pleasure to behold them pronounced the herd a wonder of beauty, symmetry and quality. At the head of this herd stands Six Royal Ravenswood 44891.

PROGRAMME OF FAIR WEEK IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

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

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUND.

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

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.

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

RACES—ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 15.

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

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

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

VEILED PROPHETS PAGEANT.

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

TRADES PAGEANT.

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

SHAW'S GARDEN.

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

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

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

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

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

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

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

CAMPBELL Normal University, HOLTON, KANSAS.

FIRST WINTER TERM - - - Opens November 10

SECOND WINTER TERM - - - Opens January 19

"RING TERM" - - - - - Opens March 30

SUMMER TERM - - - - - Opens June 18

New Classes are organized every term in all the various Branches, Book-keeping, Rhetoric, German, Vocal Music, Drawing, Algebra, Physiology, Latin, Telegraphy, Type-writing and Stenography.

\$54 in advance will pay for Board, Room and Tuition for two terms—from November 10 to March 30.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT—is in charge of Prof. Henry Worrill, of the Carlyle Petersen Conservatory of Music, Boston. The instruction is superior to any other in the West.

Students can enter at any time.

Address PRESIDENT J. H. MILLER.

Wanted to Exchange!

The advertiser is a farmer trying to merchandise, and wants to find a merchant trying to farm, that they may exchange and be a mutual benefit. I have one of the best locations in Kansas, surrounded by rich farms, underlaid with 4½ to 5 foot vein of No. 1 coal. Merchant will invoice abt. \$5,000. Store and lot worth \$5,000. All in operation and will bear the closest investigation. Prefer land within 100 miles of Fort Scott. Want no fine buildings, fruits, etc. No intention paid to professional traders. Address "OWNER," Girard, Kas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I have 10 head of choice Native 10-year-old steers for sale; they will average 1,000 pounds.

Address L. RONSE, St. Marys, Kas.

AGENTS coin money collecting Family Pictures to exchange; all styles. Pictures guaranteed. Special inducements. EMPIRE COPYING CO., 381 Canal Street, N.Y.

The Home Circle.

Girls, As You Go Along.

Come all you fair young housewives and listen unto me (I mean those lucky ones who are from servant bondage free), And some advice I'll give you in a simple little song, With the simple little chorus of—Girls, as you go along.

Oh! as you go along, Leave everything where it should be, girls, as you go along. You take a fancy for a cake, late in the afternoon, And flour, butter, sugar, eggs, and milk, and bowl and spoon, And other necessary aids, the kitchen table throng; Don't let them stay, clear them away, girls, as you go along.

Oh! as you go along, Put each one back in its right place, girls, as you go along. And then you'll find how easily a great deal can be done, Without you being tired to death, at setting of the sun, And though, sometimes, in spite of care, things seem to turn out wrong, 'Twill always pay to smooth the way, girls, as you go along.

Oh! as you go along, Then never leave your work behind, girls, as you go along. —Margaret Eyttinge, in *Good Housekeeping*.

I love the song of birds, And the children's early words, And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown; And I hate a false pretence, And the want of common sense, And arrogance, and fawning, and deceit, John Brown; I love the meadow flowers, And the brier in the bowers, And I love an open face without guile, John Brown; And I hate a selfish knave, And a proud, contented slave, And a lout who'd rather borrow than he'd toil, John Brown. —Dr. Mackay.

Japanese and French Fans.

For more than a thousand years fan making has been a principal industry of Japan. Lying partly in warm latitudes (its extremes being 31 deg. and 55 deg.), that country has naturally felt the need of fans. In this branch of manufacture about 100,000 persons are engaged out of a population of 1,500,000 in the three fan districts of Osaka, Kioto and Nagoya. Millions of fans are made every year, a good share of which have within the last five years been imported into this country and scattered broadcast—the Japanese fans combining lightness with artistic workmanship and, in the ordinary grades, cheap prices. Their cheapness in price is due largely to the low cost of living in Japan, a few cents a day being sufficient for the native worker. The artistic workmanship is due to natural talent cultivated through many generations; while the lightness of the fans come from the fact that most of the fan-sticks are made out of bamboo, indigenous to the country and growing over all of its extent.

There are many varieties in bamboo differing in strength. Its natural color is yellow, or brown, or a brown spotted with black; sometimes it is colored artificially a maroon or a black. Frequently, also, the stick is lacquered—an art in which the Japanese are yet unrivaled, and the lacquer is in turn sprinkled with figures in relief, made out of lacquer mixed with the dust of copper, brass, silver or gold. Other materials used for the fan-sticks are bone, ivory and wood. The ivory is sometimes carved and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, gold and silver. The wood used for sticks is ebony, mahogany and chestnut, and is generally lacquered.

The "tops" of a Japanese fan are made of paper, parchment, cotton and silk. The paper is the fiber obtained from boiling down the bark of the paper tree, to the cultivation of which whole districts are devoted. Mulberry bark is also used for the same purpose, though it is much more expensive. The Japanese so-called parchment comes from a rare tree and is favored because of its strength. These "tops" are ornamented with pictures, which in the cheaper grades are, of course, printed, and in the more expensive fans are hand-painted. The coloring in the lower grades is vivid; in the more expensive it is invariably subdued. For the trade in this country, however, particularly for the Western trade, bright colors are more

often found among the expensive fans. The prices vary largely with the "tops," silk costing twice as much as any other material. But, in general, fans with bamboo sticks run from 1 cent to \$2; bone-stick fans cost from 10 cents to \$5; wood-stick fans, from \$1 to \$25, and those of ivory sticks begin at \$5 and run as high as \$125. Mourning fans, with the tops of either paper or silk, cost from 25 cents to \$10. The Japanese palm-leaf, or, as it is sometimes called, the "church fan," is still popular. It is sold as low as 3 or 4 cents.

Most of the dress fans come from France, though the Viennese dress fan has of late found favor here. The French fans in the cheaper grades (25 cents to \$15) were for a time pressed out of the market by the Japanese fans, but they are now rapidly recovering their former favor. The sticks of these are usually of wood or bone, and the tops of cretonne, silk or satin. The French dress fans have their sticks made of shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory; the tops are either of silk, ostrich feathers or lace, sometimes satin and kid. The shell-stick fans have usually no painting on their tops, and cost from \$20 to \$25. The lace fans usually have sticks of mother-of-pearl, and cost from \$50 to \$250. The ivory sticks are seldom combined with lace tops, silk being preferred; these cost about \$25. The fans of ostrich feathers begin at about \$45, an especially attractive arrangement being a number of broad feathers covered with smaller ones. In the decoration of the silk-topped fans, Albert of Paris has won an especial reputation. Another fan used is one of silk, top embroidered; with a stick of ivory, these cost about \$30; with one of bone, from \$12 to \$15 upward. The mourning fan most popular is a combination of black silk with ebony wood or dark shell.

In the cheaper grades of Vienna fans, ranging from 50 cents to \$10, two peculiarities are noted, namely, leather sticks, and the inlaying of the figures in silk tops. This latter effect is produced by having two layers of silk, the lower one stamped with its figure, just above which the upper layer will be cut out.

A Lesson in Falsehood.

There are schools (private, of course,) in our large cities, in which the young are systematically taught and trained to pick pockets and operate other kinds of expert crime. But what shall be said of "respectable" parents who openly initiate their children into habits of dishonesty? The temptation to natural cupidity in the matter of half-fares develops a peculiar standard of ethics for railway-car travel which many would be ashamed to be charged with anywhere else; and there are fathers and mothers, claiming high moral character, who, for a little paltry saving of money, will corrupt the pure conscience of a child by teaching him to lie about his age. A correspondent of one of our religious exchanges says:

We have, with pain, witnessed an humiliating scene, both for mother and child, in their combined efforts to cheat the conductor. When the conductor comes round and receives from the mother a fare and a half, he says, "Where is your child?" "Here he is," is replied. He looks amazed, as does everybody else, to learn that the half-grown youngster is under 5 years. He asks the infant, "How old are you?" to which it replies, "Four years," looking out for the future that still they may keep a margin to travel on.

I know a young boy who is being simply ruined in his education by his mother. He is 8 years old, with all the noble instincts of probity and obedience which generally characterize a boy's nature. This tender parent has instructed him that whenever he gets on a car, the appearance of the conductor to collect the fare reduces his age under 5. Last week a friend of the family was displaying his interest in the child by inquiring his age. The little fellow hesitated for a moment, and then looked up at his mother, "Mamma, is he a conductor?" "No, child." "Then I am 8 years old."—Good Cheer.

His cares are eased with intervals of bliss; His little children, climbing for a kiss, Welcome their father's late return at night. —Dryden.

To prevent sausages from bursting when cooking, never make a hole in them with a fork while turning them.

Recipes.

Oatmeal Crackers.—Take a pint each of coarse and fine oatmeal, rub a teaspoonful of butter into the fine, and mix both together. Wet with salted water and work into an excessively stiff dough. Make into little cakes with the hands, and pound out thin and bake very slowly for a long time. They are nice to eat with a cup of tea, and if they grow moist can be made crisp again by putting into the oven for a few minutes. Many persons prefer them hot, and always heat them before serving.

Egg Pie.—(Good for dinner and instead of meat.) Make two very thin cakes of Indian meal, flour and soda, just as for any corn bread, and wet it with sour milk, and bake them in a quick oven. Make a gravy of one teaspoonful of butter, the same of flour, a cup of milk, and salt and pepper. When it is boiling, drop in cold, sliced, hard-boiled eggs; leave them in long enough to heat, but don't let them boil up or they will fall to pieces. Butter one of the hot Indian cakes, lay it in a round pan or dish, pour on the gravy and eggs, and lay on the other cake, buttering it on the top and sprinkling on pepper and salt.

Plain Tea Cake.—Rub together four teaspoonsful of butter and one cup of sugar, add one well-beaten egg and one tablespoonful of cream, sift two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder into two cups of flour. Bake in small pans and eat the cakes while they are fresh.

Tomato Salad.—Cut six ripe tomatoes into slices and remove all the seeds, rub a dish with onion, and pour into it a mixture made of oil and vinegar (in the proportion of two spoons of oil to one of vinegar), sprinkle pepper and salt on the tomatoes and leave them two hours in the dressing. They will then be ready to serve.

Buttermilk Muffins.—These have but to be tried to become a standing breakfast dish. Beat hard two eggs into a quart, and stir in flour to make a thick batter, about a quart when it is mixed, and lastly, a teaspoonful of salt and the same of soda. Bake in a hot oven in well-greased tins. Muffins of all kinds should only be cut just around the edge, then pulled open with the fingers.

Superior Ginger Beer.—Turn four gallons of boiling water on four pounds of brown sugar, or two quarts of molasses; add three ounces of cream of tartar, and the same of ginger; stir them well and put into a cask. When milk-warm, put in one pint of good yeast, stopping the cask closely and shaking it well. Bottle it in about twenty-four hours. In ten days it will sparkle like champagne. Two or three lemons sliced will much improve it. It is excellent in warm weather.

Odors, and Their Action on the Health.

A knowledge of perfumes reaches to the most remote antiquity. The Jews made use of them in the time of Moses. They were highly esteemed by the Greeks in the time of the wise but rigorous Solon. Their use was carried to excess by the Romans; and finally, in our times, they appear to have arrived at their utmost perfection and delicacy. It has been reserved also for the present day to use them in the greatest profusion. But if the perfumes that are everywhere found, and can be extracted by certain processes, may be used with safety, this cannot be said in every case of the odors that are naturally exhaled by flowers, leaves or fruits. Their action on the economy in a limited space, and especially during the night in a closed chamber, deserves to be noticed. It manifests itself by serious disorder, headache, syncope, and even by asphyxia if their action is too long prolonged. In nervous persons numbness may occur in all the members, convulsions, and loss of voice, but in general only a state of somnolence, accompanied by feebleness and retardation of the action of the heart. This state is often associated with well-marked dimness of vision. Amongst the flowers that are most deleterious may be mentioned the lily, hyacinth, narcissus, crocus, rose, carnation, honeysuckle, jessamine, violet, elder, etc. In addition to the danger caused by their smell should be mentioned their action on the air. During the night flowers actively produce carbonic acid, which is injurious to health. Magendie even cites a case of death caused by a large bouquet of lilies which the sufferer, a previously healthy woman, had slept with in her bed-room. Amongst the most dan-

gerous plants may be mentioned the walnut, the bay tree and hemp. The action of these is well known, the latter, indeed, producing a sort of drunkenness.—*Belgian Medical Press.*

Remedy for Frozen Limbs.

Seeing the many accounts of firemen and others suffering from frozen limbs, I send a sure remedy for frozen parts, having used it myself. The remedy is as follows: While the limbs or parts are yet frozen, take common glue, such as is used by cabinet-makers, and with a brush paint the frozen parts with the hot glue, which will soon dry and crack; then rub it off and apply as before. Three or four applications will cure when the parts are frozen nearly hard, and it never leaves the itching sensation that is always felt.

Expectancy of Life.

Insurance companies are aware of the credulous weakness of those whose lives they assure, and therefore compile numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. These tables have been the result of careful calculation, and seldom prove misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur; but the average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman is as follows: A person 1 year old may expect to live 39 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20 years, 41; of 30 years, 34; of 40 years, 28; of 50 years, 21; of 60 years, 14; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4.—*Scientific American.*

Safety of Railroad Traveling.

According to published statements, not a single individual riding on a passenger train in Massachusetts was killed the past year, unless the cause was directly traceable to the carelessness of the person killed. Over 61,000,000 passengers were carried, at an average distance of fifteen miles each. According to this statement, it is safer to be on a passenger train in Massachusetts than to be almost anywhere else. It is a remarkable fact that fewer accidents causing death occur on suburban trains, or those running through thickly settled districts, than in the open and sparsely settled country. The *Northwestern Lumberman* concludes that the reason for this is that more care is taken with such trains; that the shocking railroad accidents that are continually happening are the result of gross and criminal carelessness on the part of both managers and employees.

After Washing.

After the clothes are hung out, the wash-woman should be required to clean tubs, boilers, wringers and other utensils needed in washing, and put them away with care. Starching the clothes can be done before or after they are dried, but most laundresses prefer doing the work all at once, and starch the clothes that require starching as soon as they come from the blue water. A quarter of a pound of good starch will make two quarts of liquid starch.

To make good starch quite a number of rules have been given. Some advocate long boiling, while others say it is not necessary. Very good starch may be made by putting in a bright tin pail a quarter of a pound of starch, over which pour three pints of boiling water and then add a pint of cold water. Let it boil fifteen minutes. A little salt or sugar, a small piece of wax, or a teaspoonful of coal oil added will make the starch iron smooth. The starch should be strained and slightly blued before using. Flour starch is frequently used for coarse or colored clothes, and potato starch may also be used. Isinglass is a very delicate starch for fine muslins, and rice water is equally so. Muslins and laces should be dipped in thin starch and dried in the sun; linens should have the starch rubbed in until they will absorb no more. Individual taste and fashion in starching clothes must be the guide of the housekeeper in giving directions to her laundress.

When the clothes are taken from the line they should be sprinkled evenly, rolled tightly and placed in a basket, over which a sheet should be spread to keep them free from dust until ready to iron.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Raw starch applied with a little water, as paste, will generally remove all stains from bed-ticking.

The Young Folks.

What Might Have Been.

Shun the deceiving cup, O man,
Around it lurks all sin,
Turn, turn away and gaze no more
And think what might have been.

This man now haggard, worn and poor,
An outcast, sin defiled,
Might now have been a father kind
To that poor, helpless child.

This home where poverty doth reign,
Where woe and sorrow are,
Speaks to us what might have been
But for the tempting bar.

Go enter in that darkened cell,—
A man is sitting there.
But the faint shadow of a life,
Though once so young and fair.

Ah, he was a fond mother's pride—
A son on whom she smiled,
But oh, it was the fatal cup,
That ruined thus her child.

Look at those graves where drunkards lie;
They tell what might have been
Had those poor victims once been free
From drunkenness and sin.

These speak to man of crime and woe,
And make us blush in shame,
O shun the wine cup,—shun it man,
And bear an honest name.

And dawn, O day, when right shall rule,
When we shall ever be
United in the bond of love
And free from misery.

—G. F. Wright, in *Western Rural*.

STOPPING IN PATAGONIA.

The Southernmost Settlement of the Globe.

PUNTA ARENAS, Patagonia, June 18.—One look at this place is enough to convince the most incredulous that whoever located the penal colony of Chili did not intend the convict's life should be a happy one. It lies on a long point which stretches out into the Straits, and the English call it Sandy Point, but a better name would be Cape Desolation. Convicts are sent here no longer, but some of those remain who came when Chili kept the seeds and harvests of her revolutions here. There used to be a military guard, but that was withdrawn during the war with Peru, and all the prisoners who would consent to enter the army got a ticket of leave. The Governor resides in what was once the barracks, and horses are kept in what was used as a stockade. Hunger, decay and dreariness are inscribed upon everything, on the faces of the men as well as the houses they live in, and the people look as discouraging as the mud.

They say it rains in Punta Arenas every day. That is a mistake—sometimes it snows. Another misrepresentation is the published announcement that ships passing the Straits always touch here. Doubtless they desire to, and it is one of the delusions of the owners that they do; but, as the wind never ceases except for a few hours at a time and the bay on which the place is located is shallow, it is only about once a week or so that a boat can land, because of the violent surf. Our arrival happened to be opportune, for the water was smooth, and we landed without great difficulty, the only drawbacks being a pouring rain and mud that seemed bottomless.

The town is interesting, because it is the only settlement in Patagonia, and of course the only one in the Straits. It is about 4,000 miles from the southernmost town on the west coast of South America to the first port on the eastern coast, a voyage which ordinarily requires fifteen days, and, as Punta Arenas is about in the middle of the way, it possesses some attractions. Spread out in the mud are 250 houses, more or less, which shelter from the ceaseless storms a community of 800 or 1,000 people, representing all sorts and conditions of men, from the primeval Indian type to the pure Caucasian—convicts, traders, fugitives, wrecked seamen, deserters from all the navies in the world, Chinamen, Negroes, Poles, Italians, Sandwich Islanders, Portuguese, men who have fled from justice, wandering Jews, and human driftwood of every tongue and clime cast up by the sea and absorbed in a community scarcely one of whom would be willing to tell why he came here, or would stay if they could get away. It is said that in Punta Arenas can be found an interpreter for every language known to the modern world, but, although the place belongs to Chili, English is most generally spoken.

There are a few women in the settlement, some of them faithful mothers and wives, no doubt, but the most of them have defective antecedents, and are noted for a disregard of matrimonial obligations.

There are some decent people here, ship agents and traders, who came for business reasons, a Consul or two, and among others an Irish physician, Dr. Fenton, who is the host and oracle sought by every stranger who arrives. Occasionally some yachting party stops here on a voyage around the world, or a man-of-war cruising from one ocean to the other, and steamers bound from Europe to the South Pacific ports, or returning thence, pass every day or two; so that communication is kept up with the rest of the universe, and the people who live at this antipodes, where the sun is seen in the north and the Fourth of July comes in the depth of winter, are pretty well informed as to affairs at the other end of the globe. The latitude is about that of Greenland, and if you tip the globe over you will see that it is the southernmost town in the world—further south than the Cape of Good Hope or any of the inhabited islands. The emotions that come with a contemplation of the fact that you are about as far away from anywhere as one can go are quite novel; but in the midst of them you are summoned to confront the fact that the world isn't as large as it looks to be, for here is a man who used to live where you came from, and another who once worked in an office where you are employed. There is a news stand at which you can purchase London and New York papers, often three and four months old, but still fresh to the long voyager, and shops at which Paris confectionery and the luxuries of life can be had at Patagonia prices.

There is a curiosity shop near the landing, kept by an old fellow who was once a sailor in the United States navy, and fought under Admiral Farragut at Mobile—at least he says he did, and he speaks like a truthful man. Here are to be purchased many interesting relics, and passengers who are fortunate enough to get ashore go back to their ship loaded down with Indian trifles, shells and flying fish, tusks of sea lions, serpent skins, agates from Cape Horn, turtle shells, and the curious tails of the armadillo, in which the Indians carry their war paint. But the prettiest things to be bought at Punta Arenas are the ostrich rugs, made of the breasts of the young birds, as soft as down, and as beautiful as plumage can be. The plumes of the ostrich are plucked from the wings and tail while the bird is alive, but to make a rug the little ones are killed and skinned, and the soft fluffy breasts are sewed together until they reach the size of a blanket. Those of brown and those of the purest white are alternated, and the combination produces a very fine artistic effect. They are too dainty and beautiful to be spread upon the floor, but can be used as carriage robes, or to throw over the back of a couch or chair. Sometimes ladies use them as panels for the front of dress skirts, and thus they are more striking than any fabric a loom can produce. Opera cloaks have been made of them also, to the gratification of the aesthetic. They are too rare to be common and too beautiful to ever tire the eye.

Guanaco skins are carried away from Punta Arenas also, and are considered very fine. These are the wearing apparel of the Indians, and with the ostrich rugs the chief results of their chase. In Patagonia ostriches are not bred as at the Cape of Good Hope, but run wild, and are rapidly getting exterminated. The Indians chase them on horseback, and catch them with *bolas*, two heavy balls upon the end of a rope. Grasping one ball in the hand, they gallop after the ostrich, and whirling the other ball around their heads like a coil of lasso, they let go when near enough to the bird, and the two balls, still revolving in the air, if skillfully directed will wind around the long legs of the ostrich and send him tumbling somersaults upon the sand. The Indians then leap from the saddle, and, if they are out of meat, cut the throat of the bird and carry the carcass to camp; but if they have no need of food, they pull the long plumes from his tail and wings, and let him go again to gather fresh plumage for the next season.

The *bolas* are handled very dexterously, and well trained Indians are said to be able to bring down an ostrich at a range of two or three hundred yards. But it is not often necessary to fire at that distance. Horses

accustomed to the chase can overtake a bird on an unobstructed plain, but the birds have the advantage of being artful dodgers, and, carrying so much less weight, can turn and reverse quite suddenly. The usual mode of hunting them is for a dozen or so mounted Indians to surround a herd and charge upon them suddenly. In this way several are usually brought down before they scatter, and those that get away are pursued. As they dodge from one hunter they usually run afoul of another, and the first they know are tripped by the entangling *bolas*. People who are passing through the Straits often stop over a steamer at Punta Arenas to enjoy an ostrich chase. They can secure trained horses and guides at moderate prices; but one who has never thrown the *bolas* will be amazed the first time he tries it to find how difficult it is to do a trick that looks so easy. Not long ago a young English lord, who came down here to exterminate the ostrich family, came very near being lynched for manslaughter, as the first *bolas* he threw took one of the half-breed guides under the ear and laid him out as cold as a wedge. His lordship made a suitable provision for the family of his victim, and the deceased man's partner immediately took up with the bereaved widow without the formality of a wedding ceremony. The bride and groom omitted the usual period of mourning, and appeared to be much gratified at the result of his lordship's visit. Of course the neighbors were scandalized, but marriage was useful in diverting public attention from the accident, and the reckless scion of the nobility slipped away to Valparaiso without explaining matters to a court.

Some years ago the much-talked-about Lady Florence Dixie, with her brother, the Marquis of Queensbury, whose name is familiar to the pugilistic world, came down here for a *paseo*, as the Spaniards call a picnic or a promenade, and spent several weeks in the pampas in pursuit of pleasure and ostriches. Her ladyship published a very large and handsomely illustrated volume entitled "Across Patagonia," but Dr. Fenton tells me that the party did not go many leagues from town, and that most of the information given in the book was gathered from intelligent contrabands, whose society Lady Florence sought on rainy days. But, as she pays the Doctor several handsome compliments, it is rather ungenerous in him to depreciate so interesting a book. He admits, however, the truth of her ladyship's own confession, that she took a good many miles on horseback, and didn't use a side-saddle while she was here. Her brother's trousers were more convenient and comfortable than skirts, and the Doctor recommends that all ladies who ride horseback should follow Lady Florence's example.

This Doctor, who, by the way, is an interesting character, as wise as he is witty, is well known in all the navies in the world, for all the men-of-war that come here carry away pleasant remembrances of his hospitality, and repeat the stories he tells to the people on the other side of the world. He has a sheep ranch near Punta Arenas, and divides his time between mending broken heads and attending to his mutton. Sheep are said to thrive very well upon the Patagonian pampas, but as the Government will not sell any land, and only leases it to tenants who are liable to be turned off at any time and have their improvements confiscated, there isn't much encouragement to come here and grow up with the country. There is no more desolate, dreary place on the face of the globe.

Large amounts of money have been made on ostrich farms in Africa, and they might, perhaps, be duplicated in this locality; but as long as the Indians are allowed to kill the birds and sell the results of a week's chase for a few drinks of rum, the business would not be profitable. The ostriches are becoming scarcer every year, as the improvident Indians slaughter them without reason, and the pampas will soon become as barren of their greatest source of revenue as the plains of our great West are of buffaloes to day. At any of the trading posts in Punta Arenas you can buy for \$8 or \$10 a rug that represents the breasts of twelve or fifteen young ostriches, and even that low price gives the trader a profit of many hundred percent, as a few drinks of whisky makes the Indian susceptible to persuasion. If the Government of Chili were to sell the monopoly of trading in ostrich skins and feathers to a few fair-minded men, the birds would mul-

tify enormously, and the beauty of their plumage be very much increased. The best plumes are worth \$40 or \$50 a pound in the market, and are much improved by the proper care of the bird. Those that run wild have their feathers torn by bushes and ruined by mud, and the better the quality of food they receive the better the plumes they produce. Ostriches usually live to be twenty or more years old, if they do not fall a prey to hunters or pumas (Patagonian lions), and after they have reached the age of four or five years they can be made to produce a couple of pounds of plumes annually. The American ostrich is said not to be so good as that of Africa, but experts say that it is only because the latter has been cultivated, while the former has been permitted to run wild, eating such food as he can pick up on the pampas, preyed upon by pumas and wolves, and tearing his coat to tatters by plunging through the brush.

The popular supposition that an ostrich never lays but one egg and drops that anywhere upon the sand is nonsense. The female lays as many eggs annually as a goose or a hen, and covers them with as much care, usually digging a hole in the sand with her feet and depositing her eggs in it daily until the time for incubation comes, when she sits regularly upon them and is fed by her mate. Very often eggs are found singly upon the desert, dropped in a chase or where the bird is unable to reach her nest.

The egg of the ostrich is equal in size and nourishment to about two dozen ordinary hen's eggs, and sometimes weighs three pounds. The flavor is wholesome, and an omelette made of them could not be detected. One egg makes a good meal for half a dozen hearty persons, and the Indians use them very extensively. They are often used by the residents of Punta Arenas, and are sold to passing vessels for food; but there is great risk in purchasing the eggs of the ostrich, the shells being so dense as to prevent accurate judgment as to their merit. A decaying hen's egg will not sink in water, because of the gases inside the shell, but no such rule can be applied to the eggs of the ostrich. They will sink in water whether good or bad, and when a bad one is opened the odor is sufficient to destroy the peace of an entire village. Many a camp on the pampas has been removed a long distance because of the indiscretion of a cook, who has broken an egg instead of tapping it with the tip of his hunting knife; and it is said that the stench of a very antique one can be heard for several miles. When an egg is tapped and found to be rotten, the hole is immediately covered with a quid of tobacco, if the cook happens to have one in his mouth, otherwise he claps on a chunk of mud, and immediately digs a hole in which the cause of offence is buried.

The flesh of the young ostrich is wholesome and palatable, having a gamy flavor, however, resembling that of the wild turkey of the North American woods. The tongue and brains are much coveted by epicures, and used to be set before the potentates of ancient times when they gave swell dinner parties. The breasts are the best part of the body, and are roasted or broiled, while any portion makes an excellent soup or stew. He who happens to tackle an old bird, however, if he is in a hungry and a quarrelsome mood, will discover that there are other things tougher than sole leather. The philosopher who announced that the world offered no obstacles that human patience and ingenuity could not overcome, never attempted to satisfy hunger by eating an ancient ostrich.

The ostrich is a very docile, tractable bird, and can be easily domesticated, but it is sensitive to changes of climate, and seldom thrives when taken from his native heath. Those that are shown in menageries and zoological gardens do not fairly represent the species, and no one can judge by their appearance of the beauty of the bird in its wild state.—*New York Sun*.

The old smallpox chestnut has turned up again slightly altered. A man went into the country for a walk. He carried his overcoat on his arm, but finding it burdensome, hung it on a fence. Taking a card from his pocket, he wrote: "Do not touch this coat; infected with smallpox." He came back two hours later and found the card, upon which was written underneath his warning: "Thanks for the coat; I've had the smallpox."

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

Business failures in the United States and Canada last week were 178, against 203 the preceding week, and 165 two weeks before.

A villain was caught while in the act of placing a dynamite cartridge on the track of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, a few days ago.

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

One of our agents sent in a club of thirty-seven subscriptions at one time last week. It is encouraging to us and our readers to know that our circulation is extending.

Our Monday's mail brought in nearly a hundred new subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER. That is encouraging alike to us and our readers, for the larger our list the better we can make the paper.

Latest news from the Wyoming massacre grounds is to the effect that the general government has undertaken to protect Chinese working men, and that everything is quiet there now, everybody at work.

It is stated upon authority of Russian newspapers that the Czar is in continual dread of assassination. He tries to conceal his movements as much as possible, always rooming at a place other than the one appointed.

Interest in Kansas and her people is continually growing. During the last week, we had orders for the FARMER from California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine and Canada.

At a convention of hide and leather dealers last week in Chicago, there was a great deal of interest manifested in the subject of damage to hides because of injuries caused by barbed wire fences and branding. Inasmuch as no man has any substitute for branding to offer, it was advised that brands be made smaller.

The Chinese in Wyoming.
Mention was made last week of trouble with the Chinese laborers in the mining regions of Wyoming, resulting in the murder of some of them and the burning of one of their camps. Three representatives of the Chinese government went to the place of trouble last week and investigated the matter, as did, also, the government directors of the U. P. railway. The latter named gentlemen were met by a committee of citizens, who presented over thirty closely written pages of evidence, showing the anti-Chinese demonstration to have been the outgrowth of an accumulation of grievances under which the miners had suffered for several years. The Governor of the Territory, the Attorney General, and several prominent army officers were present. The Chinese representatives are the consuls at San Francisco, New York and Washington. They had some of the bodies of the murdered Chinamen exhumed in order that they might be examined. They held secret conferences with some of their people still there. What their report will be nobody knows.

As to the government directors, they reported promptly as follows: "We have made an investigation upon the spot, into the alleged outrages recently occurring at this place. We find such a condition of affairs here as in our opinion endangers the property of the road, jeopardizes the interests of the government and calls for prompt interference. We, therefore, deem it important that full authority should be given to the proper officers to afford ample assistance to the managers in their efforts to protect the property of the company and conduct the business of the road.

In a dispatch of Friday last it was stated that "accurate returns as to the number of Chinamen killed cannot yet be made, but so far as can now be learned there are fifteen missing, and the whole number killed is twenty-five. Colonel Bee has made up his mind, from conversations with citizens and officials, that any attempt to bring the offenders to justice through the local authorities will fail. It is his intention to telegraph the state department through the legation, calling for more vigorous measures for the prosecution of the criminals by the United States courts, under the provisions of the treaty with China. Under instructions from the attorney general of the United States, District Attorney Campbell came up from Cheyenne this morning to assist the Chinese consuls in their investigation of the affairs. Adjutant General Williams, of General Schofield's staff, has wired General Schofield a statement of the situation and gives his opinion that in consequence of the amount of guard duty to be done 100 more soldiers should be sent here. General McCook is here, having in charge the Chinese consuls, with instructions to give them the most complete protection from insult or incivility. It is thought that work will be resumed in two of the mines on Monday. Opportunity will be given to all the white miners who have not been discharged for participating in the riots to resume work if they choose. If they do not their places will be filled by other white men." Col. Bee, named above, is the Chinese consul at San Francisco.

This is a very important matter, one that all the people of the United States ought to understand. There are a great many Chinamen in the Pacific States and Territories, and they have been employed in large numbers on the different lines of railroads as laborers. They work much cheaper than American workingmen can do, and for that reason a strong and deep rooted prejudice exists toward them. The Union Pacific railroad had a great many of them employed. These had a camp at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, and it was that camp that was attacked by the white miners. Some Chinese had been employed in the mines, also, and they belonged to the same camp. The Chinese in one of the camps were served with a notice from the white miners some days ago that they must leave immediately—within an hour; but before the hour had expired, although they were hurrying as fast as they could to leave, and some were actually leaving, the infuriated white men attacked them with fire arms and a great variety of deadly weapons, and began an indiscriminate butchery. Many of them were shot, some of them killed, and the camp was burned.

The cause of the outrage was the hostility bred from the Chinese cheap labor. It is that chiefly which now demands attention from the people. It is to be presumed that the government will treat the case as to the murderers in a proper spirit and as the importance of the matter deserves. But as to the people's duty, that relates to the cause of this desperate and inexcusable proceeding. The matter of prejudice of white laborers against yellow laborers, that is only a surface indication; it is not a cause at all, it is an effect only. The cause lies deeper than this, it comes of the avarice of men; avarice, not of the miners, but of the man whose dollars keep him afloat, and whose conscience is measured by commercial values. Because Chinamen could be hired to work for less money than a self respecting American white man could afford to work for, and because a few thousand or a few million dollars could be saved, and thus our own people unfairly deprived of work, which was justly theirs to do, and which they were ready and willing and would have been glad to do, a feeling was born, a feeling that injustice had been done to the American laborer, and it came about through the cheap Chinaman, who can live satisfactorily on ten to twenty cents a day. Had there been no cut in wages, there would have been no massacre for the workingman, in nine cases of ten is an honorable man, one who will share his last crust with a fellow laborer who is not trying to steal his bread from him. But the Chinese were employed because they could be hired for less money than the American, and for no other reason. It was not because laborers were scarce; it was only because of the money there was to be made out of their cheaper labor. The money so made was that much taken from the general fund which belongs to labor. It was a wrong appropriation to that extent, an appropriation by capital of so much money that justly belongs to labor; so much taken by rich men from poor men, and as such the American laborer regards it.

The doctrine of buying where you can get the cheapest article, is not good when applied to labor. A starving man will work cheap, but he is entitled to fair wages, nevertheless. Labor is graded as other commodities are as to price, and when rich men and corporations have extended work on hand, work that requires the help of a large number of men, they ought to pay the regular wages for that kind of work, no matter whom they employ. Then, if they prefer to employ Chinese, and they are here to do the work, no one has a right to complain; but it is well known that below a certain rate of wages American workingmen cannot live properly; wages ought never to be carried below that, except it be in cases of mutual compromise, and in dull

times when it is mutually profitable to do so. The trouble comes from going below the living line to find laborers. The American is not a serf. He may have been born in a foreign land; he may be of German birth, or English, or Irish or Swede, but he came here to join hands with us and become one among the workers; he takes on allegiance to our government and laws, he becomes a good, honest, obedient citizen; he is an American, and entitled to all that we enjoy. He came because he can better himself here; he does not want to undermine our foundations; he wants to do as we do, and work and live with us. Let fair, honest wages be paid to labor, and there will be no prejudice against any people that come to be of us. It is for the people of this country to stand by the man that labors with his hands, and see that he is fairly treated and reasonably compensated for all the faithful and honest work that he does. That is the remedy for this race prejudice so far as labor is concerned.

Topeka and Railroads.

A few days ago the *Daily Capital* contained an editorial announcement beginning thus:

Five hundred men went west yesterday to work on the new railroad line which will run from Salina to the west line of Rooks county, making a good route to St. Louis, via Topeka and Ottawa, where it connects with the Missouri Pacific. This new and extraordinary movement presages important changes in the Kansas map during the next few years. While the work of Mr. Gould in Kansas is probably only a link in the great chain of roads which are to reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific under the management of the syndicate of which Mr. Gould is the head, so much of it as is built in Kansas is of great importance to Topeka.

While there is a great deal of business done by railroads at Topeka, and while, on the surface, it appears that railroad facilities here are good, it is so only in one sense. It is not difficult to reach the city from any point west, it is not so as to that part of the state east of a line drawn north and south through Topeka. Morning papers printed in Topeka are a day behind Kansas City papers in all that part of the state except only at a few points on the north line. From Wichita, Emporia, Salina and Abilene, there are through connections with eastern cities and not by way of Kansas City. But not so with Topeka. All that is sent east through Topeka, and all that comes west to or through Topeka, must go or come through Kansas City, and is subject to additional charges on that account. It is customary, as our careful readers know, to bill goods to Kansas City, and at that point they are rebilled, or are subject to a different rate after leaving that place. Rates west of Kansas City are higher than those east; hence, whether coming west or going east, our charges are increased because of that fact. If Topeka had Chicago and St. Louis connections, our through rates would be the same as those of Kansas City, and Topeka will never be what it ought to be as a business center until it has both those connections.

If what is said in the paragraph quoted above is true, one of the connections is certain to be made soon, and we are informed that a company has been organized to build a road from Topeka to Hiawatha in Brown county, to connect there with a line leading to Omaha, and thus give us a Chicago connection. When these two works or similar ones are completed, the permanent prosperity of Topeka is assured beyond every reasonable doubt.

A man named Thomas Stevens, who crossed North America on a bicycle and is now in Europe travelling the same way on a journey round the world, says that good roads are common in Europe but not in America.

Business indications remain good. The New York *Produce Exchange Reporter* says: "It is very satisfactory to note the very general change in business, confidence is returning and the opinion is quite general that all kinds of goods are very low indeed, and that now is the time to purchase freely, as many staple articles cannot be duplicated."

A St. Paul dispatch says advices from the ranges in Montana are to the effect that owing to the low price of beef cattle in Chicago and eastern markets, shipments from that territory will be small this season. The cause is attributed to heavy shipments from the southwest. The volume of shipments will be determined at the October roundup.

Our excellent friend Goodman, a well known horticulturist of Missouri, placed us under obligations for a copy of the Grand Rapids *Democrat* containing a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the American Pomological society held at that place last week. We had some extracts prepared for this issue of the FARMER, but it will lie over until next week.

Grain in sight in the United States and Canada, as shown by figures of the Chicago Board of Trade last Saturday, and the increase or decrease as compared with the preceding week, were wheat, 43,830 204 bushels, increase, 6,302; corn, 4,322,178, decrease, 697,740; oats, 4,149,427, increase, 66,550. The amount of grain in store in Chicago, on the date named, was: wheat, 12,834,655; corn, 483,711; oats, 41,431.

If all kings were as useful as King Humbert, of Italy, they would be more respected. A year ago when many of the Italian towns had cholera among the people, King Humbert went in person to the houses of the poor and to hospitals and helped care for the sick, giving them needed articles and money. And now we learn that he has sent \$10,000 to be distributed among cholera-stricken people in Rome.

Good Jersey cattle still bring high prices. A New York dispatch of the 17th inst. says a sale of twenty-nine head of registered Jersey cattle took place to-day at Madison Square Garden. Nearly 200 herders and dealers in fancy stock attended the sale. A bull calf, son of Black Prince of Linden sold for \$3,000. Fill Pail Second, a 4 year-old cow, brought \$1,000. The bull Black Prince of Linden went at \$1,750; the cow Westphalia sold for \$1,100, and the famous cow Oxford Kate sold at \$3,250.

There is a good deal of interest taken nowadays in what is called the mind cure, or faith cure. Here is a case reported from Louisville, Ky.: "For the past year or more, Miss Sallie McDonald, of Bayle county, Ky., has been afflicted with spinal complaint and has been bedridden during the whole time. Last Sunday she was visited by the Rev. Mr. Burchfield, of Cincinnati, who prayed with her, and received from her assurances that she had faith that God could, and would, restore her to health. Mr. Burchfield placed his hands upon her head and she arose perfectly restored. Up to this time she has suffered no relapse, and she says she has no apprehension that she will. Miss McDonald is the daughter of Jesse McDonald, a respected citizen of this county, and is herself a perfectly reliable lady.

As to Business.

The evidences of improving trade continue to appear. Securities, as bonds and stocks, are doing better, and, as Henry Clews & Co., of New York, put it, "judging from ordinary experience, such a recovery was to be expected about this time. It is true that the depression following the panic of 1873 lasted five years,—or nearly three years longer than the reaction from which we have been lately suffering;—but it is to be remembered that the panic of 1873 was one of extraordinary violence and required an unprecedented period for the adjustment of its effects, whilst the recent depression has been due to less radical derangements and therefore needed a much briefer period for its process of repair. Facts, however, are superior to inference, and they show beyond question a very decided improvement in business from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf and the Pacific. The recovery is apparent in a better demand for products of every class and in the beginning of a gradual but evidently genuine advance in price. Even the iron trade, which has been most severely depressed and is conceded to be one of the safest indicators of business at large, is now working on orders that insure employment for months ahead. The reports of commercial travelers to their firms in this city indicate a general recovery of demand and an end of waiting for lower prices. Wall street, with its quick appreciation of trade symptoms, perceived the coming recovery a few weeks in advance, and hence the large rise in the prices of stocks that set in with the beginning of July. Those who regard the reaction in prices of the last two weeks as indicating misgivings about the cause of the advance are likely to find themselves corrected by the course of events. It was natural that, after a rise of 10 to 20 points in the stock list, there should be considerable selling to realize profits; and it is a substantial evidence of the intrinsic strength of the market that the decline consequent upon these realizations has not been more than 3 to 5 points.

The New Orleans Fair.

A strong company bought the buildings and necessary machinery of the World's Fair at New Orleans, some weeks ago, and determined to continue the exposition another year under the name of North, Central and South American Exposition. It will open in November next. The management having purchased at a nominal price, the entire plant of the World's Exposition, they were met by none of the serious difficulties and expenses of construction. They found ready for their use a magnificent property intended for exposition purposes and designed on immense scale. It is simply a question with them of filling the buildings with exhibits. The surroundings it seems are also much more favorable.

Last year the transportation facilities for reaching the World's Exposition were of an unsatisfactory character. Two or three lines of boats and five lines of street cars did not suffice to carry the crowd on days when the attendance was large and did not make fast enough time to suit the rush and push of the age. There was not even a carriage drive. But advices from New Orleans point to a different state of things for next winter. St. Charles Avenue has been covered in its entire length with an asphalt pavement, making one of the most beautiful drives in the country. It leads to the Exposition grounds, and drive-ways into the park are being rapidly built.

The great addition however is a steam double track railroad, from the heart of

the city to the grounds. The trains will leave Canal street every ten or fifteen minutes and reach the Exposition in about twenty minutes. With this facility, the attendance promises to be much larger than it was last year.

Inquiries Answered.

HEIFER VS. COW.—At the fair now holding here, is, in the cattle department, lot 7, a premium offered for a cow, two years old and under three. Two entries are made, one a cow with calf by her side, and the other a heifer never bred, and hence never had a calf, but competing for the premium. Has this animal, age same, a right to compete for the above prize? When does a heifer become a cow? You will confer a favor upon parties interested by answering the above.

—A heifer is a young cow. Heiferhood ceases upon the birth of her first calf, provided that occurs before she is past three years old; and it is generally agreed that after the age of three years is attained the heifer is changed to cow, whether she has been bred or not.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—Is the sunflower you describe in this week's FARMER the Russian variety? Where can the seed be had, and at what price? Some parties wrote a letter to FARMER (published from Virginia), last spring, advertising samples of the seed for ten cents. I sent to them, and of course they kept the dime and failed to send any seed. Please reply through the FARMER.

The seed referred to is any large sunflower seed, such as is used by Eastern people generally. In past years nearly every garden had a few stalks. The seed may be had of S. H. Downs, manager, Topeka, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, and Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City.

There are some important suits at law now pending in the United States district court at Wichita. The parties interested are certain southern cattlemen and members of the Western Cattle Growers' association. The suits are brought to recover damages caused by the Kansas men obstructing the Texas drive. *Per contra*, the Texas cattlemen are indicted in the same court for violation of the national cattle law in driving diseased cattle over ranges occupied by others. The civil suits involve \$347,500.

A curious person has been figuring on the brotherhood of man, and he computes the number of our ancestors. Taking three generations to a century, one has father and mother (2), grandparents (4), great grandparents 8. At the end of the second century the number of ancestors springs to 64. Following the calculation, you will find that at the end of eight centuries one is descended from no less than 16,000,000 ancestors. Inter-marriages, of course, would reduce this estimate, and there is no doubt it must have largely prevailed. But the figures are so numerous that, in spite of all, I venture to suggest that the words, 'All ye are brethren,' are literally true.

The *Mark Lane Express*, a London trade paper, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says the broken weather, with occasional rains during the week, has tended to delay the harvest. The sales of English wheat during the week were 70,441 quarters at 31s 10d, against 71,135 quarters at 33s 10d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat is dull. The off coast market has lost its activity and has toned down. The first cargo of the season of American winter wheat arrived during the week and was sold at 32s 10d. Five cargoes of wheat arrived, six were sold, five were withdrawn and four remained, including one of California, and at today's market there were large deliveries of wheat. The weather was clear and the sun was shining, much to the disappointment of the trade. Flour was dull, and prices closed at 34s. Corn was steady and oats were dull. Barley was in better inquiry.

The Elephant Jumbo Killed.

All our readers, we suppose, have heard of the elephant Jumbo, if they never saw him, and though he is not of any special interest to them, still there is something about him and his history that attracts our attention. He was killed recently on a railroad at St. Thomas, in Canada. After the show at that place, that evening the driver started down the tracks with Jumbo and the baby elephant, Tom Thumb, to where the Grand Trunk freight train was standing. There are a great many tracks at that point used in the switching of cars on the Grand Trunk airline, which there joins the main stem of the road. On one side of the track was the train and on the other was a steep embankment. As the train came around the curve the keeper tried to induce Jumbo to go down the embankment, but he would not, for what reason was not at first apparent. The baby elephant was in the rear, and as the train approached Jumbo began to bellow and swing his trunk. The little elephant seemed dazed, but did not get out of the way. As the engine was almost upon them Jumbo raised on his hind legs as though to protect the baby, and then quick as thought dropped down and grabbed him in his trunk and hurled him with great force over all the tracks and against a freight car twenty yards away, where he dropped down whining like a puppy with a sore foot. Jumbo, in saving the life of his little protege, had entirely neglected his own chance to escape. The locomotive struck him with full force in the side, crowding him against some cars on the siding nearest him, and fairly squeezing the life out of him. When they came to the end of the switch the engine left the track, and with it five freight cars that stood on the siding. The mangled beast roared with pain, and the little elephant roared as loud as he could in sympathy. The crush was too heavy to leave any chance of recovery, and the bystanders could only wait for Jumbo's death. It was not long delayed. In three minutes he turned over on his back dead. It was found that the baby elephant had sustained a broken leg, and as there was no help for him, orders were given that he put out of his misery and he was killed.

The skin is to be stuffed and the skeleton will be mounted and placed in the national museum at Washington City.

The theory of the railroad people is that the engineer was asleep or dozing, for he did not apparently make any attempt to stop the train.

A serious accident occurred in this city last week which ought to have a lesson in it for boys who are not respectful in their treatment of dumb animals. It happened the morning of the day Forepaugh's show was here. The cages, elephants, etc., had just been brought over from the Union Pacific depot, and were on the lot awaiting the hoisting of the tent. A crowd of little boys were standing around two elephants, one of them Bolivar, in easy reach of them, and were holding out sticks, etc., and throwing various articles at the animals, particularly Bolivar. Suddenly this monster animal, which had manifested some uneasiness at the pranks of the little boys, raised up his trunk, and brought it down with great force upon the back of little Bernhard Dreyer, and he was thrown violently to the ground. The boy was very badly hurt; a leg was broken, and shoulder dislocated; the ligaments and tendons were dislocated, so that it was with difficulty the surgeons could retain the humerus in the socket. There were quite a number of painful bruises about the face, head and body, but the surgeons thought that none of the injuries were fatal.

In the Dairy.

Farm Butter and How to Improve Its Quality.

Since the days of associated dairying in the West, that is dairying on the factory or creamery system, volumes almost have been written telling how the business was managed, and what strides have been made in it; how the cow, the only sovereign we Americans will acknowledge, has renovated the impoverished farms; raised the mortgages thereon; brought comforts and luxuries into the homes; established and maintained banks; is doing more than all else to pay off the national debt, and has made a proviso to the effect that, after accomplishing this, she will make her owner a millionaire. There is a large element of truth in this, and the people of the Northwest, no matter what their vocation, are ready and willing to acknowledge all this and more, for they have witnessed what the cows have done, and realize that there hardly can be a limit to their capabilities when properly directed. Creamermen, cheesemen, and dairy farmers have grown rich in many portions of the West off the earnings of the gentle, patient cow, that is always ready to reward a kind master. Still there are yet many farmers in the West who have not learned the value or the ability of the cow; many of them are ground down by mortgages because of the failure of crops, and have been too poor to attend dairy conventions, or take good, reliable agricultural papers, so that they might learn how to better their condition. Then there are doubtless some who think they know all about butter-making, and that it would be a waste of time to stop at the fountain of knowledge with the expectation of learning more than they already know. Occasionally they learn that their neighbor, who was as hopelessly involved as they, has succeeded in lifting the burden that held him down, but they do not credit it to the cow or the sagacity of the neighbor, but simply say it was luck that enabled him to pull through. Oh, what a stumbling-block that word "luck" has been to the human race! In its place let us substitute the word "pluck," for it means more, is stimulating and energizing. To those farmers who have not carefully considered the capabilities of the cow, we desire to address a few words, hoping we may claim their attention at least long enough for them to read what we may write.

On many of the farms in the West, and especially those where grain-growing is the crop, dairying is distasteful, and the occupants of the farm seem to be satisfied if they can get cream, milk and butter enough to supply their household, and leave that energetic little milker, the calf, to do the balance of the milking; and in this way thousands of cows are spoiled annually, so far as their usefulness in the dairy is concerned; and the farmer who does this wilfully wastes one of the main avenues to wealth simply because he does not like to do the work, or does not know what the result will be to him in dollars and cents.

Butter-making, as now practiced on many of the farms, is an absolute waste of valuable raw material, for if we consult the market reports of the leading cities we will see "grease" quoted at from two to four cents per pound, and if we should follow that "grease" up we would discover that originally it was "farm butter," made in a shiftless, haphazard way, spoiled by the making often before it left the churn. You may think this is overdrawn, but I do

not. I know that but few butter-makers are willing to admit that they cannot make good butter, but I know, and so do you, reader, that there are very many of them. Instead of sending this "grease" to market, which sells at the highest quotation of say four cents per pound, it should be so well and carefully made that it would sell for twelve to fifteen cents per pound. You think that impossible, do you, to get such a price? Well, let me cite here what a Western farmer's wife did last year. I will say that her husband's health failed and that the management of the farm devolved upon her. She could not raise grain, and began dairying with six cows (that was three or four years ago). She increased her herd until she had eleven cows and eleven two-year-old heifers, and in 1884 these made her 5,210 pounds of butter, which she sold at an average of twenty-six and one-third cents per pound, making a total of \$1,371.96, or an average of \$62.36 for each cow and heifer. The farm where this record was made is over four hundred miles from Chicago, and I insist that what has been done by this lady can be done by others, if they will exercise care, patience and intelligence.

In this article I will endeavor to give the essential points for good butter-making. Of course you have the cows, and if you have but one you should take the same care as if you had a dozen or more. If you have a dozen or more, you can arrange for winter dairying, or have part of the herd come in in the fall and part in the spring, and by so doing you will receive a larger average price for your butter. After the cows comes the feed. They should have plenty of good grass, either clover, or clover and timothy, or prairie grass, during the grazing season, and when the pastures begin to fail, sweet corn fodder will aid in keeping up the flow of milk; not having this, common field corn fodder will do, but the sweet corn is the best; cut it and let it wilt, say twelve or twenty-four hours before feeding. Winter and summer feed grain—corn and oats, cornmeal and oats, wheat bran (for it aids digestion), a little oilmeal, and always give them plenty of good, pure water, winter and summer. In winter stable them, and if possible do not let them drink ice water. It will pay to take off the chill. Keep them warm, and bear in mind that it will require less feed in the coldest of weather if the cows are not permitted to get chilled. Give them plenty of good hay; in fact, feed a cow all she will eat and digest, but no more. Don't worry or abuse the cows—don't frighten them. When you milk see that your vessels are clean; clean the cow's udder and sides that no dirt may get into the milk; milk quickly and thoroughly; do it quietly. Do not strain the milk in the cow stable, for it will absorb the odors. As soon as strained, set the milk for the cream to rise. If you have cans use them; if not, use whatever vessels you may happen to be supplied with. If you have a spring-house, make a tank in which to place the milk, and see that it is kept cool by having plenty of water around it. The water should not be above 50 deg. If you have no spring-house—and in using that term it does not necessarily imply that you have a spring, as you can get the water from a well by wind mill power—suspend the cans in the well until the cream has risen. Usually twenty-four hours will be long enough—sometimes thirty-six hours are required. In winter, do not permit the cream to freeze. Skim carefully and place the cream in a cream pot, but never let it get above 58 deg. in summer. Keep and use a thermometer.

Don't guess at the temperature. When the cream is ripe—that is, when it develops a slightly acid taste—put it in the churn and churn it with an easy, steady motion. In winter the cream in the churn should not be above 62 deg.; in summer, 58 deg. Churn until the butter has come in the granular form, then stop. This is an important point in butter-making. If churned too long the butter will be soft and salvy, and will lose its fine aromatic flavor, which is so highly prized by all good judges. Draw off the buttermilk, add a pailful of cold water, give the churn a revolution or two if of the revolving kind, or a few strokes if the old dash style is used; draw off the water, then add a pailful of weak brine, give the churn a few turns, let it stand a few minutes, then draw off. The brine will cut out the buttermilk, and the butter will require less working, and the less working it receives the better. After standing ten or fifteen minutes, remove to the butter-worker or bowl; then salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound—but do not guess at it; weigh carefully, and use only the best salt that can be had, and remember that the better the salt the better the price for the butter. Tons of butter are spoiled by using inferior salt. After the salt has been added, work lightly, so as to incorporate the salt; let it stand a few hours, then pack in wooden packages or stone jars, when it is ready for the table or market. If wooden packages are used, soak them in a good strong brine for twenty-four hours before the butter is placed within them. Fill them to within a quarter of an inch of the top, then fit a piece of new white cloth over it; fill the remaining space with salt, and dampen it sufficiently to form a paste. This will make an almost air tight package, and the butter can be easily transported to market.

Do not let the cream get too old before churning; if it becomes leathery on top you will have white specks in the butter, and a consequent loss when you come to sell it. The market demands a golden-hued butter, winter and summer, therefore use coloring matter, which is harmless, to give it the proper shade—more in winter than summer; it does not injure or color the buttermilk. Do not place your milk or cream where it will be affected by vegetable or animal odors, as the quality of the butter will be seriously affected. In winter the cream may be warmed to a proper temperature for churning. Do not fill the churn too full, and ventilate it as frequently as may be required; by so doing the butter will come sooner. Keep churn, cans, pans, and all milk vessels scrupulously clean. Steam them or use warm water, rub with woolen cloth, and air them frequently.

The main thing to be observed is that the cream and milk be in good condition; that you do not churn too long, or work the butter too much. If you work the butter too much, the grain will be broken and it will lose flavor. If you are making butter to sell, try and make it so that it will meet the requirements of your customers in regard to color and salt; do not consult your own tastes in these particulars, as you are not the customer, and what may please you may not please the one who buys it.

Cleanliness and neatness are important factors in butter-making. You cannot be too clean or tidy in any of the operations. Remember that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well; therefore, do not slight any of the work about the dairy. As good butter can be made on the farm as is made in the best creamery; butter that sells for seventy-five cents and one dollar per pound (and there are at least two dairymen who

receive that price) is made on the farm. But if by following the directions here given you can sell your butter at an average of twenty-five cents per pound, you will have made a success of your calling. To do this, seek out special customers and supply them the year around, and remember that one batch of poor butter may forever ruin your reputation. I have known a number of farmer's wives, with poor facilities at the start, to labor patiently and intelligently until they had acquired the art of butter-making, and as they became able they supplied themselves with such utensils as they needed to aid them or help lighten the labor.—Col. McGlinchy, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

As to the benefits derived from draining or trenching ground, an Eastern writer says that in well-drained and trenched soil—that is, soil dug up say two feet deep, and thoroughly manured, flowers or trees rarely suffer, though they have to go through a drouth that would tax the memory of the oldest inhabitant to remember the like. A few, however, stick to the good old rules for deep digging, though at some risk of being laughed at. And he adds: "The longest memory knew nothing equal to the severe drouth in this part of the world last summer. Numbers of shrubberries had the plants destroyed. Few things suffer more in these exigencies than Rhododendrons and similar plants with hair-like roots, that do not run far below the surface. But we know a friend in love with the old-fashioned practice, who has his Rhododendron bed dug two feet deep, and has the earth mixed with nearly one-half its bulk with brush wood and rubbish, and although this admixture necessarily raised the finished bed far above the surrounding soil so that much water would run off, the plants are in glorious condition today in spite of the long drouth, though not a drop of artificial watering was bestowed on them."

Under Indiana laws township trustees have a great deal of power entrusted to them, and a few of them took advantage of the situation to turn a penny. Suspicions were aroused, the guilty persons got out of the way, and an investigation followed. The swindle was perpetrated in Davis county. The trustees would issue long time warrants on their townships, drawing 8 per cent. interest. These warrant orders are the same as a note made payable at the bank, and on their face show that they are executed by the township trustees to the holder, in consideration of a certain amount of money paid the trustee for school supplies. The trustees find no trouble in disposing of these warrants. It is said the three trustees have practiced this, and scores of these warrants have been issued, put upon the market and gobbled up by money lenders. Some time will elapse before the full extent of the losses will be known. If the warrants are legal, Davis county is ruined; if not, then scores of capitalists in Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and throughout the Middle States, it is claimed, are out of pocket. It is estimated that warrants on Washington township have been issued to the amount of \$75,000, some claim twice that amount; Steele township \$50,000, and Burr township \$50,000.

The largest street railroad company in London has refused to reduce the hours of its employes from sixteen a day, or to allow alternate Sundays off.

Mr. Alexander Vogelsang, of Philadelphia, threatens to startle the world with a flying machine of a new sort. Instead of using wings of enormous size, he says he can do it with fans of a length of two feet.

The Poultry Yard.

Kerosene Oil.

There is no use in glossing over the fact that vermin will always seek to infest poultry houses, where they will increase with surprising rapidity, soon reaching such populous numbers as to exist by millions, unless a genuine war of extermination is waged day by day, using such means as have been found suitable and effective. There are two principal varieties of lice which infest fowls, and besides these the red spider, as it is called, a small insect of a scarlet color, which may be often seen upon turning over a perch.

These vermin are greatly destructive to the health and comfort of all classes of poultry, and should not be permitted to exist. They interfere seriously with their thrift, and their food does not benefit them as it otherwise would do, and often it is the unsuspected, though real, cause of the death of fowls, which are rough and forlorn looking, and supposed to be sick.

Among farmers and others, who, without being fanciers or largely in the poultry business, still habitually keep fowls, there is both ignorance and apathy on this subject; ignorance as to the certainty with which vermin will get a foothold, and rapidly increase whenever the fowls are accustomed to roost, whether it be on the fanning mill and mowing machine, or on the family "carryall;" and apathy as to the use of means, now much more widely known than formerly, for ridding their premises of these undesirable inhabitants.

Of the many preventives and antidotes for this evil, the one most speedy and certain is kerosene. Vermin are killed instantly when this touches them; and if there be any agency, short of fire, that will destroy the vitality of the nits or eggs from which these pestilent creatures are perpetuated, we believe this agency to be kerosene. And, by the way, we cannot repress the idea, in this connection, how desirable it would be, if some of the denizens of the poultry house could at will be made to part with some quality of theirs to supplement the deficiency, or "unknown quantity" of it, in another order of creatures. For instance, if a portion of the tenacity of life and superabundant vitality inherent in the eggs of these vermin could be transferred to the high-priced and really choice eggs sent out by fanciers, not only would it be a blessing in making less formidable the task of subduing the oncoming cohorts of our enemy, but an even larger blessing in silencing forever the complaining of disappointed buyers all over the country, whose eggs did not hatch! Could this be effected, all modes of packing would be the right ones; boxes or baskets, whatever material coming first to hand, would insure an admirable result; length of journey would not stale those eggs, and whether made by railroad or water would be immaterial; no more requests need be printed or painted that the express companies would please "Handle with Care," upside down or sideways; and whether the sitter used should be hen, duck, or incubator, it would surely prove a "perfect hatcher," "satisfaction guaranteed!"

In making a liberal use of kerosene oil in poultry houses one important caution should be observed. It is not well to make use of this in any way about the nests of sitters. There are other precautions safer for these. The fumes of kerosene are pungent, and might be expected to injure the germ of the eggs when in process of incubation. But for the nests of laying fowls it is a valuable means of destroying vermin.

About every two weeks it is well to remove the hay or other material from the nest boxes, and having cleaned out the dust, apply kerosene liberally, with a suitable brush or swab, getting the oil well into the cracks. If these nest boxes are not whitewashed on the outside, it is well to make thorough work, and apply the kerosene over the outer surface as well. You need not wait for it to dry before replacing the hay, fine shavings, or whatever material you may use for the nests.

As regards its application to the roosts, it is of so much importance that we advise this being done every week the year round. There are several modes of applying it, the most apparent, of course, being the contact directly upon the wood of which the perches are made. Breeders, as a rule, have some method they prefer. In many of the poultry houses which have been erected the past year or two metal troughs or cups have been inserted a few inches below the level of the roosts, by permanently attaching them to the supports of the roosts which they rest upon. A popular method is to provide long strips of cotton cloth, and saturate them with kerosene, then fold them double, lengthwise, and proceed to wrap the perch diagonally from end to end, winding the strip in such a way that a space of wood about four inches wide is left between the windings of the cloth. One advantage of this mode is, that when a fowl sits upon the strip of cloth so saturated the fumes penetrate its feathers and destroy any vermin which may have lodged upon its body. Some disadvantages are, that it is a slow process subsequently to wet the cloth again with oil, also that the feet of the fowls soon fray and soil the cloth.

Perhaps the best way, on the whole, is to take some strong, unbleached cotton, and cut strips of this, lengthwise, which, when double, shall cover the bottom and sides of the perch, drawing it tight, and securing it with tacks in such a way that only the top surface of the perch is bare wood. These three sides are easily saturated by a rapid motion of a brush, and then, before replacing the perch, the top surface should also be gone over with the oil and brush. This may be repeated every week with only a small amount of labor.

Some breeders purposely allow kerosene to drip upon the backs of their fowls by a simple arrangement. Over the little door by which they pass out from the poultry house is hung a sponge of suitable size dripping with kerosene. This is placed at such a height that it touches the backs of the fowls as they pass through. This might be of some utility; but we believe that no fowl would have its looks improved by this practice.

As a general rule we do not advocate applying kerosene directly upon the body of either grown or young fowls. Even when the strength of its fumes are reduced by being mixed with lard, some other means to the same end can be more safely used.

But one can hardly go amiss in using kerosene liberally and often upon any wooden surfaces of quarters where fowls are kept, not excepting the coops where young broods are housed at night. Sufficient time should elapse after this is done, in the latter instance, for the rank smell to pass off before very young chicks are again placed in the coop.—*American Poultry Yard.*

An Englishman recently suggested a novel way of disposing of the dead. His plan is, that "the bodies of paupers shall each be enclosed in a block of concrete, and that with such blocks enor-

mous sea-walls should be gradually built along certain parts of the coast, at low water-mark. It is well known that the sea has been making large encroachments upon the coast of England in the neighborhood of the chalk cliffs, and elsewhere; the corpses of the poor could be used to form a dyke as well as a fortification. And as there are millions of paupers whose corpses must be disposed of in some way, the saving to the municipalities would be great, both as to money and graveyard space." Of late Liverpool Courier says: "It is a plan that will perhaps meet with approval in some quarters, repulsive as the idea of a seaside cemetery may be; and, though ridiculed now, a future generation, more irreverent than the present, may think gravely about its adoption."

The health of the people of Charleston, S. C., is reported to have undergone marked improvement as a result of the introduction of a public supply of artesian well water. Two wells are in operation, and a third, which is to be 2,000 feet deep, is being bored.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 21, 1885.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEFES—Receipts 4976. Good and prime steers were a trifle easier, other grades steady but slow. Extremes for native steers 4 40s 40c, for Colorado 8 3 15s 40, with choice half breeds and Westerns up to 5 40s 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 2020. Extremely dull and lower for all sorts except prime sheep, which were in demand at stronger prices. Extremes 2 75s 4 65 for sheep, and 3 00s 50 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts 13 600. Quiet, at 4 50s 50c.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 8 00 shipments 2 400. Market stronger. Steers 3 90s 60c, steers 8 50s 75c; cows, bulls, no mixed 50s 87s through Texas cattle stronger at 2 60s 0c. Western ranchers firmer natives and fat breeders 3 6s 50c. Cows 2 83s 50c wintered Texas 3 40s.

HOGS—Receipts 19 00, shipments 8 00. Market slow and still lower. Rough and mixed 3 5s 4 3s 80c packing and shipping 3 85s 4 25c, light hams 3 8s 40c.

SHEEP—Receipts 2 00. Market steady. Native 2 00s 40c. Wester 2 50s 50c. Texas 2 00s 30c. The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool inquiries best American cattle 3/4 higher at 14s per lb dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1, 81 head. The market to day was steady and no trade active for offerings of good quality, while in much of the stuff was weak and slow, shipping steer 1 85c, breeding steers 4 50c, geldings 2 60s 50c.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 2 37. The market is now opened week after the day previous to date of last report. Cows strong, tremor range from 3 70s 40c, bulls at 3 88s.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 27. Market steady, 8 native steer 4 12s 10c, 2 7, 44 lambs at 2 00c each, 5 scalawags at 25c each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Ca higher very quiet; options open & heavy, afterwards strengthened and advanced, closing steady. No. 1 spring 89 1/4c, grade No. 84 98c; No. 2 red 9 9 1/4c.

C. N. L. W.—closing steady. U. graded 67 1/2c, No. 2 48s 48 1/2c.

Chicago.

The wheat market developed and strength to-day. The moving cause was difficult to discover, but it was declared that the miners in the Northwest were constantly advancing their bids for wheat and that a fall in average 6 cents had occurred during the past week. It was also stated that a better demand had been developed in English markets for American flours and there was a promise of a large increase in the visible supply of grain. The market peaked with heavy offerings under which prices fell back to 83 1/4c for November. From this point the demand began to improve and there was a sharp advance to 85 1/4c amid considerable excitement. There was a reaction to 85 1/4c, which was the highest point of the day. The market then fluctuated within narrow range, and closed on the regular basis higher than Saturday. Corn was weak at the opening, and became more so as the session advanced. Receipts were sufficiently free to bring out liberal selling orders, while there was little if any supply to the market. The warm weather prevailing throughout the Northwest calmed fears of frost for the time being.

CORN—Ruled easy throughout, closing 3 1/2c under Saturday. Cash 41 1/2c, September 41 1/2c, 4 1/2c.

OATS—Ruled quiet and easy, closing a shade under Saturday. Cash 25 1/2c.

RYE—Firm. No. 2 at 56 1/2c.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2 at 70 1/2c.

FLAXSEED—Steady. No. 1 12 1/2c 21 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Values were higher to day on change and the market firmer, with No. 2 red cash and September nominal; October sold at 77 1/2c 78c, against 75 1/2c Saturday; November opened at 78 1/2c, and later on the call sold at 79 1/2c 80c, against 78 1/2c 78 1/2c Saturday; December was nominal. May sold at 90 1/2c, 1/4c higher than Saturday's asking price.

CORN—The market on change to day was weaker and values lower. No. 2 cash was nominal; September 10d at 33 1/2c, 34c, against 30c bid Saturday when 4 1/2c was asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; September 28d, 24 1/2c asked.

RYE—No bids or offerings.

BUTTER—Receipts fair and market dull. We quote: Creamery fancy 22c; good 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 6 1/2c; store packed in single package lots, 2 1/2c; common, 5 1/2c.

EGL.—Receipts large and market weak at 18 per doz. fresh & candied.

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

POTATOES—New Irish potatoes home grown in car load lots 3 1/2c per bushel; sweet potatoes, red 50c per bushel; yellow, per bushel 75s 100.

APPLES—Receipts large and market dull at

1 50s 1/2c per bushel, for best; common to medium 1 00s 1/2c.

PFA HES—Receipts large Kansas choice 60s 75c per 1/2 bushel box; others, 15s 30c.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 4n 5c; self working 8 1/2c; common 1 1/2c; crooked 3 1/2c.

HAY—Receipts 36 cars. Market weak. We quote: Fancy baled, 5 00c; large baled 4 00c; medium small, 4 00c; raw, 3 00c; common, 3 00c.

OLIVE OIL—100 lbs. 1 25c; 1 ton 24 00, free on board cars.

FL. XSFED—We quote at 1 05s 1 08 per bus.

upon the basis of pure.

ASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 60s 65c per bus.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine 15s 17c; light fine, 19s 21c; medium, 19s 11c; medium in comb, 1 21c; coarse combining 17s 19c; low end carpet, 1 15c.

KANSAS and Nebraska heavy fine, 30s 32c; light fine, 6 1/2c; medium, 18s 20c.

Tub washed choice, 28 30c; medium, 26s 28c; dingy and raw, 23 25c.

Breeders of and Dealers in

JOHNSON BROS.
GARNETT, : KANSAS.



Breeders of and Dealers in

PERCHERON - NORMAN HORSES

Imported and Grade Stallions for sale on easy terms.

CLOSIN OUT SALE!

THE WHOLE STOCK OF

Clydesdale Horses and Mares, Galloway and Polled Angus Cattle,

MACHINERY, FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Formerly belonging to THE CYLDESDALE HORSE COMPANY, will be sold at Public Sale, commencing October 14, 1885, and continuing for three days.

The lot to be sold comprises about 70 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, among which are many prize-winners; 50 head of Galloway and Polled Angus Cattle, and about 50 head of Grade Cattle.

Sale to take place at Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa, formerly occupied by the said Clydesdale Horse Company.

The Horses and Mares to be sold on first day of sale, the Cattle on the second, and the Machinery, Implements, etc., on third.

TERMS: Seven per cent discount for cash, or half cash and balance April 1, 1886, with 8 per cent interest and attorney's security.

For further information, write for Catalogue.

Rockford Farm
... to be sold at private sale, terms to suit purchaser.
MASON P. MILLIS, Trustee.

E. BENNETT & SON
TOPEKA, : KANSAS,



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

RIVER VIEW

Stock Farm.

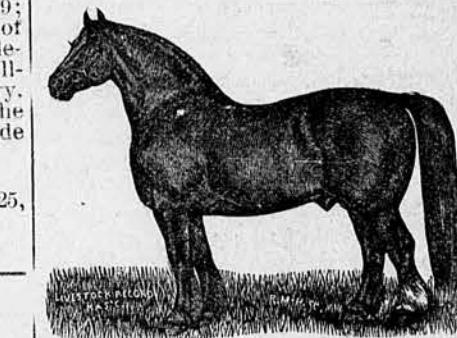
50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN
STALLIONS

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

JAMES A. PERRY
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

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



JOHN CARSON,
Winchester, : KANSAS,

Importer and breeder of CLYDE-DALE and PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. Choice stock for sale, including some fine Gelders, 15h Jacks for sale. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CURES ALL OPEN SORES,
CUTS FROM BARBED
WIRE FENCE,
SCRATURES,
KICKS,
CUTS,
&c.
Sold
Everywhere.
15 & 50cts
a box. Try it.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER,
Parsons, Kas.

STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

BROOM CORN!

Correspond with us before making other disposition of your Corn. We make liberal advances on all consignments. Commission, \$5.00 per ton.

Wire us for quotations whenever necessary, at our expense.

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

Opp. First National Bank, Chicago; J. V. Fowles & Co., Chicago.

J. L. STRANAHAN,
Dealer in

BROOM CORN

AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND

Broom-Makers' Machinery & Tools

Advances Made on Consignments

194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO

The Great Short-horn Sale!

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT SEDALIA, MO., OCTOBER 13th, 1885.

THE PETTIS COUNTY SHORT-HORN BREEDERS will sell at S. da-
la at S. v. S. Sable, 75 head of Short-horn Cattle—good individuals with
good pedigrees, comprising the Young, Mary, Flora, Arabella, Ruby, Harriet,
Rosina, and other good families. All females old enough will have calves by
their side or be in calf to such bulls as Prince William, Cissa's Duke 3478,
Sha on's Welcome 5384, Royal Monarch 33794 or the impred Grand Duke of
Waterloo (51878). All animals recorded or guaranteed for record, and will be
sold without collusion or by-bidding.

DR. E. C. EVANS & SON will sell their entire herd at this time. Royal
Monarch 33794 has been used in this herd and will be included in this sale.

All stock loaded on cars free of charge if purchasers desire.

A few good extra-bred young bulls will be included in this offering.

TERMS:—Cash or bankable note payable in four months.

For further information or for Catalogues, address

FRANK CRAYCROFT, Secretary,

SEDALIA, MO.

Or, Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer,
Independence, Mo.

Public Sale!!

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1885,

At my residence, one mile north of SEDALIA, MO., the following described property: Ninety head of Cows and Heifers, ten head of Steers, forty Calves, five Brood Mares, four Work Horses, one Span of Mules, one fine Buggy and Saddle Horse, the well-known Saddle and Harness Stallion Drennen the Third; two Short-horn Bulls, viz.: Sky Lad, No. 42539, A. H. B., calved August 1, 1879; Waldo, No. 54248, calved October, 1882; forty head of Fat Hogs, eighty head of Merino Sheep, one Phaeton, one Family Carriage, and a large lot of Farm Implements. Will also offer at same time and place, at private sale, ten head of well-bred young Short-horn Bulls, belonging to the best families in the country. Many of the Cows offered are high-grade, and all of them have been bred to the best Short-horn Bulls. The Calves and Heifers are nearly all from high-grade Cows and by well-bred Short-horn Bulls. About half the Calves are male.

Sale to commence promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums to exceed \$25, with interest at 6 per cent. from date.

FRANK CRAYCROFT, Sedalia, Mo.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF

100 Head of Blood'd Stock

AT PARSONS, LABETTE CO., KANSAS,

Wednesday, October 21, 1885.

Forty head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE; twelve head of HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers; nine head of Imported ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES (three Stallions)—five of the Mares safe in foal; forty head of POLAND-CHINA HOGS, for breeding purposes—most of them Registered.

TERMS OF SALE:—A credit of six months, without interest, if paid when due; if not paid when due, 12 per cent. from date of note. Note to have two indorsers.

WILSON & MOORE, Parsons, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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, 1866, 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 verbal description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of all strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the keeper of the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of five 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 publish the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept open in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is inflicted to any failure of a Justice, the People, 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.

Broken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April except when found in the lawful enclosure of a 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 to 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 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 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 a verified bill for ten days, that the marks on the animal 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 up and return to the County Clerk a certified copy of his 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 the successive numbers.

He own of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before my Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when and to 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 apprise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in a reasonable time 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 appraisement.

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

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 9, 1885

Harper county--Ernest S. Rice, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by W. J. Dugay, of Anthony, September 1, 1885, one iron-gray horse-mule, 13 hands high, abt 4 yrs old, branded S. D. on left hip and left jaw and F on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

Rawlins county--Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

MARE--taken up by John W. Kavutz of Clinton, August 1, 1885, one bay mare, 14 hands high, brands with line or bar (—) on left forearm or lower part of shoulder; valued at \$60.

Shawnee county--Chas. F. Sp near, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by W. B. Raper, of Mission tp., August 24, 1885, one bay mare, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$55.

Strays for week ending Sept. 16, 1885.

Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk.

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

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by T. H. Jones, of Anthony, Sept. 1, 1885, one dark brown mare, 14 hands high, brands on left shoulder and both hips; valued at \$30.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

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

HORSE--By name, one dark bay horse black mane and tail, white face, white hind feet 18 to 20 yrs old;

Graham county--H. J. Harwi, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by N. D. Minor, of Wild Horse tp., August 25, 1885, one brown mare pony, Texas brands on left shoulder and both hips, weight about 750 pounds; valued at \$35.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by Frank Davis, of Anthony tp., September 10, 1885, one bay horse-mule, 12 hands high, branded H on left hip.

Strays for week ending Sept. 23, 1885

Ford county--Sam'l Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Thos. J. McGuire, of Marion tp., July 24, 1885, one roan-sorrel mare, left eye out, white hind feet, 9 or 10 years old, branded M. S. T. on left thigh, indescribable brand on left shoulder.

HORSE--By name, one dark bay horse black mane and tail, white face, white hind feet 18 to 20 yrs old;

Ottawa county--H. J. Harwi, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by N. D. Minor, of Wild Horse tp., August 25, 1885, one brown mare pony, Texas brands on left shoulder and both hips, weight about 750 pounds; valued at \$35.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by Frank Davis, of Anthony tp., September 10, 1885, one bay horse-mule, 12 hands high, branded H on left hip.

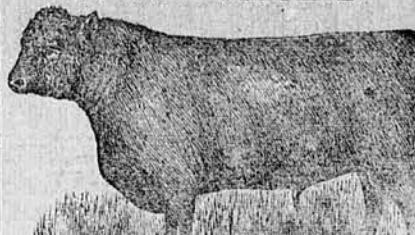
FANNY FERN HERD

OF

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

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Breeder
Ottawa, Kansas.
Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.

F. McHARDY



Editor and Importer of

GALLOWAY CATTLE,

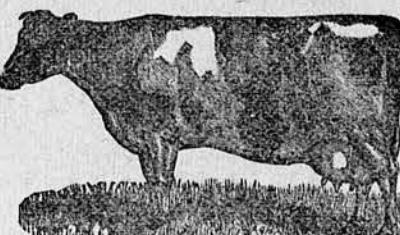
Emporia, Kansas.

My herd consists of over one hundred cows, consisting best and purest blood of all. It is composed entirely of the most noted breeds of Scotland: the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Gowrie, Talygar & Sons, Cunningham, Graham and others. I have a lot of young bulls fit for service, also very grade females of different ages that I will sell cheap. Time given to suit purchaser, if desired.

ioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

AND

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, use HOLSTEINS.

For largest return on money invested, swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals ready.

WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo.

Correspondence solicited. When writing mention it is paper.

EXCELSIOR HERD OF

POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKS.

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

My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langans and Mammoth Boar Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. See for Circular and mention KANSAS FARMER.

S. V. WALTON & SON,

Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.

Breeders of

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.



If you want

A YOUNG SOW, Bred to our crack BOARS;

If you want

A YOUNG BOAR Pig;

If you want

A YOUNG SOW Pig;

If you want

A SPRING PIG;

If you want

A SETTING OF Plymouth Rock EGGS, at \$1.00;

If you want

A SHORT-HORN BULL,

From \$100 to \$125

Wt. to

MILLER BROS.

Junction City

Box 298. - Kas

OTTAWA HERD OF

Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



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

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jay

barker 639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of

Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, sleek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine

breeds of fashionable strains. My sows are all first

class and popular strains. I also have an extra fine

lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs to sale from sires and

dams that have never been beaten in the show ring. I

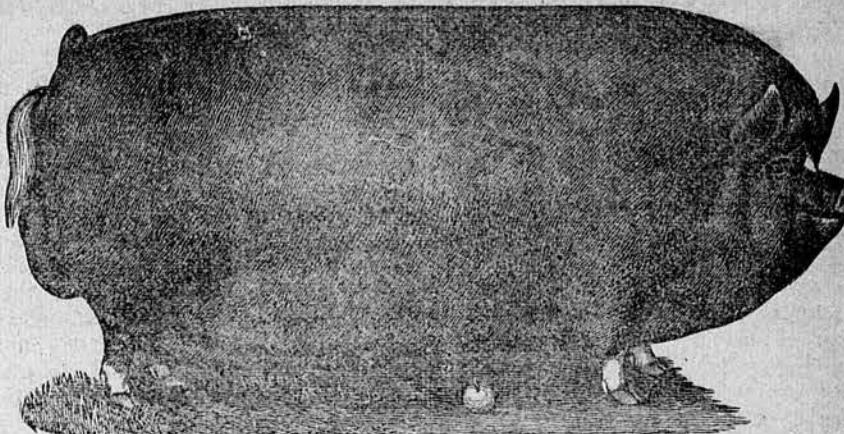
have hogs of all ages in pens or lots of 100 for sale.

Herds have taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give

description of what you want. Inquiries promptly

answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at lead of animals Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, he won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair including sweepstakes as best boar of a yearling breed, each year -- record unbroken by any other boar.

At the St. Louis and other leading fair of 1882, the Manhattan Herd was alured with well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority over all competitors of the premiums competed for, being 3 w. stock and 58 prizes for that year.

Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from so many states and territories for my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that will fit prices to suit the buyers. Spring Pigs, now ready to ship.

A case of Cholera has never occurred in my herd, which has come through the spring and summer in very thrifty condition. We have families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.

ABILENE HERD
OF
BERKSHIRES
FOR 1885.

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

EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

A son of Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433 and Imp. Fashion, and Duke of Wellington 13392, winner of second prize at St. Louis Fair in 1884, under one year old. My pigs this spring are very fine, from five different boars. I never had a case of disease in my herd of any kind. Have some choice Boars now ready for service, also one young SHORT HORN BULL--fine individual and fashionably bred.

I would always prefer parties to

Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,

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

JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF

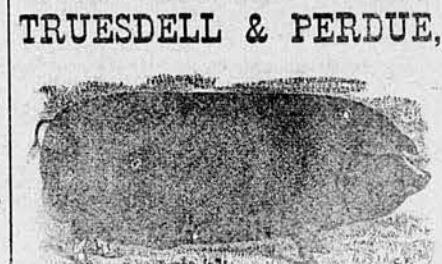
HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

HOLSTEINS.

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

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

TRUESDELL & PERDUE,



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

POLAND-CHINAS.

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

The Busy Bee.

Management for September.

In order to obtain the greatest degree of success in bee-keeping it is very necessary that your bees should have prompt attention this month as well as the month to follow.

In our section September is a very good month for honey, although it is not advisable to run for surplus, for it is a fact which is pretty well known by old apiarists, that bees will never go into winter quarters in as fine form when run for box honey until the bees have been used. But still we caution a too free use of the extractor unless prepared to feed, if necessary, for should the combs be extracted closely and the honey flow stop, the bees would surely starve. There are many reasons why the extractor should be used, but will give only the principal reasons as to its use in regard to safe wintering. Let there be quantities of honey at this season of the year, it will be almost impossible to get them to go up into the boxes to store it, even allowing that they would go up above, the flow is likely to stop at any time, and you have a lot of boxes half full of honey that is not of the best quality; the result is it is of little use to you, unless for your own table. But on the other hand you have used the extractor and thus given the queen place to lay and by extracting it stimulates her to do so, for instinct prompts the bees to store honey rapidly when there is but little in the hive, and it is very seldom that more rapid work is seen than in a spring colony closely extracted in the fall, for each bee seems to be racing with its neighbor. Bees build but very little comb in the fall, and it is often too cool for box storing some time before they cease to lay up in the body of the hive. Hence much fall honey is obtained when box honey alone is relied on.

Should the honey flow stop, examine your hives closely, and if they do not contain enough honey to winter on, commence feeding at once and feed very fast.

One of our dollar inside feeders are the nicest arrangement for feeding bees quickly; they are hung in the center of brood nest, so there can be no robbing. They hold ten pounds, and by their use you can feed stocks very quickly, and at the same time cause no trouble.

This, like the month of August, is a good time to introduce Italian queens or others, in order to secure new brood, which is, we believe, no less important with bees than other live stock. Keep no queenless stocks beyond this month, unless queens are expected to be introduced, and in this case insert one or two combs of hatching brood from hives that can spare them, in order to secure a supply of young bees for winter, in sections where little honey is stored the last of July and throughout August, but if the fall harvest is good, the best time to divide bees is right after the summer harvest closes. By regular feeding during this time all the necessary queens may be reared, a good increase obtained, and the hives are all strong, with bees to gather the fall honey, and are also in the best condition for wintering.

Queens known to be old should always be replaced with young ones in the fall, even though you have to purchase the young queen. With a little care a supply of young queens may easily be kept at this time of the year for such purposes.

Look well to the bee department in your local and State fairs, and do not fail to contribute. But if there is no interest taken in this subject go to work

and show its importance, and in this way let the people know the great advantages of improved bee culture over the old methods.

Watch the bees very closely that they do not get to robbing each other, for that is one of the greatest evils the beginner has to contend with. In packing honey for market, clean the sections nicely of all propolis (this may be done with a piece of glass), pack securely in small shipping crates (we think our crates holding twelve boxes the best, for it finds a quicker sale than when packed in eighteen and twenty-four box crates), be very neat about it, and put it on the market in the best possible shape, for its looks are what sell it, and above all things do not send it from your town if possible, for the home market is the very best place to dispose of it; and the only way to get such a market is to cultivate it and make it yourself, but do not hurry for fear you will have the honey left on your hands, for of that there is no danger. The greatest fault we have to find with bee-keepers of today is, that they push all their honey right into the New York market early in the fall, and thus kill each other's chances, for when you kill the demand it has to go at any price, but hold your honey until they make the demand, and you then get a fair price for your labor. —W. B. Treadwell, in B.-K. Magazine.

If you wish to produce glue that will resist water, boil one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

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The Veterinarian.

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

DISEASE IN SHEEP.—I have lost two young Shropshire sheep from some disease that I do not understand. I have now another, a last spring's lamb, that is going the same way. The first symptom shown is a disposition to lie down a great deal of the time. Another symptom is great thirst, drinking three or four times as much as sheep in health. They also keep up an almost constant grating of the teeth. The abdomen becomes contracted, and the back arched. They linger from five to eight weeks before death. [Give half tablespoonful of the following powder three times a day: Powdered rhubarb, nitrate of potass., cream of tartar and sulphur, of each 2 oz.; mix.]

POTATOES FOR SWINE—I have a lot of hogs that I am fattening. Will it be a good plan to feed them potatoes, and if so, should these be cooked? [Potatoes make good food for fattening swine when boiled soft, and if they are to be fed with grain it is a good plan to boil both together. If potatoes are fed raw in large quantities they will cause the hogs to scour, and they will not all be digested. When hogs are fed on corn, a small quantity of raw potatoes will be found beneficial, as they will act as a laxative and promote digestion. By analysis, the feeding value of potatoes is found to be a little more than one-third that of corn, but they are more nutritious than other roots.]

PUFF.—I have a horse that has a puff on the front of the hock-joint. It does not lame him but I fear it will, as I think it is getting larger. I have blistered it some and rubbed it but without good effect so far. Would the corrosive liniment be good, and how is it made, or what could I do to remove it? [Whenever there is inflammation there is no better remedy than the corrosive sublimate liniment. It is made of one pint of turpentine and one ounce each of gum camphor and exceedingly finely pulverized corrosive sublimate. Shake well and let it stand in a strong bottle twenty-four hours before using. We should hesitate, however, about using anything if the animal is not lame.]

SORES ON UDDER.—What ails my cows? They have just had calves. Their bags are broken out in sores. One of them broke out about a month ago before she had her calf, and her bag is spoiled. The other one has four sores on it, and looks as though they were eating sores. I don't think it is caused by having too much milk, because they don't give much milk. They are very fat and are good beef cows. What can I do for them? [Your cows are too fat, and their blood is out of order from this, and perhaps other causes unknown to us. Apply locally five grains of sugar of lead and a half ounce each of glycerine and water. Restrict diet, salt well. Give some blood-purifying remedy.]

TUBERCULOSIS.—I bought a cow last spring that had been kept in stable; had last calf eighteen months ago; turned her out to grass, and she commenced coughing, and continues to cough and run her tongue out, and has lost flesh, and seems to be running down. [I am of opinion that her disease is tubercular. In that event, treatment would be unavailing, her milk unfit for use, and her flesh infectious. Tubercle is contagious. Isolate her at once, and if you deem it wise, have an expert veterinary surgeon examine her, and should treatment for some other disease be recommended, pursue it. But

do not expose other cattle in any event. My belief is now that killing and burying her would be your cheapest course, and although you may think me too radical, I well know that the above is the safest advice I could give in the premises.]

CARE OF SWINE.—In mild weather, swine, whether growing or kept for breeding purposes, should be allowed to run in a dry pasture and be provided with an abundance of pure water. When the weather turns cooler in the fall, and there are cold rains, they should have access to dry quarters, where they can be protected from stormy weather, in well-ventilated sheds, which should be kept well bedded and from which the manure should be removed frequently. Cleanliness is just as important in breeding swine as in raising other kinds of stock. Where too many hogs are kept together in cold weather, they pile on one another at night, and those beneath are overheated if not otherwise injured.

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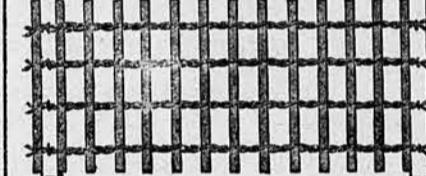
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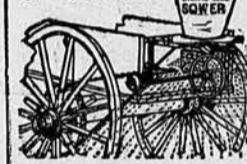
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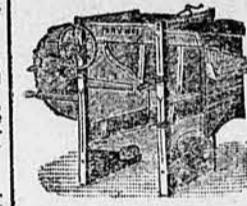


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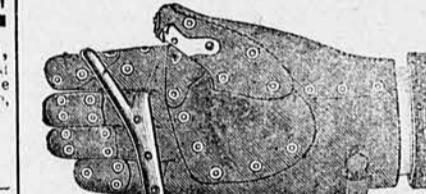
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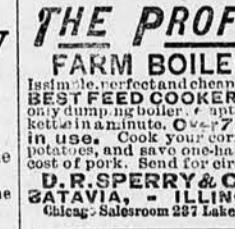
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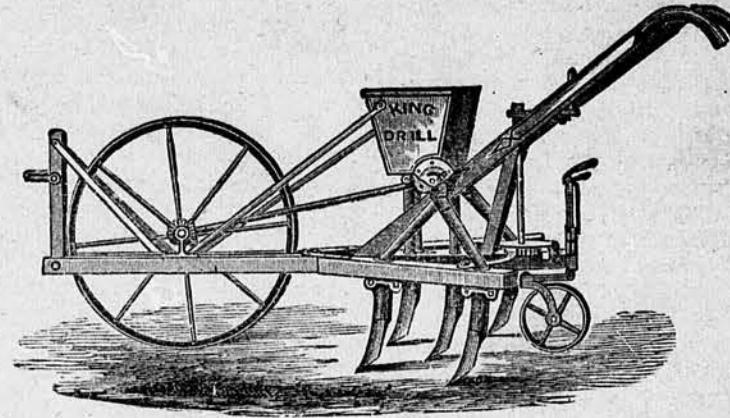
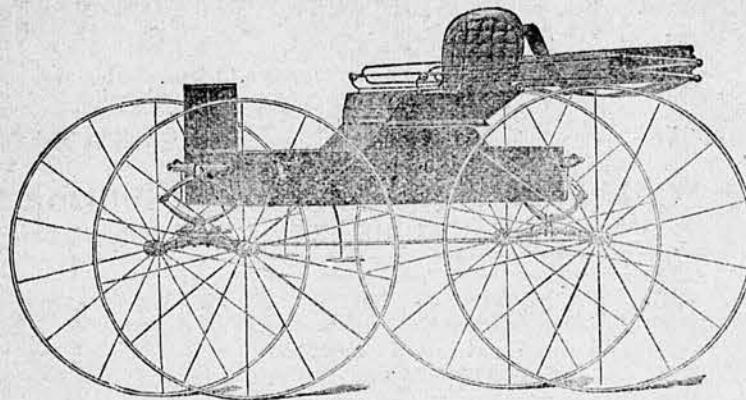
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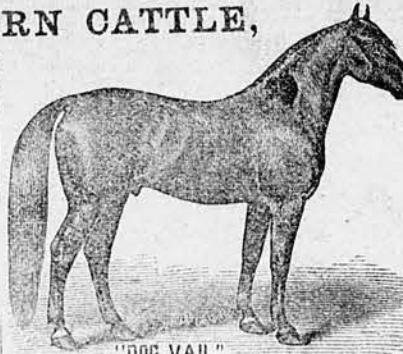
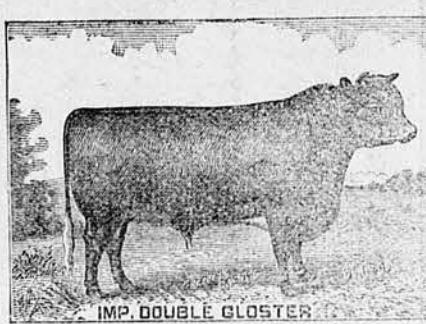
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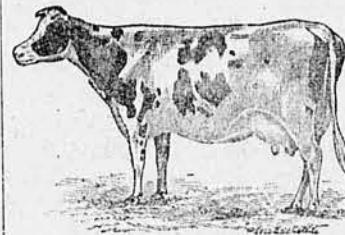
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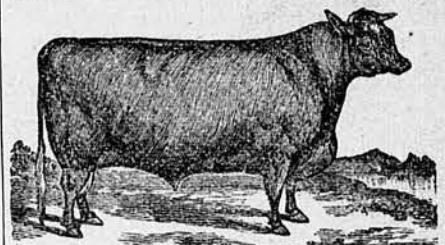
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BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 15 ozs. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 15 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original Imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 lbs. 15 ozs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF THE CLAY COUNTY SHORT-HORN ASSOCIATION,



At Liberty, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 15, '85.

At which time the Breeders of the Association will offer at Public Sale about SEVENTY HEAD OF COWS AND CALVES representative short-horn cattle of the following families:

Rose of Harrows, Daisys, Young Marys, Rubys, White Roses, Belinas, Princesses, Etc.

This will be no cutting, said, but all animals offered will be good, useful cattle, well and surely bred, good colors, and many of which will be first class show cattle. Will be sold without reserve.

Sale positive regardless of whether as it will be held up or down. Sale commences at 1 p. m., sharp.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash or six months credit at 10 per cent, interest p. chaser giving bankable note.

Catalogues may be had by applying to

CLINT TILLERY, Secretary.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer, Liberty, Mo.

Liberty is located on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., fourteen miles from Kansas City.

For further information, send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKET & SON,

Lawrence, Kas.

We wish to inform our old customers of the Baldwin City Nursery where we have been engaged for the last sixteen years, that we have closed out the Baldwin City Nursery and moved to Lawrence, and continue the nursery business under the name of the Douglas County Nursery, where can be found a full line of nursery stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum, all kinds of Small Fruits, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, a large quantity of American Hedge, Grapevines, Apple Seedlings, etc.

For further information, send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKET & SON,

Lawrence, Kas.

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

Send for circulars and secure exclusive territory to K. & W. Mfg Co., Chillicothe, O., or 209 State St., Chicago.