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Southeastern Kansas.

Mr. Orange Judd, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, recently made a brief visit to southwestern Kansas, and has compiled the following interesting facts for his paper:

For some unaccountable reason, we had, in common with many others, an impression that this region was rather warm and dry to be very inviting for farmers. It was a decided mistake. On going to the remarkably full records in Secretary Sim's last Biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, before referred to, and to other later data, we have been able to gather and collate the following facts, which will interest all readers. These facts will also explain why it is that the various railway lines from Chicago, and from the Atlantic seaboard, are making such gigantic efforts to extend their tracks through Southern Kansas, and onward—for the same productive regions continue southward into the Indian Territory, a part at least of which it is confidently expected will be brought into cultivation at an early day. The reader desiring to be intelligent, and to understand the agricultural and commercial development of our country now going on, will do well to look over the maps of these regions.

Take, for illustration, the six border counties of Kansas, along the Indian Territory, running from the east line of the State west, viz.: Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Cowley, and Sumner. Put with these the tier of six counties adjoining them on the north, beginning on the east with Crawford, then Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Butler and Sedgwick.

These 12 counties, of the 98 of the State, contain 9,656 square miles, or only about one-ninth of the whole (Kansas has 81,318 square miles); but we find the census of last year placed 294,465, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population (1,268,562) in these 12 southeastern counties. The census of Cowley county, completed this present week, gives a population of 32,001, against 29,555 one year ago, an increase of 8 1/4 per cent during twelve months. The same increase in the rest of the region would bring the present population of the 12 counties up to very nearly 319,000.

The rapid increase will be shown thus: Fifteen years ago (in 1870) this whole territory (12 counties) contained only 41,750 inhabitants, and ten years ago, only 110,204.

An interesting item, which in part accounts for the large population of this part of the State, aside from its fertility, is the fact that a considerable portion of the territory was originally "Osage Indian Trust Land," and the settlers could only buy a quarter section each. This prevented any large holdings by individuals, except by subsequent purchases from the first buyers. We find few farms exceeding 160 acres, and many of them only 80 acres.

In the twelve counties we find on examination and compilation, the following among the leading products:

Winter Wheat.—In 1884 the yield was 8,022,593 bushels, or over 17 per cent., or considerably more than one-sixth of the 46,681,321 bushels grown in the entire State. The percentage was about the same last year, but we do not find the exact figures. Corn, produced in the 12 counties, 41,182,843 bushels, or nearly 22 per cent., or over one-fifth of the 190,870,684 bushels raised in the State. Wool clip, last year, 1,088,257 lbs., or over a fifth of the 5,000,095 lbs. of the State. Hay, 696,495 tons, or about a quarter of the

3,630,399 tons of the State. Of this, the "tame" hay in the 12 counties was in 1885, 155,814 tons; prairie hay, 540,581 tons: in the State, tame hay 1,010,560 tons, prairie hay 2,619,893 tons, the 20 per cent. ratio again. Animals—Swine (in 12 counties): 546,184, or over 22 per cent., or more than one-fifth of the 2,461,510 in the whole State. Milch cows, 119,283, or about 21 per cent., or over one-fifth of the 585,887 in the State. Other cattle: 269,106, or within a fraction of one-fifth (20 per cent) of the 1,997,131 in the State at large. Horses: 97,432, or about 19 per cent., or nearly one-fifth of the 513,507 in the State. Asses and mules: 21,875, being over 29 per cent. of all in the State.

We have given the above special showing,

The Champion Hay Ricker.

The cut of Champion Ricker and Rakes, as shown on our first page, have been extensively manufactured and sold to ranchmen and farmers for the past eight years by Eli Wayland, to whom letters patent were granted May 7th, 1878, and December 16th, 1879, on the first ricker that would take hay from the rake on a fork and deposit same in rick or stack. The large and increasing demand for these machines is the positive evidence claimed, by the manufacturers, of their positive superiority over any other ricker and rake on the market.

It is especially adapted for handling clover, German millet, sorghum, tame grass and alfalfa—a guarantee given with each

call on Stockwell & Craig, General Agents for Kansas, lock box 251, Topeka.

Curing Clover.

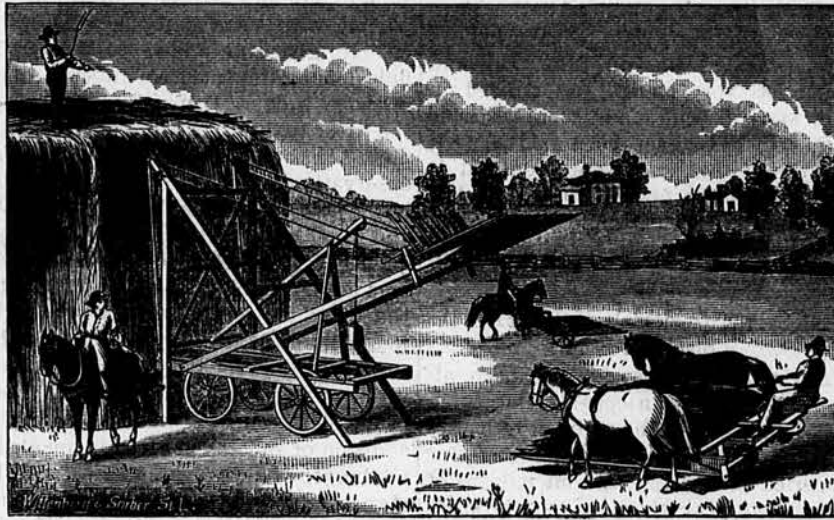
The man who is curing very green clover, especially in showery weather, is often tempted to put it into the barn before it is very dry, and rely on salt to save it. Salt will save it if enough is used; but what will the cattle say? There is no way to "freshen" the hay when it is wanted to feed; therefore, no more salt should be put on than the cattle can safely use. How much they will stand without injury has never been ascertained, but from my experience I should say that less than a peck to the ton is enough. Probably four quarts is plenty.

Sometimes it is practicable to use very salt hay, as an occasional feed, to good advantage. We had a few acres of second growth clover that was out while very green and juicy. Several days of sun, and repeated turnings at last reduced it to something like hay, and when a big rain could be seen coming up we stacked it. Its weight showed it to be far from dry, and several buckets of salt were used. The stack acted very strangely, settling down to less than half its original size, and we feared it was spoiled. But it kept first rate, and packed as solid as plug tobacco, though it was very salt. We put it before the cattle, and they ate what they wanted of it, having plenty of other feed all the while. It supplied them with salt as well as with part of their food. But I prefer to give salt by itself, and feed by itself, when possible.

We tried the plan, so often recommended, of putting strata of dry straw in the mow of green clover, only we used some very poor blue-grass hay, several years old. It is apparently a success; and I think also the claim that the dry material absorbs some of the flavor of the green hay, and so becomes palatable, has something of truth. At any rate, it was all eaten up close, which I think would hardly have been the case had the blue grass hay been fed before its use in the clover. Yet the clover was in places slightly musty; probably too small a proportion of dry material was used.

In making clover hay, be not deceived by an apparent dryness when the stems may contain moisture enough to injure the hay. There is more danger of this while the sun is very hot, when the hay may be dry enough to rustle, and yet if put in covek a while will appear as it is—damp.—Country Gentleman.

The Department of Agriculture's June crop reports (made up of reports to June 1) places the acreage of spring wheat at about the same as last year, or about 12,000,000 acres, and gives its condition at 98 1/2 against 97 at the same date last year. The condition of winter wheat is given at 92.7, against 94.9 on May 1. It is regarded as good for a little more than twelve bushels per acre. The statistician of the department estimates the probable winter wheat crop of 300,000,000, and of spring wheat at 160,000,000, or a total of 460,000,000 bushels. But the tendency of the department is to make its estimates too high, and besides within the past two weeks serious injury to the crop has been experienced in various parts of the country from drouth, storms, frosts, insect depredations, etc. So that its condition to-day is not nearly as promising as on June 1, and a further decline in condition is quite probable before harvest.



PATENTED MAY 7, 1878; DECEMBER 16, 1879.

THE CHAMPION HAY RICKER.

STOCKWELL & CRAIG, GENERAL AGENTS FOR KANSAS, TOPEKA, KAS.

not to magnify this region, but because the figures and compilations are a surprising revelation to the writer, as they will no doubt be to others—even in Kansas itself.

In connection with the above, it may be stated that hereabouts the people often speak of "The Big Four Counties," that is, Butler, Cowley, Sumner and Sedgwick, which in most of the products enumerated above, furnish a large percentage. For example, these four counties grew about 18 of the 41 million bushels of corn, and over 5 of the 8 millions bushels of wheat set down for the 12 counties. These four counties made last year alone 2,431,163 lbs. of butter, and the poultry and eggs and yielded \$144,860. We have not space for further items. There is thus good reason for this prominence of the "Big Four"; they are in whole or in part, situated on the rich bottom and bench lands of the Arkansas River, and of the important affluents, the Ninnescah and Walnut rivers.

A strange accident happened to a consignment of heavy cattle sold for shipment to England. Rough weather was encountered on the voyage, and the stanchions to which the cattle were tied gave way, forcing the stock to the other side of the ship and causing it to careen so much that to lighten the vessel the cattle were thrown overboard, a loss of \$13,000.

Stephen Powers thinks the strawberry is to be to Florida what the grape is to California—almost, if not quite, its most valuable fruit.

ricker sold. Progressive farmers and practical hay shippers throughout Kansas and the West generally have testified to the manifold benefits and economy of using such machinery in harvesting the hay crop. The manufacturers and salesmen make the following claims for the Champion:

- 1st. That they are the first machines that ever were upon the market that take the hay clean from the swath, and without manual labor leave it ready for the Stacker on the rick.
- 2nd. That the hay, when thus deposited on the rick, is left in the center thereof in such shape that builder can properly dispose of it with more ease than by any other method now in use.
- 3d. In the use of our machine, higher and better ricks can be built, and the hay preserved better than when put up in the usual way.
- 4th. The Ricker and Rakes are always reliable; they eat nothing, are not subject to sun-strokes, and never strike for higher wages.
- 5th. The Ricker is better adapted than any other appliance in use for stacking hay, grain, or straw in bulk, in windy weather.
- 6th. With our Ricker and Rakes hay can be harvested and put in ricks at not more than one-half the expenses and time of any way heretofore in use, and at from one-third to one-fourth the expense and time of the common way.
- 7th. This machine is especially adapted to ricking straw from a threshing machine. By using one of the two-horse Rakes it will take the straw from the thresher as fast as any steam thresher, and stack the straw at less than half the expense of the ordinary way.

For circulars or information write to or

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Sheep as Renovators of Land.

Farmers of Kansas have not got far enough along to need much renovating of worn-out lands, but there is always wisdom in learning, that we may be armed against the day of necessity. Sheep have value besides their meat and wool, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to their fertilizing qualities that we reproduce an article that appeared some time ago in the *National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago.

Farmers have not sufficiently studied the importance of maintaining the fertility of their lands. Much land in the New England States has been worked to a point where, under common culture, the production is below cost of labor. Many such farms have been abandoned. This has often occurred in cotton districts of the South, and the land has been suffered to return to a state of nature. Stock farming is the only system properly adapted to the reclamation of these lands, and the system adopted must be the intelligent one that makes provision for the complete saving and distribution of the droppings of the animals. As stock husbandry is still generally carried on, only the smaller proportion of the fertilizing matter is saved and applied. Sheep are particularly adapted to keeping up the fertility of the soil they are fed on. The dairy cow carries off in her milk a much larger proportion of the fertilizing matter of her food than the sheep in growing mutton and wool. It has been proved by careful experiment that the sheep may return to the soil 95 per cent. of the fertilizing matter of its food. This renders the sheep one of the best agencies for improving the soil. If we take an impoverished soil in hand for improvement, we must expect to put something to it to improve it. Something does not come from nothing. If we simply feed any animal upon what grows on the land, we do not add anything to the soil, but we take something from it. How, then, shall we improve the soil by feeding sheep upon it without incurring large expense? This is the question to be answered, and it is easily answered. If the sheep will return 95 per cent. of the fertilizing matter of its food to the soil, carrying off only 5 per cent., then if we feed sheep one ton of linseed meal, 9. per cent. of its nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid will be left in the soil. This would be 112 pounds of nitrogen, 32 pounds of potash, and 48 pounds of phosphoric acid, which, estimated at the price of commercial fertilizers, would be worth \$27; but we will deduct a little over 20 per cent., and call the fertilizing matter of the ton of linseed meal worth \$20. This meal should be purchased at \$25 per ton, and when properly fed to sheep it will pay all its costs in growing mutton and wool, and the manure will be all profit. The manure from a ton of decorticated cotton seed meal is worth \$25; of wheat bran \$14; of oats \$9; of corn \$6; of the best clover hay \$9; of timothy \$7.50; of pease \$14. Wheat bran is very rich in phosphoric acid, which renders it one of the best foods to grow the bones of the young animal. For feeding sheep in summer, linseed meal and bran, and, when not too dear, oats are most excellent. They are what may be called cooling food, and will produce the best results, and the manure from the first two is most valuable. For winter feeding, corn is an economical food, but least valuable for manure. Corn is our best warming and fattening food. It

will be seen that on worn-out lands liberal feeding of sheep would soon render them fertile.

The system should be to let the sheep pasture on the grasses and weeds produced upon the land, and then concentrate the feeding of rich foods upon a small space, using these manured pieces to raise fodder for the sheep in winter. Each year would fertilize a few acres fit to bear almost any crop. The surface of these pieces fed most upon should be worked mellow and the manure mixed with the soil to prevent waste of volatile elements. If this system of renovation were conducted in the best manner, the sheep should be confined by hurdles; the rolling hurdles would be best, moving them along each day as fast as the ground is manured, giving fresh earth to the sheep and top-dressing a definite amount of soil each day. This would be best accomplished if the piece of land to be fed over had a green crop upon it, having feeding troughs at the advancing hurdles, in which should be placed the linseed meal and bran, the sheep eating the green crop as fast as they mowed over it, and making up a full ration from the troughs. We have used this plan with great satisfaction for fertilizing land which would already bear a good crop of clover, millet or rye. Mutton sheep are better adapted to this system, as it is one of the most expeditious ways to fatten sheep in summer, and involves about as little labor as any other plan we have ever tried. This plan works well in fattening ewes after bearing early lambs. We believe the poorest farms in New England could be very cheaply refertilized on this system, and made more valuable than they have ever been in the past, and the mutton and wool produced is wanted in the nearest town. Such a system, carried out, would soon work a complete revolution in farming and its profits.

Great Sale of Clydesdale Horses From the Blackhall Stud.

Agricultural depression has been almost universal for a considerable time, but, judging from the number of horses which have left the Blackhall stud for America during the by-gone months of the present year, there seems to be signs of improvement ahead on the other side of the Atlantic. The demand for Clydesdale Horses in America of the Drew breed—that is, having a strong blend of English blood in their veins—threatens this year to equal at least, if not surpass, that of the palmiest days of Clydesdale exportation. This is no doubt due in a large measure to the great excellence of these horses, whether for breeding purposes or for work, and to the New Stud Book of select Clydesdales which has recently been inaugurated in the United States with so much success. Last year the eminent firm of Messrs. E. Bennett & Sons, of Topeka, Kansas, U. S., purchased from Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, upwards of forty mares and stallions, which were taken to America and speedily disposed of at very fair prices. This year Mr. Edwin Bennett, one of the partners of that firm, has just paid his customary annual visit to Scotland for the purpose of replenishing their American stud for the ensuing season. He visited Blackhall, and within the last week purchased from Mr. Riddell no fewer than fifty-six stallions of the select Clydesdale type, averaging from 2 to 4 years old. The price at which these have been purchased compare favorably with those of any obtained during recent years. This is not to be wondered at, however, since the stallions sold are the offspring of some of the most celebrated Clydesdale sires of the day. We need only mention the names of some of the more noted of

these, which will give our agricultural readers some idea of the value of the purchase, namely: Prince of Wales, Darnley, St. Lawrence, Blue Ribbon, Sanquhar, Newman, Hawkhead, Bonnie, Clyde, Jacob Wilson, Lorne, Premier Prince, Cromwell, Bloomsberry, King of the Clans, Gallant Scot, Viscount, Prince of Avondale, Sir Windham, and others. This is, beyond all question, the largest sale of Clydesdales ever effected in Scotland or elsewhere between two individuals in the ordinary course of business, and involves in the aggregate a sum little short of £15,000. Mr. Bennett left Glasgow on Monday night for London, en route for France, where he intends to secure a large number of French horses, which are also in great demand in the States.—*Scottish News, of Edinburgh.*

Management of Pigs.

Dr. L. A. Simmon, in *Swine Breeders' Journal*, gives some very good suggestions about the management of pigs. He says:

Pigs are subject to a form of sore mouth commonly called cankerous. It is in reality a thrush caused by a parasitic vegetable growth and is easily destroyed in the beginning by touching the little ulcers with pure carbolic acid and washing the mouth once a day with a strong solution of borax in equal parts of glycerine and water. If the disease is advanced to a stage of deep-seated ulceration when discovered, take a blunt-pointed knife and remove all slough and dead tissue, swab out the wound with pure carbolic acid with enough glycerine added to render it fluid, using the wash as directed once or twice a day. It usually begins near the little tusks in a kind of fossa, or pocket in the lip, and according to my observation most frequently on the lower jaw. It affects the tongue, palate and other parts of the mouth less frequently. According to my experience pigs are not liable to be troubled with the diarrhoea if the sows are properly fed while pigs are nursing. I feed the sows pure sweet slop made of dish water or water from the well with fresh bran, shorts and corn meal, with the addition of salt, excluding the meal till all danger of milk fever is passed. Milk may be added to the slop or fed alone, but if not sweet and particularly if very sour I add sufficient soda to neutralize an excess of acid. If the pigs do scour, I put the sow on dry feed and give copperas in feed to sow. If pigs are large enough to eat I give in feed a mixture of powdered charcoal and soda, or what is better, bicarbonate potassa, say a tablespoonful of coal to ten grains of potassa for each pig twice or three times a day, adding if necessary, five to fifteen drops of laudanum in bad cases. If pigs are too small to eat and the treatment of sow does not arrest the disease, laudanum and sub. nit. bismuth held in suspension in thin starch, can be easily given by the use of a small hard rubber syringe. Mix the bismuth with the starch, say one-half teaspoonful for one pig to a tablespoonful of starch. Add five to ten drops of laudanum, mix well, fill the syringe, hold the pig with one hand and introduce the nozzle of the syringe well back in the mouth, holding the barrel between first and second finger and with the thumb on the piston gently force the contents out as the pig swallows. This is also the best way to feed a young pig milk. I did not intend to write an article on the diseases of pigs, but the conditions are so closely related to the management, or rather so often produced by it that to ignore them would be to render an article on this subject very incomplete.

My sows all run in the same pasture. I have a series of stalls six feet long,

thirty inches high and two feet wide, with a door at one end of each stall; the other ends are boarded up from top to within eight inches of the ground, having a space to slip a trough under. The trough is made to slide in like a drawer; is solid when to place and will hold about three gallons. I put the sows in their respective crates or stalls by opening the doors, when they gently walk in. I close the doors and feed each one according to her requirements. There is no shoving, and fighting and spilling slop or wasting feed, or occasions for bad language. This feeder I made movable. I make a movable pig feeder as follows: I build a square pen about three feet high of light lumber, in four sections joining the corners with hooks and staples or wire so that it is easily and quickly moved. On the inside lay a floor of cheap lumber thirty inches wide around the pen; on this floor and against the wall place the feeder made as follows: Take three boards five inches wide, any desired length, and nail them together in the form of an open-sided box; lay the open side off in spaces twelve inches long, saw in and fit a division slat one by one and a half inch across the open side on each space; nail the ends on so that the box will rest on one corner. Take a fourth board and hinge to top corner so that it forms a lid to the feeder. When the feeder is properly made and placed on the floor against the wall and the lid is raised, it forms on inclined plane over the trough and resting against the wall, that prevents pigs from getting a footing to jump over each others heads or from getting behind the trough and when down forms a perfect cover for the trough, protecting it from the sun and from being polluted by the inevitable chicken. This latter consideration led to the invention of this feeder. In the center of the pen I place a box staked down, containing salt ashes and charcoal as a condiment to which the pigs have access at all times. A small hole is cut in the field side to admit the pigs and exclude larger hogs. The pigs are learned to eat meal, corn, oats, etc., at about five weeks. I have saved a supply of oats this spring and expect to feed dry, unground oats twice a day with wheat bran, corn meal and milk at intervals alternately. I expect to wean pigs at eight weeks this year and keep them on feed for growth instead of fat. Oats and barley, wheat bran, germ meal and shorts have more of the albuminoid and mineral substances, calculated to build up muscle, bone, etc., and less fattening qualities than corn. Corn is not appropriate as an exclusive diet for any young animal. I have the advantage of supplying to each sow such food as is required to produce an abundant milk flow, and according to my experience sows two years old and over will, if properly fed, supply seven or eight pigs with an abundance of food for five weeks. Pigs from young sows or large litters can be taught to eat earlier, but should be fed sweet milk. I have given my method of management and am conscious of the fact that many things of importance are left unsaid, but space forbids. I do not claim to "know it all," and if any fellow breeder can offer an improvement on these methods I would be glad to read it in the *Journal*. Your light will be no less by lighting your neighbor's lamp.

If you think it does not pay to take good care of your horses and have them in a neat, trim condition, place two which you consider of equal value upon the market—one well groomed, and the other dirty and rough, and see which will bring the most money. A trial of this kind would soon convince the most skeptical that cleanliness and care with horses has a marked value.

The Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Association was held at the office of the State Veterinarian on the 17th inst. The committee on the purchase of books for the library of the association reported the following additions to the association's library: "Hill's Bovine Medicine," "Fleming's Surgery," "Griswell's Manual of Equine Medicine," "Cobbold's Parasites," "The Horse's Foot," by Tundell; "Animal Castration," by Tiantard, and a volume on "Equine Medicines," presented to the association by Dr. A. A. Holcombe.

Dr. John Nott, Clay Center, and Dr. McCassey, of Concordia, were proposed for membership. President Holcombe gave notice that at the next meeting he would urge the passage of resolution that no change be made in the by-laws except it be made in writing and then lay over one meeting.

Dr. Chas. E. Gragg, of Ellsworth, then read a well prepared and professional paper on the subject of "Paraplegia, or Paralysis Caused in Horses and Cattle by the Eating of Millet." A general discussion of the paper followed, exceptions were taken to the points made in the paper as regards the dangerous effects of excessive feeding of millet causing paralysis.

Dr. Hooven: Other causes than millet had caused paralysis. Cases of paralysis had been known to him where millet had never been fed.

Dr. Epperson: Had not known of any cases of paralysis being produced by excessive millet feeding, although he had known it to cause rheumatism and indigestion.

Dr. Young: Some serious results had occurred in his vicinity from over-feeding millet, but the cases were more of a rheumatic tendency. No serious results had been observed from feeding millet to cattle. The oily substance of ripe millet seed stimulated the action of the kidneys unduly causing bad results.

Dr. Gragg called the attention of those present to the number of cases in Ellsworth county treated and almost every one traced the cause to millet feeding, especially to horses. No bad results were noticed in feeding millet to cattle, unless an excessive feed to pregnant cows, which caused them to abort.

Dr. Holcombe had about concluded that a greater number of cattle had died from paralysis than all other known causes. The statement that paralysis being caused by overfeeding millet was too broad and hasty. He had found as little bad results from millet as any other feed. The best time to cut millet for feed is just before ripening. It is more digestible if cut then, consequently better feed. If the seed is allowed to ripen, the hard-cased seed passes through the system in its entirety and the harm is caused in this way by irritating the alimentary canal, unduly exciting the kidneys, etc. Any rough coarse food causes bad results. Millet is no more dangerous than fodder or prairie hay, the latter often causing impaction after grass starts in the spring if not burned off. Recently seven head of cattle out of a herd of seventy died from this cause. The symptoms are general weakness, measured temperature, slow heart beat, and weakness in hind legs. These conditions are often apparent in autumn and are caused by indigestion from feeding old grass, dried cornstalks, and causes impaction of the third stomach. The nerves being affected by this impaction causes the cerebral derangement. Dr. Hoover was of the opinion that it was unpracticable to discuss diseases peculiar to both

horses and cattle and come to any definite conclusions, owing to the difference of their anatomy and their different modes of digestion. He then described a disease affecting horses in Lyon, Osage, and Wabaunsee counties which he termed "bastard strangles." This statement was followed by a general talk on strangles, distemper, etc. Dr. W. D. Epperson, of Ottawa, read a paper on "Enteric Paraplegia," that was well received. A vote of thanks was tendered to the essayists of the evening.

A resolution was unanimously adopted naming the KANSAS FARMER as the official paper for this association.

At the next meeting, which will be the annual one, Thursday, September 16th, the matter of chartering the organization will come up for action. Dr. D. P. Young, of Abilene, will prepare a paper, subject to be announced later. This will be a very important meeting and it is hoped that every member of the association will be present, also farmers and stockmen will be well edified and abundantly repaid by attending this meeting.

The Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association was organized for the purpose of stimulating fraternal intercourse among reputable veterinarians and for the dissemination of veterinary medical knowledge. The association holds four regular meetings during the year

The following comprise the present officers and members: President, A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, Topeka; Vice President, D. P. Young, V. S., Abilene; Secretary, Ed. R. Allen, V. S., Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, J. H. Wilhite, V. S., Emporia, Kansas. G. C. Bateman, V. S., Holton; W. D. Epperson, V. S., Ottawa; H. A. Freeland, V. S., Peabody; G. L. Gavitt, V. S., Trenton, Kingman county; Chas. E. Gragg, V. S., Ellsworth; A. W. Hoover, V. S., Burlingame; Frank McGrath, V. S., Beloit; N. Miller, V. S., Topeka; C. L. Moulton, V. S., Washington; O. W. Murphy, V. S., Lawrence; J. J. Redman, V. S., Parsons; E. H. Sharrard, V. S., Waterville; R. J. Whittlesey, V. S., Emporia; J. H. Wilhite, V. S., Emporia.

Live Stock Insurance.

Every owner of live stock, and especially of thoroughbred stock, feels the need of this class of insurance. This feeling has become so general and widespread that live stock insurance companies have been organized in the various States. This office has been in receipt of numerous inquiries from breeders and farmers regarding such institutions, and until recently we were unable to give any satisfactory answers until the incorporation last April of the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Co., of Topeka, which has complied with all the laws of the State of Kansas, furnishing bonds as required, and has received certificate of authority from the Insurance Commissioner to do business in Kansas. The officers and directors are men of well-known integrity and very highly indorsed, and are now doing quite a business throughout the State.

The business card of the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Co. appears in another column of this paper, and they will no doubt be very glad to give the fullest details of their plan or other information, either by letter or personally at their office in Topeka, upon application from any one who feels any interest in the subject of live stock insurance.

A correspondent sends the following: "A gentleman states that the roots of his cherry trees have been and are yet infested with white ants. Remedy: Dig dirt away from the roots infested,

and sift over them finely-pulverized copperas, then cover up again, and ants won't trouble trees any more."

Inquiries Answered.

A. H. T. A.—Can you inform me if the Anti Horse-Thief Association is still in existence, and if so, the names and address of its President and Secretary?

—The order continues to exist and is growing every year, yet a little more work on the part of sub-orders to strengthen themselves as well as to organize new sub-orders in their territory would be advantageous to the order in the West. The names of the present officers are Ed Corson, President, Parsons, Kas., and W. B. Rilling, Secretary, Girard, Kas.

GRASS FOR CLASSIFICATION.—We mail this day a sample of grass for classification. It has been the subject of much discussion in this locality, and is "coming in" very rapidly in the southern portion of this county and State. We will regard your action with favor.

—The above was referred to that well-known botanist, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural College, for examination and report. The following letter from him explains itself: "The grass referred to by your correspondent is *Eatonia obtusata*, a species with no common name, so far as I have known. It is abundantly represented in Kansas wherever the "blue-stem" grasses form the main sward. It is not rated highly among the grazing grasses, and no reference of importance to it can be found in the works on grasses in our library."

The Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS.

Hill, Fontaine & Co., of St. Louis, the heaviest receivers and dealers in cotton in this country, have added wool to their trade, and are using every effort to advance and elevate this neglected article of commerce. In their last circular they say: "The week has been one of improvement in all branches of trade, and a growing feeling of confidence in all lines of commerce, with extreme low values of all products of agricultural and manufactured goods, a settled and easy money market, and with peace the world over, it looks as if a safe revival was in order." They do a strictly commission business, and only sell cotton and wool—never buy, claiming that they can only serve one side, and theirs is that of the producer.

Hagey & Wilhelm, commission merchants, write on the 18th inst.:

"Our market continues active and firmer at the late advance in prices. The London sales opened brisk, and values advanced during and to the close, thus establishing the fact that the future of wool is more encouraging than ever. Our sales to-day were:

Bright, medium.....	22a24
Fair, medium.....	22a23
Low medium.....	19a21
Light fine.....	20a21
Heavy fine.....	18a19
Heavy Merino and buck.....	16a17
Carpet.....	14a17
Coarse and common.....	16a19

PHILADELPHIA.

W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., wool commission merchants, of Philadelphia, in their letter of the 17th inst. say:

"Since issuing our circular of June 3d the wool market has been decidedly stronger, and the outside prices, then quoted can now, in most cases, be readily obtained, while many parties are holding for still higher figures. We have revised our prices current accordingly and while the highest figures now given cannot in all cases be freely realized, there is every indication that they will soon rule. Receipts so far this season have been so exceptionally light that the market is very poorly supplied with desirable lots; in fact, stocks here are so much below what would be required if a brisk trade should spring up, that the Philadelphia market offers especial inducements to shippers.

"From recent English advices we learn that the advance lately established for fine wools is largely owing to the

change of fashion, finer goods now being in demand, while but recently they were almost neglected and the rage was for goods of a coarser texture. Under these circumstances it seems highly probable that our domestic fine fleeces will be more largely wanted than during the past year and at the same time medium and low wools which have been so sought after may possibly not attract as much attention—at least this is the relation the two grades bear to one another—for English wools (which are of the medium and coarse character) have not improved but slightly, while the price of fine Australian and Montevideo has advanced so largely. This, however, is more a prediction for the future (as far as this country is concerned) than an existing fact, for just now there is in this market a very strong demand for half-blood and three-eighths (quoted in our circular under the head of medium) and quarter blood, choice lots of which command full prices.

"There is no doubt but that the whole tone of the woolen trade has greatly changed within the past two weeks and there is now a more hopeful feeling on all sides. The West, with its usual energy, has largely to be thanked for this condition of affairs, as the prompt manner in which Western buyers took hold of wool at once gave tone to Eastern markets; and as their action has been backed up by the improvement abroad, it may be considered that we are sure to have a very much larger trade in the near future than has been anticipated in the East, and at prices which it was thought quite impossible to obtain in the face of the adverse circumstances that then caused so much apprehension, but which now are apparently of no importance.

"As this circular goes to print we have news from the London auctions as follows: 'Large attendance, active competition; Merino 20 per cent. above last auctions; cross-breds only slightly dearer.'

"This would seem to indicate that the advance of about 20 per cent. which has transpired in London since the last auctions is now maintained; but, to be sure of this matter, we cabled abroad for further information and have a reply stating that this recent advance has not only been maintained, but that an additional advance of about 5 per cent. has transpired, and that the improvement will probably hold.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND SIMILAR WOOLS.

	Light and bright	Dark, heavy and burry
Fine.....	18a21	16a17
Medium.....	20a22	19a20
Quarter blood.....	20a21	18a19
Common, cots and burry.....	16a18	14a15

Since the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association have been pleased to name the KANSAS FARMER as their official paper, we trust that its practical and professional members will favor our readers with occasional paragraphs and brief articles for our Veterinary Department that will prove of interest and value to farmers and stockmen. The benefits therefrom will redound to the credit of our much abused veterinarians and do much towards advancing their professional interests in Kansas.

Fair at Topeka.

The directors of the Fair Association of Shawnee county held another meeting at Music Hall, Topeka, last Saturday, and decided to hold a fair at the State Fair grounds on September 28th to October 1st, inclusive. The matter of selecting expert judges was also considered, but no definite action taken. Another meeting is called for Saturday afternoon, June 28th.

Horticulture.

The Rose as a House Plant.

How can the rose be managed as a house plant, and what varieties are most suitable for that purpose?

The only roses that are likely to succeed when grown in the window garden are a few varieties, and those belong to the Tea, Bourbon and Bengal classes. And to have them do well in the winter it will be necessary to commence preparations early in the spring, in order to have strong and healthy plants, furnished with an abundance of healthy working roots, for the rose is rather impatient when grown as a window plant; but a great deal will depend upon the treatment the plants receive.

Having procured the young plants early in the spring, they should be potted into three-inch pots, and placed in a warm and sunny situation. Water should be given when required and air on all favorable occasions. About the middle of May the plants should be repotted into four-inch pots and plunged to the rim of the pot in any sunny place in the open ground. After the plants are plunged they should be well mulched with coarse stable manure, and watered whenever necessary, and the very instant any flowers are noticed they should be removed. The pots should be turned at least once a week, in order to prevent the plants from rooting outside the pots to their manifest injury. This treatment should be continued up to the first of September, when the plants should be taken up and carefully examined, shifted into larger pots if necessary, trimmed into shape, and placed in any sheltered situation until they are brought inside, which should be done before cold weather sets in, if they are intended for early blooming; while those intended for later bloom can be allowed to remain outside until the weather becomes cold, when they can be removed to a light, cool cellar, and afterwards be started into growth whenever deemed necessary to do so.

Whenever brought inside they should be given a light, sunny place, windows having a southern exposure being preferred, and an average temperature of 50 deg. Water should be given as often as necessary, and two or three times a week liquid manure water. In watering, care should be taken not to render the ground cold and sodden, for water should never be permitted to remain around the roots for any length of time.

When grown inside, the rose is very subject to the green fly and red spider, and I do not know a more effectual remedy than Gishurst's compound, applied according to the directions that accompany each box. This compound can be obtained at any seed store, and is the most effectual remedy for use in the window garden that I know of. Or the green fly can be destroyed by a slight fumigation of tobacco, and the red spider by freely syringing the plants with soapy water. In the window garden mildew is apt to be rather troublesome; this is caused by sudden changes in temperature as well as by damp, cloudy weather. For this, sulphur is an effectual remedy, and it can be easily applied by dipping the affected plant in water and then dusting it with sulphur.

The ensuing spring, as soon as the weather has become warm and settled, the plants should be turned out of their pots, and all the soil carefully removed from their roots. Then re-pot them in pots a size or two smaller, using fresh soil, and plunge and treat precisely as you did the year previously. About the first of September the plants should be taken up and re-potted into pots of a

larger size and trimmed into shape, the old wood and long, scraggy branches being cut back to within five or six eyes of the main stems, then water thoroughly, place in a warm, sunny place, and bring inside before cool weather sets in. This treatment can be continued as long as the plants continue to grow strong and healthy, and when they cease to do this either plant them out in the flower border, or else throw them away and supply their places by those that are fresh and vigorous.

Roses require a rich, well-mixed soil, the most suitable being composed of two-thirds well-decayed sods from an old pasture, one-third well-decayed stable manure, with a fair sprinkling of bone dust; mix these materials thoroughly, and use the compost rough. In potting, use porous or soft baked pots, and let them be proportionate to the size of the plant. Be certain to drain the pots well, and in potting place the plant in the centre of the pot, and water thoroughly, to settle the plant.

The following varieties are the most suitable for window garden cultivation: Twelve Teas—Safrano, Bon Silene, Isabella Sprunt, Rubens, Odorato, Perle des Jardins, Gen. Tartas, Yellow Tea, Madame Bravy, Madame de Vetry, Madame Lambard and Souvenir d'un Amie. Four Bengals—Queen's Scarlet, Douglass, Duchess of Edinburgh and Ducher. Four Bourbons—Hermosa, Queen of Bourbons, Queen of Bedders and Edward Desfosses. Besides these there is a class of recent introduction, known as the Polyantha roses; they are of dwarf habit and continually in bloom, the flowers being produced in clusters, and although the individual flowers are not large, are very perfect. Of these, the most desirable are Mignonette, rose, Mlle. Cecil Brunner, salmon pink; Little White Pet, light pink, and Paquerette, pure white. Beside these we have the dwarf form of Rosa Indica, commonly called the Fairy Rose. It is a very pretty little miniature rose, having double, rose-colored flowers, about the size of a dime. As it is constantly in bloom it is a plant that will always attract considerable attention, and is deserving of a place in every window garden.—Charles E. Parnell, in *Vick's Magazine*.

Raising Tuberose Bulbs.

The only way of raising the double tuberose is by means of the little bulblets. In favorable soils (which may be classed as sandy loams), moderately enriched, if the larger of the bulblets are selected, a single summer is sufficient to produce flowering bulbs. The very small off-shoots, however, in this locality, will rarely grow large enough in one summer—particularly near the lake—to make good flowering bulbs.

Another thing of utmost importance is to be sure that the center is alive. If not kept all the winter in a temperature of at least 50 deg., the vital point is apt to perish. Then, if a flowering bulb, it is of no further use; if a bulblet for planting, its growth is retarded and a hot, long summer is requisite to bring it out.

It is useless to plant tuberose until the hot, settled weather is here. The first of June is early enough. They should be planted in well-spaded ground, in rows one foot apart, the bulblets in the rows six inches from each other. In setting, it is found that by far the best bulb is formed by planting about four inches deep. The object of this is to solidify the neck of the bulb, so that it is less likely to decay than when soft, as it will be when grown near the surface. This point is considered of great importance by those who grow for the market. In former times this was not understood, and it

was quite common for apparently good bulbs to fail in the flowering, which will never be the case if the center has not rotted, for then the flower center is already formed, and can readily be seen by cutting a bulb through the middle.—*Prairie Farmer*.

To live uprightly, then, is sure the best; To save ourselves and not to damn the rest. —Dryden.

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It is estimated that about 2,000,000 acres in Kansas have been added to the cultivated area during the past two years.

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The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Fences.

There are few poultry-keepers who do not at some time require fencing of one kind or another. The usual form is the common wire netting. This has the very decided advantage of being easily fixed and cheap. Of late years the manufacture of wire netting has enormously increased, and as a consequence improved methods of manufacture have considerably reduced the price. Netting of medium quality can now be purchased at what would at one time have been regarded as nominal figures, especially by those who can go in for a large quantity. But there are some drawbacks to the use of wire netting, the most serious of which is that it is not removable without damage, and also that the galvanizing with which it is covered soon wears off, and then, unless it is painted every year, rust eats away the netting altogether. It is true that with great care netting may be removed two or three times, but my experience has been that it is very soon destroyed by so doing. For permanent fences it is admirable. By permanent fences I mean those of runs which will not need removal, but in this case it is advisable to have a good quality, as it will be cheaper in the end than the commoner kinds. For ordinary fowls the best kind is that with a two-inch mesh, but for chicken yards a smaller size of mesh is advisable. It is to be remembered that the smaller the mesh the higher the price, and it is useless spending unnecessary money in this way. The height of the fence depends on the kind of fowl which it is intended to restrain. Heavy breeds, such as Brahmas, Cochins, etc., can be kept in by a three-foot fence, and those varieties which may be characterized as of medium agility, will not seek to get over one at five feet; but the lighter breeds will need even higher than this, and some can scarcely be restrained at all. Leghorns will often fly over a six-foot fence, and Hamburgs, if they want to, will surmount one at eight feet. There are various ways of restraining the latter kinds, which I now propose to show.

First, however, let me say something respecting portable fencing, which is so necessary to many poultry-keepers. As already stated, ordinary wire netting affixed to upright posts is not very easily moved, and is very likely to be injured in the process. For the former, therefore, several kinds of portable fences have been introduced. The best known of these is simply the wire netting affixed to iron frames, and made in panels, generally six feet high and three or six feet wide. The methods of forming these into runs is by driving into the ground iron uprights supplied for the purpose, to which the panels are fastened by small bolts. The whole is very simple, and in a very few minutes can be taken down and re-erected to form a fresh run. Ornamental kinds are made, and where there are gardens from which the poultry must be kept, and the lot is desired to have a fence pleasing in appearance, there is nothing nicer than this. There is, however, one objection to it where more than one run has to be placed side by side, namely, that as the panels are formed of open wire-work, the birds in the adjoining runs fight with each other, and this they will do, no matter how close the mesh is. To obviate this, one firm of fencing manufacturers have introduced a fencing, the lower half of which is formed of thin sheet iron, and the upper half of the usual netting. This is an entire preventive of the

trouble just mentioned, and makes a complete barrier between two runs. It is just as simple to put up and take down, except that being rather heavy, it is not so easily handled as is the ordinary kind of fencing. I once had a very nice fence made on this principle, but of wood. Thirty inches from the ground the fence was made of wood entirely, and the portion above was of netting affixed to a wooden frame. In this case the panels were six feet square, and were both cheap and serviceable. With all such fencing it is very desirable, where the lighter breeds are kept, to continue the upright posts six inches higher than the panels that are to be fastened thereto, and to stretch a strand of wire thereon. For this the barbed wire is the best. If the fence is likely to be often moved, then it will be better to have the side upright itself higher than the wire netting, and to affix the wire strand to this. The object is to prevent the birds flying over. If they once try, and come in contact with this wire, which in all probability they will not have seen, and therefore not calculated on, they will not want to try the same thing again. In all runs of this kind it is important that the fences should be put closely together, for if there is a small space, a couple of cocks will often manage to have a fight through what would appear too small a space, and do themselves a lot of injury.

For more temporary runs there is no reason why some such plan as is adopted with sheep should not be followed with fowls. I mean in the way of portable hurdles. I am quite sure that the putting out of a lot of fowls would be as profitable as thirteen sheep. In some instances I have known the farmer to permit his poultry to wander at will over the root crops, as soon as they were well up out of the ground, and without any injury to them. But if it was thought advisable to restrict their scope, the following fence would be very handy indeed, and have the merit of being portable and easily stored when the season is over. I saw it first at the last Paris show, where it was on exhibition. It is made entirely of wood and wire, and can easily be put together by any one, even if unused to tools. The sections consist of (1) laths of wood six feet long, or any other length that may be preferred, two inches by one inch; (2) small pieces of wood, one inch square every way, and (3) strong but flexible wires. To put the parts together, the only tool needed will be a quarter-inch gimlet. Each of the longer pieces of wood must be pierced the long way across—that is, through the two inches, and six inches from the top, thirty inches lower down, and then six inches from the bottom. The small inch square pieces must next be treated in the same way. When this is done, then the threading process will have to be gone through, the wire of course being used for this purpose. Three strands will be needed—one for each set of holes. The long and short pieces will be alternated, and for each yard run of fencing made, there will be needed twelve of the long laths, and the same number of the inch squares. It can be made in any length that is desired, and the great advantage of it is that it can so easily be folded up; a dozen yards can be folded up and easily carried by a man. As the whole cost can only be what the wood and wire will be charged for, it will be seen that this fencing can be very cheaply made. The best mode of fixing is to have wooden uprights, which can be driven into the ground, and the fencing hung thereon, hooks being provided for the purpose of corresponding heights to the intersecting squares. One great merit

of this fence is that there will be no space below if the fixing is properly done. The flexible nature of the fence will allow it to suit itself to the ground, and prevent those openings which are so great a trouble with a rigid fence. Gates are not needed, as an end can be used for that purpose, with another upright rather nearer than usual. In the regular cases there should be an upright for each two yards of the fence. Good fencing can be made of the folding lattice-work which is now so freely sold. This is rather more expensive than the kind I have described, but it is very ornamental if well painted.—*Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.*

A poultry house lined with tarred paper comes nearest being vermin-proof of anything yet known.

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Small chickens should never be kept or fed with old ones; they are apt to be injured. Have two or three yards and separate them according to size and strength.

American flocks should supply all varieties of wool needed in the manufactures in this country, remarks a writer. There seems to be greater demand by the consumer for the class of fabrics made from delaine and fine combing wools. Flockmasters need to watch the markets and raise the grade of wool most in demand.

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For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

THREE ILLS

DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION.

Grab Orchard Water
A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk.
CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

The Busy Bee.

Summer Management of Bees.

Kansas Farmer:

We will give you briefly the management of our apiary up to our August and September honey-flow. In order to get the best results and to secure every drop of honey, if possible, available to the bees, one must study well the flora of his locality, as well as the conditions and characteristics of each individual colony in the apiary. A record of each is kept and noted for honey gatherers, prolificness of queens, docility and other good qualities. Early in the spring colonies with the best records are selected for increase. All such are kept well supplied, and even crowded with honey until they swarm; and they will swarm like all forty thus treated, as some of our colonies sent out as many as seven swarms this spring. Of course, where there are so many swarms some of them will be quite small, but we build them all up equal to any in time for the honey-flow, as all those little colonies have first-class queens raised by natural swarming from our best stocks, as follows: Big or little swarms are given on the day they swarm a frame of unsealed brood from some other colony, also two or three empty combs, and the balance of the hive filled with empty frames, with foundation starters. Out of nearly two hundred swarms thus treated, not one has ever attempted to abscond. At intervals of a week or so we give each little swarm a frame of hatching brood until they are all built up strong for the honey-flow.

Thus, by judicious selecting for several years, we have greatly improved our bees, and made all or nearly all colonies profitable.

We usually take broods from undesirable colonies. This answers a treble purpose. 1st, it satisfies the swarm and keeps them from lighting out for the woods. 2d, robbing the colony occasionally of brood keeps them from raising drones. 3d, it builds up the young swarms. About three or four weeks before the anticipated honey-flow all colonies are thus equalized. Judicious room, not too much at a time, is given each colony. The decks are then cleared for action, and from this time on we work against increase, and for honey alone. Swarming must then, if possible, be kept down, for, if a colony swarms during a honey-flow, and is not properly managed, all chance for surplus is lost. At some future time we will give our plan to secure surplus, even if they swarm in spite of us, which they sometimes do.

We hive swarms as follows, as Mrs. Tatman, our apiarist, does not follow this rule at all times, for when a swarm settles low-down she will shake them into the apron, and carry them to the hive and dump them in front of it. No more trouble to handle bees than flies, and not half as much, so she says. We use a hiving-box, size 8x16 inches, bored full of auger holes, and open at the end. A long pole is run through the center of the hiving-box, and a pole with a hook on the end is used to shake the bees into the box. The bees, after they have been shaken into the box, are then hived on the stand where they are to remain. We have several boxes with different lengths of poles for conveniences; no need of cutting limbs with these boxes. M. F. T. Rossville, Kas., June 17.

Don't imagine for a moment that a hole in the wall, caused by a board being knocked off, will afford the right kind of ventilation for the stable. Make

the walls air-tight and then place ventilators where they should be, if you would treat your horses properly. There are principles involved in this matter that will bear investigating, and more thought should be given it than farmers usually give.

According to a New York medical journal one-half of the adult men in America living in our cities are bald headed

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 21, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 900, shipments 800. Market active and a shade higher. Good to choice shipping and export 5 10a5 50, common to fair 4 90, butchers steers 3 50a4 50, cows and heifers 2 25a 3 25, grass fed Texans 2 25a3 55.

HOGS—Receipts 5,400, shipments 1,000. Market active and 5c higher. Butchers and best heavy 4 20a4 30, rough and mixed 3 90a4 15, light 4 00a 4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 85, shipments none. Market slow at 2 25a4 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 5,600, shipments 1,500. Market unsatisfactory and undesirable grades 10a15c lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 70a5 45; stockers and feeders firm and a shade higher at 2 70a4 50; cows, bulls and mixed, 2 50a4 00; bulk 2 75a3 40, through Texas cattle a shade higher at 3 10a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 27,000, shipments 5,000. Market active and 10c higher. Rough and mixed, 4 00a 4 25, packing and shipping 4 20a4 40, light 4 15a 4 30, skips 2 50a3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,600, shipments 600. Market steady for good grades; common weak. Natives 2 45, Texans 2 40a3 40; lambs, per head, 1 50a3 50

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,125. The market to-day was steady for offerings of good quality, while common were weak and slow. Sales ranged 4 45 for butchers steers to 4 85 for shippers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,147. There was a firm and fairly active market to-day at an advance of 5a10c over Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 80a4 20, bulk at 4 00a4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday none. Market steady. 50 natives av. 70 lbs. at 2 30.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Fairly active but lower. Cash, 78c; June, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid.

CORN—Very quiet but firm, and $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$ c higher. No. 2 red, cash, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ a31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—Firm but very dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RYE—Easy at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT—June, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ a73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN—Dull and easier. Cash, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; June, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ a35c.

OATS—Dull and easy. Cash, 27c; June, 27a 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2, 56c.

BARLEY—Nominal. No. 2, 50a53c.

FLAX SEED—Steady. No. 1, 1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a dull market on 'change to-day, and there was no trading either for cash or future delivery in any of the different grades. No. 2 red, cash, 58c bid, no offerings; June, 56c bid, no offerings.

CORN—The market to-day on 'change was merely nominal, buyers and sellers having invariably been apart in their views. No. 2, cash, no bids nor offerings. June 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, 26c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash and June, no bids nor offerings; July, 22c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 2 cars old, 5 cars new. New 7 00. Best old weak; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Old fancy, small baled, 6 00; large baled, 5 00; medium 3 00a4 00; common, 2 00 a3 00.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 85c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 45a1 50 per bus.

BUTTER—Receipts very light and demand good for fancy. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 14c; good, 10a12c; fine dairy in single package lots, 10c; storepacked do., 6a7c; common, 4c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 9c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 10a11c, part skim flats 7a 8c, Young America 10a11c, Kansas 5a7c.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 13a17; light fine, 17a21c; medium, 19a21c; medium combing, 19a21c; coarse combing, 17a19; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy

fine, 13a16c; light fine, 16a19c; medium, 17a19c. Tub-washed, choice, 29a31c; medium, 27a29c; dingy and low, 25a27c.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 12c; self working, 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a6c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 11c; breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 5 50; long clear sides, 5 85; shoulders, 4 85; short clear sides, 5 70. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 00; long clear sides, 5 85; shoulders, 5 00; short clear sides, 6 20. Barrel meats: mess pork, 9 00; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OIL-CAKE— $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

WOOL

A. J. CHILD,

209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

Pays particular and personal attention to wool shipments. Full information about the preparation of Wool for Market, Shipping, and St. Louis charges for handling and selling, furnished upon application.

Correspondence solicited.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL

Commission Merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE:

Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.; Exchange Bank, Beloit, Kas.

Full return made inside of five days from receipt of shipment.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Simple, unflattering self-treatment. Full explanation, references, etc., sent sealed free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BROWN & WILLIAMS,

(Successors to WALTER BROWN & CO.)

Wool Commission Merchants

98 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Sacks at H. C. Litchfield's, corner Third and Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

— BUY BLACK DIAMOND —

PREPARED ROOFING GUARANTEED

LOOK HERE! You will want a Roof this year, won't you? You will want it Water and Fireproof and apply it yourself? You will want to save at least \$1.00 per square in price of that Roof? You will want it to last twelve years, and get it all complete and ready to put on and have no trouble whatever? Then buy the above direct from us, sole manufacturers.

M. EHRET, JR., & CO., 9th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. BARNES, Pres't.

J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't.

C. C. WOODS, Treasurer.

GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

THE KANSAS LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

— OF —
TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't.

ED. C. GAY, Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't.

M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

— OF —
SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

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

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$120,000.

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

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.

THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.

M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

— OF —
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

No person, 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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending June 9, '86.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk. PONY--Taken up by E. H. Malden, of Dover tp., April 25, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 7 years old, both hind feet white, whistrip in face; valued at \$25.

Rooks county--J. T. Smith, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by Robert Baker, of Alcona tp., May 24, 1886, one sorrel horse, harness and collar marks, had leather halter on with strap tied around the neck when taken up, has white spot in forehead, 9 years old; valued at \$100.

Graham county--B. Van Slyck, clerk. COW--Taken up by J. O. McClure, of Bryant tp., one white cow, branded I on right hip and indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Dickinson county--Richard Waring, clerk. PONY--Taken up by P. F. Whitehair, of Noble tp., May 10, 1886, one black mare pony, about 12 years old, branded O on left hip; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending June 16, '86.

Clark county--J. S. Myers, clerk. PONY--Taken up by J. L. Hodges, of Vesta tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 19, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, 14 hands high, three white legs; valued at \$20.

Russell county--J. B. Himes, clerk. 2 FILLIES--Taken up by A. A. Houser, of Paradise tp., May 10, 1886, two brown fillies, a little white in forehead of each, one has a scar on breast and around right fore leg; valued at \$40.

Mitchell county--A. D. Moon, clerk. PONY--Taken up by J. W. Day, of Glen Elder P. O., May 1, 1886, one gray mare pony, 8 or 9 years old, dim brand of 8 on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

Marion county--E. S. Walton, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Jacob J. Harder, of Balesy tp., June 7, 1886, one bay mare pony, 15 years old, letter W branded on left shoulder and hip, tips of ears cut off; valued at \$50.

Decatur county--E. W. Finley, clerk. MULE--Taken up by Henry Clair, of Bassettville tp., one small sorrel mare mule, supposed to be 2 years old, a few white hairs on right side and on left hip; valued at \$45.

Miami county--H. A. Floyd, clerk. MARE--Taken up by Thos. Oldham, of Valley tp., (P. O. Paola), May 30, 1886, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, star and snip on forehead, both hind legs white, no other marks or brands.

Ness county--G. D. Barber, clerk. PONY--Taken up by J. S. Grissom, of Center tp., May 24, 1886, one roan mare pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white and white forehead, no brands; valued at \$35.

PONY--By same, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, one hind foot white and the other part white, white in forehead, no brands; valued at \$35.

HORSE--Taken up by J. A. Riddinger, of Center tp., May 22, 1886, one dark brown horse, 8 years old, three white feet, saddle and collar marks, bob-tail, no brands; valued at \$75.

MARE--By same, one black mare, about 17 hands high, small white spot on left hip, scar on right fore leg below the knee, had on leather halter when taken up, weighs 1,200 pounds; valued at \$125.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk. PONY--Taken up by John H. Fox, of El Dorado tp.,

one bay horse pony, 8 years old, four feet high, branded with a box with a T in it and another that looks like a J with a box to it, star in forehead and white strip on nose.

Strays for week ending June 23, '86.

Thomas county--James N. Fite, Clerk. COW--Taken up by Milton Kileman, of Barrett tp., (P. O. Quicksilver), June 7, 1886, one brindle cow, 8 years old.

Johnson county--Henry V. Chase, clerk. MARE--Taken up by J. M. Branhan, of Aubry tp., (P. O. Aubry), one black mare, 16 or 17 years old, about 15 hands high, harness marks, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

MARE--Taken up by John Larken, of Aubry tp., (P. O. Aubry), one bay mare, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, white spot on back, shod on left hind foot; valued at \$50.

Ford county--S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk. COW--Taken up by Geo. B. Cox, of Dodge tp., May 26, 1886, one black and white spotted cow, 3 years old; valued at \$25.

COW--By same, one red and white spotted cow, 3 years old.

STEER--Taken up by Lewis Max, of Spearville tp., June 7, 1886, one Texas steer, dark blue, 3 years old, V on 1st hip, B on left side.

PONY--Taken up by E. Lawrence, of Spearville tp., June 8, 1886, one strawberry-roan Texas mare pony, 7 years old, M. O. on left hip and slit in left ear; valued at \$30.

COLT--By same, one dun mare colt, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk. PONY--Taken up by J. S. Keys, of Bruna tp., May 24, 1886, one small bay mare pony, about 7 years old, blaze face, both hind feet white, crop off one ear.

Allen county--R. W. Duffy, clerk. MARE--Taken up by John W. Herring, of Elm tp., May 10, 1886, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white spot over left eye; valued at \$60.

Cowley county--S. J. Smock, clerk. STEER--Taken up by E. P. Sowers, of Dexter tp., November 2, 1885, one black steer, white face, branded K. C. & S. on left hip and T. L. on right side; valued at \$15.

Ness county--G. D. Barber, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Mrs. Louisa A. Donestone, of Schoharie, June 5, 1886, one black heifer, 2 years old, branded E. C. on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by J. R. Fertig, of Center tp., May 10, 1886, one bay horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Miami county--H. A. Floyd, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Z. Cook, of Valley tp., (P. O. Paola), May 23, 1886, one gray Texas pony, 14 hands high, about 10 years old, branded on left hip and back part of ham.

PONY--By same, one sorrel Texas pony, blaze face, white legs, branded on left hip and side of head, 3 years old, 14 hands high; the two valued at \$60.

J. L. SCOTT, REAL ESTATE AGENT

TALOGA, Morton Co., KANSAS, Will locate Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Claims, and attend to contest cases in the U. S. Land Office in Kansas and Colorado. Soldier's Homesteads located at one-half the usual price.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets. THE STOCKMEN'S HOME. Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day. Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE, INCORPORATED 1883.

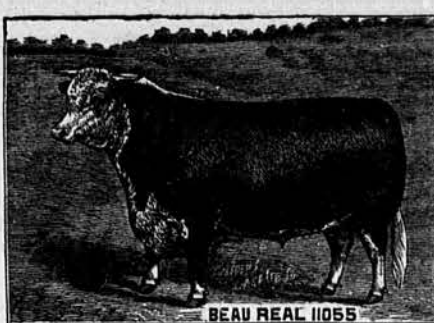
Regular session begins Friday, October 1st, 1886, and runs six months. For annual announcement, giving all particulars, address the Secretary, JOSEPH HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 120--25th Street, Chicago, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From standard-bred birds scoring high enough to win first prizes. W. F. Blair Spanish, \$3.00 per 13. B. B. E. Games, \$3.00 per 13. Partridge and Black Cochins, \$2.00 per 13. Houdans and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13. Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 per 13. One Peafowl cock, \$5.00--boxed on board cars. No fowls for sale until September 1st. E. E. POLLARD, Sedgwick City, Kas.

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

I offer to sell my 80-acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groves and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story, six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen--cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x32, fitted up for horse stable, corn-crib, feed-cooking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill with pump and feed-grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milch cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x50 feet, glass fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nineteen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 38 coops for young chicks; water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm Implements, Wagons--in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull, 2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7,800. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,200. This farm is 9 miles from Salina, a town of 5,000 inhabitants and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at a small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. Thus a small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms, if desired. Address GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas., or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point P. O., Kas.



HOLSTEIN PARK.



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS, BREEDERS OF Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

A Few Choice, Highly-bred HEREFORD BULLS and HEIFERS, For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue. HEIFERS IN CALF to BEAU REAL SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

We have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$1 to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county, township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on first-class improved lands (personal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent, 3 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists. Address or call on, Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property--addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge--in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For MARKING STOCK. Never COME OFF. Price \$5.00 per 100, Numbered. Send for Sample. LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

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The Veterinarian.

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

NEED A CHANGE OF FOOD.—Something is wrong with my cows. The first I noticed of the trouble was that one of them seemed to be nervous and did not have good use of her limbs; when she would move her fore legs would break down on her knees and her eyes looked wild. Three more have been affected in the same way, but not so badly; one more this morning seemed to be worse than the first, her limbs are all stiff and straddle when she walks; if she strikes anything with her toe she will fall on her knees. They all eat and drink; their general health does not seem to be affected; they have been running in the stalks for two weeks. I stable them nights and feed second-crop clover hay of nights; the hay was salted when cut up. There is a good deal of musty corn in the field. The flow of milk is not affected, and my young cattle do not show any signs of the trouble. It only lasts one day, for at night when put in the stable the cows are all right, except a little gaunt. [Some plant or substance in the food given the cows is the cause. Make a complete change of the food given the cows and give each a dose of physic medicine.]

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—I have a mare which has been sick for two weeks, the first week with a bad cough, running at the nose, loss of appetite, etc. We broke it up and she appeared as well as usual; took her out and she took cold again. She is very weak, coughs some, lungs seem to be swelled and pain her very much, breathes very hard for two or three days with a peculiar rattle in throat, windpipe and chest that expires with a kind of heavy grunt, nostrils much expanded; she will not lie down and refuses to eat anything but hay. We have given tincture of aconite, belladonna, sweet spirits of nitre, tincture of fetty, laudanum, balsam of capaiba, black cherry bark and quicker-mast, to restore the appetite. The horse doctors here agree that she has not pneumonia, although very nearly, but say she has a touch of the heaves. [Judging from the symptoms above enumerated, we believe the patient is afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia in its advanced stages, notwithstanding the decision of your doctors to the contrary. In regard to medical treatment, taking into consideration the length of time the patient has been sick, and the aggravated nature of her symptoms at the present time, we do not think there can be much hope for her ultimate recovery.]

LAMINITIS — CHEST-FOUNDER.—I bought a fine large horse a little over a year ago, and commenced using him. He seemed to move rather stiff at first, and soon got so lame or sore I could not use him. I let him run idle and he got some better, but soon as I worked or traveled him again he got lame as ever. In standing in the stable he will back out as far as the halter will let him, his front legs stretched forward as far as he can get them. When I turn him he will stretch out his neck as far as he can before he will turn, as if his shoulders were sore, and I can't tell whether it is in his shoulders, legs or feet; his feet are all right, has a good hoof, although our smith says the walls of the hoof are too thin to bear him, but his shoeing fails to help him. The horse is fat, weighs 1,375 pounds, and is as solid a horse otherwise as I ever saw; is not a bit lame or sore in his hind parts. [Your horse is suffering from laminitis, or inflammation of the

lamina or the feet, commonly called founder. Considering that the disease has existed for a year the probability is that he will be stiff and sore during the remainder of his days. We would advise that the shoes be taken off and that warm linseed poultices be applied to the feet for a week; at the end of which time apply a blister composed of cantharides, pulverized, 5 drachms; lard, 4 oz. Mix, and after clipping off the hair for about two inches all around, between hair and hoof rub the blister well in for ten minutes. Apply fresh lard for twelve days, and on the third day wash off the blister. Three weeks after being blistered turn the horse out in a low, swampy pasture and let him remain out till fall. When taken in for work put on bar shoes.]

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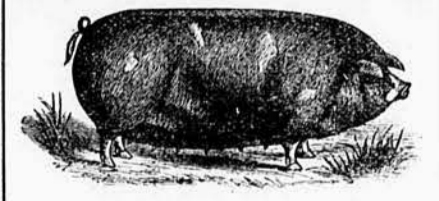
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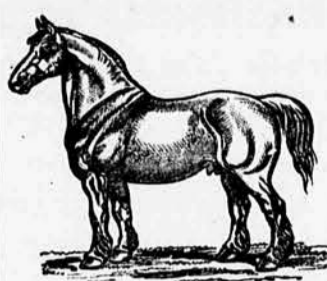


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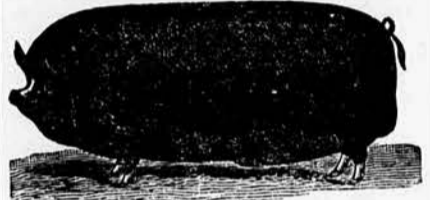


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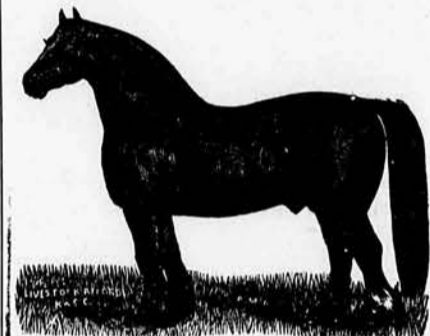


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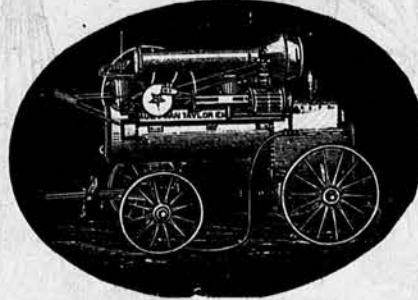
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MISSOURI, direct and through our able representatives, and for his money in this line than he could obtain elsewhere. came to this country are still running, and the same is the Keighley, Butler county, Kansas, bought a Thresher of us ARATOR they had run for thirteen years, and would still Machine a rest. We don't think any other Theshing Ma-STARVED ROOSTER THRESHER.

We are now receiving our stock for harvest of 1886, SEPARATORS with the latest improvements, TRACTION ENGINES, SELF-GUIDE ENGINES, STRAW-BURNER ENGINES, far ahead of any other make; LIGHT-RUNNING WOODBURY HORSE-POWERS—all sizes and prices. Buy nothing in the Threshing Machinery line until you see Aultman & Taylor Agents, or write us direct.

Respectfully, **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,**
GENERAL AGENTS. KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—A Ten-Horse-Power Aultman & Taylor Traction Threshing Engine, in good repair. Address S. H. Downs, Topeka Seed House, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Five hundred Sheep, including 185 Lambs. Will trade for cattle or horses. For particulars address, E. T. Frowe, Pavillion, Washburne Co., Kas.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—On my ranch, ten S miles north of Emporia, I have over eighty head of Thoroughbred Short-horns. I will sell nineteen Bulls, one and two years old, and some of my Cows and Heifers. They are of the very best kinds, embracing Princess, Duke of Thorndale, Red Rose, Airdrie, Rose of Sharon, etc. Prices greatly reduced. C. B. Bach-eller, Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred Grade Hereford and Grade Short-horn Cows, all bred to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also 100 Grade Hereford and Gallo-way yearling Bulls. Garth & Co., 1410 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

STRAYED—From the premises of the subscriber, S seven miles west of Topeka, on the road leading out from Tenth street, two bay Mare Ponies, both branded on left hip with an anchor and on right shoulder with letter J, white spot in the forehead of each. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. John Witt.

STRAYED—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 S hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar pad. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck, he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR CLERK OF THE DIS-trict Court, subject to the decision of the Republic-an convention, July 21, 1886. William M. Abernathy.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY Remedies for sale by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

SIX HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS—For sale at the Timber Line Herd Farm, at very low prices. Ask for anything you want, W. J. Estes & Sons, Andover, Kas.

UNEMPLOYED MEN—Can make money fast as Agents for the Great Northern Copying House, headquarters for fine Portraits in India Ink, Water-Colors and Crayon. Samples free. Address N. L. Stone, Potsdam, N. Y.

I HAVE FOR SALE—The following Hogs, bred from selections from M. B. Keagy's Berkshire herd, viz: One Boar, 20 months old; three Sows of same litter; five Glits, 3 months old. Choice Pigs; prices low. Orders solicited. Address J. H. Dougherty, Wellington, Kas.

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE—Of 100 head of Thor-oughbred and Grade Short-horn Cattle, consisting of Bulls, Cows, steers and Heifers. This stock will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, at River Home, two miles east of Reading, Kas.—Doctor Ed-son's entire herd—as he desires hereafter to breed and handle horses exclusively. Sale to begin from 10 a. m., July 16th, 1886. Six months time, with no interest, will be given on good security, or nine months time with interest, if preferred. Five per cent. off for all cash. For further particulars, address Dr. A. M. Edson, Reading, Kas.

Too Late to be Classified.

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

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

GRAND OPENING

—OF THE—
Great Western Fair and Exhibition Park,
—BY THE—
EMPORIA FAIR and DRIVING ASSOC'N
JULY 5, 6 AND 7, 1886.

FIRST DAY.
1. 2:24 Pace.....Purse, \$ 500
2. 2:27 Trot.....Purse, 500
3. Half mile dash, run.....Purse, 100

SECOND DAY.
4. 2:50 Trot.....Purse, 500
5. Free-for-all Trot.....Purse, 1,000
6. Special.....Purse, 500
7. Mile heats, running.....Purse, 200

THIRD DAY.
8. 2:33 Trot.....Purse, 500
9. Free-for-all Pace.....Purse, 1,000
10. Half mile dash.....Purse, 100

FALL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 20th to 25th, INCLUSIVE.

For further information, blanks, or making entries, address
M. S. MOREHOUSE, Sec'y,
Emporia, Kansas.

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

C. W. WARNER & CO.,
Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,
Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.
397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

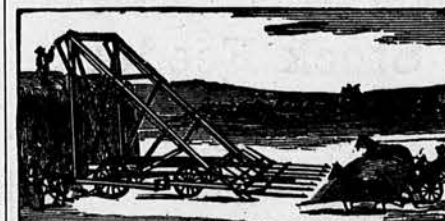
Jersey Cattle.
Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heif-ers for sale.
Also several Bulls at low prices.
Address **O. F. SEARL,**
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Short-horn Bulls for Sale.
We have for sale at reduced prices twenty extra fine *Thoroughbred Red Yearling Short-horn Bulls*, all sired by our pure Bates Bull, Baron Bates 13th, 54616.
Address **G. W. GLICK & SON,**
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7 Bulls 7
FOR SALE.

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

Over \$1,000,000 and the Hardest Work on the Farm Saved



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THE DAIN
Automatic Hay-Stacker & Gatherers,
Manufactured by the
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Farmers and Ranchmen: You cannot afford to be without this Machinery. It will save more money, more time, and more hard labor than any ma-chinery ever invented. One man, three boys and five horses will stack as much hay as ten men and six horses the old way and do it better. One Stacker and two Gatherers will put twenty to thirty acres per day in the stack after it leaves the mower. This is the only mounted Stacker, the only Stacker that will work in windy weather and not scatter the hay. Will outlast any three Stackers of other makes.
Price of Stacker, \$75; Steel Wheel Gatherer, \$25. Send for free Descriptive Circular.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Excelled by None, Equaled by Few.

JACOB WITT No. 2662 H. H. B. No. 210 N. H. B., a direct descendant of the famous Rooker, the found-er of the Aagle family, and we candidly think the best Holstein bull now living in Hol-land or America, stands at the head of the herd. We also have represen-tatives from the Nether-land and all the noted families of Holsteins. This herd, the property

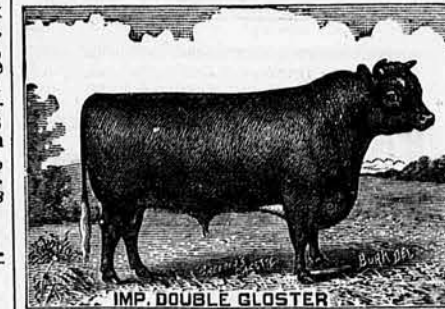


of F. G. Babcock, Hor-nellsville, N. Y., has been transferred to the farms in Kansas where they will continue to be bred and on sale. Nearly all of the original importation is con-tained in this lot, and they have never been picked or culled from to any extent. We have the best and will not be undersold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

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Correspondence solicited. New catalogue now out. Address
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OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale **FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS** of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good **COWS AND HEIFERS**; also thirty head of first-class **ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES**, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers.
My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspond-ence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue.
MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886.] **WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.**

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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.