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WEATHER AND CROPS.

An Unusually Dry and Warm Season,
Cutting Most of the Crops Short.

HAY A FAIR YIELD; CORN HARDLY MORE THAN A GOOD HALF CROP; GRASSES GENERALLY LIGHT; CHINCH BUGS PLENTY AND DESTRUCTIVE; WHEAT SEEDING NOT BEGUN; ACREAGE WILL BE ABOUT THE SAME AS LAST YEAR; GROUND DRY, PASTURES ARE SHORT; STOCK DOING WELL, IN GENERAL; MORE CORN WILL BE CUT UP FOR FODDER THAN USUAL. CROPS HAVE NOT BEEN ABUNDANT, BUT THERE IS PLENTY IN THE STATE AND TO SPARE.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents to its readers a very full and complete report of the weather and of the condition of crops in the State on the 28th day of August. The report is made up from brief letters in answer to questions sent out from the FARMER office, and cover the whole State. They show an unusually dry and warm season, dwarfing the corn crop about 50 per cent. The acreage in corn is larger than ever before, so that the crop will aggregate about 60 per cent. of that of last year. Chinch bugs have been very destructive, operating mostly on millet and corn. A great deal of hay has been made, and more corn fodder will be saved than ever before, so that feed will be plenty. Pastures are short, but prospects for fall pasturage are good. Stock generally is in good condition. Early potatoes were good; the later planting has time yet to improve. The apple crop will be light. The season has not been a profitable one for farmers in Kansas, but there is plenty of everything in the State for home use, and there will be a great deal to spare. Western Kansas is in good condition.

Allen county.—Season has been very favorable except a drouth of about five weeks beginning with the last of June. Corn is generally over half a crop; some fields will go over seventy-five bushels and very few less than twenty. Pastures are in good shape now, but about August 1st were quite dry. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., are yielding well. Ground clean but rather dry for plowing the last week. Wheat seeding is just beginning. Potatoes,

where mulched, are doing well; the early crop is very good. Sweet potatoes doing well. Apples are 60 per cent. of full crop and generally well developed.

Anderson.—From early spring until June 19 the season was all that could be wished; there has been but one rain since that, August 3d. Corn is very spotted; a few localities in the county will make three-fourths of a crop; I don't think it will average more than one-third crop; it will run from two to

four bushels per acre. Pastures dried up to a great extent; without rain soon stock will have to be fed. Grasses are hardly worth cutting, except early sowing. Ground could not be dryer; ground that is plowed is quite rough and cloddy. Prospect for wheat seeding very unfavorable without rain; I don't think it can be done at all. Early potatoes very good, over an average; late, very poor, must have rain to make them. Sweet potatoes moderately good; somewhat under size. Apples, late fall and winter very small and poor.

Atchison.—This season has been a very peculiar one; it has been dry a great part of the time; it has kept the farmers back and shortened the crops. The corn is not more than a quarter of a crop on account of the continued dry May, June and July; corn is poorly filled; listed corn is the best. Pasture is very short, and has been for some time. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., very short; headed out close to the ground; most all harvested. Ground very dry and hard. No wheat sowed yet and a very poor prospect of sowing any, as it has been too dry to get the ground in condition. Potatoes are small, with a poor yield. Sweet potatoes good, but few in the hill. Apples small and are dropping off.

Butler.—May was dry, June plenty of rain, July extremely dry and hot, first part of August plenty of rain; altogether unfavorable. Corn will not exceed one-half a crop; it is very uneven; we have corn that will make sixty bushels to the acre; the early planted almost a failure. Wild grass never was better; tame grass was injured by drouth. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., almost a failure; chinch bugs took it. Ground in excellent condition. Very little wheat seeding. Potatoes first-class. Sweet potatoes good. Apples fair.

Chautauqua.—Season good up to 20th of June; after that up to 1st of August dry; since that weather good; wheat fair, oats light. Corn only tolerable, say a good half

per cent. of an average crop; some fields that were planted early and comparatively thin will make 50 per cent. of crop, while others being too thick is a failure. Pastures burnt out, farmers feeding at present. Hay crop good, except millet and Hungarian, which will not exceed 50 per cent. of average. Ground very dry, scarcely any plowing done for fall seeding. Wheat seeding will be late, and indications are that there will not be much sown. Early potatoes very good, while late are a failure. Sweet potatoes also a light crop. Apples dropping badly, caused no doubt by drouth.

Brown.—Up to July 1st the season was very favorable for growing crops; since then have had scarcely any rain; at present is the driest since 1874. Corn will make about 30

crop; but we had a very extensive acreage planted, hence a considerable quantity of corn. Pastures good except about one month, July. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., only tolerable; millet came up poorly; native grass pretty good, especially late cutting. Ground is in fine condition for seeding; if we get a little rain it will continue. Wheat seeding will be more extensive than for several years past if weather is not too dry. Potatoes very light yield;

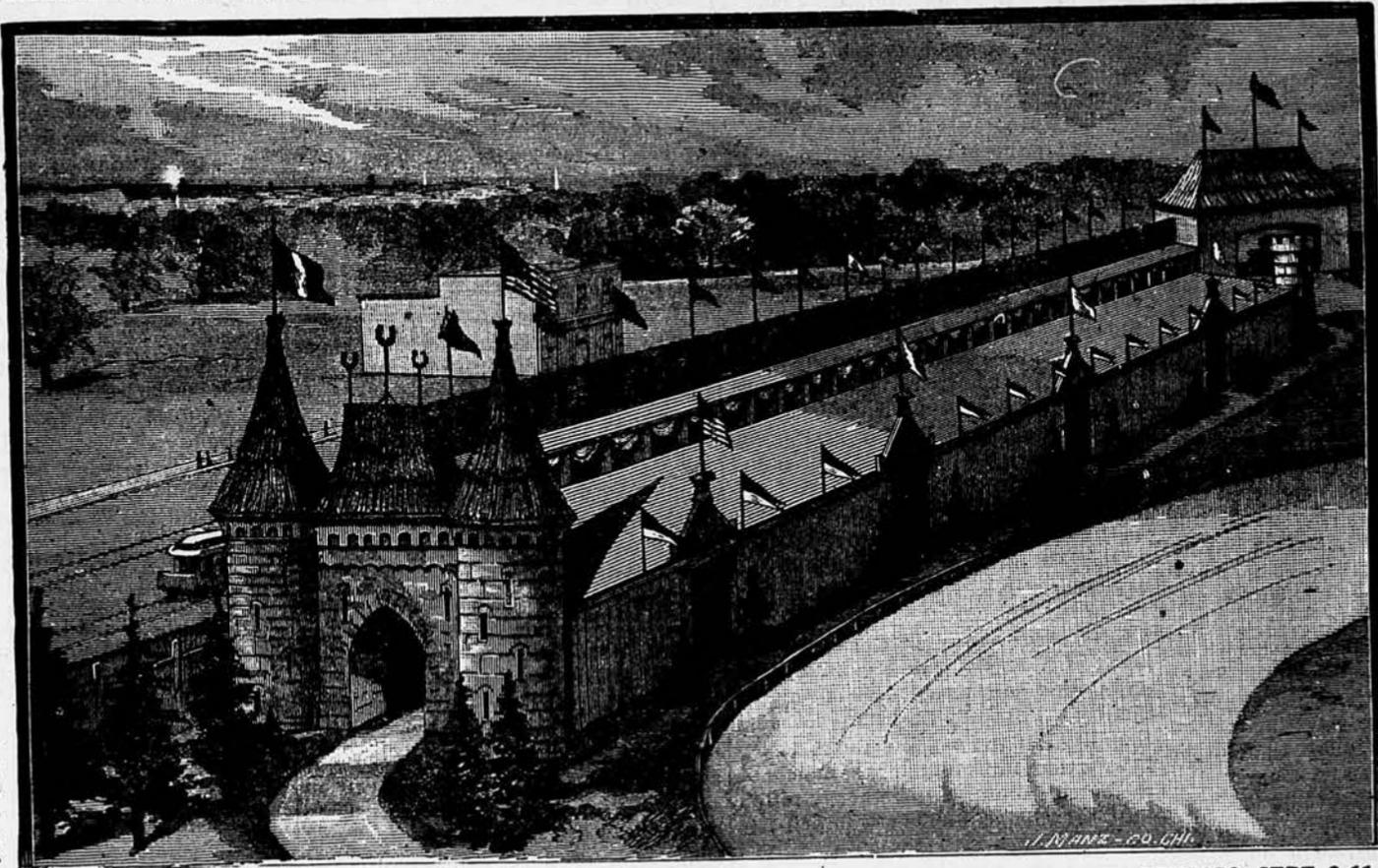
early ones about half crop. Sweet potatoes may be good later. Apples are a full crop and fine, never better.

Clay.—Industry.—March and April late and wet; June and July very dry; first general rainfall July 23; July and August fearful hot, mercury often stood at 105 degrees in the shade; windy days rare, sometimes hot and scorching; showers (except July 23d) have been local, which have done good in these localities. Corn, where any one can see a prospect for half a crop of this cereal he must reside in those favored spots where showers were frequent, it certainly can-

not be seen in the northern half of this county; the drouth and chinch bugs are making the prospects of half a crop very slim in this vicinity. Pastures are drying up; native grasses are still affording limited grazing, still cattle are doing well. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., a larger area of these were sown this season than ever before, but these crops are a failure; even fodder corn has succumbed to the chinch bugs. The ground is dry, hot and hard. No wheat sown as yet; a large area is plowed and ready for the seed. Potatoes, early varieties are a good crop; the late ones (except those mulched), will prove a failure I am afraid. Sweet potatoes have withstood the drouth better than any other field crop. Apples are suffering and dropping badly from the trees half grown, other varieties are ripening prematurely....

Exeter.—The summer has been extremely hot and dry, mercury as high as 110 degrees in the shade, but have had local showers. The dry weather of the past ten days has, with the aid of chinch bugs, dried up all the corn in the south half of the county; late corn until the last dry spell, promised to make an average crop, but is now worthless. Pastures are very short and dry. Millet and Hungarian is about all destroyed by chinch

(Continued on page 4.)



BUILDING ESPECIALLY ERECTED FOR PERCHERON HORSE EXHIBIT AT ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, CHICAGO, SEPT. 6-11.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

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

The Best Way to Fatten Sheep.

A prize essay written by Peter Hawk, Bolivar, Ohio, and published in the *Pittsburg National Stockman*.

There is no denying that the interest in raising and fattening sheep in the several States most interested in sheep husbandry has greatly declined within the past three years. The general opinion is that the fattening of sheep and the growing of wool is no longer a profitable business, except possibly where the best methods and most favorable conditions prevail. The chief sources of profit, therefore, in handling of sheep at this time are to be had in the production of superior mutton and an increase of a good fleece of wool at the same time, also increasing the fertility of the lands on which they are kept.

The growing taste among Americans for good mutton is an encouraging sign to sheep-breeders, and should lead them to renewed efforts toward improvement in this direction. Not alone our home consumption, but recent immense orders from the British government, should afford encouragement. This certainly should awaken a new interest in the fattening of our good mutton sheep. Colonel Curtis, of New York, hints in an agricultural paper that farmers should be patriotic and generous enough to furnish wool at such prices as will sustain manufacturers, and depend for their profits on mutton. Then he pays a just tribute to our Merinos, and should have included our grade Merinos as well. He says: "We must breed the sheep which will make good mutton and also furnish good fleeces. The sheep should be suited to the locality. Where there is to be exposure to winds and storms, the best breed is the Merino. They are better suited to the plains than open-wooled breeds, and for scanty pasturage they will do best. It costs less to winter Merinos than any other breed. They are heavy shearers. Merino sheep are more muttoney than other breeds. That is to say, they have the mutton flavor to their meat more than other kinds. This flavor can be made less by care in butchering, not to let the wool touch the flesh, and not to touch the flesh with the hands. The oil in the wool has a rank odor which will taint the meat if brought in contact with it. The flesh is also dark-colored. As a general-purpose sheep, to fill all demands, live anywhere and take care of itself, the Merino stands at the head."

Now, Mr. Editor, and my sheep mutton loving friends, there should be a decided improvement in the Merinos or grade Merino for mutton purposes. They have been bred too much for their heavy fleeces rather than for weight of carcass. It is now time to halt on this march and take a detour to the right, and try to increase the size of body. One of my neighbors some five years ago brought from Washington county, Pennsylvania, two hundred head or more of fine-wooled sheep, with large round bodies devoid of wrinkles. Such sheep are bred in the right direction to combine mutton and wool. The wool should all go in the delaine class, and the sheep should be free from wrinkles, except a small dewlap or apron. The wool must not be oily, as in the heavy-fleeced sorts, but at the same time there should be more wool and less grease,

and this fact will make this kind of wool sell better and at a higher price. My notion is to have a mutton Merino, which will shear a good-paying fleece and at the same time be marketed as a good mutton sheep. With sheep of the kind spoken of we will be ready to commence fattening.

A person to succeed in sheep-feeding must do it because he likes to do it—because he prefers to feed sheep and see them eat, to any other business done in fall and winter; and although he may not be able or willing to do the work himself, still he must take delight in seeing it well attended to, if he expects to prosper. He should be sure to see every sheep he has at least once a day, when, if he understands his business, he can tell at a glance whether they have been properly cared for. Having decided to fatten sheep for the butcher, it will or should occur to our minds what kind of sheep are best adapted to our location as to market, let it be wethers, lambs, or what might be termed a mixed lot—part ewes and wethers. Having twenty years' experience in feeding sheep, the writer would prefer grade Merino wethers from three to four years old, if to be had, but younger will do, to fatten during winter months. When I can use straw and any coarse litter for bedding, I thus accumulate a quantity of good manure to use, which is of more value in proportion to the food consumed than that of any other stock, which fact led to the Spanish proverb that "The foot of the sheep is golden." I have my sheep ready for market by February, when they are liable to command the highest price. If the market should not be such as to be favorable, I can hold on a little longer, by proper care so that they don't fall back, with very little feed, until the market is suitable. In case I should not have any of my own breeding, or not a sufficient number, I wish to fatten, in August and September is probably the best time to buy, for then, if ever in the year, they will be depressed in price and can be bought to advantage.

Selecting the flock is an important matter. The proper selection of a flock of sheep to fatten should be made by an experienced man; but to beginners I would say, but only the best—don't buy inferior stock at any price. My rule has been, if I cannot get the number of sheep that suit me, I feed a smaller number. Put into flocks of not more than fifty, if you can so arrange it, believing that one hundred head should be the outside limit, put together to fatten well. A smaller number will well pay for the extra care and trouble. Then as soon as I can arrange I commence to feed, say about the 1st of October, by giving at first a half bushel of shelled corn and oats mixed once to twice a day, until they eat well. I strive from the very first to gain the confidence and love of my sheep by kind and gentle treatment. I encourage them to eat out of a basket or my hand. If you have not the love for your flock that will prompt you to give them this time, and many more little attentions, you will not achieve the highest success with them. This is a matter of care which cannot be too much impressed in the care of sheep.

My plan of winter feeding is to give good clover hay. If not, timothy will do in the morning, and a bushel of shelled corn to fifty head about 11 o'clock in V-shaped troughs in a yard or lot adjacent to their stable, if the weather will permit; if not will feed in their stable. I give a feed of corn fodder after dinner, which I feed them on the bare ground, if I can have it so arranged as to draw a load of fodder in a field which I wish to plow the coming spring to oats or corn. Then I can give

them an hour picking, and in case the spot should become muddy or filthy, I hook on my team and draw my fodder to a more convenient place. Every load I haul I always take to a fresh place. By that my sheep get enough exercise to give them a keen appetite for their evening feed of hay at about 3 or 4 o'clock. I think the distribution of their droppings on my field will pay me amply for my little fodder trouble. I feed bran and salt twice a week, sometimes a little sulphur or ashes with the bran. My hay I always feed them in their stable in a close manger. I give them water twice, or rather they should have access to water twice a day, before they receive their ration of grain, and just before they are turned in to their evening's hay.

I think it does not pay, under any circumstance, to grind grain for sheep. They prefer it unground, and are less liable to choke, which now and then occurs in feeding sheep. I have had them to choke and drop dead in an instant. Of all farm animals, perhaps, they have the best digestive apparatus, and feeding whole grain saves both toil and hauling both ways, to and from the mill.

A word to recapitulate: In fattening sheep there must be a good frame, healthy condition, careful attention, proper feed at the least outlay, pure water, good shelter, and kind treatment. The farmer must also aim to produce the best quality at all times. Poor mutton never finds ready sale at good profits. If the conditions above given were judiciously followed, there would be profit in hundreds of cases where feeding is now conducted at a loss.

The Shropshire-Downs.

In the discussion of the sheep question, it is well to know something about the large breeds, for it is conceded that for mutton they are better because they are larger. In looking up the written record of the Shropshires we find they "are of a hardy constitution and very prolific. They are splendid nurses and good shearers. They are light consumers of feed with great powers of assimilation. They mature early, rendering a large amount of flesh in proportion to rough offal, and the quality of their mutton cannot be excelled by that of any other breed. Mr. A. O. Fox, of Oregon, in the *Thoroughbred Stock Journal*, says they possess beautiful symmetry of form, fine quality, and early maturity of all their parts, a vigorous constitution and grand muscular proportion. They have a beautiful head, bold eye, lively countenance, and fine erect ears, well set on. They are blocky-built, with broad deep chests, and are very thick and strong in the neck. They are well coupled up and sprung in the ribs, giving a splendid barrel and carry their mutton well down the flank. Their faces and legs are of a dark steel gray color. They are first-class shearers, carrying a fine, compact coat, valuable at once for wool and protection from the chilling sleet storms so common in our Western climate. They are well woolled on the head, belly and legs.

The feeding and flesh-forming qualities of the Shropshire are unsurpassed. The lambs fatten up rapidly and mature very early. The grades from Merino and grade ewes and Shropshire rams are a remarkably fine market sheep, always fat and shearing a splendid clip of fine medium wool. I have turned yearlings of this cross weighing 200 pounds.

Pure Shropshire ewes, from one to three years old, weigh 160 to 250 pounds, according to condition, and whether they are raising lambs. Mature rams weigh from 175 to 300 pounds, and frequently over 300 pounds. Three of the

Shropshire wethers shown by James Cotton, Rockford, Ill., at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, in the fall of 1881, and which won the Marshall Field prize, were two-year-olds fed by me. They averaged 230 pounds each, and sheared fifteen pounds each. Mr. Cotton's celebrated wether "Model," winner of the sweepstakes prize cup at the Chicago Fat Stock Show for two years in succession (1881 and 1882), weighed as a three-shear 270 pounds, and clipped sixteen and one-fourth pounds of wool.

The Shropshires stand close herding in large numbers remarkably well, without loss of size or vigor, a quality of great value to owners of large flocks. The ewes are careful, good mothers, giving an abundance of milk for two lambs, and in most well-kept flocks at least 30 per cent. of good twins may be looked for. My flock generally raise one-third more lambs than there are breeding ewes. This season I now have on pasture a lamb and a half for every breeding ewe in the flock, all very hearty and even in appearance.

Mr. William Goodwin Preece, of Shrewsbury, England, a gentleman who has devoted much of his time and thought to the study of the various breeds of sheep in Great Britain, writes of the Shropshires thus: "These sheep have been improved from a breed of native sheep which have existed for about two centuries in the counties of Salop and Stafford.

"During the present century they have become known as the Shropshire-Downs, and were classed and admitted as such by Royal Agricultural Society of England. They have received great attention from the most extensive farmers on the cultivated lands, to whom they are indebted for their present perfection and uniformity of character.

"They have exterminated all other breeds on the cultivated land of Salop and Stafford, and many other of the adjoining districts, and have been adopted by the tenant farmers generally in the midland counties of England.

"Many flocks have been established in Ireland and Scotland, where they thrive remarkably as a breed, and are also extensively used for crossing purposes."

As to the wool-bearing qualities of the Shropshires and their care, Mr. Fox says the "closeness and uniformity of the coat and the evenness with which it is carried, not only on the body, but upon the belly, legs and forehead, is ample evidence that the Shropshires are first-class wool-growers. To produce a heavy growth of wool there must be careful attention given throughout the entire year, to see that at no time is the animal allowed to stop thriving and actually gaining in condition. A very open condition of the system and pores of the body is necessary to the greatest growth of wool. This generally necessitates housing at various times, and is apt to injure the constitution of the sheep. I do not think such fleeces are ever grown to a profit for the producer. I have never undertaken any high system of keep to produce heavy fleeces in my flock. They all have unlimited liberty through the pasture, rain or shine, except during the cold, icy sleet storms of early winter, and again just before shearing they are kept from heavy rains as much as possible. They run out in all snow storms if they wish. I give them plain farm care, simple dry board sheds located on high ground for winter shelter, and free access to the pastures all the year round. Abundance of exercise is absolutely necessary for Shropshires, as they possess great vitality and love to roam about the farm in search of every little tender bite they can find; their close compact fleeces affording ample protection from the storms. My lambs, coming one-year-old, get plenty of oats, bran and hay during winter, but the breeding ewes are not allowed grain till past mid-winter, giving them a run of reserve winter pasture and hay in their sheds. With this plain mode of keep, my yearlings average ten pounds of wool, and the breeding ewes generally eight pounds. My large rams shear from ten to sixteen pounds."

In the Dairy.

Cheese.

A paper read by Mr. Stevenson, cheese factor, Glasgow, before a recent meeting of the Scottish Dairy Association at Kilmarnock.

The standard quality of fine cheese I would describe as a solid, close-textured fine-flavored, mild, rich, sound, handsome, clean-looking cheese, and it is gratifying to state that in a few dairies throughout the season these characteristics are so well maintained that little more is to be desired than to keep up the present excellence; but in not a few other dairies, which are esteemed fine during a few months in summer, their spring and autumn cheeses are very far from being up to the standard. One of the urgent demands of the trade is for these cheeses, the spring and autumn goods, to be elevated to the level of the best. And what with those who never make fine cheese? I suppose there is no one will own to making such goods. Still, I am sorry that this sort is in the greatest number, and to makers of such I would say, it is time you were attempting some new system. The fault is very generally within the control of the makers, and it is due to either lack of care or skill on their part. Taking up the various points of a cheese, we will speak of the

TEXTURE.

The body or texture of a cheese, when pailed or cut, is laid bare, and a smooth outward appearance no longer hides from view the internal faults; solidity of body and closeness of texture are essential points in determining the grades of quality amongst which the tried cheese will take its place. This will indicate to the cheese-maker the imperative necessity of clearly comprehending the causes which give to the ripened cheese the desired solidity of texture, and this knowledge of the cause must be backed up by the determination to apply it in practice, so as to secure the desired result; for the demands of the trade require it, and will not be satisfied until this is obtained. It is surprising that so many of the cheeses that pass weekly through the Glasgow Bazar are lacking in body and solidity of texture, and why may not this fault be entirely eradicated in all as it is already in many, and thus let us have solid, well-made cheese, not the cold, clammy, weak, mottled goods so often the result, especially of autumn-made cheese I will next speak of

FLAVOR.

which undoubtedly is the most essential requisite in the composition of the finest quality, and this subtle element is dependent upon numerous contingencies, many of which do not come under the control of the cheese-maker. They often originate in the food and drink of the cows, the absorption of odors from impure surroundings, and improper keeping of the warm milk; these and many other causes have decided effect in determining the flavor of the product; therefore the aim of all dairymen should be to preserve and maintain in its purity the natural flavor of the milk. Fineness of flavor in cheese is one of the most pressing demands of the trade, and it forces itself with emphatic distinctness from the cheese-pailer upon the practiced senses of sellers and buyers, whose vocation brings them daily into contact with so many different dairies, when by comparison they acquire a more accurate knowledge of the merit or demerit of cheese than it is possible to gain elsewhere. Another point is

COLOR.

The coloring of cheese is held by many as an unnecessary expense, and no

wonder, since it in no way improves the quality. The great demand, more especially in the case of Cheddars, however, for colored in preference to white cheese proves that the majority of consumers prefer it colored; therefore manufacturers have to make a virtue of necessity in complying with this requirement. The aim of cheese-makers when they do color should be to accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner; and when cheeses are made for any particular market, it is best to give the desired shade of color, care being taken to have it uniformly the same. To ensure this, the greatest care should be taken to secure the best coloring, and never to mix curds of different shades of color. Many cheeses become mottled or streaked, tallow-looking, and sometimes nearly white, no doubt from mismanagement somewhere; and the care of the maker is urgently demanded to be vigilant in the prevention of these defects, which have such pernicious effects on the value of the cheese.

RICHNESS

is another feature in cheese. It need not be so apparent at a certain age of the cheese as some of the other characteristics which constitute a fine cheese; still fine cheese, when ripe, will always be rich in quality. It no doubt requires vigilant attention and keen perception to indicate the proper time during process of manufacture whereby a rich as well as a solid and well-flavored cheese is obtained, and thus be a reward to those whose skill is competent. Along with flavor might have been taken

TASTE.

Still I prefer to treat it separately, as by many merchants cheese has to be tasted before an absolutely accurate estimate of the qualities can be obtained. Being the ultimate sense by which the consumer gives his veto or approval, it cannot be discarded as of small account from the list of qualities which make up excellence. Mildness of taste is one of the most desirable qualities, and surely with more care and attention such might be secured in all dairies, instead of the tainted, off-flavored, bitterish, and sourish goods that at present are much too plentiful. Now to turn to

SHAPE.

It is often said that a good cheese cannot be a bad shape; but this, I consider, is far from being sound advice. Shape has a very material effect on the sale of cheese, and every point which contributes in enhancing the price is surely worthy of attentive care on the part of the maker. The demand is greatest for Cheddar-shaped cheese, weighing seventy to ninety pounds, and there is also considerable outlet for flat or Dunlop-shaped cheese of forty-five to sixty-five pounds weight; while another requirement of the trade has also to be ministered to, by the Stilton-shaped cheese, weighing generally ten to twelve pounds each; but this last shape is much more expensive to manufacture, and will only repay with an extra price those who can produce a first-class article. Lastly we will take up

APPEARANCE.

A handsome and neat appearance has much to do in effecting the sale of every commodity, and this is especially applicable to cheese. A bright, uniform array on the shelves of clean, handsome, and well-kept cheese attracts the buyer's attention at once, and creates a much stronger desire in him to handle such goods; hence it becomes important to have the cheese attractive in appearance. This is not confined to any particular shape or style; neatness, and a bright, blooming surface, free from odors of ill-smelling grease, cracks, mold, or mustiness, should characterize the handiwork of every cheese-maker.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 8th St. road.

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

CATTLE.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Airdrie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. O. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

D. R. W. H. H. GUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

ALTAHAM HERD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROAD LAWN HERD OF Short-horns. Robt. Patton, Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.



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

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

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

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 24 lbs. to 38 1/2 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

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

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

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

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

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

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

HIGH-SCORING WYANDOTTES AND B. LEGHORN. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

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

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.—Pure blood and fine B stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 29 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

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

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

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 81, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

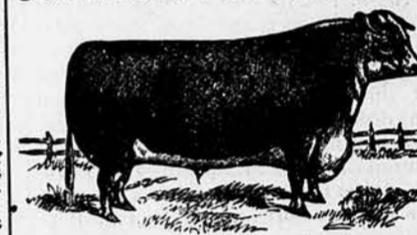
S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Complete catalogues.

Jersey Cattle.

Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale.

Also several Bulls at low prices. Address O. F. SEARL, Solomon City, Kansas.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

(Continued from page 1.)

bugs. Ground dry and hard. No wheat seeding done yet; very little ground is prepared, 50 per cent. less to be sown this year than last. Very light crop of potatoes. Fair crop of sweet potatoes. Apples falling off badly, and rotting on the trees.

Coffey.—First part of season very good, with enough rain; middle of season very dry which cut corn short; at this date we have rain, with prospects for more. Corn a full half crop; very good in some fields and poor in others; good average half crop. Pastures in fair condition, freshened by the rain. Millet not an average crop; hurt by the bugs; some fields all taken, others fair. Ground in some parts of the county is in good condition to plow, in others rather dry. Wheat seeding, some sowed but not much; will be a good average number of acres sown this season. Early potatoes are good; late not made yet; prospects good. Sweet potatoes good, fair crop. Apples, a fair crop and good size.

Cowley.—The early spring was exceedingly dry; but about June 14th we had a splendid rain which was followed by additional rains sufficient to make splendid corn in that part. The thermometer has been as high as 103 deg. above zero; the average since June 1st has been about 92 deg. The corn in general throughout the county is not an average crop, though some fields have as good corn as they ever raised; some corn is being sold in the field at \$10 per acre. Pastures are in good condition and stock doing well. Tame grasses this year are almost a complete failure on account of the dry spring; chinch bugs destroyed the millet. The ground is in good condition, not many weeds to bother. Wheat seeding has not yet commenced, but all the farmers who are going to sow wheat are preparing their ground better than usual. Early potatoes are good, but not keeping very well in the ground. Not many sweet potatoes planted; good returns to those who did plant. Apples are as fine as anybody would ask for; plenty to do the county.

Crawford.—First part of the season very good for all kinds of farm work; through the month of July very dry and hot up to the 23d, when we had splendid rains; since August 1st to present time no rain. Corn cut short by drouth and at present chinch bugs doing some damage, to what extent I can't yet determine; the crop will not be as heavy as was expected the early part of the season. Pastures have done exceedingly well considering the season. Grasses, early-sown millet a fair crop; of all other kinds the crop is light. Ground very dry; some plowing done for wheat and grass seed. Wheat seeding will be in excess of last year; no seeding done yet. Early potatoes a very good crop; late very doubtful. Sweet potatoes a fair crop. Apples a light crop.

Dontphan.—Troy.—It was seasonable until the first of July; had drouth then for seven weeks; then we had two good rains. Corn is about 60 per cent. of a good crop; some corn that was on good ground and not very thick will make a good crop. Everything in the way of tame grass dried up except red clover and orchard grass. Not much millet or Hungarian sowed; clover and timothy good. Ground is in good condition now for plowing since the rains two weeks ago. Farmers are preparing to sow the usual amount of wheat. Early potatoes good; late ones, if it is seasonable next month, will be fair. Sweet potatoes most too dry, but will be a fair crop. Apples are a good crop; the trees are so full they will be small. . . . **Highland.**—A very hot and dry season. After June 26th there was no rain for a period of six weeks, and rains have been rather light since. Corn will be a fair crop considering the season; some fields will make fifty bushels per acre, while there are some that will make next to nothing. Pastures nearly dried up except clover. Millet good, timothy light, clover good. Ground much dryer than usual at this season. Wheat seeding will necessarily be late unless it rains soon. Early potatoes good, late poor. Sweet potatoes will make a fair crop. There will be plenty of apples, but are dropping considerable.

Edwards.—The whole season has been dry and hot, but two or three timely rains in midsummer saved our corn, which is a fair crop. There is now and then a croaker, but the general estimate is about thirty bushels per acre for early planted and about thirty-

five for the next, the late planted not so good. Pastures are first-rate, and all dry cattle fat. There is a good crop of native hay; early-sown millet good, late a failure. Ground too dry to plow or sow. No wheat seeding; not a great deal of ground plowed; we sow here about the 10th of September. Potato crop fair. Sweet potatoes, prospect first-rate. Apples, not enough to report.

Ellis.—Hays City.—With the exception of June and fore part of July, the season was quite favorable, till now it is getting dry. Chinch bugs are working in some pieces of corn and millet. For the first time since the settlement of the county there will be corn for the home demand and more; it has eared well and the ears are well filled out; some pieces will yield as high as eighty bushels per acre; average, forty to fifty bushels. Pastures are in better condition than usual at this time of year, still green and growing. Clover suffered severely from drouth; timothy in good shape; wild grass, millet, etc., will make a good average crop. Ground is getting dry for plowing, still farmers keep to work; ground is alive with chinch bugs. No wheat seeding done yet; will not commence before September 1st; not much done before September 15th; farmers intend to seed earlier than usual; usual time about October 1st. Potatoes not as good as last year; early potatoes fair, late poor; average about fifty bushels. Sweet potatoes will make an average crop. Apples have done remarkably well except where exposed to the hot sun; liable to decay. . . . **Hays City.**—Early part of the season dry, especially May and June; last of July and part of August wet. Corn medium to good, and by far the most that has ever been planted in the county. Pastures good and plentiful. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc.—plenty of such truck. Too dry to put in wheat, and too hot, so much so that it would probably kill out if it did not fall altogether to grow. Too dry the early part of season for a fine crop of potatoes. Sweet potatoes very fine. Good crop of apples for the trees we have.

Ellsworth.—Season hot and dry. Corn is hurt by drouth and heat; estimated average, forty bushels. Pastures fair to good. Grasses, including millet and Hungarian, fair to good. Ground dry and hard to plow. Wheat seeding will commence soon if it rains; none will be sown till it does. Potatoes one-half crop. Sweet potatoes fair to good.

Greenwood.—Up to the second week in June the season was favorable, and crops of all kinds bid fair for a bountiful yield; the drouth then set in and cut the corn crop short at least 50 per cent. throughout the entire county. There are some fields of corn, however, that will make as good a yield as was ever raised in the county. The pastures are now in fine condition. Grasses have all done well, except early sown millet. Condition of ground is fine, and farmers are busy doing their fall plowing. Very little wheat raised in this county. Potato crop fair; early crop very fine. The early dry weather destroyed apples to some extent, but there will be a good crop.

Harper.—The season has been dry, yet we had a fine rain on the morning of the 27th. This State will stand more dry weather and suffer less than any State in the Union. Farmers are cutting up their corn; it is not more than half a crop; was injured by dry weather and chinch bugs. Pastures are fair, and with an occasional rain will last some time yet. Grass is short, so the hay crop must be short; millet and Hungarian generally destroyed by chinch bugs. The ground is in No. 1 condition for fall seeding of wheat. No wheat sown yet, and on account of chinch bugs should be sown late. Potatoes are short on account of drouth. Sweet potatoes are fair; there ought to be more planted. No apples of any account; apples are shipped here from older counties.

Harvey.—Season hot and dry, as a rule; had two fine rains the last week of July and the first of August; it is dry and hot now. Corn will not be over half a crop; acreage large. Pastures good, having taken second growth, and cattle are fattening on it. Tame grasses, including millet and Hungarian, have not done well, too hot and dry; chinch bugs have worked on millet badly. Ground very dry, but not baked very hard. Very little wheat seeding as yet; acreage will be light. Potato crop fairly good, especially

early ones. Sweet potatoes are promising well. Apples, crop not large, fruit fair.

Jackson.—In general the season has been dryer than usual; the ground has not been too wet to plow during the season; the last half of June showery, good growing weather; the first half of June and most of July and August very hot with only a few light showers. Corn is much better than was expected; some fields will yield from forty to fifty bushels to the acre, while others are very light; listed corn generally the best. Red clover and native prairie grass have stood the drouth best; timothy and blue grass very short, yielding but little pasture at this season of year. Timothy and red clover and some fields of millet made a fair yield of hay, but most of the millet and prairie hay is not more than half the usual yield. Ground very dry, but generally plows up loose. Wheat seeding has not commenced; very little preparation made; our county does not sow much wheat. Early potatoes good, late ones doubtful; it is raining now, August 27th, and plenty of rain from this on will make late potatoes plenty. A fair yield of sweet potatoes and quality excellent. Apples plenty, but the size and quality have been somewhat reduced by the heat and dry weather.

Jefferson.—Fairly seasonable to June 27th, when last good rain fell; no rain then until August 5th; no rain since then; excessively dry and hot since. About one-half a crop of corn; a great deal being cut up; early planted much the best; late planting nothing but fodder. Pastures badly dried up; soon will be none unless it rains. Clover and timothy fairly good where grown together for meadow; other grasses very light. Ground dry and hard as Pharaoh's heart. Very little preparation for wheat seeding; a very light crop will be sown in any event, and without rains soon about 10 per cent. of usual acreage. Early potatoes good, late of no account. An abundant crop of apples, but rather small.

Jewell.—A backward, wet and cold spring until middle of May; since then unusually dry; light rains the last of May; showers in some localities in June, but none of a general nature till July 25th, and then not heavy; two good rains the first week in August, but none since. Corn that was planted early and well cultivated will make almost an average crop; some fields are being damaged by chinch bugs; late corn will be almost a complete failure; the corn crop will be but little if any over half of an average. Pastures are very short. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., crop at least 25 per cent. below an average. Ground too dry to plow well now. Wheat seeding has not commenced yet, but the acreage will be larger than ever before. Potatoes are about one-half a crop. Sweet potatoes about an average, and quality is good. A good crop of apples wherever there are orchards old enough to bear.

Labette.—Hottest and driest season ever known; last rain July 24th of one and one-half inches; last before that on June 18th of one and three-eighths inches. About one-third crop of corn on prairie and three-fourths in bottoms; maturing and drying up fast; a larger acreage than common being put in shock. Pastures of all kinds best ever known at this season of the year; could not be better. Millet and Hungarian about half crop and prairie grass about two-thirds of a crop. Ground in splendid condition but dry. Preparations for wheat seeding going on and completed all over the county, and chances are the crop will be put in in excellent condition. Early potatoes half crop; late potatoes fair crop. Sweet potatoes poor crop, hardly enough for local trade. Apples hardly a fair crop, a great many falling off.

Leavenworth.—Leavenworth.—The season to 28th of June very favorable to all crops; since then and to date hot and dry weather has prevailed; have had a few showers, and in some localities only sufficient to lay the dust. Corn is estimated at half a crop; early planted is generally fair, while late runs down to zero; much of it is cut and put in shock. Pastures are failing, and some farmers are feeding their stock. Millet and Hungarian are a very short crop; from the other tame grasses good crops of hay and pasturage was had, but now they are dried up. Ground very dry, and some so hard as to be difficult to plow. No wheat sown yet; considerable acreage prepared and waiting rain. Of potatoes, early varieties planted early have matured good crops; all late planting and late varieties are a fall-

ure. Sweet potatoes not a heavy crop. Apples have stood the drouth well and are good; the trees are suffering in some localities. . . . **Fairmount.**—The last rain we had to do any good was on the 26th of June; at that time crop prospects were excellent; since then everything has been gradually drying up. Early planted and well cultivated corn will yield a moderate crop, but late planting has all dried up with no ears on it. Pastures all dried up; ground as bare as in winter; stock has to be fed. Very little millet and Hungarian worth cutting; other grasses good. Ground that was well plowed in the spring plows up mellow now. Most of the ground is plowed but no wheat sown yet. Early potatoes good. Sweet potatoes fair. Apples are dropping badly and some of the trees are dying.

Lyon.—Americus.—Up to 1st of July our prospect was very good; since then we have had dry and hot weather, injuring all growing crops. Corn will make one-half a crop, certainly not more than an average of twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre. Pastures nearly dried up, and in many places stock suffering for water. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., all seriously affected by the drouth; have had occasional showers, but not sufficient to soak the ground. Ground very dry, but raining this afternoon; too late to help corn and grass. No wheat sown yet; don't believe our people will sow much wheat. Early potatoes fair to good, late nothing. Sweet potatoes only fair. Apples one-third of a crop, and of inferior quality on account of the drouth. . . . **Wyckoff.**—The season was most favorable until about the middle of July, since which time dry weather has prevailed seriously. Corn will make about one-half of an average crop; some fields are quite good, while others are almost a total failure. Pastures have dried up so as to require feeding of stock in some instances. A few fields of millet came in good, but such are the exception; grasses are all exceptionally short. The ground seems very much parched, but will readily yield to showers. No wheat sown yet, but there is a large acreage in preparation for seeding as soon as the rain comes. Potatoes are only a moderate crop, so far as dug; too dry for the late crop. Of sweet potatoes nothing certain can yet be said. Apples are a half crop, but of good quality.

McPherson.—Season very good, but dry and very dusty at present; plenty of rain in June and July to make good corn. Corn very good; some pieces better than last year; will average about fifty bushels per acre. Pastures very fair yet, but need rain to revive them. Grasses good that were sown in season, but late sowing not very good. Ground that was plowed early in good condition; late plowing lumpy and cloddy. Wheat seeding not commenced yet; a good acreage will be put in this fall. Potatoes fair. Sweet potatoes good. Apples good but scarce.

Mitchell.—Beloit.—No rain for three weeks; during this time weather very hot, consequently very dry now. Corn will average thirty bushels per acre; well cultivated fields planted early are now safe for a large crop, fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Pastures have been good throughout the season until now they are quite dry. Early sown millet and Hungarian a heavy crop, timothy good, clover and blue grass damaged by heat. Ground dry and hard where cropped; spring breaking in fair condition. About usual amount of plowing done for wheat, but no sowing done yet to speak of. Early planted potatoes suffered from June drouth, late ones suffered from August drouth; about one-half a crop. Sweet potatoes an average crop. Apples dropped badly throughout the season; those that hung on till matured are fine specimens. . . . **Asherville.**—June dry, plenty of rain through July, August dry and warm. Corn, early planting on bottom land good; dry weather during August and the chinch bugs injured late corn. Pastures good. Grasses good, except where hurt by chinch bugs. Ground too dry to plow. Wheat seeding not commenced. Potatoes not more than 60 per cent. of full crop. Sweet potatoes good.

Morris.—Season has been dry, with few showers, and thermometer ranged about 100 deg. in the shade for ten days. Corn yield in this section will only be about three-fourths of last year. Pastures very dry, and cattle can hardly hold their own. Tame

(Concluded on page 9.)

Business-Improving.

The business outlook continues favorable. The dry weather injured corn some, and in the western and north-western States, the wheat was below an average this year. Insects have done some damage in places, and from different causes wheat and corn will both fall below the average yield this year. But there will be plenty of both and a few million bushels to spare. Farmers generally are satisfied with the situation thus far, and when they are in good spirits all the rest of the world feel the influence and are affected accordingly. In Kansas some localities have suffered from drouth and heat, while in other places there is no complaint. Taking the State as a whole, the situation is not at all discouraging. Business is brisk all over, and there is more railroad building going on in the State now than ever before.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report a continuance of the favorable trade features heretofore noted. The movement of general merchandise is fully equal to that in past weeks, while the total volume for August thus far is equal to and many points in excess of like periods in preceding years.

The total bank clearings at thirty cities shows a decline of \$96,065,448, or 10½ per cent. as compared with last week.

The shipment of dead freight east from Chicago show a marked increase as compared with last week, and the receipts of grain at primary markets are heavy.

The domestic money markets are fairly firm, and at the East the demand is notably in excess of the supply, owing to the special demand at this time for funds to pay for grain forwarded. It is noteworthy that the demand for funds for use in commercial and industrial enterprises at the West continues large.

The New York stock market has been dull and heavy, owing to the stringency of the money market here, the unsettled condition of the London market and the disturbed condition of politics in eastern Europe.

The money market is firm. Call loans are 6 to 8 per cent. and time loans 5 to 6 per cent., but are difficult to obtain. Foreign exchange is slightly firmer, owing to the advance in the Bank of England rate.

New York stock exchange transactions this week aggregate 853,000 shares, against 1,402,000 shares, and bond sales \$5,000,000, against \$800,000 a week ago.

The dry goods trade with Eastern jobbers is quite active, with agents moderate. Owing to the reclassification of railway freights rates on dry goods, shipments from New York have increased very materially. Sales of woolen dress goods, both American and foreign, have been heavy. Cotton flannels have also been in active demand. Plain cottons have advanced in price since July 1½ to 1½ cents per yard. The distribution of clothing is active. Print cloths are steady at unchanged prices.

The price of pig iron is very firm, and any material gain in demand is likely to cause an increase in price. Southern iron is 50 cents higher per ton. Finished iron is higher, perhaps 5 per cent., owing to the improved request.

Scotch irons are a shade higher, about 25 cents per ton. Old rails are stiff at \$34 50 per ton, at which figure makers are receiving about \$7 profit. No advance is probable in the near future.

The Kansas corn crops will be larger than expected, which has helped trade in this region. The spring wheat crop in Minnesota is also in excess of late anticipations. Prices of wheat have declined, to some extent owing to expectations of heavy deliveries in addition to

the increased visible supply and to freer selling by holders.

Cotton reports are more favorable. Some damage has been done by the storm in southwestern Texas.

The total number of failures in the United States last week was 150, against 139 for the week preceding, and 146 the like week last year. Canada had 28 this week, against 17 last week, and 8 last year.

Improved demand for sugar has caused a small local advance, but the announcement that the estimate of the beet crop had been advanced to 2,500,000 tons caused a decline in London. Active speculation both in this market and in Europe put coffee up ½c. Free offerings of rice have induced concessions.

The Percheron Horse Show at Chicago.

Our first page illustration represents the exterior view of a building 700 feet in length, erected for the exhibition of the American Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association, to be held at Chicago in connection with the Illinois State Fair, September 6 to 11. The building itself is one of the best evidences that the Percheron exhibit has been planned and is being executed on a broader scale than any draft horse show that has ever before taken place in the world; and no one who takes any interest whatever in any breed of horses should miss this, the opportunity of a lifetime; for certainly no such collection of draft horses has ever yet been seen together as this show will call out, and it will probably be many years before another such a grand exhibition will take place.

We are informed that nearly 300 pure-bred Percherons will be exhibited by about fifty breeders of the United States and Canada; and that a display of several hundred grade Percherons in harness will be made, showing the different purposes for which they have demonstrated their superiority over all other breeds of horses, thus giving the farmers and stock-breeders of the country an opportunity to see in large numbers the kind of horses that meet ready sale at the most remunerative prices. The State Agricultural Society and the Percheron Association are together offering about \$7,000 in prizes, and a large number of gold, silver and bronze medals for Percheron horses.

The jury of awards has been appointed by the highest official representatives of agriculture in three great nations, the Minister of Agriculture of France having appointed Marquis de la Motte Rogne, Inspector General of the National Stud; Commissioner Colman having appointed the Hon. George B. Colman, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Minister of Agriculture of Canada having appointed Prof. Andrew Smith, President of the College of Veterinary Surgery at Toronto.

Great interest is being taken throughout the world in the Percheron breed. The Governments of nearly every European country are buying pure Percherons to improve their native breeds, especially Russia, Germany, Italy and Egypt. Large numbers have also been sent to Great Britain, and the South Americans are importing them in considerable numbers. One of the features of this show will be an exhibit of Percherons bred in the United States, that are to be sent to Japan, and the Japanese embassy is expected to visit the exhibition and inspect this stock before its shipment.

The Chinese minister and his suite, also the French minister to the United States, at Washington, having expressed themselves as desirous of seeing this show, have received invitations, and will probably visit the grounds Wednesday and Thursday as guests of the Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association.

The Bismarck Races.

A royal ring of record-breakers will compete for the liberal purses in the trotting, pacing and running races at Bismarck, September 6 to 11. A great deal of labor and money has been expended upon the track this season and it is pronounced by experts the fastest in the West. Bismarck is in the great Western racing circuit and the same horses can be seen here that will trot at the exhibitions in the great cities of other states.

Live Stock Insurance.

As a matter of fact in business circles, insurance of property against loss has become one of the necessities of the times. The prudent property owner now regards insurance as a favorable institution, and prefers to pay a small per cent. for indemnity in case of loss rather than assume the full risk himself. The class of property known as live stock has, until late years, gone uninsured, simply because it was not the custom; yet there is no class of property owned by the farmer with which he assumes as much risk as with live stock. Therefore, this class of property really demands the protection of insurance more than other classes.

To meet this growing demand of Kansas breeders and farmers generally, the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company, of Topeka, was organized, and during the past dull months they have built up a creditable business, and since the formation of the institution they have written risks to the amount of \$300,000.

Owing to the stringency of money matters at the outset of the organization of this Company, they adopted the plan of quarterly assessments. This plan, however, with many was unsatisfactory, because it was too indefinite and necessitated more or less correspondence. Hence to settle the default cost of insuring any animal for any length of time, the Company, in addition to their assessment plan, have recently decided to give a paid-up policy for one year or less time at a certain per cent., ranging from 2¼ to 6 per cent., owing to length of time and the class of stock insured.

This Company are well known and responsible men, who propose to pay full all losses. As an evidence of good faith they place upon deposit, with the Central National bank, of Topeka, a guarantee fund for payment of losses only. Each policyholder upon this plan receives from the bank an acknowledgement to this effect.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company is a worthy Kansas institution, and every farmer and breeder will do well to relieve them lives of undue risks by insuring all or at least a portion of their stock. For full particulars regarding live stock insurance, address Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka.

Don't fail to send for the Catalogue of the Lawrence Business College before going elsewhere. Do so now, then you won't forget it.

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

What the Railroads Will Do.

One cent per mile to Bismarck, Fair September 6 to 11, over the Union Pacific railway. One fare for the round trip on all other roads.

No Extras.

There will be no extra charge to inspect the zoological department at the Bismarck Fair. One ticket admits to all departments at the great exposition.

One Cent Per Mile.

Only one cent per mile to the Great Western National Inter-State Fair at Bismarck Grove over the Union Pacific railway. September 6 to 11 are the dates.

Go!

To Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas, September 6-11, to the Great Western National Inter-State Fair. The great racing events of the season come off at Bismarck during this week.

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It will cost you but a mere song to visit the Great Bismarck Fair. One cent per mile on the Union Pacific railroad, half fare on all other roads.

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ern National Inter-State Fair at Bismarck Grove September 6 to 11, will be the turf events of the season.

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The best invention ever brought before the public for watering stock. It saves labor, being self-acting, requiring no attention except careful preparation for hard freezing weather.

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

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We advise all our young people who desire to know how to secure a practical education to address Prof. E. L. McIlravy, President of the Lawrence Business College, Lawrence, Kansas, for a catalogue giving full information. This institution is the largest and most successful Business College in the great West, and we commend it as a reliable and most worthy institution from which one can acquire a business knowledge that will be of lasting and profitable benefit to them wherever they may be, or under whatever circumstances they may be placed. A good business education once attained is something no one can deprive the recipient of, and it is more precious than gold, for it is the motor enabling the possessor to earn successfully the shining shekels.

The Great National Live Stock Show.

The Great Western National Inter-State Fair has come to be justly regarded by exhibitors and the public as one of the greatest live stock shows in the world. This year the entries of live stock are exceeding all former expositions and the most sanguine hopes of the management and the Bismarck Fair is actually assuming the position of the Great National Live Stock Show of America. Every one should see the unequalled show, September 6 to 11. Luckily the great exposition grounds at Bismarck can accommodate not only all exhibitors but tens of thousands of spectators without being overcrowded or uncomfortable.

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Columbus, Ohio.

The Home Circle.

The Farmer's Prayer.

Thy blessing, Father, I would ask,
And shall I ask in vain?
Give to the soil my plow-share turns
The sunshine and the rain.

Give to the seed I scatter here
What Thou alone canst give—
A spirit with dead matter joined—
To die and yet to live.

Watch o'er the germ, the blade, the ear;
Protect the ripening grain;
Give in the joyful harvest time
Reward for toil and pain.

Give grace to wait and faith to trust
Till these results I see;
Then help to use what Thou hast given
As best shall honor Thee.

Thy blessing, Father, I would ask,
I shall not ask in vain;
Give to the soil my plow-share turns
Thy blessing with the rain.

—Christian at Work.

Down the dimpled greensward dancing,
Bursts a flaxen-headed bevy—
Bud-lit boys and girls advancing,
Love's irregular little levy.

Rows of liquid eyes in laughter,
How they glimmer, how they quiver;
Sparkling one another after,
Like bright ripples on a river.

Tipsy band of rubious faces,
Flushed with Joy's ethereal spirit,
Make your mocks and slow grimaces
At Love's self, and do not fear it.

—George Darley.

Mistaken Affection of Mothers.

There is no doubt that many mothers make the mistake of sacrificing their own good and, largely, their happiness, in their loving desire to do everything for their children. The fact is, the mother should not give up everything to their boys and girls; they should not make tireless efforts for them, requiring no sacrifice or effort in return. This is not kindness to the children; it is cruelty toward them, for it gives them no opportunity to develop those traits of character that more than any others conduce to happiness, to-wit: unselfishness and helpfulness. It hands them over to the tyranny of their own uncontrolled tempers, their misguided animal impulses, and makes them idle, discontented, worthless men and women. Every mother owes to her child all the help that she can give it, in restraining its evil impulses, and in developing the highest good in its nature. On this subject the *House-keeper* says: "The mother who reads and thinks, the mother who sees a moral force in keeping herself neat and attractive as possible, has a vast advantage over others. 'Mother knows,' the children think; 'I can ask mother anything I want to know. Our mamma is no slattern or ignoramus. How nice and smart she always looks among other ladies. How proud we are of her, and how we love her!' In what striking contrast to this picture is the more common one wherein we see boys and girls growing up ashamed of their mother before their friends—ashamed of her appearances, her manners, her words. In such a case as the latter, the mother is usually more to blame than the children. But hasn't she 'toiled for them that they might go to school, and made a slave of herself that they might appear in society?' Alas, yes—more the pity! When they grow up they always wish that she had 'slaved' for them a little less, and taken the time to read and comb her hair. Much of her labor they could have lightened had she put it upon them in tasks suitable to their years, and they would have been much better for it.

"The mother who permits her daughter to dress better than herself makes a grave mistake. Misguided affection prompts the sacrifice, but the daughter receives a moral injury. From babyhood she should be quietly given to understand that mother is the queen of the household, and that she is only a subordinate. This places mother and daughter in the normal and right position, and if kindly persevered in will redound to the happiness and good of all concerned. Let the mother think twice before she yields to the promptings of a loving heart to do anything which will tend to revert this position. The daughter will thus unconsciously learn to yield a willing deference to her mother in all things, will look up to her with a loving respect, and will herself de-

velop into a sweeter, more unselfish, more noble womanhood. As she advances in years she more and more accustoms herself to household tasks, much to her own benefit, besides giving her mother leisure for reading and personal culture; and instead of ever being ashamed of her, she thinks that any college President, or the President of the United States himself, ought to be proud to know her mother.

A Sermon for Parents.

How quiet the house is at midnight. The people who talk and laugh and sing in it every day are asleep, and the people who fell asleep in it long ago have come back into it. Every house has these two classes of tenants. Do we love best those with whom we can laugh and talk and sing, or the dear silent ones who come so noiselessly to our side and whisper to us in faint, sweet, far-away whispers that have no sound, so that we hear only their very stillness?

I am not tired, but my pen is weary. It falls from my fingers and I raise my head. I start to leave the table and my eyes fall upon a little book lying on the floor. It is a little First Reader. He left it there this afternoon. I remember just how I was impatient because he could not read the simple little lesson—such an easy lesson—and I told him it was a waste of my time to teach him, and pushed him away from me. I remember now. I see the flush come into the little tired face, the brave, cheerful look in his eyes—his mother's brave, patient cheeriness, struggling with his disappointment and pain. I see him lie down on the floor, and the little face bend over the troublesome little lesson, such a simple, easy lesson, and baby might read it. Then, after a little struggle alone it has to be given up, and the baffled little soldier, with one more appealing look toward me for re-enforcements, sighs and goes away from the lesson he can not read to the play that comforts him. And there lies the little book just as he left it. Ah, me! I could kneel down and kiss it now as though it were alive and loving.

Why, what was my time worth to me to-day? What was there in the book I wanted to read one-half so precious to me as one cooling word from the prattling lips that quivered when I turned away? I hate the book I read. I will never look at it again. Were it the last book in the world I think I would burn it. All its gracious words are lies. I say to you, though all men praise the book, and though an hour ago I thought it excellent, I say to you that there is poison in its hateful pages. Why, what can I learn from books that baby lips can not teach me? Do you know I want to go to the door of his room and listen; the house is so still; maybe he is not breathing. Why, if between my book and my boy I choose my book, why should not God leave me with my books? My hateful books.

But I was not harsh. I was only a little impatient. Because, you see his lesson was so easy, so simple. Ah, me, there were two of us trying to read this afternoon. They were two easy, simple lessons. Mine was such a very simple, easy, pleasant, loving one to learn. Just a line, just a little throb of patience, of gentleness, of love that would have made my own heart glow and laugh and sing. The letters were so large and plain, the words so easy, and the sentences so short. And I! Oh, pity me, I missed every word. I did not read one line aright. See, here is my copy now, all blurred and blistered with tears and heart-ache, all marred and misspelled and blotted. I am ashamed to show it to the Master. And yet I know He will be patient with me; I know how loving and gentle He will be. Why, how patiently and lovingly all these years He has been teaching me this simple lesson I failed upon to-day. But when my little pupil stumbled on a single word—is my time, then, so much more precious than the Master's, that I can not teach the little lesson more than once?

Ah, friend, we do waste time when we plait scourges for ourselves. These hurrying days, these busy, anxious, shrewd, ambitious times of ours are wasted when they take our hearts away from patient gentleness, and give us fame and love and gold for kisses. Some day, then, when our hungry souls will seek for bread, our selfish God will give us a stone. Life is not a deep, pro-

found, perplexing problem. It is a simple, easy lesson, such as any child may read. You can not find its solution in the ponderous tomes of the old fathers, the philosophers, the investigators, the theorists. It is not on your book-shelves. But in the warmest corner of the most unlettered heart it glows in letters that the blind may read; a sweet, plain, simple, easy, loving lesson. And when you have learned it, brother of mine, the world will be the better and the happier. —Robert Burdette.

Notes and Recipes.

Never allow fresh meat to remain in paper; it absorbs the juices.

To stone raisins easily, pour boiling water over them and drain it off. This loosens them and they come out with ease.

Lamp chimneys are easily cleaned by holding them over the steam from a tea-kettle, then rubbing with a soft cloth and finally polishing with paper.

To remove the tops of fruit jars that can not be started by hand dip a cloth in very hot water and apply to the outside of the cap; this will cause it to expand.

Boots and shoes may be made waterproof by soaking them for some hours in thick soap water. The compound forms a fatty acid within the leather and makes it impervious to water.

To clean bottles, put into the bottle some kernels of corn, a tablespoonful of ashes, pour it half full of water and after a vigorous shaking and rinsing you will find the bottle as good as new.

To clean decanters, rinse the bottles and put a piece of lighted coarse brown paper into each, stop close, and when the smoke disappears wash the bottle clean. This will remove all stains, but if any spots should remain the process should be repeated.

Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they are contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new-laid egg is destroyed.

To Remove Ink Stains.—A solution of oxalic acid has been used for removing ink stains from cotton, linen or the fingers, but it is attended with the danger of injuring textiles and the skin. A much safer and better treatment of ink or rust stains consists of the application of two parts of powdered cream of tartar and one part of finely-powdered oxalic acid. Shake up the ingredients well together and apply the powder with a dry rag to the dampened stain. When the spot has disappeared the part should be well washed. To remove ink stains from paper make a solution of fresh muriate of tin, two drams; water, four drams; and apply with a camel's hair brush.

Chicken Pie.—To make a crust, one and one-half pounds of butter to every pound of flour and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; chop one-half of the butter into the prepared flour, until it is well mixed in, and a little ice-cold water, and work it into a stiff dough; roll it into a thin sheet, and spread on one-half of the remaining butter; fold it up, butter side in, and re-fold it; then spread on all the butter; fold again as before, and roll out thin; cut it in the size required for the pie. Line the bottom and sides of a well-buttered earthen cake-pan or pudding-dish with the crust. Then, to a large, tender chicken, add almost half a pound of salt pork. Have the pork chopped fine, and lay on one layer of pork; pepper it, using no salt, and cover with pieces of chicken; then another layer of pork, and so on until the chicken is used up. Have three hard-boiled eggs chopped up, and added with the chicken. Before laying on the top crust, place a few lumps of butter about the top, and add water enough to make as much gravy as may be desired. Cut a star or other ornament on the top, and bake for an hour in a slow oven.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

Wm. Falconer, in the *Country Gentleman*, says that parsnips, salsify and scorzonera are more apt to grow forked when planted on freshly-manured soil.

Religion in Summer.

It takes more grace to be an earnest and useful Christian in summer than in any other season. The very destitute, through lack of fuel and thick clothing, may find the winter the trying season, but those comfortably circumstanced find summer the Thermopylae that tests their Christian courage and endurance.

The spring is suggestive of God and Heaven and a resurrection day. That eye must be blind that does not see God's footsteps in the new grass, and hear His voice in the call of the swallow at the eaves. In the white blossoms of the orchards we find suggestion of those whose robes have been made white in the blood of the Lamb. A May morning is a door opening into Heaven. So autumn mothers a great many moral and religious suggestions. The season of corn-husking, the gorgeous woods that are becoming the catafalque of the dead year, remind the dullest of his own fading and departure. But summer fatigues and weaknesses, and no man keeps his soul in as desirable a frame, unless by positive resolution and especial implorations. Pulpit and pew often get stupid together, and ardent devotion is adjourned until September.

But who can afford to lose two months out of each year, when the years are so short and so few? He who stops religious growth in July and August will require the next six months to get over it. Nay, he never recovers. At the season when the fields are most full of leafage and life, let us not be lethargic and stupid. Let us remember that iniquity does not cease in summer time. She never takes a vacation. The devil never leaves town. The child of want, living up that dark alley, has not so much fresh air nor sees as many flowers as in winter-time. In cold weather the frost blossoms on her window-pane, and the snow falls in wreaths in the alley. God pity the wretchedness that pants and sweats and festers and dies on the hot pavements and in the suffocating cellars of the town!—T. De Witt Talmage, in *Brooklyn Magazine*.

Order in Sleeping Rooms.

Take nine out of ten of the ordinary run of Irish girls, introduce them to an attractive, pretty, well-arranged room, and they can hardly understand that such nicety is intended for their use; and half bewildered by the gift, they may abuse it, as they have been used to doing so in their former apartments, which were scarcely worthy of care. A printing press would be useless to any one who had not learned its use, and a telephone would bewilder a bright and strong man as a useless toy, unless he knew the use of it. So, in giving the gift of a pleasant room to an ignorant girl, we must patiently teach her how to use it, so that, after a time, we have under our "roof-tree" an attractive room, instead of one so illy kept as to be actually unhealthy.

Don't forget each day to allow a servant some little time to make and keep order in her room. I have so often heard girls excuse the neglected state of their own domiciles by the plea of never having a moment in their busy day which can be devoted to its particular care. After they have been taught not to make disorder, it don't require much time to keep a room from being untidy. Furnish the room as nicely as your means will allow, let the necessary articles be simple and attractive; white covers for bed, bureau and window are much better than colored ones, as you can more easily detect the fact when they are allowed to remain too long without washing. — *Good Housekeeping*.

HAY FEVER SUFFERERS.—The number of people annually afflicted with this most annoying malady seems to be greatly on the increase. * * * The editor of this journal is an annual victim, and with a view to discover a specific, has tried numerous remedies. Of these, "Ely's Cream Balm" is by all odds the quickest and most satisfactory, two applications greatly allaying the usual symptoms in the nose and eyes. We would recommend its use by all subject to hay fever, and we gladly bear unsolicited testimony to its efficiency in our own case. * * * *Medta, Pa., Record*.

The seventeenth annual catalogue of the Lawrence Business College will be sent free by addressing postal card to E. L. McIlravy, Lawrence, Kas.

The Young Folks.

"Once-on-a-Time."

Heigh-ho! What frolics we might see,
If it only happened to you and me
To be born in some far-off clime,
In the country of somewhere, once-on-a-time!

Why, once-on-a-time there were mountains
Of gold,
And caves full of jewels, and treasures un-
told;
There were birds just waiting to fly before
And show you the way to the magical door,
And, under a tree, there was sure to be
A queer little woman to give you the key;
And a tiny, dancing, good-natured elf,
To say, with his scepter: "Help yourself!"
For millions of dollars grew from a dime
In the country of somewhere, once-on-a-time.

If we lived in the country somewhere, you
Could do whatever you chose to do,
Instead of a boy, with the garden to weed,
You might be a knight, with a sword and a
steed;

Instead of a girl, with a towel to hem,
I might be a princess, with robe and gem,
With a gay little page, and a harper old,
Who knew all the stories that ever were
told—

Stories in prose, and stories in rhyme,
That happened somewhere, once-on-a-time.

In the country of somewhere, no one looks
At maps and blackboards and grammar
books;

For all your knowledge just grows and
grows,
Like the song in a bird, or the sweet in a
rose.

And if ever I chance, on a fortunate day,
To that wonderful region to find my way,
Why then, if the stories all are true,
As quick as I can, I'll come for you,
And we'll row away to its happy shores,
In a silver shallop with golden oars.

—Emily Huntington Miller, in *St. Nicholas*.

"MOTHER BICKERDYKE."

Last week there was visiting in this city a remarkable and unique personage, known to Western soldiers, and to many in the East, as "Mother Bickerdyke." Strong and rugged in character, versatile and executive in ability, prompt and energetic in action, with a reserve force that lifted her to the height of every emergency, this woman was a power in the hospitals during the war, overshadowing all with whom she came in contact. She entered the service as a volunteer nurse in the middle of April, 1861, leaving the hospitals in October, 1864, when they were being disbanded and consolidated. Could she be induced to write her experiences during the time covered by these two dates, it would prove a more fascinating story than many already written by army dignitaries known to fame.

She was the only woman nurse in the large post hospital at Cairo, Ill., in the early months of the war. There were then no hospitals worthy the name, and Mother Bickerdyke found the surgeons in charge incompetent and intemperate. Neglect of their patients by day, and rioting and drunkenness at night, characterized them, and her refrigerators and pantries were broken open and rifled of every sanitary delicacy. After vainly trying to remedy this state of things for weeks, Mother Bickerdyke went boldly to the post commander, Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and preferred charges against the surgeons. At her earnest entreaty he visited her hospital in citizen's dress one evening, and saw its hideous mismanagement. There was prompt redress. The worthless surgeons were dismissed, the hospital reorganized, superbly officered, and placed on a first-class footing.

After the battle of Fort Donelson she made five trips from Cairo, on the hospital boat, to assist in bringing off the wounded. We had not learned then to provide for the terrible emergencies of the battlefield in advance of the conflict, and there was a lack of everything needed for the comfortable transportation of the mangled and half-frozen sufferers. But Mother Bickerdyke fitted out the boat before it left Cairo with whatever could be obtained from the stores of the Sanitary Commission and from private sources. On the way to the battlefield she systematized her work by getting the beds ready for their occupants, and by making tea and coffee, soup, gruel, and milk punch for the exhausted sufferers. She moved about with such an air of authority, and was so executive and so wise in her advice and directions, which were promptly obeyed, that the vol-

unteer surgeons from Chicago, who attended the wounded, believed she held a commission from the Secretary of War, and treated her with corresponding deference. And yet, at that time, she held no position whatever, and was not even detailed as an army nurse.

At the battle of Shiloh, where over 10,000 dead and wounded were left on the field, there was the same appalling destitution of everything needed. The Sanitary Commission and every Northwestern State sent a boat laden with medical and sanitary supplies, accompanied by surgeons and nurses, to the relief of the sufferers. They found Mother Bickerdyke at work, carrying system and relief with her, and dispensing tea, coffee, gruel and soup, which she had somehow found materials to make, kettles and cauldrons full. The men had learned how beneficent a power she was, and incessant calls of "Mother! Mother!" rang out to her, in every tone of beseeching and anguish, as if every wounded man were her son. At first no attempt was made to wash the clothing and bedding used by the wounded men. Saturated with blood and the offensive discharges of suppurating wounds, and swarming with vermin, it was buried or burned. These very articles were so soon needed again that Mother Bickerdyke decided to save them. She sent to Chicago, to the Sanitary Commission, for washing-machines, wringers, mangles and portable kettles, obtained from the authorities a detail of "contrabands," and extemporized a laundry, where not infrequently 4,000 and 5,000 pieces of hideously foul apparel were washed in a day. This work once begun, Mother Bickerdyke never intermitted it. Her laundry machinery, her posse of contrabands, an ambulance or two, with mules, and one or two handy detailed soldiers, formed a part of her retinue after this, wherever she went.

At Memphis, she was stationed at the Gayoso hospital, where she had 900 patients in charge. Its order, comfort and neatness could not be surpassed. She had organized two other hospitals in Memphis, besides the Gayoso. There were at one time nearly 10,000 men in the Memphis hospitals, and while they were abundantly supplied by the Government with whatever was necessary, it was impossible to furnish them with milk and eggs during the warm weather. Mother Bickerdyke asked a month's leave of absence and transportation, and came North on a begging expedition. Before the end of the month she returned with nearly 150 cows and over 1,000 hens. Governor Yates, of Illinois, provided for their shipment to Memphis in detachments, sending attendants in charge of each to care for them. General Hurlbut, post commander at Memphis, gave her President's Island, opposite the city, in the Mississippi, for the accommodation of the live stock, a stretch of land so elevated that it is never overflowed at the highest stage of water. Contrabands were detailed to take charge of them, and as long as there were hospitals in Memphis there was no lack of milk and eggs for their use.

At General Sherman's request this brave woman was detailed to hospital work in his army. General Grant gave her a pass anywhere within the lines of his department, into all camps and hospitals, and past all pickets, with authority to draw on any quartermaster in his department for transportation for her sanitary and hospital stores. She followed General Sherman's army as it fought its way to Atlanta, unloading her wagon-loads of stores and setting up her soup-kettles in the rear of the battlefields of Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Altoona Pass, and elsewhere, and ministering to the wounded. After the battle of Chattanooga she was the only woman in the hospital at the foot of Missionary Ridge for six weeks, where 1,800 men lay battling for life, mangled in every conceivable way by the engineering of war.

I lack space to speak of Mother Bickerdyke's army record, as also of her philanthropic work since the war. The Chicago fire, the forest fires of Michigan that followed afterwards, the suffering in Kansas, occasioned by the grasshoppers and drouth, brought into requisition her varied and marvelous abilities. She went from Washington to Kansas four times with carloads of food and seeds, sent through her importunity and distributed by her administrative ability. All the while she has maintained herself by nursing, acting as matron in charitable institutions, serving as housekeeper, and at the

present time, at the age of 73, she has a situation in the mint at San Francisco. The soldiers of the Grand Army in the West taxed themselves 10 cents each yearly to raise a fund for the woman they hold in idolatrous affection—but she refused the money. "You need all your money, boys, for yourselves," was her reply; "don't spend it on me." She scorned to become a burden to any of her friends, and so has wrought, with crippled hands and falling powers, for her own maintenance. Never has she had so little that she has lacked the means to help those in more depressed circumstances than herself.

Eighteen years ago, application was made for a pension for her, which has been urged and urged, and at last this spring it has been granted; only \$25 a month, without back pay. It required her presence in Washington to secure that wretched pittance. She could not return to San Francisco without coming to Massachusetts to see her "old comrades," as she styles her co-workers in the war. I suspect she came quite as much to hunt up an old soldier of the First Chicago Battery, who has been in Boston these last ten years leading a disreputable life. She spent a rainy day in ransacking police courts and records and jails and houses of correction, hoping to find him, and came to my house wet and weary and depressed. I remonstrated: "Why do you waste yourself, a woman of 73, on such a worthless man as B—? He isn't worth it. I wouldn't trouble myself about him," I said. Turning to me with a flash of her blue eyes, and a straightening of the curves of her yet beautiful mouth, she answered: "Mary Livermore, I have a commission from the Lord God Almighty to help every miserable creature that comes in my way, all I can. He's always sure of two friends, God and me."

Brave, loving, helpful, unselfish Mother Bickerdyke, with the faith and lack of worldly wisdom of a child, and the indomitable soul of an iron-headed hero, I shall see her no more. "Good-bye!" she said as she left for San Francisco; "I shall be mustered out before long, and shan't see you again, here. But we shall find one another sometime, somewhere!"—*Mary A. Livermore, in Boston Globe.*

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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

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Oil and paint are preservatives. A contemporary properly suggests that a kettle of boiling oil and a brush with a man attached to the end of it, are better than a blacksmith to set a wagon tire. When the felloes shrink and the tires threaten to part company with the wheels, don't go to a blacksmith. The blacksmith may spoil the wheel by dish-ing it, but by my method you make it better, to say nothing of doing it cheaper. Heat linseed oil boiling hot and put it on the felloes with a brush or a swab till they won't hold any more. If you had a long, deep pan in which you could keep the oil boiling while the wheel was being revolved in it, so much the better, but it isn't necessary. Fill it full of the hot oil. The felloes will expand, the spokes will fit together, the hub will be made more solid, and it will be a long time before it needs another setting.

Somebody remarks upon a merchant's statement that when a poor customer brought in poor butter he told him so and paid him a poor price, but when a good customer brought the same kind of butter he told him it is fine and paid him a good price. This moves a contemporary to indulge in a bit of sensible advice, to the effect that the merchant who says bad butter is nice to get the maker's trade is one of the worst enemies to the farmer and the whole dairy interest. If a farmer's butter is poor, tell him so. If it is good, give him full price. As things go now, the man who makes good butter has to take less than it is worth to enable the merchant to pay the fellow who makes poor butter more than it is worth. If the Farmers' alliances would agree not to trade with a merchant who will not grade butter and pay according to quality, they would reform this abuse in short order.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

An injunction proceeding was begun some time ago against a brewer named Zeibold, in Atchison, to restrain him from manufacturing beer because he had no permit to make beer. He plead that the State cannot deprive him of the use of his brewery establishment for making beer until it first pays him just compensation for the depreciation of the value of his property caused by abandoning its use for the purposes for which it was erected. He claimed to be protected by section 1 of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Two years ago our State Supreme court, in a case similar to this, decided that it did not come under the provisions of this section and therefore the defendant was not protected by it. Judge Brewer was then a member of the court, and while he united in the judgment of the court, he dissented from the opinion on the particular point of compensation, holding that the State is bound to make good all losses occasioned by the operation of the liquor law. Since Judge Brewer became a United States Circuit Court Judge, the Walruff case, at Lawrence, was taken before him, and he held that Walruff is protected by the section above copied, and that he could not be restrained from using his brewery for making beer, notwithstanding he had no permit, until the State first pays him for the loss occasioned by changing to some other business.

In the Atchison case, Judge David Martin, last week, delivered an opinion in which he reviewed the opinion of Judge Brewer in the Walruff case, and cited a number of authorities not referred to by him, concluding from them in these words:

This review of the leading decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, giving a construction to section 1 of the fourteenth amendment, taken with the admitted doctrine of that court prior to said amendment, that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within a State were purely and exclusively matters of State regulation and control, is sufficient to establish the following propositions, namely:

1. The first clause of that section relates to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States as distinguished from the privileges and immunities of citizens of the State, and the right to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors is not one of those privileges and immunities which by that clause the States are forbidden to abridge.

2. The States have a complete power now as ever to so regulate the use of property within their limits that it shall not be made an instrument of injury to the public, but rather to promote the general welfare.

3. The regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within a State being matters of public and internal government, are not impaired by said section 1 of the fourteenth amendment; but the powers of the State to deal with the subject are as full, complete and exclusive since as before the adoption of said amendment, provided that the owner of property be not deprived of it without due process of law.

4. The present law of this State prohibiting the defendants from manufacturing and selling beer without a permit, and restricting the purposes for which it may be manufactured and sold, is not a taking of the defendant's brewery by the State for public use, nor a deprivation of the defendants of their brewery, within any admissible construction of those respective clauses of said section.

5. And these propositions having been settled by repeated decisions of the Supreme court of the United States, there is no longer a federal question which should be certified by a State court to an inferior federal court for decision.

This decision and opinion are very important, because (1) they are directly opposed to one in a similar case by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit court above cited, one by Judge Foster of the United States District court for Kansas, and one by Judge Love of the United States District court

for Iowa; and (2) because it is the fullest and clearest statement of the law governing such cases that has yet been given to the people of Kansas through the press. Judge Martin holds—

Such a construction of the beneficent and liberal provisions of the first section of the fourteenth amendment is utterly untenable and inadmissible. The fourteenth is one of the three amendments growing out of the civil war, having in the main a unity of purpose in three successive steps: First, the emancipation of an enslaved race; secondly, the clothing of that race with national and State citizenship and full civil rights; and thirdly, their political enfranchisement as a guaranty against the invasion of their newly-acquired rights. * * * Neither the advocates nor the opponents of the fourteenth amendment, while it was the subject of discussion in Congress, before the State Legislatures and by the people, ever placed any such construction upon section 1 as that set forth in the Walruff case. If its advocates had avowed a construction so degrading to the States and so subversive of their authority, it is doubtful if it would have been ratified by a single member of the Union. Happily the Supreme court of the United States has repeatedly spoken in such terms as to give assurance against any fear that such an interpretation of that section shall ever become the law of the land.

Judge Martin's decision is right in law and in morals. We examined the opinions of Judges Brewer and Foster very carefully, and failed to find a single support for their decision in any one of the cases cited by them. There is no such case on record; there is not one that even squints that way. That is a bold saying, but it is true. Judge Brewer withheld his decision several weeks in order to look up the authorities and he presented every one he found that he thought bore on the case at bar; and we assert that not one of the cases so cited justifies his conclusion; they do not even relate to cases of the kind he was called upon to decide. And we assert further, that the strongest case submitted to him by the State's attorney and one which decided clearly and positively and absolutely the very question before him, he studiously ignored in his opinion, he did not even refer to it in any manner. We refer to the "slaughter house" case of New Orleans. The Legislature of Louisiana on March 8th, 1869, passed an act conferring upon the defendant company, a corporation created by the act, the exclusive right for twenty-five years, to have and maintain slaughter houses, landings for cattle, and yards for confining cattle intended for slaughter, within the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, a territory comprising an area of 1,154 square miles, including the city of New Orleans, and prohibiting all other persons from keeping or having slaughter houses, landings for cattle, and yards for confining cattle intended for slaughter, within said limits, and requiring that all cattle and other animals to be slaughtered for food in that district should be brought to the slaughter houses and works of said company, to be slaughtered upon the payment of a fee and certain perquisites to the company for such service. The plaintiffs, an association of butchers, averred that prior to the passage of the act in question they were engaged in the business of procuring and bringing to said parishes, animals suitable for human food, and in preparing the same for market; that in the prosecution of this business they had provided in these parishes suitable establishments for landing, sheltering, keeping and slaughtering cattle, and the sale of meat; that with their association about 400 persons were connected, and that in said parishes almost 1,000 persons were thus engaged in procuring, preparing and selling animal food. It is evident that the establishment of the plaintiffs would be rendered almost valueless and their business substantially broken up by the operation of the monopoly created by the Legislature. And yet the Supreme court held that this legislation was not in con-

travention of any of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, but that it was a valid exercise of the police power of the State of Louisiana, with which the federal courts could not rightfully interfere."

A proceeding was brought, some two years ago, against John Foster, a county attorney of this State, to oust him from office because he did not discharge his duties under the prohibitory law faithfully. The State court adjudged his office forfeited, and he appealed to the Supreme court of the United States, which tribunal, "in an opinion covering only a few lines," held the law to be valid, and did it upon the authority of certain cases mentioned that had been previously decided by that court. There is no ground for doubt. Individual opinion may be set up against the law, but the law will prevail.

Judge Martin concludes his able opinion with a pertinent suggestion. "We will suppose the case of a new State," he says, "where, either because no apparent necessity existed, or from inadvertance, or neglect, no statute was enacted against the keeping of gambling houses, and while this state of affairs existed many such places were established at a large outlay of money, and the proprietors were carrying on a lucrative business, must the State, as a condition precedent to the enforcement of legislation against the evil, purchase and pay for the houses or their furniture and gambling devices together with the good-will of their business? And the same inquiry might be made as to houses of ill-fame and lotteries under similar circumstances. Think of the State being compelled to buy up gambling houses, brothels and lotteries, and the good-will of such establishments, before any statute for their suppression can be enforced! Judge Love, following the authority and the logic of the Walruff case, holds that the protection of the fourteenth amendment extends to dramshops or saloons which were in existence prior to the enactment of the Iowa prohibitory liquor law, and that the State must buy them out in order to their suppression. And the principle carried to its legitimate conclusion will also embrace all the supposed cases hereinbefore named and cover them with like immunity.

The National Agricultural Convention.

The national agricultural convention to be held at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., September 14th and 15th, will be the largest and most important gathering of dairymen, live stock breeders, and general farmers ever held, as it is to be a congratulatory meeting over the success of the oleomargarine bill in Congress and to take counsel for the further promotion of the interests of agriculture by legislation.

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(Continued from page 4.)

grasses very dry; millet hurt by chinch bugs; my millet never better, will yield two and a half tons per acre. Ground exceedingly dry; can't plow to good advantage. No wheat being sown. Very few potatoes raised. No sweet potatoes to speak of. Apples very light, not enough for home use.

Nemaha.—Spring wet till latter part of May; fore part of June dry; big rains on 14th and 16th; had last good rain on July 7th, a few showers since to lay the dust; very warm and dry. Corn average not over twelve or fifteen bushels per acre; some early-planted will go thirty bushels; lots of "nubbins;" some cultivated or plowed ground before listing, some double-listed, some plowed deep and planted, all these, with deep cultivation have the advantage over shallow work. Pastures generally very short and dry. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., a fair crop, secured in excellent condition. Condition of ground very dry, and cracked open; water for stock scarce in places. Wheat seeding, nothing done except some plowing and manure hauling; wheat is not very extensively raised. A fair crop of early potatoes, late nearly a failure on account of drouth. Poor crop of sweet potatoes. Moderate crop of apples, injured some by hot sun.

Neosho.—Season very dry until August 3d, at which time we had a very heavy rain; no rain since except local showers, present indications good for rain. Upland corn about half a crop, bottom good average crop, there will be more corn raised in this county this season than there was in 1885. Pastures are very good, both tame and wild. Tame and wild grass rather short, wild grass growing nicely since the rain in August, some pieces of millet are very good while other pieces are not worth cutting. Condition of ground splendid. No wheat sown yet, but a great deal of plowing is being done preparatory to seeding. Early potatoes good, not a full crop of late ones. Enough sweet potatoes for home use. Apples good, I think fully as many as last year.

Osage.—The season up to July was all that could be desired; since then it has been hot and dry with occasional local showers; a fine rain fell last night. Corn is light, estimated at from one-third to one-half a crop; some fields may go forty bushels per acre, but more will not average five. Pastures are badly dried up, and cattle are suffering for feed and water; the rain last night gives us new hope. Tame grasses a fair crop; prairie rather light; millet middling; Hungarian none sown; the season for harvesting prairie hay and millet was splendid. Ground until the last rain was hard and dry, and will soon be so again unless we get more rain. Farmers are afraid to sow wheat on account of chinch bugs; the prospect is better now than two days ago. Potatoes early planted are first-rate; late ones small. Sweet potatoes are injured some by the dry weather, but the late rain will help them. Apples, some orchards are loaded, while others are light; the heat and dry weather have also injured the apple crop.

Ottawa.—Corn is not a fair crop, is drying up; should judge half a crop; late corn ahead. Pastures drying up, stock must soon be fed if no rain. Millet not worth cutting, all tame grass is suffering for the want of rain, hay crop short. Wheat ground all plowed, too dry to work in ground at present; there will be an average crop of wheat put in again this fall. Potatoes one-half crop. Sweet potatoes one-half crop. Apples not good, too dry, and dropping off.

Phillips.—This season has been a favorable one, had plenty of rain fall and in good time, could be better but it was good, had less wind than ever before. Corn is very good, large acreage, and many fields will yield from sixty to eighty bushels to the acre, old corn is selling for 22 cents and plenty of it on the market, this county never had as much old corn in the crib and as good prospect for new. Pastures been very good for this county, the buffalo grass is up-planted by blue stem and the constant showers keep it good. Millet for some cause has not been good all over in every case, early is best, and the chinch bugs have hurt it badly. Much plowing has been done and ground in fair condition. Wheat seeding, none done yet, and in the southern part, close to Rooks county, the chinch bugs are so bad that it won't be safe to sow until late, but the northern part not so bad. Potatoes, some good, some bad, and all the way between, owing to kind, when planted, and how cared for, on the whole the crop is fair. Sweet potatoes not so many planted good what there is. Apples, what few orchards we have are doing well, but many carloads will be shipped to this county.

Pottawatomie.—During the early part of the season we had lots of rain, but since June 20th have had only two showers to do any good, the ground held the moisture remarkably well, but it is now very dry. Corn will be a half crop on an average, and some fields on low bottom will be a fair crop, early planted is much the best, listed corn has withstood the drouth better than checked. Pastures are very short, and unless rain comes soon stock will suffer for feed. Wild grasses were very short and

light crop, timothy hay was good, millet and Hungarian a fair crop, clover did not seed well owing to the dry weather. Ground at present is too hard to plow, it is fearfully baked. Wheat seeding has not progressed at all, the ground being too hard to plow, but little fall grain will be sown if the drouth continues. Potatoes are generally a very poor crop, some fields hardly affording a return of the seed planted. Sweet potatoes have withstood the dry weather well, and will be a fair crop. Apples are not more than half a crop, early apples being much the best.

Reno.—Rainfall since June 1, eleven and one-half inches; June weather seasonable; July dry, except the last week which was wet; August dry; rainfall this month two and three-fourths inches. Corn has nearly recovered from the effects of dry weather and chinch bugs in July, and promises a fair yield; the fields are full of chinch bugs; much of it will be cut up for fodder, owing to scarcity of hay. Pastures of native grasses on upland have been very short all summer; millet has been a light crop, and chinch bugs have destroyed nearly one-half of that; upland prairie grass very light for mowing; in some places none. Ground is now too dry for plowing. No wheat seeding done in this neighborhood yet; chinch bugs are very numerous here and are likely to destroy early sown wheat. Potatoes, good crop for early varieties; late not so good; worth 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Sweet potatoes, a light crop. Apples home grown, of good quality; have been on the market here at \$1.25 per bushel; but few farmers here have bearing orchards yet.

Republic.—Belleville. — Spring wet and backward; summer very dry and hot; local rains in July helped the corn in some parts of the county; corn that was planted from May 1 to 15 will make from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre; that planted earlier was injured by the intense heat at the time of tasseling. Pastures are very dry, and where crowded have failed. Grasses, including Millet, Hungarian, etc., some good yields are found; average for county will be about one ton per acre. Ground in corn fields that have been well tended, it is mellow and in good condition; stubble ground cannot be stirred until we have copious rains. No wheat seeding done at this date, and very little will be done if dry weather continues; too many chinch bugs. Potatoes, early, fair crop; late, about one-half crop; quality good; size medium. Sweet potatoes on uplands very light crop; bottom-lands good. Apples, quality excellent; quantity small; very many trees have dropped the entire setting. Clive. — Rainfall in this vicinity on the 2d, 4th, 5th, 9th and 17th, total fall was two and one-eighth inches; that of the 9th being one and one-half inches; I think the rainfall was heavier both north and south than here. Corn is in need of rain; the early plant is drying up; chinch bugs are damaging the crop; if we have a one-third crop we will be satisfied; will be light and chaffy. Pastures are failing. Early millet good, late nearly a failure; wild hay short and scarce. Ground too hard and dry for plowing. I think there will be but little wheat seeding done on account of dry weather and chinch bugs. Potatoes will be perhaps one-third to one-half a crop. Sweet potatoes perhaps a half crop. Apples doing well where bearing trees; selling at 50 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Rice.—May and first of June was dry; June seasonable; latter part of July and first of August wet; two middle weeks in July very hot and dry; last half of August dry and hot. The corn in the south part of the county is good; late planted corn now suffering. Pastures are short. Grasses dry. The ground is dry and hard except what has been plowed since the last rains. Wheat, none seeded yet; considerable ground has been prepared since harvest. Potatoes will be short on account of the several dry hitches in the weather. Sweet potatoes, fair crop. Apples, one half of a crop. Chase. — Fore part of season quite seasonable for corn, but the latter part was too dry for crops of any kind; too dry now to favor pasture or corn crop. But little over half a crop of corn can be expected, owing to drouth and chinch bugs. Wild pasture is short just now owing to shortage of rain. Grasses badly damaged by drouth and chinch bugs. Ground quite dry, too much so for plowing. In case rain comes soon there will be a good acreage of wheat put out, otherwise it will be short. Potatoes, early ones fair; about two-thirds of a crop of good or medium potatoes. Sweet potatoes are very short, almost a blank. Apples, a good half crop.

Rooks.—Stockton. — Spring wet and later than usual; plenty of rain except early in June and late in August. Corn has looked well till the last two weeks; chinch bugs are very numerous, and are injuring late corn; early corn is out of their way. Pastures are looking fair for this time of the year, but need rain. Grasses, including, millet, Hungarian, etc., early and medium are good; late is injured by bugs. Ground very dry except where it has been cultivated. Wheat seeding has not commenced yet. Potatoes somewhat variable; some are very nice and some pieces are very poor. Sweet potatoes are fair.

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

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

Russell.—The first part of the season here was plenty of rain; the last part of May and first part of June was dry; plenty of rain until the 10th of July, then two weeks of hot dry weather; plenty of rain since. Corn is good except early planted; chinch bugs are injuring some pieces now. Pastures good. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., good, except chinch bugs have injured some pieces of millet. Condition of ground good, except where worked too wet. Not any wheat sown yet, except a very few pieces. Potatoes good. Sweet potatoes fair. Apples, not many trees.

Sheridan.—Season was good; plenty of rain till present, now a little dry. Corn good; average thirty bushels. Pastures good. Grasses, including, millet, Hungarian, etc., good, Condition of ground good; a little dry at present. Potatoes fair.

Sumner.—Belle Plaine. — Twenty-one days' drouth prior to July 23d, and up to August 3d there was nine and ninety five one hundredths inches of rainfall; grass good for grazing; ground in fine order for sowing. Corn very uneven; high land will yield from five to fifteen bushels per acre; valley land twenty-five to forty bushels; late planting the best; many are cutting theirs up for feed. Pasture good. Grasses, including, millet, Hungarian, sorghum, etc., good where the seed germinated; much of the seed did not grow on account of dry weather. Condition of ground good for plowing, but I think the acreage of wheat will be less than last year. No wheat seeding yet. Potatoes, fair crop, but many have dug them and they are rotting badly. Sweet potatoes, heavy crop of vines and plenty of time to make a crop. Apples good, but many falling off; 40 to 50 cents a bushel. Wellington. — A fair ordinary season up to the time the corn first planted began tasseling, from that time up to the 25th of July it was very dry and hot; at above date abundance of rain. Corn will not make over one-fourth of a crop, the cause of failure is the chinch bugs and hot weather. Pastures are in good condition. Too dry for tame grasses to make much hay, except clover, which is a fair crop; a good half crop of millet and Hungarian. Ground plowed the latter part of July and first half of August is in good fix; too dry now for plowing. No wheat sown yet; the acreage will be reduced from that sown last year. A fair crop of early potatoes, late ones, where mulched, promise a good crop. On sandy soil a fair average crop of sweet potatoes. Fall and winter apples, unless we have plenty of rain soon, will be very small in size.

Tafford.—During April quite seasonable; dry during most of May, June, fore part somewhat dry, last half very good; July warm and dry, with local rains; August, first half seasonable, last half dry. Corn, a large acreage planted; has done very well; early planted injured some by drouth; late-planted very good; chinch bugs hurt some fields; a good average crop. Pastures very short now, but local rains have improved them some. Tame grass short; millet not an average crop; wild prairie grass very short. Ground pretty dry in some parts of the county; in good condition in other places. Wheat seeding, none done yet. Potatoes, only a fair crop; injured by bugs and drouth. Sweet potatoes are in good condition. Apples plenty and of good quality.

Trego.—Season unusually hot; generally dry with occasional local showers. Corn good if well cultivated; some pieces hurt by chinch bugs. Pastures No. 1; grass curing up in good shape. Grasses, including millet, Hungarian, etc., good yield except where too many chinch bugs; prairie grass very short. Ground dry. No wheat seeding done yet. Potatoes, fair crop, average larger than usual. Sweet potatoes, very light plant; no returns yet.

Wabunsee.—Harveyville. — April, May and June we had plenty of rain, even to excess; corn and oats did remarkably well during those months; since only very light showers; very dry. Corn is very uneven, some upland nearly a failure, while some bottoms will produce a fair crop; the yield will be from three to forty-five bushels per acre, the average estimate will be about twenty-two bushels. Pastures are getting very dry; stock water failing. Prairie hay very short; millet fair crop; timothy, clover, orchard grass fair crop. Ground is unusually dry, yet loose where it has been stirred this year. Very little wheat will be sown; some plowing has been done for wheat; yet some will be sown if rain comes in time. Potatoes, early good crop, late a failure. Sweet potatoes, fair crop. Apples, rather light crop; with late apples injured by dry weather.

Washington.—Spring good, with plenty of rain; has been seasonable with showers until the past week, which is dry. Corn will be a two-thirds crop if it rains in a few days; we have some corn made already; the late crop suffers the worse. Pastures very dry and short in places, but no lack of feed or grass for hay; the worst is the want of water on prairie pastures. Timothy two-thirds crop; millet very fair. Ground too hard to plow at present. Wheat seeding, waiting for rain to seed, although some of our rye is already up two inches. Potatoes, very good for early ones. Sweet potatoes are very good. Apple crop two-thirds; the dry weather will lighten the crop.

Wilson.—Fredonia. — The season has been

dry during May, June and July; has been plenty of rain since July 26th; had a fine rain last night. Corn will average a half crop in the county; some fine pieces of early planted corn; a majority of the corn planted too thick in the hills. Pastures never better at this time of the year. Timothy fair; wild hay, quality good, that cut in July will be cut again and make fair hay; millet, too many bugs. The stubble land is in fine condition for fall plowing; sod broken last spring well rotted. Wheat seeding not commenced yet. Potatoes, early good; late, prospects not flattering. Sweet potatoes good. Apple trees not so full as last year, but fruit large and fine. Neodesha. — First part of season favorable; middle part very drouthy; present favorable. Corn at first promised an enormous crop, but was cut short by the drouth until it cannot be more than a one-third crop. Pastures were rather short but late rains have revived them wonderfully. Grasses, including, millet, Hungarian, etc., are not so good as common; will make a little under an average crop. Condition of ground, as near as can be ascertained is fair, but would be better with a little more moisture. Wheat seeding has not begun yet, but there will be a large area sown in this vicinity, and many have their plowing about finished. Potatoes were about an average crop and are of excellent quality. Sweet potatoes about the same as above. Apples are of good quality, but not so abundant as usual on account of heavy winds. Altona. — Season has been dry and hot generally; had some good rains last part of July and first of August, but dry since; everything rather early excepting wild grass. Corn about half a crop, cut short on account of drouth; some late pieces will bring a fair crop. Pastures are in good condition, as rain the last of July and first of August revived them. Timothy is very light; Hungarian, none raised to my knowledge; millet is very good. Ground getting pretty dry, otherwise in good condition for putting in crops. Wheat seeding has not commenced yet; perhaps there will not be any put in till the last part of September, as there are lots of young chinch bugs. Short crop of potatoes. Sweet potatoes are promising good. Apples, fair crop; quality fair.

Woodson.—Spring early and dry; weather favorable for all farm work; early summer, very warm, with fair supply of rain; drouth from June 20th to July 24th; splendid growing weather since. Corn, in the bottoms the crop is fully an average one, and the quality is extra; upland is one-half to three-fourths crop of good quality; the fodder is splendid, and much will be cut; listed corn is rather the best. Pastures have been the best I ever saw; grass is as good now as in May; it has been so all season. Prairie hay, medium crop; early millet heavy; late millet light; no Hungarian sown; present condition of all grasses is good. Ground is in good condition for plowing and growing any crop; it has been so all season. No wheat sown yet, considerable ground plowed. Potato yield very heavy and quality excellent; late ones looking well. Sweet potatoes good; present weather very favorable; stock has done unusually well. Apples, a good crop of most varieties. Grapes good.

Gossip About Stock.

E. Jones, of Wakefield, Kas., is making the rounds of the fairs with some of the best Shropshires ever owned in the State.

A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, again presents a very attractive Berkshire ad. in this issue. Mr. Rollins enjoys a national reputation among breeders for square dealing as well as breeding first-class stock.

J. M. Sullivan, Skiddy, Morris county, Kas., agent for the Buckingham estate, will hold a mammoth closing out sale of 360 head of cattle on September 30th. Don't forget the fact that this fall is the time to buy cattle for profit.

W. P. Higinbotham and Bill & Burnham made the Short-horn exhibit at the Manhattan fair last week. G. W. Harrop made an excellent exhibit of Holstein-Friesian cattle. The premiums offered did not justify the breeders making the showing they might have done.

Mr. Chas. Burnham made one of the most novel and interesting exhibits ever made at a county fair, consisting of a number of Shetland ponies including the stallion Gen. Tom Thumb, 39½ inches high, weight 200 pounds, also four mares and five suckling colts were shown. Mr. Burnham has twenty head of Shetland ponies.

We are pleased to announce a grand public sale of Short-horn cattle, the property of A. M. Strode, Chetopa. The sale will be held at the Fair grounds at Parsons, Kas., September 23d. Some very excellent cattle, especially of the Booth kind, are to be offered. Southeastern Kansas has within a few years increased the number of good stock, yet there should be ten times as many more if the stock-grower expected to realize the fullest results for money invested. There was never a better time to buy pure-bred stock for profit than now.

The Lawrence (Kas.) Business College is the largest, most thorough, and best equipped Business College west of the Mississippi river. — Kansas City Journal.

Horticulture.

The Strawberry.

A paper prepared by A. J. Wilhite and read by him before the Lyon County Horticultural Society, August 18th, 1886, and printed in the Emporia Republican.

Here we have the best of all fruits. The strawberry succeeds in more different locations than any other of the small fruits on high and low lands, on deep, black loams, sandy and clay lands.

All locations should be selected with a view to best conditions for growth of plant and berry; and one of the most important is to secure such as will not suffer from a drouth, especially during the fruiting season, and yet have sufficient surface or sub-drainage to prevent saturation from rainfall. The main objection to low land is its liability to late spring frosts, which injures the early spring bloom.

Preparation of the land: In the fall previous to planting in the spring, manure your land with at least fifty wagonloads of well-rotted manure to the acre, for I have never yet seen land too thoroughly prepared or too rich for a strawberry plantation, and in general field culture there is no danger of its being made so. Then plow, the deeper the better, or even subsoil, and let it remain until spring. The frost will pulverize it thoroughly.

For convenience I have found the following plan to be the best, where an acre or more is planted, or even one-half of an acre. For illustration: Say your bed is twenty rods long, plow in lands two rods wide, which gives four lands or beds to the acre and leaves the dead furrows, which will give good surface drainage. Smooth down your beds with a smoothing harrow; mark out first bed, making first row about two feet from center of dead furrow, and the next row a fraction over three feet from first one; so on through your land or bed. Leave bed No. 2 and plant to some other crop the first season. Set No. 3 and leave No. 4, and so on, for as many beds as you wish to plant.

My reason for this manner of planting is that experience has taught me that it is not profitable to keep a bed in bearing more than one season without resetting. So I would set Nos. 1 and 3, cultivating 2 and 4 in some other crop, plowing them up late in the fall, ready to set the spring following.

TIME FOR SETTING.

Early in the spring, as the ground is in good condition to work.

MANNER OF SETTING.

Open a furrow with small plow; set in the plant with roots well spread out; draw in enough fine soil to cover well, and if dry weather, pour about a pint of water on each plant, and when the water is all settled fill in with dry, loose soil, and but few plants will fail to grow. Set plants one foot apart.

CULTIVATION.

I have found a five-tooth adjustable cultivator and hoe the best instruments for cultivating with, and these must be used freely, keeping the beds clear of all weeds from early spring until the ground freezes in the fall. In cultivating in this way you will keep the runners all turned and forced into matted rows.

MULCHING.

This should be done when the ground is frozen. I have found corn fodder to be best for this purpose, or clean oats straw. Have used wheat straw and prairie hay, but found them to cause me much hard labor to get rid of the foul weeds and chaff left on the ground. The mulch should be spread even over the bed and only thick enough to cover the ground. Mulching should be removed in the spring, and here we find

use for our vacant beds. Rake the extra material used for mulch on those beds and far enough from your plants to keep from scorching them. Set fire to it and it is out of the way. Harrow these beds down and furrow out as those the spring before. Take your spade and wheelbarrow and take out plants where thickest out of old beds, dirt and all, put on wheelbarrow, wheel to proper place in the rows, draw the dirt back into the furrow with a rake, and press lightly around the plant with your feet, and all will grow, no matter how dry. Cultivate your new-set beds, but leave old beds alone, and if weeds should start remove with as little stirring of the soil as possible. When the berries are ripe and gone, plow up your beds as at the beginning and cultivate to some late crop, allowing no weeds of any kind to seed on your beds.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.

Location and soil has much to do with this. Where one will flourish in one place, in another it will fail. There are a few varieties that do well in most all localities and soils—Captain Jack, Charles Downing, Crescent, Seedling, and Forest Rose. There may be, and undoubtedly are, many others of equal merit.

Mulching Potatoes.

The KANSAS FARMER has frequently referred to the growing of potatoes by dropping the seed on the top of the ground and covering them with mulching. The editor of the *Rural New Yorker* tried it this year and says it is "quite a success." One day last week, he says, "the writer with a friend had the curiosity to remove the mulch about a hill or so to see what was going on underneath. It was presumed that the roots and tubers were mingled with the decayed straw and that the latter could not be removed without injuring the plant. It was not so, however; the mulch was raised as if it were the cover of a box, and there, crowded together like eggs in a nest, were the tubers and among them and beneath them the roots and the stems which bore the tubers. The sight was a most interesting and, indeed, instructive one. It seemed as if we had taken nature by surprise, and had, without notice, stolen her secrets." The mulching used was "old straw leached manure."

In the same article the editor refers to another kind of mulching. He calls it "valley mulching." The ground is prepared and leveled. The pieces are placed on the surface one foot apart in the row—the rows three feet apart. The soil between the rows is then hoed or plowed (as preferred) over the pieces so as to cover them three inches. The valleys thus formed between the rows are then filled nearly to the height of the soil over the seed-pieces with a "mulch" of some kind. In this case it was straw manure that was spread on the surface last fall, left there during the winter and raked in a heap in the spring. Thus about a foot of soil in width on top of the pieces is without any covering, and receives the sun's rays and the rain; while the mulch in the valleys is supposed to assist in retaining the moisture so received for the benefit of the roots. The success of this method is more satisfactory than the other. By this method the soil is not cultivated from the time the seed is put in until harvest. All weeds must be pulled by hand. But if the mulch used is old, few weeds will grow.

The 1886-7 descriptive catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, vines and shrubs propagated, grown and for sale by the Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas., shows a large variety of choice stock in every department. Our acquaintance with the proprietors of those nurseries runs over several years, and we have found them to be honorable dealers, doing as nearly as possible just what they promise to do. They do not promise one thing and do something else. If any of our readers need nursery stock of any kind, it would pay them to send for one of these catalogues, so as to look at the lists presented and the prices.

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

KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Prospects for the Topeka Fair, September 28 to October 1, Inclusive.

The prospects for the annual exhibition to be given in Topeka, September 28th to October 1st, inclusive, by the Kansas Fair Association, are flattering. The Secretary reports a flood of correspondence from exhibitors from all over the State, and from many outside of the State who are planning to come to Topeka. The premium list is a liberal one, and will no doubt bring together a splendid exhibit. The speed ring programme will equal anything offered in the West this year. The railroad companies have all united in making a half-fare rate to those who attend, which will bring the people from abroad.

The Association has placed 5,000 coupon family tickets on sale at Rowley Bros., good for the entire fair, at \$1 each. These tickets can only be bought at this rate until the evening of September 14th, when they will be withdrawn, and higher rates charged.

The officers of the Association are all widely-known men, and enjoy the confidence of the fair-supporting people of the State. They are: President, T. J. Anderson; Vice President, A. K. Rodgers; Secretary, James A. Troutman; Treasurer, Joab Mulvane; General Superintendent, T. L. Stringham; Assistant General Superintendent, J. S. McIntosh.

The Secretary will be glad to furnish any desired information upon application.

The report of the State Board of Equalization shows that the State of Kansas has had a wonderful growth in the past year. By this report it will be seen that the taxable property of the several counties of the State of Kansas, and for the present year, as returned by the County Clerks to the State Board of Equalization, amounts to \$277,110,683; in 1885 it was \$248,845,377, showing the total increase for the year to be \$28,265,406.

TRIBUNE—Greeley county, Kansas. Just platted. Forty houses built in forty days. Free, rich government lands near. Colonies, families, persons coming to Kansas invited to join us. Act quick. Address H. C. Finch.

MILLIKEN'S GREENHOUSE, EMPORIA, KAS.
A general stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubs, shade and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc.
Send for Price List.
ROBERT MILLIKEN, Emporia Kas.

Sibley's Tested Seeds
Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

J. L. STRANAHAN,
BROOMCORN
Commission House.
194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

APPLE AND PEACH TREES.
RED CEDARS.

Forest Tree Seedlings. Immense Stock. Low Prices. Send for Price List, and write us what you want. Agents wanted.
Address BAILEY & HANFORD,
MAKANDA, JACKSON CO., ILL.

The Mediterranean Hybrid Winter Wheat.

This is a cross of the Diehl and Mediterranean. The Mediterranean Hybrid Winter Wheat was originated in Western New York four years ago by fertilizing the Red Mediterranean with the pollen of the Diehl. It has proved extremely hardy and very prolific, and has been pronounced by best judges to be very superior for flour. It has the beard and blue straw of the Mediterranean, and thick-set, compact head and plump berry of the Diehl, with stiff, strong straw.—Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seed Catalogue, Kansas City, Mo.

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

This wheat, well-cleaned and pure, I offer, with sacks included, delivered on board the cars at Downs, Kansas, at \$1.25 per bushel.

M. MOHLER, Downs, Kansas.

NURSERY STOCK---FALL 1886.
THE OLD AND RELIABLE SYRACUSE NURSERIES, COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886

With the choicest stock of their specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the public, all Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including 11 the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their orders for the coming Fall.
[When writing always mention this paper.] SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application.
Established 1857.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings, and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Fall 1886, mailed free on application. Address BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Established 1862.

SEED WHEAT

And How to Grow It, or Thirty Years in the Wheat Field.

Giving the origin, history, and description of the different varieties of wheat, the best and most popular modes of cultivation, with samples of five of the most hardy and productive kinds now grown in this country. All sent on receipt of 10c. in postage stamps or money. SAMUEL WILSON, Address MECHANICSVILLE, GUCKS CO., PA.

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LAMAR NURSERIES,

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock of any Description at Hard Time Prices.

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties wishing to buy large or small quantities will save money by getting our prices.

We have a surplus of Apples, Berries, Forest Trees, Osage Hedge, Russian Mulberries, Apple Seedlings, etc.

Address C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MISSOURI.

La CYGNE NURSERY!

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, FOREST TREE SEEDS and PLANTS,

Field and Garden Seeds.

Send for 88-page Catalogue, free, before you buy. Our motto is, honest stock and fair prices. Address

D. W. COZAD,

Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KAS.

Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

Catalpa Grove Nursery.

D. C. BURSON & CO., Proprietors, TOPEKA, KAS.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry-Raising.

Kansas Farmer:

No farmer attempts to run a farm without poultry. All seem to keep them in a limited number. The farm without the cock to crow in the morning, or the hen to cluck and cackle, would seem strange, indeed. Although the fowl is such an indispensable characteristic of the barnyard, among the farmers, we believe they are the poorest cared for of anything on the premises. The farmer may take pains to build a straw-covered house for them, and there his attention usually ceases. From this on the fowls must take care of themselves. They must forage for their food and find their drinking water wherever they can, sometimes not the purest and best. They must make their own nests wherein to lay. They must scratch for their gravel and lime, and have nothing certain and sure. We ask whether this is not the case on the majority of the farms? Yet the farmer pays a good many grocery bills with eggs his fowls have laid after working against all these disadvantages. During the breeding season, if the fowls receive any attention or care, the good wife is the one that usually sees to them. She puts in what spare moments she has from her arduous duties as a farmer's wife, and sees a few broods hatched to take the place of those that have been killed for company, threshers, etc. This may seem all right to the farmers, but suppose they were to raise a few less acres of corn, or not quite so much oats, wheat or barley; suppose they were to cut down their other duties some and give the fowls a little more attention. Would they be losers thereby? We will see. The grain business is stultified, so to speak. How many farmers now have loaded granaries, waiting for prices that will clear them of the expenses of raising what they have? With wheat way down in price and corn way down in price, the farmer who is in debt is seeing a hard time. How is it with poultry? We hear the American merchants have to import eggs from France and Germany every year to supply the demand for eggs in this country. "Well," one will say, "you can only sell your eggs for 10 cents per dozen, and it don't pay." But it does pay. Ten cents for a dozen eggs is better money than 50 cents for a bushel of wheat. It does not cost as much to produce five dozen eggs as it does one bushel of wheat. Besides, by a little scheming you can get more than 10 cents a dozen for your eggs the year round. Suppose the flocks were to be increased and well provided for. They would be more valuable in proportion. Hens that lay need good food. This can be supplied by the manager. The hen then would not be compelled to waste its strength in running after its food, and then not get it, perhaps.

What breeds do we usually see on the farm? Usually no particular breed. A mongrel race is the particular kind in most instances. There is just as much more money in good fowls, accordingly, as there is difference in value between good and poor stock. One variety of fowls will excel another in one or more respects. Some are good layers, others are good market fowls. The mongrels are usually "birds of feather," in the same sense that a grade hog is a "rail-splitter." If there is any good in having blooded stock, there is just as much good in having blooded fowls.

What the farmer needs is more poultry literature. He needs awakening on the subject. Our journals are crowded

with articles on the hog, while the fowl is slighted, the same as he is on the farm. This poultry business is no insignificant matter, in the judgment of the writer. The farmer's profits might be easily and pleasantly increased by paying more attention to poultry and less to more common things about the farm.

JOHN A. BRANSON.
Clifton, Kas., August 18.

Poultry Notes.

Remove the droppings frequently, as vermin breed in dirty places. Keep everything clean and fresh.

Look out for vermin. Use the white-wash brush, sprinkle the laying nests with sulphur or carbolic insect powder, provide the dust bath, and go over the roosts with kerosene oil.

Green food helps to keep the fowls in health. They demand it at all times, but especially during the hot days of summer. If they have a grass plot upon which to feed it is well. If they do not, green food in some form must be supplied.

The chicks intended for future exhibition should receive especial care. Everything should be done to favor their perfect development. They do not require forcing, but they do require that kind of care which will keep them in perfect health. Neglect now means loss of prizes by and by.

Ducks, after commencing to lay, drop one egg very regularly once in twenty-four hours, in the night. They make nests, but are not very particular about depositing all their eggs where they may be hatched, seeming to regard them as not of much consequence, laying some of them in the water, here and there. Care should be taken to pen ducks regularly every night during the time of laying. They should be fed plentifully.

The largest old hen turkeys should be chosen for mothers. After two weeks' service (as a rule), the presence of the cock-turkey is not needed. It is claimed by most breeders that a single service of the gobbler is sufficient, ordinarily, for a whole season. But certainly ten days or two weeks of the company of the gobbler is enough; and after that he should be taken away, as he is a nuisance when the hens are sitting, and often does mischief when a nest of eggs are half hatched, through his worrying, persistent attentions and rudely amorous inclinations.

Regarding the care of the chickens, many breeders have been most successful in using artificial means altogether; but here again it is less the care in the first stages of existence, more at subsequent periods. The group of chickens of twenty-five or fifty in each will thrive in a most satisfactory manner while in the brooders, but when released they seek each other's society, crowd together at night by the hundreds, and thrive no longer. It is imperative that the scheme of small groups, or flocks be maintained, and that means be provided in advance to maintain it, or the course will surely be backward.

The greatest social pleasure, says Bement, experienced from an intercourse with dumb animals is that which arises from the supervision of the poultry yard, because this intercourse is more constant than with any other animal on the farm. In the summer time, when the young are being reared, it is seemingly every hour in the day. The weakness of the rising broods renders this attention indispensable. The strength of mutual attachments is proportioned to the degree of constancy with which this intercourse is kept up. This is true in human society, and equally true as regards the brute creation. It is thus always between human beings and dumb animals.

In planting trees it should be remembered that a tree is not a post, requiring only a small, deep hole. To insure success with trees a broad hole is required, and this should be filled up with rich, friable earth.

Energy, Enterprise and Money.

These three are the secret of the success of the Bismarck Fair. The result of all three combined will be the greatest exposition ever held on Western soil, September 6-11.

A hill of raspberry plants, after being trimmed in the spring, should have only three or four canes, about three and a half feet high and nearly an inch in diameter at the base, each cane having a few side spurs about ten inches long.

If you have a good farm horse, keep him. The difficulties in the way of securing a good horse cannot be realized until the animal is really required and attempts are made at purchasing. But few horses are exempt from defect of some kind.

Farm Loans.

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

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

Just What We Need.

Kansas needs one great State fair as a proper exponent of her marvelous growth, production and resources. This year there is only one exposition claiming to fill this requirement, and we are pleased to say that it is one that will fitly represent the State and reflect credit upon her people. We refer to that grand old stand-by, the Western National Inter-State Fair, which will be held at Bismarck Grove, September 6-11.

MONEY--ATTENTION.

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

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

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

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Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

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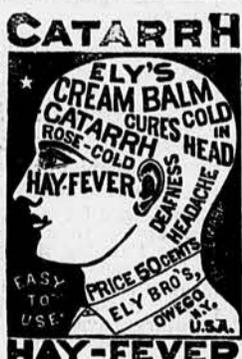
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COLD in HEAD,
CATARRH,
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Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free.

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

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

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

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

Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice.

Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2.

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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 Grab 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.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending August 7th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

- Weather strip—Geo. P. Varnauf, of Wichita.
Automatic stock water tank—Richard H. Barber, of Galena.
Combination lock for trunks—John M. Grau, of Fort Leavenworth.
Clothes rack—Isaac F. Howell, of Chase.
Elevator spout—Wm. L. Mock, of Wood-lawn.
Grain weighing and registering apparatus—Jos. S. Marshall, of Clear Water.

The following were reported for August 14th, 1886:

- Car coupling—Harrison, Huntress & Lewis, of Manhattan.
Car coupling—Wroe & Hall, of Ellinwood.
Incubator—Wm. Miller, of Brantford.

The following were reported for August 21st, 1886:

- Folding rack—Lyman F. Palmer, of Topeka.
Wardrobe attachment—Marion H. Cazier, of Burlingame.
Fence support—Geo. H. and J. S. Hume, of Osawatimie.
Scythe fastening—Robertson & Danker, of Havensville.
Curtain fastener—Wm. Wiedmann, of Lawrence.

How to Tell Ripe Watermelons.

If any one pretends to know an infallible rule on this subject, he ought not to hide when he tells it, for nobody would be offended. Among the rules now taught may be mentioned these: The rind of melons when left on the vine to mature, generally becomes hard and the bulb brittle, and when under pressure, you hear the inside crack or give way, it may be regarded as a sure sign that the melon is ripe, and has matured well on the vine.

If a melon remains on the vine until properly matured, the side on the ground will be found to have changed from white to a pale yellow, and upon close examination numerous small white pimples will be noticed on the surface, particularly on the outer edge. These pimples never appear on those that are not ripe or have been prematurely pulled.

Sometimes the desirable pale yellow color is produced prematurely by turning this part of the melon to the sun for a day or two, but the yellow thus produced is of deeper shade. This in connection with the absence of pimples, will readily tell the experienced eye how the color was produced.

If the skin will readily peel, leaving a hard, shelly appearance, it is a good indication that a melon is ripe; and also if it has a dull brown appearance. All these signs are rarely seen at the same time, but the presence of any one is sufficient to indicate the ripeness of a melon.

Fast Walking.

The attention of breeders will bear being called frequently to the neglect of teaching colts and young horses to walk. The walking gait should be the first gait developed and perfected by the trainer, and after a rapid, clean, strong walk is acquired the speed gaits should be attended to, though very carefully, until they are brought to a good degree of proficiency. Horses may be made to attain almost incredible speed at this way of going if due care is observed. We have known numerous road-bred horses that would walk from four and a half to five miles in an hour without urging, and many, in fact most well-bred road horses, could be taught to cover greater distances than this in the same time if it were not for the pernicious custom (as we think) of putting the colts to the trot as soon as they are in the harness and before they are bridled. Every farmer's boy knows that he can do a better job of work—

plowing, harrowing or working corn—with a fast-walking team which makes the dirt fly than with a slow one. The saving on a farm when the horses walk three miles an hour, or even when they walk two miles and a half, is 20 per cent., or in other words, the fast team can rest a whole day in the week and yet do as much work as the slow team—do it easier and do it better. In times as at present, when the work is pressing or the weather uncertain, the fast team is a treasure. While every effort has been made to increase the speed of the trotter, the draft horse men have been working for pounds, with little regard either for muscle or walking speed. It is a very great mistake to suppose that the draft horse can not be trained to walk rapidly. We have been breeding to a Percheron for four years that often walks nine miles in one hour and fifty minutes, over a hilly road, and his colts are all rapid walkers. Life is too short to spend it in poking along after a team that can not get their heads up. The lazy man to whom exertion is a burden actually works harder than the brisk, rapid worker.—Wallace's Monthly.

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

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

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

Greater Than Ever.

The Great Western National Inter State Fair at Bismarck Grove, September 6 to 11, will be greater than ever. No Kansan can afford to miss the biggest of all Western State Fairs.

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

An Institution for the People.

The Great Western National Inter-State Fair is an institution for the people. It is not run in the interest of any section, any class, any corporation or set of men, but is a grand exposition for the building up of the West and the profit and enjoyment of the people. September 6 to 11 will be a great week for Kansas at Bismarck Grove.

Fall Term

Of the Topeka Business College will open September 13.

Thorough and complete Business and Short-hand courses taught; also Common and Higher branches by individual instruction.

A preparatory class will be formed for those not prepared to enter any of the regular courses. Board \$2.50 per week. Come at once. College rooms 207 Kansas Avenue.

Eventful Turf Tournaments.

The most exciting, startling and superb racing programme that has ever been prepared for the delight of the Western public is arranged for their patrons by the management of the Great Western National Inter-State Fair for their exposition September 6-11. Trials of speed in which large numbers of the celebrated and sensational running, trotting and pacing horses of the country have been secured will be interspersed with exciting turf novelties rivaling the sports of ancient hippodrome. The track at Bismarck Grove has been improved at great expense, and is pronounced the best in the world.

BROOMCORN.

We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly, and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water Street, CHICAGO. Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farwell & Co.

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

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

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS, Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms. CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this state, viz: The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$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.

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

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

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

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GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

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

Is a condensation into practical and useful form of all that is of interest and value to all classes of agriculturists, ranchmen and breeders, in all sections. It is the ripe product of twelve of the most eminent writers and practical workers in the land. It treats over 1,000 important topics comprised in one elegant imperial octavo volume of 1,284 pages. It contains 40 separate departments, each complete in itself and alone worth the price of the entire book. It is embellished with 400 elegant and practical engravings, and at its remarkably low price (\$4.50) is within the reach of every one. No man who tills an acre of ground or owns a head of stock can afford to do without this admirable work. Sent to any address postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, with remittance, HAMMOND, FARLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo

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SIX DEPARTMENTS. (1) BUSINESS. (2) SHORT-HAND. (3) TYPE-WRITING. (4) PEN ART SCHOOL. (5) TELEGRAPHY. (6) PREPARATORY.

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

"I NEVER!" Ladies, we make a specialty of giving Premiums for the forming of Tea Clubs. Now is the time to get up orders for our celebrated TEAS and COFFEES. Tea of all kinds, from 30 to 75 cts. per pound. We defy the world on price and quality. No house can give the same quality of goods and premiums as we do. We have a host of useful and ornamental articles to select from. Send us your address (mention this publication) and we will mail you our Illustrated Price and Premium List, and full particulars. Address NATIONAL TEA & COFFEE CO., Washington St., Boston, Mass.



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NEW Sample Book of beautiful cards, 14 Games 12 tricks in magic, 438 Album verses. All for a 2c. stamp. STAR CARD CO., Station 15, Ohio

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 by the taker-up, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he 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. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

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

The owner of any stray, may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before the 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, two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Strays for week ending August 18, '86.

Mitchell county--A. D. Moon, clerk. PONY--Taken up by George Tamm, of Lawler City, one black mare pony, weight about 150 pounds, age not known, mane cut short, branded M on left shoulder.

Comanche county--Thos. P. Overman, clerk. 50 SHEEP--Taken up by B. F. Huff, of Ramsey tp., July 19, 1886, fifty head of white ewes, average size part have alts in ears, remainder no marks; valued at \$40.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worswick, clerk. MULE--Taken up by S. W. Briner, of Okaloosa, in Okaloosa tp., July 22, 1886, one dark brown mare mule, about 9 years old, slit in tip of right ear; valued at \$40.

MAE--Taken up by A. J. Potter, of Kentucky tp. (P. O. Perry), August 1, 1886, one sorrel mare, blaze face, branded L on left shoulder, tip off of left ear.

Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk. MULE--Taken up by A. C. MaVan, of Independence tp., July 10, 1886, one light bay mare mule, supposed to be 25 years old, 14 hands high, branded U. S. on left shoulder.

MULE--By same, one dark bay mare mule, 12 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded H on left shoulder and J on left hip; both valued at \$35.

Johnson county--Henry V. Chase, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by W. H. Evans, of Anby tp., one bay horse, 16 hands high, 12 years old, mark or brand on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

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

MARE--Taken up by Wm. Dougan, of Oxford tp., one bay mare, 14 hands high, 12 years old, left hind foot white, white strip on face and white on nose, shod all around; valued at \$40.

Doniphan county--Joseph Scholtzbaum, clerk. COW--Taken up by Richard Capp, two miles west of Geary City, Aug 19, 1886, one red cow, clip off right ear, horn a little bent, tip of tail white.

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

Strays for week ending August 25, '86.

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

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

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

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

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

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk. FILLEY--Taken up by D. C. B. Verly of Burlington, in Burlington tp., July 30, 1886, one sorrel filley, star above eye, small white spot on nose, half of left foot white; valued at \$25.

MARE--Taken up by G. W. Crowden, of Arvonia,

July 19, 1886, one brown mare, about 15 hands high, white star in face, blind, shod in front, work animal; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending Sept. 1, '86.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by G. R. Sanders, of Blaine, August 26, 1886, one black horse, indistinct brands.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Chas. Ericson, of Fancy Creek tp., one dark bay horse pony, white strip in face, left hind foot white, brand-d S on left shoulder.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk. MULE--Taken up by Nicholas Strubher, of Clifford tp., July 27, 1886, one dark brown mare mule, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, marked with two white specks near the root of tail and several white specks on hind-quarters, white spot on top of neck where the collar works, and two white spots on each side of the head close to ears; valued at \$15.

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

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

Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions. DR. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAN.

INDIAN TAN BUCK MOCCASINS!

Heavy, made like cut. Just the thing for Baseball Games, Hunting, Fishing, or any use where stillness is required. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the following Prices: Sizes, No. 7 and upwards, \$2; No. 4 to 6, inclusive, \$1.50; No. 3 and under, \$1. Beaded Moccasins, made from lighter Buckskin, 50 cents extra. Reference, Union Bank, Denver. A. AVERY, Denver, Colorado.

Choice, Highly-Bred HEREFORD BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue. HEIFERS IN CALF to BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kansas.

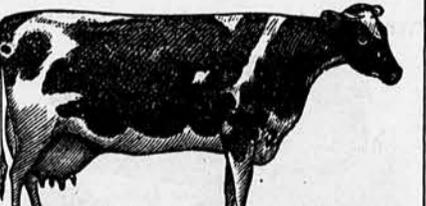
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POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit.

At Prices to Suit the Times. In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want. W. J. ESTES & SONS, Andover, Kansas.

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Excelled by None Equaled by Few.

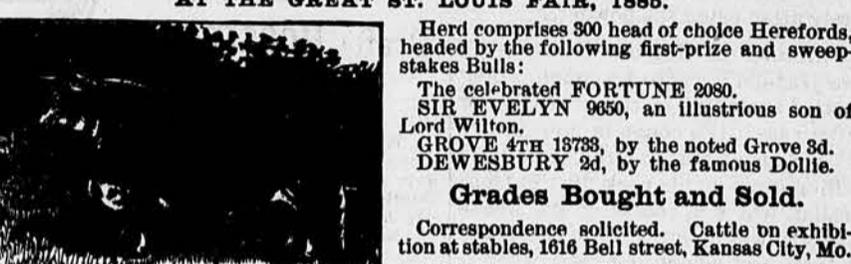


JACOB WITT No. 2662 H. H. B. No. 210 N. H. B., a direct descendant of the famous Rooker, the founder of the Aagle family, and we candidly think the best Holstein bull now living in Holland or America, stands at the head of the herd. We also have representatives from the Netherlands and all the noted families of Holsteins. This herd, the property

ABERDEEN-ANGUS :: AND :: GALLOWAYS.

Correspondence solicited. New catalogue now out. Address D. D. CLARK, Manager, TERRA COTTA, ELLSWORTH CO., KANSAS. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

First-Prize Hereford Herd AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords, headed by the following first-prize and sweepstakes Bulls: The celebrated FORTUNE 2080. SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton. GROVE 4TH 18783, by the noted Grove 3d. DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie. Grades Bought and Sold. Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo. Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year--a record never obtained by any other boar.

At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882 the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being thirteen sweepstakes and fifty-eight prizes for that year.

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

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CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS. James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

600 Merino Sheep for Sale. Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced. J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law, Florence, Kansas.

FREE. The Fronsfield's Cattle Powder Co. will send by mail, free, a valuable package of their famous Cattle Powder to every Farmer who applies. It may save you hundreds of dollars. Address 346 Dilwyn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$1000 REWARD THE VICTOR. For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market as much Clover Seed in ONE DAY as the VICTOR DOUBLE HULLER. Illustrated circular mailed free. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O. E. Dr. House, Hagerstown, Md.

The Veterinarian.

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

COUGH.—I have a cow, five years old, in calf; is in poor condition; had a hard cough last winter; her eyes are watery; her horns become warm, then become cold; eats well any kind of food but hay; gives hardly any milk. Think it must be hollow-horn. [It may be that the cow got cold and became debilitated. Feed her well and she may improve. There is no such disease as hollow-horn. Examine her teeth to see if there are any loose.]

LAMPAS.—What ails my horse? His upper gums are swelled down over the teeth so that he cannot eat. I do not know what to do for him, and I do not like cutting as some do. [It is the worst kind of cruelty either to cut or burn for lampas, as it is a change taking place with the gums, caused by teething. You can get a powder that will relieve him at once. Any druggist can make it up; if not, we can furnish it. Rub the upper part of the mouth well with it, and if the horse has not eaten any food for a week he will feed immediately after using the powder.]

SWELLING ON HORSE'S NECK.—My three-year-old horse had a cough, which I treated according to recipe given for similar case. His cough is now nearly well, but about four months ago a hard swelling came on his neck, just in front of collar, which in course of six weeks broke; it was about the size of a goose egg, and had about got well when it commenced to swell again, much larger than before. We put in a rowel, which had no effect. It is now about the size of both hands laid together; rather loose under the skin. He eats well and seems in tolerable good condition. Have worked him most of the time. Will blistering take it off? [If there is any pus in it, make a good opening into it, and apply Golden blister all around the swelling and close to the orifice. Repeat the blister every three days until three applications are made. If there is an opening into it, write me a description of size of cavity and location of hole in it. If there is no fluid in the swelling, use a box of the blister on the swelling. It is a bad case and will require good treatment.]

ARTICULAR SPAVIN.—Please explain what "articular spavin" means, and how it may be distinguished from a bone spavin. Please write and state the location of this articular spavin. We farmers do not know where such a disease is located, especially when there is no abnormal swelling visible. Is there no cure but fire and blistering? [Articular spavin is the technical name for a disease of the hock-joint, sometimes known by experts as occult or incipient spavin. In this disease the articulating surfaces of the small bones of the hock-joint are ulcerated, sometimes causing great lameness for months, without there being anything manifested externally to indicate that said joint is the seat of an incurable malady, hence the significant name occult, which literally means spavin, in an obscure form. In contradistinction to this disease, we have the disease popularly known as bone spavin, which is characterized by a well-defined bony tumor. Men who have been brought up to understand that a spavin is a well-defined bony tumor situated in front, on the lower part of the hock-joint, cannot very easily be made to believe that a horse is spavined, unless the characteristic long tumor is visible. This exostosis is such a very common

termination to all kinds of bone spavin—occurring, as it does, sooner or later, as a sequel to injuries of the hock-joint, that horsemen have become accustomed, both from hearsay and observation, to recognize it as an accompaniment of spavin, that the majority will not admit that the horse is spavined unless the abnormal development so characteristic of spavin can be detected. The curative treatment of articular spavin, which consists in exciting the vascular action of the diseased structures, and thereby arousing the dormant recuperative powers of the diseased part, is best accomplished by the actual cautery, followed by blistering, and absolute rest.]

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

A colt thoroughly accustomed to a halter before it is weaned is half broken in. The halter may be placed upon it at any time after it is a month old, as at that age everything is new to it and it will tolerate handling.

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

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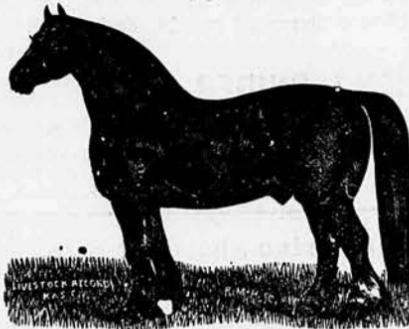
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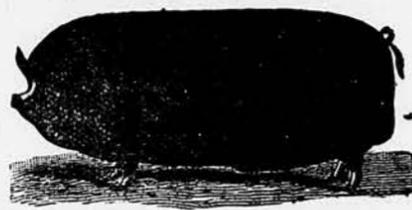
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in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



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

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IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

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Black Bess, U. S. and Tom Corwin strains, from 2 to 3 months old. A choice lot of pigs for sale at \$10 each, \$25 per trio. I will ship at these low prices on all orders received before September 15th.

Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Breeders all recorded in A. P. C. Record. I now have low express rates to all points in the United States. F. W. TRUEDELL, LYONS, KAS.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1888 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



Perry D. 5851 and White Ear 8117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Milla 6668 (O. R.), sired by Stuber's Cor 619; Fancy Gem 12448, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, sired by St. Louis King 1993; six sows sired by Cook's U. S. 3549. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P.-C. Record. Stock all healthy. J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

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

TESTIMONIALS:

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAS., June 21, 1886.
 To whom it may concern: This is to certify that we have for some time had one of the "Boies' Stock Watering Troughs," of which Messrs. Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphos, Kas., are the agents, and that the workings of the Trough have been entirely satisfactory from the first. The Troughs and connections are simple and not likely soon to get out of repair, and the supply apparatus is strictly automatic, working freely in such a way as to keep the troughs constantly supplied. This Trough seems to be a useful addition to our list of farm appliances.
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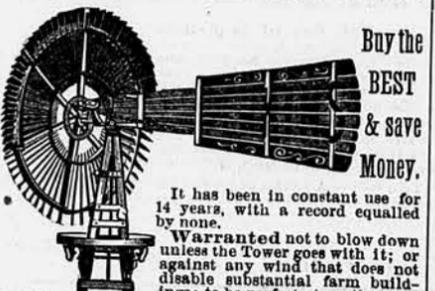
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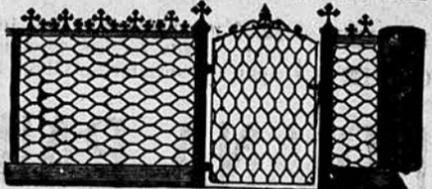
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BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

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 Gilts, 9 months old. Choice Pigs; prices low. Orders solicited. Address J. H. Dougherty, Wellington, Kas.

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FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bat e 2d, 6450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

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

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.

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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.

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BARTELDES & PATCH Hay and Grain Commission Merchants. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited 403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

Closing Out Sale! Of the NORWOOD HERD OF JERSEYS at bottom prices. Fifteen head of young Cows and Heifers of the best milking families. Also two-year-old Alphas Reitor—the best bull I ever owned. For prices and particulars, address E. A. SMITH, Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas.

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 Galatras, one Rosamond, one Nannie Williams. YOUNG MARY DUKE has been used in our herd for two years; calved February, 1883; he is a red, and breeds; got by 6th Duke of 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. MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

ANNUAL EXPOSITION

OF THE

Kansas Fair

ASSOCIATION,

AT

TOPEKA, KAS.,

Sept. 28, 29 & 30 and Oct. 1, 1886.

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

\$2,500 SPEED RING.

ADMISSION, Only 25 cents. FAMILY TICKETS, if bought before September 15th, only \$1. The A., T. & S. F., U. P., Ft. Scott & Gulf, Southern Kansas, Missouri Pacific, B. & M., St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita, St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads will sell round-trip tickets at one fare from all points.

For premium lists, etc., address JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Sec'y, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE KANSAS CITY INTER-STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION!

September 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1886.

\$30,000 IN PREMIUMS! \$12,000 IN SPEED RING!

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th,

The second day of the Fair

Duncan C. Ross and Sergt. Chas. Walsh,

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

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

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

THE GALA WEEK OF 1886!

Excursion Rates on all Railroads.

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

GRAND PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Thursday, Sept. 23, 1886,

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

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

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

A. M. STRODE, CHETOFA, KANSAS. COY. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer, Independence, Mo.]

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the Alvanna Ranch Herd of

360 HEAD OF CATTLE!

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

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

SKIDDY, MORRIS CO., KAS.,

On the 30th day of September, 1886, and until all are sold, 360 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of Grade Short-horn and Grade Hereford Cows, Heifers, and Steers, and two Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls, Garfield No. 9134, American Hereford Here Book, and Bonny Lad 6th No. 960, American Hereford Here Book; also 2 two-year old Grade Hereford Bulls, 6 Grade Hereford Bulls 8 months old, and 14 one-year-old solid red Grade Short-horn Bull. The Grade Hereford Cows and Heifers are the get of Defiance No. 1235 and Garfield and Bonny Lad 6th above mentioned.

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

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

JAMES BUCKINGHAM, Executor Estate of Alva Buckingham, Dec'd. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers. J. M. SULLIVANT, Agent.

\$1000

Positively sure to Agents everywhere selling our New SILVER MOULD WHITE WINE CLOTHES-LINE, warranted. Please at sight. Cheap. Sells readily at every house. Agents clearing \$10 per day. Farmers make \$900 to \$1200 during winter. Handsome samples free. Address, GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.

ZIMMERMAN FRUIT EVAPORATORS The best in America. Great Bargains for 30 days. From the wife of Hon. Jony Sumner of Ohio. I have thoroughly tested your machine as a Baker as well as a Dryer, and it works beautifully. CECELIA E. SHERMAN, Address Zimmerman Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. FISH BRAND. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FOMEL 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.