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The Illustration.

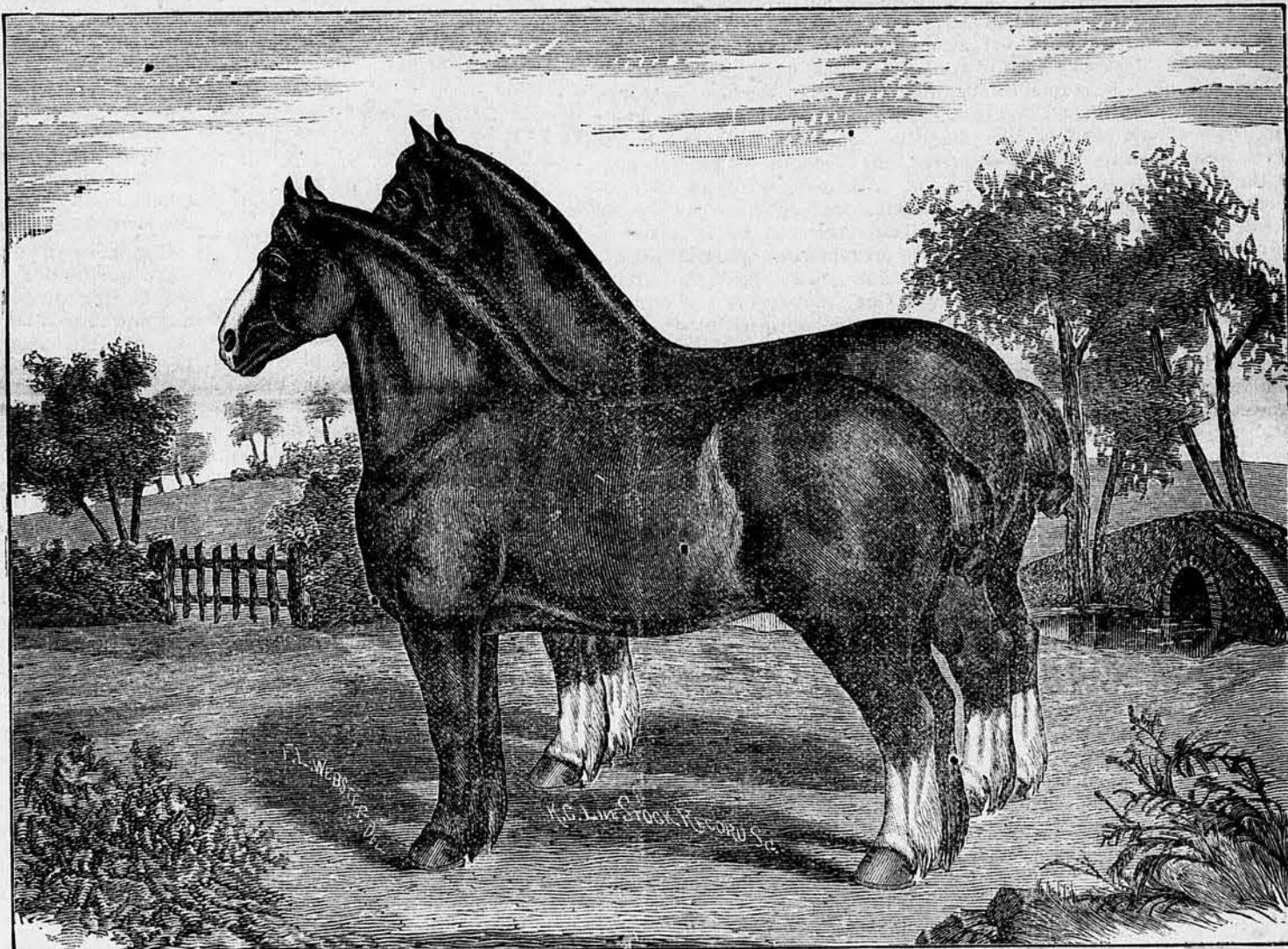
We present this week an illustration of the imported Clydesdale mares, Darling (374) and May Morn (375), imported in August, last, by E. Bennett & Son, of this city. These mares were both sired by Roseberry, he by Prince of Wales, the most noted sire in Scotland. Dams by Largs

and honorable in their dealings, and at no time do they make any misrepresentations regarding any of their stock. Their headquarters and large stables are located in this city, and their breeding farm of several hundred acres lies three miles south of the city. Their business is not confined to Kansas, but extends over adjoining States.

Shady Glen Stock Farm.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER made a brief visit to the breeding establishment three miles east of Topeka, known as the Shady Glen Stock Farm, adjoining the station of Tecumseh on the A. T. & S. F. railroad. Here was found a fine lot of thoroughbred Berkshires that for thriftiness,

Co-operative dairying is no longer an experiment. It has been before the country long enough to demonstrate its economy, and to prove that a factory for cheese or butter-making will be a good investment from the start, in any good dairy region, if it be well managed. So says the Tribune and Farmer.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE MARES --- DARLING (374) and MAY MORN (375). PROPERTY OF E. BENNETT & SON, TOPEKA.

Jock. Roseberry was a most noted prize-winner at all ages. At Glasgow show he won the Linlithgow premium of \$500 and the Highland Agricultural Society's first prize in 1879. Also the Duke of Argyle's premium of \$750, and was afterwards sold to go to New Zealand for \$5,500. Darling was a prize-winner at Campbelltown, Johnstone, and East Kilbride open shows. These mares are fine specimens of the pure-bred Clydesdale. They are of good style and finish, standing sixteen hands high, and weigh 1,500 pounds each.

Messrs. Bennett & Son imported some sixty head of stallions and mares this season, which is the largest importation made by any firm west of the Missouri river at one time. They have made it a rule at all times to purchase only the choicest horses that can be had, knowing from a long experience that it is the most profitable to buy and handle only the best. They are deserving of their fast increasing trade in pure-bred draft horses; they are uniformly fair

They sell their horses on terms to suit all purchasers. Write for illustrated catalogue, mailed free to any address. A cordial invitation is extended to one and all to visit their stables and examine stock. See their advertisement on another page.

A heap of stones after lying two or three years will leave the soil beneath much richer than before. This is probably in some cases due to disintegration of the stone, which is the mode in which all soils are formed.

Prof. J. A. Harrison, of Virginia, says that the fertility of the negro dialect is really wonderful, not only in the ingenious distortion of words, by which new and startling significance is given to common English words, but more especially in the imitation of animal utterances. It is an ear-language altogether. The only wonder is how the negro could have so truly caught the swiftly-uttered sounds about him.

vigor and breeding would be difficult to surpass. This herd deserves a generous patronage from our progressive farmers, simply upon the merits of the herd. The hogs are not over-fed or effeminate, but have been kept in a natural growing condition and will prove useful and profitable to the farmer who wishes to improve his common stock. The herd is headed by the royally-bred boar, Tecumseh, 10,391, the winner of the first prize at the Kansas State Fair last year as a pig under six months. Three sows of this herd, Carrie Belle, Jennie, and Bert, farrowed this season fifty-four pigs.

Look up the neat advertisement in this number of the Shady Glen Stock Farm of H. E. Goodell, Tecumseh, and then either visit or write him for prices, which are quite reasonable for this class of stock.

The *Globe Live Stock Journal* says that since May 1,140 cars of cattle have been shipped from Dodge City, a total of 25,080 head of cattle.

Among the animals eaten by different nations which are not used as food in civilized countries, Mr. P. L. Simmonds mentions monkeys, lemurs, bats, skunks, foxes, lions, porcupines, crocodiles, salamanders, snakes, caterpillars and ants.

According to a German authority there are 256 varieties of cheese, more or less distinct in their character, made in Europe, while we are quite sure there is but one kind made in this country, though the shape is sometimes varied. Is there not vast room for improvement here in this respect?

Governor Martin has appointed the following well-known stockmen to represent Kansas at the National Cattle-Growers' Association of America, to be held at Chicago, November 17 and 18: Wm. Martindale, of Greenwood county, and John Teter, of Butler county. Alternates—John K. Wright, of Davis county, and D. E. Ballard, of Washington county.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 October 21—Wilson & Moore, Short-horns, Holsteins, Draft horses and swine, Parsons, Kas.
 October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Burlington, N. H.
 October 29—Ed K. Rea and Walter C. Weedon & Gallways, Kansas City, Mo.
 November 3 and 4—Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 November 5—B. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 November 5—Shockey & Gibb and W. E. Campbell, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

Mistakes in Hog-Raising.

The hog is the most raised and the least understood of all the domestic animals. This ignorance accounts in a manner for the prevalent diseases among them. From their cradle in some illthy pen, to their grave in a slaughter house, they are misunderstood and mistreated. Therefore, if they sometimes turn out a bad investment the result may be attributed to one of these causes. Owing to their prolific nature, everybody has sought to raise them without even a forethought as to whether they are prepared for such an undertaking. Indeed, it is the general impression that accommodation is not at all essential to their welfare, it being generally believed that they can adapt themselves to any surroundings and flourish like weeds. Just why such a notion obtains cannot be explained, as it is far from the truth, and every intelligent person should know it. Because they were self-supporting and could do their own foraging in a wild state, should be no reason for supposing they can withstand the same hardships when the conditions surrounding them have so materially changed. In the past three decades they have passed through a great change, both as to bone and tissues. The improvement has been commensurate to the great efforts made to enlarge the frame, to increase and improve the quantity and quality of the meat, and to bring about that symmetry of form so pleasing to the eye and so profitable to the producer. All this has not been accomplished without making severe drafts upon the constitution. You cannot make 500 pounds of hog thrive and keep in perfect health with the same foundation which upheld the lighter hog. There must be something substantial to support their immense physical structure and thus fortify them against disease. This important subject has not received the consideration that should have been accorded it, consequently we see immense unwieldy animals, with vitality scarcely sufficient to sustain them through the most favorable conditions. Here we have the starting point of disease. As the animal became more burdensome and sluggish in its habits the vital organs were soon in accord with these characteristics, and lagged in performing their functions. The liver, whose duty it is to expel and work off all foreign matter injurious to the system, became greatly overtaxed. Free exercise and plenty of range were withdrawn from its aid, and without these auxiliaries the poisons which were absorbed into the system became permanently located and planted the germs of disease to be afterward transmitted and finally developed in after generations. The want of care in breeding, and the total ignorance of the subject, only served to aggravate the evil, therefore the tendency to sluggish habits, and their consequent lethargy, was greatly increased, when judicious breeding could have prevented it. To this must be added the gradual curtailment of hog ranges. Farms, which at one time comprised large tracts of land, became sub-divided into smaller farms, and upon each subdivision as many hogs were raised as at

one time occupied the whole area. Viewing the matter in its proper light, is it any wonder that this important organ in the economy of the hog, should become inactive and almost worthless as a safeguard to life? Yet these animals are bred right along with a system full of virus that an overtaxed organism cannot expel. Thus has an evil arisen by improvidently breeding an animal wholly out of condition. Furthermore, take the lungs; what has been done to develop this organ while such a great metamorphosis of the hog has been taking place? The bulk of the animal, and other qualifications, have been strictly considered, but what particular regard has this important organ received? Instead of selecting the broad-chested, full-developed animal, and breeding it to one of like kind, they have been mated indiscriminately. The result in many instances is an overgrown beast, with contracted respiratory organs, susceptible to the slightest attack of disease. While the experienced breeder has avoided these errors, what can be said of the masses? They have built a two-story house upon a one-story foundation, therefore a general collapse could not be otherwise. Neither have the kidneys received their share of attention. Instead of selecting the strong, straight back, with ribs well sprung, this point has been yielded to others of minor importance. The whole digestive apparatus has scarcely received any thought in general hog-raising, and it is owing to such delinquencies that we have the present imperfectly-organized hog. From the tenor of my remarks it becomes evident, and I think you will grant that everybody on God's footstool is not circumstanced nor constituted to raise hogs, and the fatal diseases prevalent among swine are in a large measure due to the fact that too many have erroneously supposed themselves to be so situated. Hogs must have strong constitutions and must be fed with special regard to this prime necessity. Those who are incapable of exercising judgment in such matters will surely fail of success in the business, and what is worse, they will entail failure upon others who have anything to do with the stock they produce. Let constitution be the first consideration with all, and make size, frame and other qualifications subservient to this single object, and we shall then have an animal easy to raise, easy to fatten, and profitable to market. Having dealt upon what appears to me as errors in hog-raising already committed, perhaps it would be pertinent to indicate the best means for counteracting their baleful influences. First in importance to successful breeding, surely, is full maturity. No brood sow should be brought into service at an earlier age than from ten to twelve months—the latter age being much preferred. None should pig more than once the first breeding year. The most vigorous period for breeding, as all experienced hog-breeders will inform you, extends from the twelfth to the twenty-fourth month. Both dam and sire are then in their prime, and if properly bred will not fail to bring strong, healthy pigs. Select those hogs for breeders that are so formed as to admit of full development of the vital organs. The lungs should have free action, and only a broad chest will secure it; the kidneys must be strong and vigorous; the digestive organs must be perfect and work in full unison. Avoid all hogs weak on their hind quarters, as well as those with a tendency to a sluggish liver and constipation. Never breed your sows out of condition, or when too fat, and never use your boar except when he is strong and vigorous. While the sow is with

pig give her plenty of range, and do not allow her to nest too much. Remember, man has thrown unnatural conditions about her, and has diverted and restrained her instincts until you must supply the deficiency with your reason and good judgment. Do not allow her to become gross in flesh, and if she is fed upon food not too rich, and that is cooling to the blood, her entire period of gestation will be one of health and vigor. Change her food often and give her good shelter from inclement weather. Change quarters at intervals, and never neglect proper sanitation. Avoid too much heating food and the blood will not germinate poisons that will inoculate the young.—Correspondence of The Hog.

Stock Notes.

The English Shire horse dealers and importers in this country are agitating the formation of an American stud book.

It is stated that the sales of thoroughbred cattle during last year, in the States west of the Mississippi, aggregated fully \$1,500,000.

The Cotswold is a very old breed of sheep. They originally came from Gloucester, and four centuries ago were exported into Spain.

Merino sheep were first introduced into the districts around Paris, France, in 1776, by an importation of 364 head from the best flocks of Spain.

A fine tail well cared for is one of the essentials in the appearance of a horse, but when neglected it is quite the opposite. They should be tied up carefully while the roads are muddy.

A great number of sheep have been sold and slaughtered this year, and it is believed that with the returning better times and prices next year, the price of wool and sheep will advance.

People now wish more lean pork, and the skilled swine growers should recognize this desire and act accordingly. The more high-priced pork they can sell, the more profit they will realize.

Keep a few sheep on the farm, if not many. Wool will always bring cash at some price, and it comes off when there is little else to sell. Mutton always sells well, and is always good for the table.

Lampblack mixed with strong vinegar is said to make a paint for marking sheep that will not injure the wool, and will remain for a year. It is worth trying. Tar and paint are both blotching and difficult to scour from the wool.

Compute the interest on the difference in the cost of service of a good stallion and a poor one for three years, and compare this with the difference in the price of a first-class young horse and a common one, and you will easily see which it pays best to patronize.

If any class of animals on the farm is worthy of the best food that is produced it is undoubtedly the horses. It is through their labor that it is produced and taken care of, and if they are not entitled to the greater part of it they are surely worthy of the best part.

Burning horses' hoofs, as practiced by some blacksmiths, should never be allowed. It not only injures the foot at the time, but effects it permanently, and the practice is only followed by those who are too lazy to prepare the foot for the shoe in the proper way.

A pound of mutton can be raised as cheaply as a pound of beef or pork, and is worth equally as much in the market, while the wool is clear gain. Use thoroughbred males of any of the popular breeds, and in a few years your sheep will be a source of pride as well as of profit.

In the Dairy.

The Skim-Milk Question.

In modern dairying, no question stands out more prominently, waiting for a practical solution, than this, "What are we going to do with the skim-milk?" Now is the immense quantity of "blue milk" that follows as a drug on the market with the increased production of butter, to be most economically utilized? We have had enough of poor skim-milk cheese, as tough as leather, and undermining the reputation of American cheese. A limited demand will probably always remain for such an article, and there is undoubtedly room for improvement. A palatable cheese may yet be made from skim-milk, but it will always remain an inferior article. As a matter of fact the production of skim cheese reached its limit a year or two ago, and since then has been rapidly decreasing—to the benefit of all concerned, the consumer as well as the producer. At the same time, new creameries are springing up like mushrooms, more and more butter is made, leaving still larger quantities of skim-milk to be disposed of. The introduction of the centrifugal creaming machines has added to the difficulties of the problem. While the old systems for raising cream, being more or less imperfect, would leave from 4 to 1 per cent. or sometimes more of butter in the skim milk, the separator removes nearly every particle of cream, leaving but 2 per cent.

If formerly it was a difficult job to make a digestible cheese of skim-milk, still holding towards 1 per cent. of fat, it is now impossible to make one from perfectly blue milk. Why, then, not stick to the old system, retaining a little fat in the skim-milk, so as to get it into the cheese? No, the fat is much more valuable in the shape of butter than in skim cheese, which, at best, is poor stuff, and may not bring the freight to the nearest city. If you skim at all, it will pay you to take out all the cream for butter, even if you have to run the skim-milk into the gutter. That is where a good deal of the skim-milk goes now-a-days, if not directly from the separator or the milk-cooler, then, after getting thoroughly sour, and having been offered to calves or hogs, and declined by them as food unfit for decent creatures. It is a pity that such is the case, for pure skim-milk contains some of the most valuable nutritious substances for man and beast. If they are wasted, it is done through neglect only.

Nothing but care and due regard to the simple principles governing decomposition of milk are needed to utilize skim-milk economically and to great advantage. In a word, it is a system that is wanted in this as well as in any other modern industry. In subsequent issues we shall treat some of the most important objects for which skim-milk may be used, weighing its relative value as food for man or for calves and swine, supported by the latest reports from experimental stations, as well as from practical farmers. At this time we shall only point out how skim milk may be kept sweet sufficiently long for any practical purpose.

Our valued contemporary, the *American Dairymen*, in several editorials, has forcibly pointed out the importance of preserving the skim-milk so as to profitably utilize it for feeding, and repeatedly calls for a practical solution of the question, some new invention for the purpose. We only fear that the means we shall point out by which to attain the aim, may meet with opposition, because of its simplicity; because

it has no new and scientific name with a "patent" or "preservative" attached. It certainly does not lack in efficiency. But its name is simply care, and those good old processes so well known to every dairyman, viz.: cooling and heating. Nothing can be simpler or cheaper, but, to be effective, the process must be systematical.

In the first place, the new milk entering the centrifugal creaming machine must be perfectly sweet, for if it be already even but slightly sour before flowing into the separator, it will certainly leave the machine more so. To be separated perfectly by centrifugal creamers, the new milk must be moderately warm. If, since leaving the cow, it has been cooled considerably, it should be heated to about the original temperature just before entering the machine. This is often done by pouring all the milk into a large vat in which it is heated, part of it being left in that state for four to six hours, until the last of the batch is drawn into the creamer. Any milk being kept warm for several hours is bound to become acid, and skim milk produced from such new milk cannot be expected to keep long. Here, then, is the first place where care is needed.

As a matter of course, the new milk should arrive at the creamery perfectly sweet. As soon as the first lot is received, the separator should at once be started. If heating be required, not more than is soon after run into the machine should be heated at a time. The remainder, especially that part of the milk which is to be kept for hours before being let into the creamer, should be kept cool, and if not cool when received, should be cooled. It should not be heated until just before it is to be creamed. These precautions having been taken, the milk thus entering the separator perfectly sweet, also leaves the machine in the same condition. And this is the first and indispensable condition for producing sweet skim milk, which will keep at all.

But the skim milk leaving the machine warm, will of course soon spoil, if further preventive measures are not at once taken. If it is to be used the same day, and is not likely to be much exposed, it will suffice to effectively cool the milk as running from the creamer, that is: Let it run over some good cooling apparatus immediately from the machine. Being treated in this way, the skim milk will keep sweet all day, and may be fed to the calves or otherwise disposed of before night or even the next morning. If on the contrary, it is desired to keep the milk sweet till the next day or the day after, cooling is not sufficient. In that case the skim milk, on leaving the boiler, should be heated to 150 or 160 degrees and immediately afterwards cooled to 50 or if possible to 40 degrees. Thus treated, it will keep for several days, and may be transported home to the farm to be fed when convenient. By heating it to 160 degrees the germs of decomposition are killed, while none of the nutritive components are hurt in any way. If the heating be increased to 170 or 180 degrees, it is still more effective as far as the keeping qualities are concerned, but the milk will attain a slight flavor like that of boiled milk, which does not appear when the temperature is not raised over 160 degrees, and the latter is sufficient for most practical purposes.

These are the simple means by which to solve the problem, and which are at the disposal of any dairyman. Effective and practical appliances for quickly and cheaply heating and cooling the milk are of course needed, and to construct such apparatuses, to be easily applied

and cleaned, is an object for inventive genius. Yet, good coolers and heaters already exist, so nobody need wait for new inventions. There are, for instance, the coolers constructed by Lawrence, (England,) Macpherson, (Lancaster, Ont.) and Fjord, of Copenhagen, (Denmark,) which are all good, yet, which, we regret to say, are seldom to be seen in our creameries or in the stores of the dealers in dairy supplies. These, or other still better appliances should be introduced everywhere, and by their help, and by care and cleanliness, the dairyman has it in his power to preserve the skim milk sufficiently long. The process of heating the milk to 150 or 160 degrees and cooling it afterwards is not new, it having been used for several years by the famous French chemist, Pasteur, whence the name of the process—Pasteurizing. Pasteur applied the process for destroying the germs in various liquids. As far as we know, it was first applied for increasing the keeping qualities of centrifugal skim milk by Prof. Fjord, of Denmark, who, having proved its efficiency by a series of experiments, introduced it in the Danish creameries.

The annual loss by the decay of skim milk in this country is incalculable. The superstition, sometimes heard of, to the effect that hogs would thrive better on sour whey or skim milk than on sweet is happily disappearing. The amount of milch-sugar transformed into lactic acid, and other products of decomposition, is simply so much valuable nutritive matter lost, and lactic-acid fermentation being once started, not only the sugar but also the nitrogenous matter of the milk is soon attacked and destroyed, while the new products of putrefaction, instead of being nutritive, are injurious to the health of the animal, especially to young calves. It is to be hoped that the process described above may soon be tried by some of our enterprising creamerymen, and if successful may be universally introduced, saving millions to the country.—*The Dairy World.*

The neat appearance of the breast collars recommends them for use in light vehicles, but they should never be used where any heavy pulling is required. The manner in which they contract the shoulders of a horse makes them objectionable, even if they were not liable to injure the shoulder otherwise, which they are apt to do.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potosi and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches. Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

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

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

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

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve Imported 1st Grade Stallions for sale.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

FISH GREEK HERD of short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Youngstock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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.

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

Youngstock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

D. R. A. M. KIDSON, 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.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

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

SWINE.

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRES. Breeding stock from best herds in eleven States. Choice Pigs cheap. Write for what you want. F. M. Roots & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Bonneville, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

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

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

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 196, Emporia, Kas.

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

EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahmans, Buff China and Plymouth Rocks, 13 for \$1.75; 28 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 21 for \$3. Also Eider Geese eggs, 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCollum, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

THE ELMWOOD HERD

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

BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE:

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

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

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

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

Correspondence.

WICHITA AND THE FAIR.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Of all States in the Union, Kansas stands pre-eminent. She owes her greatness to the ever-ready flow of printers' ink, aptly applied and judiciously distributed. There is not a country where language is spoken but what the fame of Kansas has become a household word, and is verified by the constant influx of people from every country and every clime. No other State is so admirably adapted to the production of all things intended for use of man as Kansas, and none other in the Union's galaxy has made such rapid strides toward perfection. Surely God has bestowed upon her people the seal of peace, plenty and prosperity, and it would be an injustice upon the part of all who reside within her borders to not make this fact known to those seeking a home, where in a few years, through diligent toil, a home can be built up that would do credit to a king or queen. Dear friend, if you desire to step from poverty lane into luxury palace, then come to Kansas; but remember that it requires labor to bring you into the realization of the above position, for gold does not float upon Kansas waters nor hang upon her trees, except as placed theron by the hand of diligence correctly managed.

For thrift, intelligence, temperance, peace, morality, industry, plenty, activity, virtue, prosperity, religious and educational advantages Kansas never takes a back seat, but on the other hand, ever appears in the van.

Sedgwick is one of the foremost counties which go to form this State, and is, like the commonwealth, known far and near. Her resources are untold; her future greatness boundless. Within the east central portion of this excellent county is situated the city of Wichita, with a population of 19,000 souls. This is certainly a metropolitan wonder, and from the hundreds of large and commodious business and dwelling houses now in process of erection, one concludes that her future is indeed bright. She certainly is destined to be the most important and populous city between Kansas City and the Pacific coast, and that, too, before another score of years.

Wichita has all the conveniences found in Eastern cities. Her broad streets and leading thoroughfares are lovely to behold. This city might be termed "Forest city" with perfect ease, for all her residence streets are beautifully lined on each side by fine rows of native trees, planted by the hand of man.

The Arkansas river flows diagonally through the country, from northwest to southeast, and upon the east side of this queering river is located this immense Western city, and across which span three bridges.

There are six railway outlets to this place, and in less than ninety days there will be two more.

The newspapers of Wichita have been the prime factors in building up so great an infant wonder, and deserve a paying appreciation at the hands of all her citizens, for it is the printed page that either makes or breaks.

The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society has just closed its sixth annual fair at this point, and has been very successful throughout. D. A. Mitchell, Secretary and Financial Manager, with E. A. Phillips, of Greenwich, Prof. Fritch and Diamond Mitchell, of Wichita, as assistants; Chas. F. Derby, General Superintendent; R. R. Hatfield, President, and others, have creditably performed all duties devolving upon them. And for courtesies extended the KANSAS FARMER they have our thanks and best wishes for their future success.

The weather was fine and all that could be desired for the successful beginning and termination of the greatest fair ever held in the southwest.

In every department of exhibit there was shown excellent taste and skill. The implement display was grand, thus marking enterprise upon its exhibitors.

The Fine Arts department was the seat of meritiously-bestowed encomiums. In this display the artist and the painter seemed to try their best to outdo one another in the richness of productions exhibited. Home

talent will ever win where theory is judiciously carried into a practical effect.

The horticultural display was full and very choice. Also the farm products exhibits. In the same building was an exhibit by the Kansas City Soap Co. which created much interest, owing to its immense size, etc.

The Association deserves credit for excluding all gambling devices from their grounds and will reap untold value therefor by thus doing the right. Many gamblers endeavored to procure ingress to the grounds, but were not in the least successful. The Secretary was ever on the alert and flatly refused to confer with this class, as he believes, and justly, too, that they are nothing more than mortal lepers, seeking whom they may devour or pollute, and should be treated accordingly.

In the poultry department were seen the following different varieties of feathered bipeds: Light Brahmans; Buff, Black and Partridge Cochins; White and Brown Leghorns; G. S., S. S. and G. P. Hamburgs; Black Spanish, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. R. Game, G. and G. F. Bantams, G. and S. pheasants, guineas, peafowls, Wyandottes; common, bronze and buff turkeys; common, Toulous and Bremen geese; Aylesbury, Pekin and Cayuga ducks.

In the miscellaneous or special department, were numerous attractions, all of which drew enthusiastic throngs. Among them might be mentioned the potato race; the foot-ball match game, indulged in by fifty boys; the baby show for prettiest babe under twelve months—purse \$10. Awards: Mrs. Albert Armstrong first, Mrs. Robert Moore second, Mrs. W. F. Seegar third, all of Wichita. Mrs. R. E. Lawrence, of Wichita captured the \$5 premium offered for the handsomest pair of twins under twelve months of age.

The dining hall, with a seating capacity for one hundred and sixty persons, was under the supervision of and conducted by the Woman's Relief Corps, Garfield Post No. 25, Mrs. M. C. Todd, President, and Mrs. Sarah E. Mitchell, Secretary. And it is safe to state that everyone sating their inner man at this hall was thoroughly pleased and went away happily praising the management for thus providing for the thousands that attended from day to day.

The total number of entries this season were 1,265, and in comparison with those of last year show an increase in the leading departments as follows:

	1884	1885
Cattle.....	70	101
Horses.....	113	136
Sheep.....	30	37
Hogs.....	77	31
Poultry.....	29	63
Farm implements.....	54	57
Farm and garden products.....	93	163

The deficiency of the exhibit in swine was caused by the invasion of cholera among the herds in this section of Kansas, whereby great losses have been incurred, and it will be some time before they can replenish without fearing a re-visitation of this dread epidemic. Still, "try again" is their motto.

The Southwestern Business college, of Wichita, Prof. E. H. Fritch, principal, made an elaborate exhibit of artistic pen-work at this fair, among which was a life size portrait of ex President Arthur, executed with a common writing pen, by the hand of Prof. Fritch. It is a perfect likeness of said gentleman, and represents him standing in a very imposing position, as if ready to engage in his official duties. Verily, this choice work, so artistically performed, tells in words of living light that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Other parties had on exhibition elegantly-arranged displays, all of which were exceedingly fine, and merit special mention, which your correspondent would gladly give had he the space.

R. Hoffman, of Wichita, had on exhibition seventeen head of thoroughbred French Merino sheep, and was successful in winning five first and two second premiums. Baby Lord and Rip-Van-Winkle, Jr., stand at the head of his flock. His ranch is seven miles east and one mile south of Wichita, where he has 700 head of the above class of sheep, all in good condition.

Wright & Witherell, of "Stonehenge Stock Farm," Cornwall, Vermont, exhibited sixteen head of Spanish Merino sheep; also nine head of Jersey cattle, all registered stock selected from the best Vermont herds. Their present address is Eldorado, Kas.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, was present at

this fair with his herd of Holstein cattle and a lot of choice thoroughbred Merino sheep. He has captured one hundred and three premiums on cattle and sheep this season, which speaks well for his stock. During the fair (October 7th) his imported Holstein cow, Pansy, gave birth to a fine heifer calf, which Mr. S. appropriately named "Wichita Belle."

Joseph Furman, of Wichita, made a

choice exhibit of horses, and among the number were Kansas Boy 1691, Agnes 33109 and his imported stallion, Tutor 2278. His famous Kansas Boy has held the special premium pitcher for three successive years, and it will be exceeding hard work for any one to produce a horse that will capture said prize, or, in other words, that will measure up more points than are found in this beautiful steed.

In Horticultural hall was gathered an exhibit that was fine enough. The ladies, with their skill in needlework, painting, cooking, baking and in various household arts and industries were well represented, and all arranged in pleasing order.

The agricultural implements on exhibition were the best, among which the Harrison plow, manufactured at Louisville, this county, was the center of attraction. Ben Miller, the enterprising carriage manufacturer of this city, had a department all to himself, and a fine display it was. He offered two road-carts as premiums to the best driving horse, single, and the best team.

HORSES.

Passing to the stock department we find E. Fox, Paola, Kas., with some handsome roadsters. "Lucy" took first prize in single harness; brood mare, second; stallion colt, first.

Wm. G. Anderson, Ochiltree, Kas., carriage horses, first and special—Ben Miller's double road-cart.

Geo. Muller, Wellsville, Kas., draft mare, first; filly, first.

Chas. Bosworth, Wellsville, Kas., all-work mare, 2 years old, first.

Frank Wise, Paola, all-work mare, first.

Thos. McClure, Paola, all-purpose colt, first.

W. F. Thompson, Maxon, Kas., Clydesdale draft stallion, second.

B. McCullough, Paola, all-work mare, first.

C. F. Lamb, Wellsville, filly.

Geo. Bosworth, Wellsville, all-work mare, 2 years old, first.

CATTLE.

John Anthony, Ottawa, Short-horns. Bull calf, first and second.

Geo. Muller, Wellsville, bull, 2 years old, first.

E. McGee, Paola, fat cow, special premium.

Mr. Anderson, seven head entered and premiums were awarded, but we failed to secure them.

Walter Latimer, Garnett, exhibited thirteen head of Short-horns. Bull, 4 years old and over, first; cow, 4 years old and over, first and second; heifer, first and second; bull, 1 year old, second; bull calf, first.

Walter C. Weedon, seven head of Galloways and four Angus'. Galloway bull, 3 years old and over, first; bull, 2 years old and over, first and second; bull calf, first; cow, 3 years old and over, first and second; cow, 2 years old and over, first. Angus bull, 3 years old and over, second; bull, 2 years old and over, first; heifer calf, first; pure-bred Jersey calf, first.

G. E. Lyon, Spring Hill, Kas., Jersey bull, first; cow, first; calf, first.

Alfred Crawford, Paola, Polled-Angus bull, 4 years and over, first.

Z. Hays, Paola, Short-horn bull, 1 year old, first.

HOGS.

Poland-Chinas—J. A. Davidson, Richmond, sow, 1 year old and over, first; sow and litter of pigs, first; sow sweepstakes.

T. McKane, Freeman, Mo., boar, 1 year old, second; sow, under 1 year, second.

H. G. Farmer, Browsley, Mo., boar, 1 year old and over, first; boar, under 1 year, second; litter of pigs, first.

W. B. Higdon, Richmond, boar, under 1 year, first; sow, under 1 year, first; boar sweepstakes.

Chester Whites—F. R. Smith, Browsley, Mo., boar, first; sow, first.

The attendance at the fair was excellent and the people gave themselves up to the enjoyments that were offered. The FARMER scribe found easy and pleasant work securing new names and renewing the subscriptions of old friends. Paola carries off the palm for the size of its list. Two days here were pleasantly spent, and we hope often to meet these kind people in the future.

FILE.

Keep your horses busy if you can. They will look just as well or better, if you give the proper food and care, and will last much longer. The horse that is able to do the greatest day's work with the least fatigue is the one that does six days' work each week in the year.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Kansas Grand Order of the A. H. T. A.

Kansas Farmer:

The third annual meeting of the Kansas Grand Order of the Anti Horse-Thief Association will be held at Junction City, Kas., on the fourth Wednesday of this month. It is expected that all lodges in this district will be represented by delegates, as business of much importance, looking to the general advancement of the order, will come up for consideration. These annual meetings are always anticipated with much pleasure by all old members of the order, for it is at these reunions that old friends meet and new acquaintances are formed. Past events are talked over and plans for future operations discussed.

The growth and achievements of the A. H. T. A. forms one of the most interesting and conspicuous features in the development of our Western civilization. Few, aside from its members, are aware of the important part this organization has played in bringing about the marvelous growth and prosperity of the West. When at the close of our great Civil war the armies were disbanded and thousands of men who had for years been exposed to all the hardships and dangers of the camp and battle-field found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly released from the cares and duties of the soldier and transformed into free citizens in a land of peace, it was found to be a difficult matter to settle down to the tame realities of their former lives and occupations. Accordingly, the more ambitious and restless turned their eyes to the West, and in its undeveloped resources sought they discovered "other worlds to conquer." To the men who had carried the musket and faced the cannon's fiery mouth, who had starved, fought and bled through the dark, dismal, malarious fields of the South, the settlement of a new country and all its attendant hardships was regarded as a kind of recreation. Their next victory should be the subduing of the Great American Desert. And so it happened a great tide of immigration poured in upon the broad prairies of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota, and what had once been considered a desert waste became the home of thousands of hardy, intelligent, industrious citizens. But with these came also another class which tended greatly to retard the development of the country. A class of outlaws, camp followers, and thieves. Vampires, who had followed in the wake of the victorious armies, and whose business had been to pillage and plunder. They, too, came to the West, and true to their natural instincts and past training organized themselves into bands of desperadoes whose business was to rob the honest laborer of the result of his toil. The officers of the law in these newly-organized communities were practically powerless to resist their depredations, and at last it became necessary for other measures to be adopted to protect the lives and property of the law-abiding element. The first result was the "Vigilance Committee," but this was ever looked upon with disfavor by the majority of good citizens on account of the many abuses of power which a maddened mob (such as the vigilantes often become) were prone to make use of. Then again innocence was often punished by the hasty and prejudiced edicts of a frenzied crowd. It was clear what was needed was an efficient and powerful organization to co-operate with the officers of the law, to make the punishment of crime sure and speedy, and yet deprive no man of a fair and impartial hearing. For this purpose was the A. H. T. A. organized, and its wonderful growth and the remarkable results which have attended it since the first lodge was permanently organized in 1865, speak volumes in its favor. The plan was soon a demonstrated success. Its lodges rapidly increased until they were numbered by the hundreds. The name of the A. H. T. A. became a terror to evil doers. Horse-stealing, incendiarism, murder and all manner of crime decreased with marvelous rapidity; law and order was established. It became known in the East that the West was no longer the home of the outlaw, but that life and property were here protected by the strong arm of civil authority. Public confidence was restored, emigration was increased an hundred-fold, until, behold, some of the most prosperous States of the Union owe much of their prosperity to the efficient efforts of the powerful organization of the

A. H. T. A. And now, after twenty years of unexampled success, let us all meet, by our representatives, grasp hands in brotherly friendship, renew our mutual obligations, and, by our continued, united and untiring efforts, maintain our present high standard as a law and order organization through years yet to come of active usefulness.

C. F. WAY, G. W. V. P.,
Kansas Grand Order A. H. T. A.

Gossip About Stock.

F. H. Prescott, of Peabody, was among the fancy poultry exhibitors at the Wichita fair this season.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards last week were 425 horses and mules, 2,628 sheep, 18,575 cattle, and 36,978 hogs.

The sweepstakes herd of Hereford cattle at the great St. Louis Fair last week is the property of J. S. Hawes, Colony, Anderson county, Kas.

One of the most attractive sales this fall is the annual fall sale at Burlington, Neb., by Hon. T. W. Harvey, October 28. Look up the advertisement and send for catalogue.

On account of the poor health of Jack Hungate, live stock auctioneer at Topeka, Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, supplies his place in making stock sales in this vicinity.

Chase county has several breeders of Duroc or Jersey Red hogs, and from the many exhibits at their county fair one would conclude that said breed of hogs predominate.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., sold a Berkshire sow, Matchless 11362, to John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., for \$200. The demand for first-class stock will always be good.

Mr. J. P. Kuhl had on exhibition at the Cottonwood Falls Fair a Tamworth boar, sired by imported Sir Robert, dam Queen Victoria. It is said to be the only Tamworth boar in the State.

J. S. Hawes, of Colony, Kas., exhibited eleven head of his Hereford cattle at the Arkansas Valley fair at Wichita last week. He also exhibited a herd of thirteen of the same kind at the St. Louis fair.

Mr. Isaac Wood, proprietor of the Pioneer Herd of Poland-China swine, Oxford, Kas., recently purchased two Short-horn cows of C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas. At the Winfield fair the same gentleman sold eight pigs from the above herd.

Hog cholera has played havoc among the swine of Sedgwick and adjoining counties this season. A fortune is in store for the one who can furnish a certain preventive and a permanent cure for this malady which seems so prevalent among the farmers and stockmen.

On Saturday, October 31, a joint public sale of Short-horn cattle will be made at Kansas City by Messrs. Rockefeller & Noble. It bids fair to be an excellent offering, and it is hoped breeders generally will be present at the sale and the Fat Stock Show.

W. F. Swift, Ottawa, writes that in the report of the fair at that place an error was made, and that in sweepstakes for sow and five pigs it should have read W. F. Swift instead of J. A. Davidson. Mr. Swift has won this prize on sow and pigs four years in succession.

The Galloway cattle have proven to be a valuable breed for this country, and are gaining more friends every year. The attention of admirers of this breed is called to the joint public sale of Galloway cattle to be held at Kansas City, October 30, during the Fat Stock Show.

The following was received last week: "The greatest marvel of modern cattle kind is a yearling Hereford bull owned by Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence, Kansas. He weighs 1,680 lbs. and is almost as perfect in form as though he had been moulded after an ideal of perfection by an artist in clay."

Buyers of thoroughbred stock should always seek to secure the best as a matter of economy and good business sense; hence we call particular attention to the sale of 100 representative Short-horns, to be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 3 and 4, by the Inter-State Breeders' Association at Kansas City. The Fat Stock Show and this sale by the most prominent breeders,

should be sufficient attraction to call out every Short-horn breeder and feeder in Kansas.

John Wallace writes that at the fair at Junction City was made the best exhibit of horses ever shown there, and that the Holsteins of John K. Wright and the Short-horns of Wm. P. Higinbotham were great attractions. There was a good showing of sheep, but no hogs. The displays in other departments were excellent.

This office is in receipt of the annual catalogue of Berkshire pigs, Southdown sheep, Light Brahmas fowls and Bronze turkeys, at "Haw Hill," the property of Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill. This is one of the model and select breeding establishments of that State. No firm has done more for the improvement of good stock. They well deserve their enviable reputation.

Clay county, Missouri, is considered one of the "banner" counties for first-class Short-horn cattle, and we are assured that the joint sale by B. F. Winn and S. C. Duncan at Edgerton, Mo., will be one of the select offerings of the season, as the entire lot except three are of their own breeding—a sufficient guarantee that the stock will be very choice. Send for catalogue and mention this paper.

The Russell *Live Stock Journal* reports that E. O. Church, a prominent sheep-breeder, has returned from a trip west of that point, making ready sale of rams and sheep. "He states that he was very much surprised to discover the change in the sheepmen. They are all very confident of a speedy return of good times, and manifest their faith by their works, in purchasing ewes and rams, and improving their stock."

A FARMER representative made a brief visit on Saturday to the well-known Early Dawn Hereford Herd of Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence, Kas. Beau Real, the young 2-year-old bull at the head of the herd is evidently one of the best bulls of his age in this country and the pride of his owners. He was the sweepstakes bull at the great Bismarck fair. Some thirty young bulls were looked over and the writer believes them to be a very superior lot; they are mostly imported and 1 and 2 years old. They are of the highly-prized strains of blood, such as Horace, Lord Wilton, Grove the Third, Sir Richard, and others. They will be offered for sale in connection with the choice female herd of W. E. Campbell, at Kansas City, November 5, at 10 a. m. sharp. Look up their advertisement and see notice next week.

Phil Thrifton writes from Springfield, Ill.: The month of October is the best of the year in which to ride through the country in central Illinois and see the choice stock being fed for the early winter markets. Fattening hogs are doing unusually well this fall, except in a few localities where some are being lost by disease. We have seen in our travels recently many of as grand and handsome porkers as ever delighted feeder, buyer or consumer. Berkshires and Poland-Chinas are the leading breeds. The latter are popular with those who like a vigorous, fast-growing hog that finds ready sale by being "guessed off" without the trouble of driving him to the scales. But for selling by actual weight, the Berkshires are preferred, as they almost invariably go heavier than buyers are willing to guess them at.... Hon. D. W. Smith, President of the National Swine Breeders' Association, calls the third annual meeting to be held Wednesday, November 11, 1885, in Chicago, Ill. All State and National organizations of swine-breeders and the various Record associations are cordially invited to representation, each being requested to send two delegates. A programme of unusual interest is arranged, and a number of topics of vital importance to swine-breeders will be discussed. It is hoped there will be a full representation from all organizations concerned in advancing the welfare of the swine-growing industry in America. This Association should receive the hearty and undivided support of every such organization, with a view to promoting the general prosperity of one of the greatest business industries of the world.

The meeting will occur during the week of the great American Fat Stock Show, thereby enabling breeders to attend both at a time of reduced railroad rates.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 ovs. a box. Try it.

"How's Your Liver?"
In the comic opera of "The Mikado" his imperial highness says:

"To make, to some extent.
Each evil Liver
A running river
Of harmless merriment."

A nobler task than making evil livers, rivers of harmless merriment no person, king or layman, could take upon himself. The liver among the ancients was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are ten to one to-day that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of discontent, some one's head will be mashed before night!

"How's your liver?" is equivalent to the inquiry: Are you a bear or an angel to-day? Nine-tenths of the "pure-cissedness," the actions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of murders, crimes and other calamities are prompted by the irritating effect of the inactivity of the liver upon the brain. Fothergill, the great specialist, says this and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophes nothing equals Warner's safe cure renowned throughout the world, as a maker of

"Each evil Liver
A running river
Of harmless merriment."

The Mosquito.

Now the troubled sleeper waketh,
And ariseth, all undrest,
To destroy the dread mosquito
That hath brok'n up his rest.
And the gas he quickly lighteth,
And his p'oy-seeth he,
With a full determination
His disturber killed shall be.
And that pillow wild he slingeth,
With an arm both firm and strong,
But his foe its doom eludeth,
And continueth its song.
And to him that one mosquito
Which upon him fain would feast
So ubiquitous appealeth
That it seemeth ten at least.
From the combat he retireth,
All his strength and patience past;
And that stoical mosquito
Feasteth on his blood at last,
—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

She stands beside the door in white disdain;
For some portentous nothing is at stake,
And she will not unsay the words she
spake,
Nor he make right or wrong, though he were
fain.
Alack! their honeymoon is on the wane;
The hearts that beat as one have learned
to ache;
The stream wherein they two have come
to slake
Love's thirst is parched for drought of Love's
sweet rain.
They brood in sulien silence 'neath the
cloud
That now first shadows their fair wedlock
o'er,
When, lo! it bursts in tears from both
their eyes,
And, on each other's lips, their anger dies.
Upon his breast her golden head is bowed,
And in his arms he clasps his life once
more.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

O long and lagging hours of time,
How heavily the hope you mock,
How slow you creep across the clock,
When the child waits for you to chime
The year returning in its prime—
Yet all so glad! yet all so glad!

O hurrying hours, when age is nigh,
So breathlessly you sweep along,
So fast your fleshing circles throng
By failing sense and dazzled eye,
We scarcely see them as they fly—
And all so sad! and all so sad!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Of all the joys that brighten suffering earth,
What joy is welcomed like a new-born
child?

—Mrs. Norton.

Chide him for faults and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclined to
mirth.

Only 25 Cents.

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

Our 25-cent offer is taking well. A considerable number of persons have already availed themselves of it.

MAGNETO-ELECTRO CIRCLET.

Price Only Two Dollars.
For the positive relief and cure of
NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MAN-
HOOD, AND ALL WEAKNESSES.
Weighs only one oz.; easy and com-
fortable to wear; with weak and
nervous men its results are appar-
ently miraculous. Sealed particularly
free. Mention paper. Address
M. E. A. CO. 1267 Broadway, New-York.

The Home Circle.

An Autumn Meditation.

As the long day of cloud, and storm, and sun Decline into the dark, and silent night, So passed the old man's life from human gaze; But not till sunset, full of lovely light And color, that the day might not reveal, Bathed in soft gloom the landscape. Thus, kind Heaven, Let me, too, die when Autumn holds the year— Serene, with tender hues and bracing airs— And near me those I love; with no black thoughts. Nor dread of what may come. Yes, when I die, Let me not miss from nature the cold rush Of northern winds; let Autumn sunset skies Be golden; let the cold, clear blue of night Whiten with stars as now. Then shall I fade From life to life; pass, on the year's full tide, Into the swell and vast of life's great sea Beyond this narrow world. For Autumn days To me not melancholy are, but full Of joy, and hope mysterious and high, And with strange promises ripe. Thus, it me seems Not failing is the year, but gathering fire, Even as the cold increases.

Grows a weed More richly beside our mellow seas, That is the Autumn's harbinger and pride. When fades the cardinal flower, whose heart-red bloom Glows like a living coal upon the green Of the midsummer meadows—then how bright, How deepening bright, like mountain flame, doth burn The golden-rod upon a thousand hills! This is the Autumn's flower, and to my soul A token fresh of beauty and of life And life's supreme delight.

When I am gone Something of me I would might subtly pass Into these flowers twain of all the year; So that my spirit send a sudden stir Into the hearts of those who love these hills, These woods, these waves, and meadows by the sea.

—Richard Watson Gilder.

LETTERS TO COUNTRY WOMEN.

Number 3.

ON MAKING YOURSELVES COMFORTABLE— KITCHEN-FURNISHING—WATER IN THE HOUSE.

In my last letter I said a good deal about kitchen stoves, but not quite all I wanted to; therefore I shall make some further suggestions before leaving the subject. Never, if you can possibly scrape together the money to pay for it, buy a stove without a reservoir. If there is one place more than another where hot water is continually needed it is in a farm house. Hot water for the milk vessels, for washing the men's poor, sore, cracked hands, to make bran mashes for the sick colt—the demand is constant.

Having selected the stove, your next consideration will be the furniture. Don't try to get along with the old iron pots and tea-kettle you had when you began housekeeping, but get a complete outfit of tin and graniteware utensils, that won't unjoint every bone in your hands and arms every time you lift them.

"But these things wear out so fast," I hear you say.

So do women. The country is strewn with wrecks of women, broken down in the years of their prime. Every day we hear some jaded mother sigh, "I used to be so strong when I was a girl, nothing could tire me; but I worked too hard and took no care of myself, and now I am all worn out."

I was once the blest owner of an iron tea-kettle. The hired girls burnt out so many tin ones that I bought it as a penance for them; but it came to pass that I was often without a girl and had to use it myself.

Once I weighed it, counted the times I lifted it in the course of a day, and estimated the difference in its weight over that of a tin tea kettle, and found that I was lifting 300 pounds of useless metal every day.

Multiply that by the number of days in the year and we have 109,500 pounds of dead weight in a single utensil; the strain of which was born too often by one tired little arm. To be sure, it was only a few pounds at a time, but 'tis the constant drop that wears the rock; and, although a healthy, high-spirited woman will probably work longer, sleep less, and endure more suffering of body and mind without giving up the ghost than any

other creature on this planet, yet it is hardly to be considered a merit in such to abuse themselves unnecessarily.

The next great essential to the comfort of a housekeeper is water in the house. That would be a great deal for a Western farmer's wife to have, but I say it again: every one of them ought to have it, and could if they only thought so. Farmers will put up a costly windmill to pump water for the stock, but it is seldom that one dreams that he might afford a few extra feet of pipe and force water into the house. If there is no windmill there can at least be a cistern with a pump indoors, and a good large sink to wash dishes in.

I see large, roomy farm houses going up all over this region, and not one in ten is built with any conveniences worth speaking of. So unusual is the demand for anything of the sort that carpenters really act as if they were imposed upon if called upon to build the simplest. I wonder how many farm houses there are in Kansas that contain a wash-room with stationary boiler and tubs with faucets to run water into them and draw it off. And yet the cost of such a room is nothing very alarming, while the comfort and convenience are almost incalculable.

Water in the house is not only a labor-saving, but often a life and health-saving institution. No woman can with safety to her health, go from the hot, steamy kitchen out to the well on wash days when the weather is cold. Even if you wrap up it is dangerous. But nine times out of ten you won't wrap up. You are in a hurry to get through and you will snatch up a pail and rush out in the chilly wind just as you are, bare armed and damp from the tub. Next day you will have sore throat, cold in the head, toothache, or rheumatism, or maybe something worse.

I was sent for one winter day to go and see a neighbor, a woman of remarkable physical strength and vitality. I found her delirious and so convulsed with pain from an inflamed breast, that she had to be held upon her bed by main force. Her husband was walking the floor with a crying baby in his arms. He said that his wife had washed the day before and had brought in all the water—the wind was cold and raw, and the ground wet and sloppy from the thaw, and she had taken cold. He was in great distress and sure that she would die, but oh, if she only lived he would never let her do the like again! She lived, but endured many mouths of suffering and was never quite the same woman again. The doctor's bill would have paid for water in the house. I could multiply such instances by the score, but it is not necessary—you have all been there yourselves. But it is largely your own fault if you repeat such experiences. Of course much has to be born if one is poor and in debt; but no man who is able-bodied and moderately well-to-do is excusable for not supplying the kitchen with water after his attention has once been called to the matter. When a husband shows such indifference to the welfare of his wife it is time there was "a fuss in the family."

GRISELDA.

To Dry Citron.—Quarter the citron, remove all the seeds, and pare as thin as possible. Into six quarts of water put two tablespoonfuls of alum; after it is dissolved drop in this alum water the quarters of the citron, press well under the water; boil slowly until you can pierce them easily with a fork, remove the pieces carefully to a pan; the same water will answer for three or four batches of citron. After the citron is drained weigh it, take half the weight of sugar and put in the stewpan with water enough to dissolve it, then lay the citron in carefully and let it boil for ten minutes. Take the pieces out and spread on large plates to dry. Put in more citron and serve in the same manner. The syrup left can be dipped on the citron with a spoon. Set them where they will dry quickly, then pack in dry sugar in a stone jar.

Preserved Watermelon Rind.—Cut off the outer rind and all of the red part from the inside; cut the rind in strips or squares and boil in a liberal quantity of syrup, allowing a pound and a quarter of sugar to a pound of rind. Make the syrup first and clarify it with white of egg; skim, and add the rind; simmer until quite transparent; remove the rind, boil down the syrup one-third, then pour it over the rind.—The Cook.

How the Hindus Conduct Their Cremation Ceremonies.

[From the San Francisco Call.]

To every traveler in Hindostan is familiar the terrible call of "Ram, Ram, Such Hai," which, being translated into English, means, literally, God, God is Truth. The cry is a fearful one, a cry which once heard lingers with peculiar rhythm in the hearer's ear, for never it is heard from the lips of a single man, but from many, sometimes from the lips of hundreds, and when borne with that terrible distinctness of the well accentuated many upon a still air, its effect is peculiarly awe-striking. Still more so when at a rapid trot upon the shoulders of four white-robed men is seen a white-sheeted corpse laid upon a light bier. So tightly has been drawn the shrouding over the dead figure that every outline of the body is distinctly visible; and thus at a quick pace hurries the body-bearers, followed by an immense throng, to the burning ghat, there to burn the body of the deceased.

Since the advent of the British into power in India, the fearful rite of suttee, which condemned to be burnt along with her husband, his widow, has been prevented; and though, even at this day, a Hindostani burning is a sight by no means pleasant, it was much more fearful when along with the burning dead husband were burned one or more of his late wives.

The first time when that sacrifice was clearly brought home to Englishmen was when Job Charnock, half pirate, half adventurer, saved the life of a beautiful Bengalee widow as she was being thrust upon the burning pyre of her husband. Job Charnock laid the foundation of the present capital of India, Calcutta, and it was at its present site where the gallant sailor performed this hazardous saving feat. Charnock had penetrated up the Hoogly, in quest of adventures, and seeing from his vessel preparation for the burning of a Hindoo he watched the process with curious excitement; but when it came to cremating living people, and above all a young woman, all the generous impulses of the sailor's heart were stirred, and calling to his comrades he leaped ashore, and with the aid of their knives he soon dispersed the heathens, and afterwards married the woman and founded Calcutta.

There are few more affecting sights than a Hindoo cremation. There is so much of solemnity and so much of barbaric pomp attending the ceremonial, such a general gathering of clansmen, and so much paid loud-weeping and silent agony, that it may be well said that not to be present at a burning is to lose one of the most interesting entertainments that Hindostan can offer. No Hindoo is ever permitted to die within four walls. Out in the open air must the last gasp be breathed, and the last look of the dying man must be upon that which is not made by hands. The measure is not wholly one of religion, but more of a sanitary precaution. Decomposition sets in so rapidly that it is reckless to leave a body in close and confined rooms longer than an hour at the very most. No sooner does death appear inevitable than the friends prepare to meet it in the most philosophical manner. The dying man is borne out in the open air, the hired mourners are sent for, and sit on each side of the lintel and wall in a heart-rending manner. These mourners are women, old and ugly, dressed in the conventional green, red and white, dusty garments, with hair disheveled, barnyard sweepings from their head and all the accomplishments of woe imaginable. From constantly engaging in such business, their faces appear to have attained the expression most befitting such occasions.

About the anointing of the corpse the Hindoo is most particular. It is rubbed all over with the essence of roses. The hair is oiled, the cheeks and lips are painted a bright vermilion, and the body swathed in whitewashed, manufactured for that purpose, and so shrouded as only to disclose the face and hands. The bier differs according to the caste. With the Brahmins simplicity is observable. But the lower the caste, and consequently the lower the general intelligence and status in society, the more gaudily decorated the bier. For instance, grooms affect the liveliest colors, and convert their tunics into ludicrous farces, and are more than pleased when their efforts meet with laughing shouts of approval. It is a peculiarity of this class that they are a most joyful race, and have ever a song or joke on their lips. With other castes preternatural gloom seems ever upon their minds. A groom, on the other hand, seizes with avidity the occasion of a funeral, and looks upon it as a most fortunate circumstance—an occasion upon which to be merry, to laugh, dull care away and defy tyrant death with the cup that more than inebrates; for drunkenness is a besetting vice with him, though it is a drunkenness that takes amiable form, rarely even permitting him to do more harm than to bite off the nose of one of his refractory wives.

A light matting forms the bed of the pyre, which is attached to bamboo poles, covered with strips of red, white, blue, green, yellow—in fact, all colors—of cotton cloth. A canopy is formed overhead, also covered with various-colored cloth. The body is placed inside and smothered with flowers, white chammalee being preferred. It has a strong odor, and is pure white. Four of the stoutest relatives of the deceased then lift the litter, and before them are runners, who lay on the ground red and white strips of cloth, so as not to permit the carriers to tread the bare earth. When the funeral procession comes to the limit of one of these strips, the funeral cortège has to wait till

other strips have been spread. In advance of these are the fighting men of the party, who brandish spears, sticks, and occasionally fire off guns, besides going through antics symbolic of fighting in mid-air hovering demons who are intent upon carrying off the body. In most picturesque places are these burning ghats located.

Hard by is some holy stream, whose blue waters contrast beautifully with the dark and glowing foliage of the overhanging trees, and the rich green of the rank jungle which fringes its banks. The approaches to these river banks are generally through ravines, deep and tortuous, caused by the action of the overflowed river during the rainy season. Over hot and burning sands, which glisten in the bright sunshine like burnished silver and cast a glare which to the unaccustomed eye is almost blinding, trudges the funeral party.

Arriving at the ghat a little huckstering has to be gone through with some of the wood-dealers, who have ready-assorted proper-sized pieces of wood from which to build the pyre, this being accomplished after no little difficulty, for a Hindoo always asks more than he expects to receive, and always places his figure high so that after the bar-gain is concluded he gets actually what he first wanted. The eldest son is closest to the body; it is he who carries the pot containing the fire, and it is his duty to start into flame the straw. He is dressed in white, and upon his dress are great patches of red like blood clots. The pyre is but a foot or so high, resting on a bed of straw. After the doleful chants have been sung, and after he has thrice marched round the pyre, he ignites the fire, and a few seconds after a thin wreath of smoke ascending heavenward tells that the last rite has been successfully performed. The funeral ceremonies over, the party, including those who are nearest of kin, repair to the deceased's late dwelling and there inquire into the affairs of the departed one, and make an inventory of his effects.

A marriage and a funeral are affairs much to be dreaded by a wealthy Hindoo, for on either occasion there has to be considerable spent on feasting not only the relatives, but a host of dependants; and as without a feast the soul of the departed one is in danger of not tasting the joys of the life hereafter, a funeral feast is really often the real source of the woe on such occasions. As a matter of course the Brahmins figure conspicuously, for it is hoped that through their intercessions will the dead man gain heavenly bliss.

The ceremonies that have just been described obtain only in the upper portion of India, which may be said to include every northern province. In Madras matters are arranged more scientifically. There much of the hideousness that is so revolting to a person of delicate nerves is hidden. There are no fierce flames to be seen crackling around and burning the corpse, no terribly offensive odors, but, on the contrary, at a high-caste funeral there is to be seen the greatest respect paid to the dead, and also every possible arrangement to deprive the funeral of its ghastly effect. The body is laid in a sloping position, resting on a heavy bed of dry straw. This straw bed rests upon a solid stone foundation imbedded in cement. When the straw has been laid and besprinkled three times slightly with holy water the body is laid upon it. The legs are crooked up, tailor fashion, and the body is clothed in pure white of a peculiar linen, used solely for the shrouding of the dead. The corpse is then covered with white flowers, the only part that is visible being the face. The cheeks are painted bright red. After the surviving son has passed around the pyre three times, muttering a mantram, with the pot in hand containing the holy fire, he lights the pyre. The straw is speedily ablaze, and the slight layer of wood is soon burning; and when the flames begin to touch the body it is covered with a thick coating of mud, so that the corpse is actually burned within a covering. It is thus left for three days, when this coating of mud is broken open, and the collected ashes are thrown into the adjacent river.

No sooner has the mourning cortège left the spot where under the muden dome is burning the corpse than the eldest son prepares himself for the last rite of the ceremony. He disrobes entirely, and, taking up his position near the late pyre, gets shaved from head to foot, the razor passing over every inch of his body's surface. Here, as in northern India, the funeral feast is observed rigidly, and the number of people fed is generally more than the purse of the dead man can actually afford.

Death in India is not looked upon with that mysterious awe as in more northern countries. Its presence is so universal, its operation so rapid, and the removal so sudden, either by burning or by burial, that the bereaved have never the time given them to indulge in the luxury of grief by the unpleasant spectacle of having the dead in their midst. Funeral cortèges in all parts of India are disorderly, and it is not uncommon for them to indulge in unseemly fighting with each other when they are under the impression that one of them is perhaps shirking his portion of the load when carrying the corpse to the ghat. Perhaps never to better advantage does the philosophical nature of the Hindoo show than on the occasion of a death. Rarely does a mother, even when almost beside herself with grief over the close-approaching death of her son, once make a moan after the breath has left the body. "Death has come," she says, "and hence let there be no more weeping." And hired mourners are engaged for that unpleasant task, while she will, with tearless eyes, follow the remains of her child.

The Young Folks.

Calibre Fifty-Four.

"Say, General, say!" the courier said,
(A boy of thirteen years).
"Our regiment's scant of powder and lead;
Most out, the Colonel fears.
The men, they have held the ground, while I
This message swiftly bore,
Be quick, and send 'em a fresh supply!
It's calibre fifty-four."

"Now you are young," the General said,
"To run so stern a race;
Some older man might come instead,
Through so dangerous a place."
"They couldn't be spared," the boy began;
"I'm youngest of the corps;
And so—but say, be quick, old man!
It's calibre fifty-four."

"Now you are hurt," the General said;
"There's blood here on your breast.
Go back to the rear and take my bed,
And have some needed rest."
"Not much!" said the boy, with half-child
sneer;
"I can't be spared no more;
My regiment's nowhere nigh the rear—
It's calibre fifty-four."

"But where's your horse?" the General said;
"Afroot you can not be?"
"O, a cannon ball tore off his head,
And didn't come far from me;
And billets warbled around, you bet,
(One through my right arm tore);
But I'm a horse, and a colt to let!
It's calibre fifty-four."

"Your parents boy?" the General said;
"Where are they?—dead it seems."
"O, they are what the world calls dead,
But come to me in dreams;
They tell me be brave alway,
As father was before;
Then mother kisses me—but say!
It's calibre fifty-four."

"They'll soon be there," the General said,
"Those cartridges you claim;
My staff's best horse you'll ride, instead
Of that on which you came."
Away the boy, his spurs sharp set,
Across that field of gore,
Still shouting back, "Now don't forget!
It's calibre fifty-four."

—Will Carlton in Harper's Weekly.

How Hats are Made.

The whole material of which a good felt hat is made, with the exception of the bands, bindings and lining, is fur. For this purpose the furs of the beaver, the Russian hare, the rabbit, the French coney and the South American nutria are used. Every reader will be familiar with all but the last-named animal, which is a soft-coated, beautifully-marked rodent, about as large as a cat. Several of these furs are mixed to make the felt, and the mixtures for fine hats are secrets carefully guarded by the men who have discovered the right proportions for the constituents.

The forming process is a most curious one. It consists of a copper cone six inches broad across the top, about twelve broad across the bottom, and three feet high. This cone is full of holes; in fact, it is a sieve. A workman takes it and dampens it. Then he sets it so that the rim at the bottom is caught in the round groove of a wooden plate. This plate is raised a foot above the floor in the center of a semi-circular wooden fence rising six feet above the floor. On one side of this particular enclosure and rising above it are the rollers of a big machine, at which a boy is standing. The boy sets the machine going and it begins to fill the air with hair. The man with the cone has also started some machinery, apparently, for the cone is rapidly revolving horizontally, and something beneath it which cannot be seen is buzzing busily. Then the man takes the two doors which are folded back from the sides of the semi-circular fence and closes them. They form another complete semi-circle, and the cone is thereupon shut up in a kind of wooden well six feet in diameter. Hair is raining down all this time from the machine above this well. Before a minute is over the machine has tossed the fur for one hat into the air. The boy rings a bell, the machine stops, the man opens the doors of the well, the cone is stopped, and then the visitor looks at what seems a miracle. All the fur which has been seen lately falling softly like rain into the wooden well is lying evenly distributed upon the top and sides of the cone.

This loose fur covering of the copper cone is the felt hat as it first begins to take shape. The man who is attending to it throws wet cloths about it and carries cone and all away to a tank where he plunges it in boiling water. Then he carries the cone to a table

and carefully strips the hat from it. It needs an experienced hand to do this; a tyro at the business would break the loose lying form all to bits. The man performs the operation with ease, though, and turns it over and over, looking for flaws and weak parts. Whenever he perceives one he takes some wet fur and sticks it there. When he has patched the wet form before him he wraps a wet cloth about it and carefully wrings it out. When the wringing process is completed he rolls it with a wooden rolling-pin, just as a woman rolls pastry. He rolls it from the top downward and its height diminishes every minute. At first it was about three feet high and the same in the other dimensions as the cone, but in a little while it has contracted, with the rolling-pin and continued dipping in hot water, to two feet high, about. Then it is taken to what is called a sizing shop. In this place are round tables, the centers of which are low, while the boards slope up to the outer edges; in the low central part boiling water is bubbling. A man stands at each of these tables and besides him lies a pile of hat forms. He takes one and beats it and dips it in the boiling water and rolls it from the top downward until it becomes not more than nine inches high.

When it has reached the required size for this process the hat is "shaved" by a man who takes it on his knees and goes over its surface rapidly with a very sharp knife. Then it is "second-sized" or rolled again to make it smaller, and after that stiffened with shellac dissolved in alcohol laid on with a brush; then it is cleared, the surface being washed with a solution of soda. The next process is dying, which is very carefully done, the exact proportion of dyewood to water being preserved, and the hats continually stirred, as, if they were allowed to rest on each other, there would be some very extraordinary coloring effects produced.

After being dyed the hat goes to the "blocker-out." This man who is one of many, has a hand on him like a horse's hoof; the palm is one great callous as white as a water blister and as hard as sole leather, and the palm side of his finger and thumb shows similar callousness. These are produced by the man's work, which is especially hard. He has, by strength and considerable skill and much perseverance, to pull the hat into the shape of the block. There are no artificial aids. He dips the hat into boiling water, pulls it out again, dips his hand into a cask of cold water which stands by his side, and then, grasping some portion of the hat between his hands, pulls.

When the "blocker-out" has got through with it the hat is ready for finishing. A man now pulls it over a block and irons it into the final shape. Then smooth sand-paper is used to pounce or smooth it. After being thoroughly pounced the hat is then greased with hot crude oil to make the color even, then it is rounded and the brim cut to any desired width. After this cutting, which is done with a gauged hand machine, the hat goes away to the curlers, who curl the brim. These men must be very skillful and have good eyes for sizes and shape. They take a curved iron blade with a wooden handle and turn up the sides of the brim a little at a time till they get it to the required shape. One of these men frequently makes as much as \$75 per week, and in one week he made \$110. After the hats have passed through the curlers' hands they go to the trimmers, who are all girls. These put on the silk binding and sweat bands and sew in the lining, and the hats are then taken away to the packing-room, where each hat is carefully nested in a compartment of the wooden box in which it is to travel to its destination. Such is the method of making stiff felt hats. The soft felt articles are made in much the same way, save that the stiffening is omitted and the brim is flanged over an iron block.

To make the silk stovepipe hats, a large square of muslin is dipped into shellac, wrung out and then stretched over a wooden frame to dry. After drying it is cut up into sizes and shapes suitable for the various parts of the hat. Some pieces are cut on the bias for the crowns of hats, others are stiffened particularly for the brims, while the muslin for the central cylinders, which are the sides, is cut out into oblong squares. The materials for a dozen of these hats is then given to a workman, who draws the frame of the hat together around the block and fastens it by means of a hot iron. The shell of

the hat, as it is called, is then varnished and dried, making it stiff, and then the silk plush is put on, a man ironing it to the shellac-covered shell and sponging it with water at every stroke of the iron. Girls sew in the crown and the brim after the sides of the shell have been fastened, and then the seams are gone over with a hot iron, which conceals all traces of them. The brim is then curled as in the case of the felt article, and then the hat goes away to the luring machine, where polish brushes, revolving rapidly, give it a high polish. From the luring machine it goes to the hands of a girl who trims it and puts in the lining.—N. Y. Commercial Journal.

The Laughing Plant.

It is called the laughing plant, because its seeds produce effects like those produced by laughing gas. The flowers are of a bright yellow, and the seed pods are soft and woolly, while the seeds resemble small black beans, and only two or three grow in a pod. The natives dry and pulverize them, and the powder, if taken in small doses, makes the soberest person behave like a circus clown or a madman, for he will dance, sing and laugh most boisterously, and cut the most fantastic capers, and be in a most uproariously ridiculous condition for about an hour. When the excitement ceases the exhausted exhibitor of these antics falls asleep, and when he awakens he has not the slightest remembrance of his frisky doings.—Shanghai Celestial Empire.

Eatables on Ocean Steamers.

Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of the victualing on board the great ocean steamers. Such a vessel is provisioned as follows for the passengers and crew: 3,500 lbs. of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,600 lbs. of biscuits, exclusive of those supplied for the crew, 8,000 lbs. of grapes, almonds, figs, and other dessert fruits; 1,500 lbs. of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 6,000 lbs.; dried beans, 3,000 lbs.; rice, 3,000 lbs.; onions, 5,000 lbs.; potatoes 40 tons; flour, 300 barrels; and eggs, 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, dead meat and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish, and casual game, are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult to estimate them. Probably two dozen bullocks and sixty sheep would be a fair average for the whole voyage, and the rest may be inferred in proportion. During the summer months, when traveling is heavy, twenty-five fowls are often used in soup for a single dinner.

The First Steamer at San Francisco.

"So that's the old California, is it?" soliloquized an aged pioneer, standing on Spear-street wharf yesterday afternoon, under the bowsprit of a bark-rigged vessel whose battered sides bore evidence of many a year's struggle against wind and wave.

"Yes, that's the California" was the reply from a man in charge of a repairing crew who were replanking the forward part of a ship, "She was the first steamer that ever entered this port. Her boilers were taken out of her in 1875, and since that time she has been in the lumber and coal trade, with an occasional cargo of tea from Yokohama. She's an old-timer, I tell you."

It was ascertained that A. B. Forbes, the well-known insurance agent of this city, knew something concerning the ancient craft, and to that gentleman the reporter made application.

"I was purser of the California in 1850," said Mr. Forbes, reflectively. "My brother, Cleveland Forbes, who died in 1857, was her first captain and brought her around the Horn. William H. Webb, of New York, was her builder. Webb built the Panama and Oregon, sister ships of the California, all constructed for the mail service between Panama, San Francisco and Astoria. The Oregon was lost in Puget Sound about eight years ago and the Panama was broken up at this port in 1870. The California has survived them all, for besides being one of the stoutest vessels that was ever launched, she has been one of the luckiest. The Fremont and the Constitution are often given the honor of being the oldest vessels now running into this port, but neither of them antedates the California. The Fremont was built in 1850, and the Constitution did not arrive here until 1851 or later. The California and her sister ships were built under the supervision of naval inspectors, it being one of

the conditions of the contract between the Government and the mail company that they should be so constructed as to be capable of carrying batteries in case of war or any emergency that might arise in those troublous times. The California left New York on October 6, 1848, and was brought as far as Valparaiso by Captain Forbes. There the captain became ill, and the steamer sailed to San Francisco under the command of James Marshall. No one aboard heard the news of the discovery of gold in California until the vessel arrived at Valparaiso, and at Panama they saw the first dust and witnessed the excitement which had extended to all the Western coast. Among the passengers were many men who have since become prominent in the history or business of the city and State. Arriving here, everybody aboard, save the captain and a seaman named Foggin, who was kept from deserting by being locked up in the cabin, hurried away to the diggings. Foggin afterward remained aboard on being given the position of chief engineer at a salary of \$500 a month. On her first voyage from this port to Panama we were under the necessity of engaging seamen at wages ranging from \$200 to \$250 a month; the cook, a darkey, named George Washington, received \$400, and the captain only \$150, he being under contract with the company to receive this salary, which was considered a high rate of remuneration at the time the California left New York.—San Francisco Paper.

What Can be Done on a Bicycle.

After the races Canary came on the track, radiant in a maroon velvet jacket and lavender tights. He showed some wonderful things that may be done with a bicycle. Before he got through with his exhibition no one would have been surprised if he had thrown aside the wheel and ridden around on the air where it had been. His best feats were: Riding with small wheel off ground. Swinging in small circle on big wheel only. Facing backward and riding forward. Standing up on saddle. Sitting on saddle, the machine being stiff and balanced. Machine upside down, mount the big wheel, turn the small one over into place and start off. Removing the small wheel, ride the large one backward or forward. Lay the handle bar on the ground, mount the big wheel, reach over and get the bar and start off. He succeeded on the third trial and was cheered.

Then he removed the handle bar, leaving only the big wheel which he rode. Next he removed the treadle from the big wheel, and, mounting, propelled it with his hands. Next he stood upright, hands in air, and rode the wheel. Then he brought out a common wagon wheel, placed his feet on the hub on either side, and propelled it with his hands. He closed by laying the wheel flat on the ground, suddenly pulling it upright, springing on and riding away. This was loudly applauded.—Hartford Daily Times.

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Apparatus \$50,000.

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A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

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A person may have a copy for himself one year free, by sending us four names besides his own, and five dollars; or, ten names, besides his own, and ten dollars.

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.



ONLY 25 CENTS!

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent on Trial to New Subscribers from the date when the subscription is received until January 1, 1886, for 25 cents.



A Kansas Paper for Kansas People.

This heading is quoted from a letter the FARMER has just received from a friend in the Arkansas Valley. He says: "I rejoice to find the KANSAS FARMER cut and stitched. Long may she wave and continue to do good. A Kansas paper for Kansas people."

That is a point which we have often tried to impress upon our readers—a Kansas paper for Kansas people. The KANSAS FARMER is made for the people of Kansas. We have a great many subscribers in other States, but they take our paper because it is a Kansas paper and because it is made for Kansas people. There is no other such paper of our class. There are political and religious papers, and some good ones, published in the State and for the people of the State; but the KANSAS FARMER is the only agricultural paper of general circulation in the State and prepared specially for Kansas people.

It is this feature more particularly than any other which commends the paper to people here and elsewhere. Every day we have fresh letters from persons residing in other States, asking for the FARMER, because, the writers say—"I want a Kansas paper." Our own people often write to us—"We can get other papers in other States, but we want a Kansas paper."

We wish our friends, when they have opportunity, would press this point. The KANSAS FARMER is a Kansas institution; its editor is an old citizen of Kansas, familiar with her climate, her soil and her people. The KANSAS FARMER is a Kansas paper for Kansas people.

The business failures during the first nine months of this year exceeded in number those of the corresponding period last year, but the losses were not nearly so great. In number the failures were 8,423 against 8,302 in 1884. In losses the aggregate amount this year was \$90,976,000 against \$195,951,000 last year. In the first nine months of 1883, the number of failures was 7,368, and in the like time in 1882, the number was 5,307. The losses in the periods named of those two years was—in '83, \$123,054,000, and for the same period in '82, \$71,162,000. It will be seen from these figures that while the failures thus far in 1885 are more in number (8,423) than those (5,307) of like period in 1882, the losses (\$90,976,000) are but little in excess of those of '82, which amounted to \$71,162,000. This is encouraging.

Our Coins and Their Changes.

In 1792 the first mint and coinage act in this country was passed. It provided for the establishment of a mint and named the coins that should be struck at the mint and their value. The metals to be used were gold, silver and copper. The gold coins were to be an eagle of the value of ten dollars, a half-eagle of the value of five dollars, a quarter-eagle of the value of two dollars and a half. The silver coins were to be a dollar, or unit, "to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current," a half-dollar, a quarter-dollar, a dime, and a half-dime. The copper coin was to be one cent of the value of one-hundredth part of a dollar, and a half-cent.

Current money at that time was foreign coin, mostly English, French and Spanish. The Spanish silver dollar was taken as the unit of our coinage system. It contained 416 grains of metal, of which 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4-tenths parts in 1,000 was pure silver, the rest copper alloy. That amounted to 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver and 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of copper. The smaller silver coins were made in proper proportions to correspond in weight and fineness with the dollar, according to their denominations.

Of gold coins the eagle was to contain 270 grains of standard gold, that is gold 22 carats fine—(metal containing 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ parts in 1,000 pure gold, the rest silver alloy.) The half-eagle and quarter-eagle were to be made of proportional weights to correspond with the eagle according to their denominations.

All of the gold and silver coins then authorized were made legal tenders for any amount. All debts, public and private, could be paid with them or any of them.

Our gold and silver coins remained as fixed by the law of 1792 until 1834, when the weight of the gold coins was reduced, the eagle from 270 grains to 258 grains, of which 232 grains were to be fine gold, and the other gold coins were reduced to correspond. Three years later, 1837, a change was made in the fineness of the metals for our gold and silver coins. The French standard was adopted, 900 parts in 1,000 fine or pure gold or silver, and the rest alloy. The weight of the gold coins remained unchanged, but that of the silver coins was reduced to the extent required by the change in fineness. The quantity of pure silver in the different coins remained the same; the change in gross weight was caused by the change in fineness. The weight of the dollar was changed from 416 grains to 412 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains, the quantity of pure silver in it, however, was not changed; that remained as it was in the beginning, 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

In 1849 two other gold coins were authorized, the double eagle and the dollar, and in 1853 a three-dollar piece was authorized.

In 1851, a 3-cent silver piece was authorized, to be a legal tender for 30 cents. Its weight and fineness were both changed two years later.

By the act of February 21, 1853, the weights of the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime and half dime, were reduced, the half-dollar from 206 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains standard silver to 192 grains standard, and the other coins named in like proportion, the fineness remaining the same. The dollar piece was not affected in any way. The legal tender quality of these reduced coins was taken away except as to amounts of five dollars, and the law as to them remained unchanged till 1874, when they were made legal tenders for ten dollars.

Foreign coins passed current under regulations prescribed in acts of Congress passed at different times from 1793 to 1857, when all the laws on that

subject were repealed, and the coin called in and recoin into United States money.

The coinage act of February 12, 1873, discontinued the coinage of the standard dollar, and made some other important changes. The standard of fineness remained the same. The gold dollar piece, "at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, shall be the unit of value." Eighty years before Congress declared the dollar to be the unit, and then provided that the dollar piece should be made of silver. This act of 1873 dropped the silver dollar out of the list of coins, and enacted, as above, that the gold dollar piece should be the unit of value. Note the difference, please. The old law simply made a dollar the unit, then made the units of silver; but the new law says the gold one-dollar piece shall be the unit. The change is, not as to the unit, but in enacting that a gold dollar shall be the unit. That made gold the standard of our money.

The act provided for a trade dollar of 420 grains of standard silver, raised the weight of the half-dollar 9-tenths of a grain, and the quarter-dollar and dime increased in like proportion. The half-dime and 3 cent piece, as well as the dollar, were dropped. These coins were declared a legal tender for five dollars, and they were declared to be the silver coins of the United States. The general statutes were revised, (1874,) the following words of the act of 1873 were incorporated in section 3,586: "The silver coins of the United States shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." That was almost universally regarded as demonetizing the old standard dollar which had been dropped the year before, so that it could not be used in payment of a larger amount than five dollars, if, indeed, it was not wholly ostracized and to be regarded as bullion only.

This demonetization of the silver dollar was not well received by the people, and in 1876 a commission was appointed to examine the whole subject of money coinage and report. The report came in the next year, and in 1878 an act was passed restoring the silver dollar and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver bullion at the market price not less than two million dollars worth every month and not more than four million dollars worth every month, and to coin the same into standard silver dollars as fast as purchased. Up to the time this law was passed the number of silver dollars that had been coined since the act of 1792 was 8,045,838. Since the act of 1878 was passed, and under its provisions, the number has been about 28,000,000 a year, or a total of something more than 200,000,000. Of the amount so coined, as may be seen in the report of the director of the mint for 1884, it appears that on the first day of October of that year, the total coinage had been 182,880,829, of which 96,491,251 were held in the treasury for payment of certificates outstanding, 45,567,586 were held in the treasury as money on hand and not covered by certificates, and 40,322,042 were out among the people in active circulation.

There were some changes made soon after the war in small coins, as nickels and one and two cent pieces, but with these exceptions no changes other than those above noted have occurred in our currency.

We wish our readers to assist us some in studying the facts here given and in considering them, for we have a good deal more to say on the subject of our currency in the near future. And we desire particularly to note the fact that the quantity of pure silver that

was put in a dollar in the beginning was never changed. The act of 1792 put it at 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains, and it has so remained unto this day. The quantity of alloy, that is, copper, that was to be mixed with the silver, was changed, and that altered the fineness, and reduced the weight of the mixture from 416 to 412 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains. That change was made in 1837, and the act of 1878, refers in words to the weight and fineness of standard silver established by the law of 1837. We wish the reader to remember, also, that the weight and fineness of gold was changed three times in the same period.

The proportional value of gold and silver was fixed by the act of 1792 at 1 to 15; that is to say, one ounce of pure gold was equal in value to fifteen ounces of pure silver.

A Stitch in Time.

We doubt not our readers, every one of them, are pleased at the stitch which was made in the last issue of the FARMER. We have been working up to that a long time and have at length reached it. We think it is an improvement worth noting. It is expected that in the course of a month or two, the work will be better and more satisfactorily done. This is done by hand. A small herd of girls do the work with needles and thread. There are stitching machines, but the monopoly on the patent still stares us in the face. However, the start is made, and there will be no backward step.

The stitching allows another improvement—trimming, or cutting the edges, so that the leaves may be handled the same as those of a book, and the reader is not compelled to stick a pin in and do his own cutting. This will now be done regularly every week, so that one objection which has often been made to the KANSAS FARMER is now removed.

We hope to be able some day to add a neat cover on three pages of which condensed advertising matter may appear, thus relieving that many of the inside pages. But we are not there yet. One step at a time, and the steps will be hurried in proportion to the substantial encouragement given to us by our friendly subscribers.

By way of pleasant information, further, it may be said that subscriptions are coming in fast now, and there are a great many requests for sample copies from far away friends in other States. They want a Kansas paper that will show what the State is without exaggeration. They will have it in this one.

New Advertisements.

The following named advertisers invite particular attention to their new ads in these columns this week. In writing be sure to mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Bradley, Wheeler & Co.—Agricultural Implements.

J. W. Harris & Co.—To Farmers.

B. F. Smith.—Plants for Sale.

W. L. Harding, Secretary.—Inte-State Short-horn Sale.

Walter C. Weedon & Co.—Galloway Sale.

J. A. Davidson.—Poland-Chinas.

A. C. Moore.—Poland-Chinas.

Common Sense Engine Co.—Corn Mill.

Mrs G. Taggart.—Poultry.

P. O. Vickery.—Work.

Wm. Parry.—Lawson Pear.

W. A. Nye.—Consumption Cured.

Smith Manufacturing Co.—Elixir.

Mason & Hamlin.—Organs and Pianos.

August Rohe.—Satan is Coming.

F. Oliver, Jr.—Langshans.

M. E. A. & Co.—Magnetic Circlet.

P. Powell & Sons.—Guns.

Rockefeller and Messrs. Noble.—Joint Short-horn Sale.

H. E. Goodell.—Berkshires.

Raff & Lawson.—Grand Central Hotel.

Bailey & Hanford.—Black Walnuts.

Messrs. Winn & Duncan.—Joint Public Sale.

A. Dunne & Co.—Olographs.

Susie Floyd.—Silk Worm Eggs.

Hon. T. W. Harvey.—Annual Fall Sale.

Messrs. Campbell and Shockey & Gibb.—Joint Hereford Sale.

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

Kansas on Paper.

So many requests for the KANSAS FARMER have come in recently from other States that we are assured again that the people have faith in Kansas even though on paper they have seen many contradictory statements concerning the State. If all the letters that were ever written about this State pro and con could be gathered into one place, the number would be surprising. If all the matter that was ever printed about Kansas could be brought into one mass it would make a large library. Men came here in the early times—say thirty years ago, when the country was wild, and there was something in the air and in the sky that charmed and pleased them. As they looked about over this vast uninhabited region, rich in nutritious grasses, and fragrant with the perfume of wild flowers, there was a singular beauty in the rolling landscape, and the heavens seemed to be full of inspiring influences. The air was delightful in purity and sweetness, and it was so clear that there did not appear to be any real horizon. And when night came there was pleasure in the passing breeze. It was cool and invigorating though the day might have been warm. The stars were brighter than the beholder had ever before observed. By day or by night, in summer or in winter, there was some indefinable influence about Kansas and her surroundings that attracted and pleased. And the same thing remains. Men have come and gone and come again—this time to stay. The first settlers located in the eastern part of the Territory and then spread south and north, taking the whole range west with them. At first they feared this would never be a fruit country, but those same men now beat the world on fruit. Then men poured into western counties, and thousands of them failed and went back. Nothing would grow out there. Now the good people out there are holding fairs and showing wheat, corn, oats, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep—everything that farmers want to raise and of the very best quality.

Kansas on paper is grand; but when you come to look at her as she is on the earth, she is still grander. We have today as good farms as there are anywhere in the world, and our farmers are far enough along that the failure of even a wheat crop does not hurt them. The wheat crop of this year is not more than one-fourth as large as that of last year, and yet no complaint is heard anywhere. And notwithstanding so much has been written and published about the barrenness and dryness of our extreme western counties, people are flocking in there now by thousands. Every week, nearly, this office is in receipt of a new newspaper just started in some young town out there. Never in the history of the State has the immigration to Kansas been greater than it has been in 1885, and the end is not yet.

The development of Kansas has been wonderful. The first permanent settlements may be dated 1854. The slavery agitation retarded settlement. The State was admitted in 1861. Then came four years of war, and that brought us to 1865, just twenty years ago. Now we have over 6,000 school houses with a permanent endowment; we have more than 4,000 miles of operated railway; the property of the State at a 30 per cent. valuation is worth over \$200,000,000, and the people number near a million and a half. Seventy-five thousand people attended the soldiers' reunion in this city two weeks ago. Our wheat crop in 1884 aggregated nearly 50,000,000 bushels and the corn crop of the same year amounted to about 190,000,000 bushels. The corn crop this year will

be larger than that of last. Our farmers show the best qualities of grain, fruit, vegetables and stock.

Still, this is not Heaven. Kansas, like all other regions, has some disadvantages. Perfection does not come to man on this earth. But taking the State just as it is with all the drawbacks, still, those of us who have grown up with her history, believe it is not surpassed anywhere on earth in the certain elements of agricultural greatness. It shows for itself. The things done are the only advertisement we need. We can safely take our State off of paper and say as Daniel Webster once said about his native State—"There she is; behold her." Let any man go out among our farmers, look at what they have done and see what they are doing; that will satisfy him as to what Kansas is. The writer of this has been in twenty-six of the States of this Union, and he expects to complete his life in and for Kansas.

About the Grape Rot.

Prof. Hawn read an interesting paper before the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society at a recent session. The proceedings were published in the *Leavenworth Standard*, from which we extract a few paragraphs of the report of Prof. Hawn's address, as follows:

The speaker then considered the question as to whether the rot resulted from our mode of cultivation. He deplored the way the vines were cut down and said it was not natural. He said no other plant could live under such treatment. He said it was nonsensical to talk about pinching the leaves stopping the rot. It was not natural. He showed the similitude between the digestive functions of the human body and the leaves of the plant. We might as well expect good digestion in a dyspeptic as good fruit from a plant without enough leaf surface. We get our mode of cultivation from Asia, where it has been in use for centuries, and the climate is radically different. The treatment should be more in accordance with its wild habits. Many examples of this theory are seen every day.

* * * No outward chemical application has yet been successful in arresting grape rot. If success is ever attained by such methods it will be by timely applications, thus arresting the rot in its incipiency. My experience has been that once started, the arrest of the rot is uncertain, if not impracticable. During the past season I have used a solution of sulphide of potash, one of the most potent eradicators of fungoid growth, without success.

* * * Two years ago last spring I cut down an old Concord vine and started a new growth from near the roots, and trained the new sprouts for a future crop. Last year the canes so trained fruited without a blemish in health or size, while one hundred and fifty feet away the Concords on old vines were a total failure.

This year the vines that had been cut down bore a second and heavy crop of the finest clusters ever seen on my premises and without a blemish. A year ago last spring I repeated the process on six other old Concords. This season they produced as good a crop of grapes as is generally raised under the most favorable circumstances, though a few rotten grapes were among them. These two years' results are phenomenal when we reflect that the rot was disastrous and universal, particularly the past season.

* * * The vines with which I have been experimenting were renewed canes, trained from arms in the usual mode. All I expect from these arms at most is about four crops of fruit. After

that the vine will probably have become diseased again with its disastrous results. To counteract the tendency of the vine towards disease again I propose to train my renewals from the surface of the ground and in sufficient number to establish something near the natural relations between the roots, wood and leaf, and thin the fruit to reasonable crop. Perhaps a year's rest—a Sabbatical year—might produce the same result. Is there any one present who remembers the condition of the grape crop the year of the grasshopper raid? We see analogous effects in our abundant apple crop succeeding the off year.

The State Horticultural Society.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Manhattan, Riley county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 1, 2 and 3, 1885, in response to the invitation of the Manhattan Horticultural Society and the Agricultural College.

Free entertainment and a kind welcome will be given to all persons in attendance, and no pains will be spared to provide for their comfort. All persons interested in the work of promoting the horticultural industry of our State are earnestly invited, and will be received with a hearty welcome and accorded equal freedom in the discussions and privileges of the exercises, whether members of the society or not. Essays and reports bearing upon topics of interest will be properly received and considered. Specimens of promising seedling fruits originating within the State, and varieties of recent introduction having merit, also samples of wood growth, both of fruit and forest trees, illustrating the product of localities, and methods of culture, are desired for exhibition during the meeting. County Vice Presidents are requested to be present and prepared to report for their respective localities, and standing committees to report on the special subjects in their charge. In case of necessary absence, their reports should be forwarded to the secretary in time for the meeting. District, county and local horticultural societies are especially urged to provide for a delegate attendance, whose duty it should be to keep notes of the proceedings and report fully to their respective societies.

Secretary Brackett says the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest. The best talent in the State has been secured, and the subjects, which will be presented in lectures, essays and reports, are of an important character and of vital interest to fruit and forest tree planters in the State. And he urges upon all interested friends to come, and "hold counsel with your brother man upon that which shall benefit each other and promote the public good." Particulars will be furnished on request by G. C. Brackett, secretary, Lawrence.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending October 9th, 1885: prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Tool handle—Anson C. Stowe, of Paola.

Rervoir stove—Geo. H. Matthews, of Leavenworth.

Weather strip—Austin Lowe, of Minneapolis.

Neck yoke strap—Geo. H. Lynds, of Sterling.

Barbed fence—G. M. Beerbower, of Cherry Vale.

Wire gate—Adam Holeman, of Bronson.

Calculating device—Charles M. Bradt, of Newton.

Book Notices.

HARD TIMES.—This is a very interesting and instructive book of nearly 200 pages, devoted to a philosophical discussion of Hard Times, Labor, Money, and Wealth. We were specially interested in that part of it relating to silver as money. The author does not desire to see silver disappear from our currency. Published by INDUSTRIAL UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 86 La Salle street, Chicago. Price, prepaid 75 cents.

MAP OF SOUTHWEST KANSAS.—We have just received from the publishers, Bennett & Smith, Garden City, Kas., a very fine sectional map of southwest Kansas, showing the exact location of all the new towns, all the streams, railroad, river, and each section of land. This map is printed on fine plate paper, and upon the back is a full description of the country, and a good synopsis of the public land laws. We also have received a copy of the same map in flexible covers, without the land laws. This map without cover, but with a full synopsis of the laws, is sent by mail for 10 cents. In flexible covers, 25 cents.

EUREKA RECITATION.—We have just received from the Publishers a copy of a new series of Recitations, called "THE EUREKA RECITATIONS AND READINGS." It is a very good collection and has been compiled and prepared by Mrs. Anna Randall-Diehl, whose reputation as a writer of standard works on Elocution, and also as a teacher of the art, is second to none. It is especially adapted for Day and Sabbath Schools, all Adult and Juvenile Organizations, Young People's Associations, Reading Clubs, Temperance Societies, and Parlor Entertainments. They comprise Prose and Poetry—Serious, Humorous, Pathetic, Comic, Temperance, and Patriotic. All those who are interested in providing an entertainment should have this collection. The very low price asked for these books must ensure a large sale. Each one contains 128 pages, and is bound with a handsome Lithograph cover printed in four colors, and will be mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of twelve cents in stamps, by J. S. OGILVIE & CO., the Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

"First Lessons in Physiology and Hygiene," by Thomas H. Dinsmore, Jr., Ph. D. Full cloth. 104 pages, fully illustrated. Price, 50 cents. Special attention is called to the above work. It is a new book—carefully written by a practical and scientific teacher. The style is clear and simple—the use of difficult medical terms being avoided. The scientific matter is thorough and complete. Before its publication, the portions of the manuscript relating to the effects of alcoholic stimulants on the human system were discussed and unanimously endorsed by a score of physicians. Many of the works heretofore published on this subject are entirely too difficult for use in the common schools. This one has been written by an active teacher who understands from experience how the subject should be presented to young minds. For use in the schoolroom it is a valuable work. As a hand-book for those seeking information it is unusually interesting, and should have a place in every library. In place of the usual topical method of treatment, which is often impracticable for use with inexperienced pupils, the subject is presented in a series of questions and answers. For sample copies and terms for introduction, and list of other publications, please address the Publishers: PORTER, AINSWORTH & CO., 209 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Stanley says that African sunlight, with all its great heat, appeared to him as a superior moonlight, judging from its effects on scenery. He attributes the apparent solemnity of the "solemn-looking hills," of which he so often speaks, to this peculiar sunshine. "It deepens the shadows and darkens the dark green foliage of the forest, while it imparts a wan appearance or a cold reflection of light to naked slopes and woodless top hills. Its effect is a chill austerity, an indescribable solemnity, a repelling unsociability."

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

Horticulture.

How to Prepare Lawn Grounds.

First, select the ground. The "lay" of it must necessarily depend somewhat on the place selected for the dwelling house, and that should always have some reference to the lawn that will some day be laid out. When the quantity of land to be used is no object, let the lawn be laid out so that the dwelling will be at the center or near it, unless there is a hill, hollow, bluff, gorge or other natural conformation too large to handle in the way, and in that case the lawn must extend the other way. In fixing the boundaries, study well the relations of things near, and think over the kind of picture you are proposing to make in the landscape. That is, having thought over the plans and designs of beautifying the grounds according to your own ideas, of beauty, then make up the picture in your mind and consider it in relation to the dwelling and any natural objects in the vicinity that will not be removed. If the result of your examination is not satisfactory, then modify your plans to suit. If it is intended to have the lawn on one side of the house only, let that be the side next the highway, for our neighbors enjoy the beauty of our grounds as well as we do, and we ought to do something for them as we go along. Where the topography of the ground allows, the lawn ought to be wide and sloping in all directions from the house as a center; but when the surface is too much broken for that then do the best you can. When one cannot spare much ground for a lawn, it is well to have a few rods out from the house prepared and run into a wide lane or drive way out to the road. The lane, well set to trees of different kinds will give a very tasty appearance to things near it.

After selection, then comes grading, which means simply shaping the ground; cutting down elevations, filling up hollows, and smoothing the surface into good shape, just such shape as it is to have when finished. Then it is to be plowed, dug, manured, harrowed, rolled put into the best possible condition as to fineness and depth of soil and its fertility. The plowing ought to be deep, very deep—no danger of going too deep. If one has the time to devote to the work, every foot of the ground ought to be worked anywhere from a foot to eighteen inches deep and all the rich earth that can be hauled on it mixed with it for manure. Leaf mold from timber land, deposits about the decayed trunks of trees, rotten chip dirt, rotten and fine manure, anything and everything that will enrich the soil and make it fine and soft is what is needed. Rough manure from the barnyard may be spread thickly on the ground before plowing and then plowed under. If possible, subsoil every bit of the ground, but don't bring the under soil on top; just break it and leave it in the bottom. The more coarse manure, leaves, and other decayed vegetable matter that is mixed with the subsoil the better. Fine manure is always better than coarse and for all purposes, but it is not usually easy to get just such manure as we want and in sufficient quantities. If the manure used is coarse, or any considerable portion of it, it is better to sow some kind of grain seed on the ground and raise one crop before seeding down to grass. The reason of this is, that the ground will be in much better condition the second year than it is the first year. The manure will be rotted, and the work done by the roots of the growing crop assists greatly in getting the ground into good condition. It is better,

even where all the manure used is fine, to grow another crop one year, and we advise this in every case where the owners have the nerve to wait. It need not delay tree planting, though for that, also, the ground will be in better condition a year after manuring if a crop has been grown and the surface kept in order. The reason why we insist upon having the soil rich is, (1) that rich soil is the best always, (2) a lawn is not to be plowed every few years and treated to heavy coats of manure, and (3) the grass, shrubs and trees on a rich deep soil grow much better, more healthfully and hence more beautifully, and are not as much affected by insects, as they are when growing or trying to grow in thin soil. In short, a rich soil will produce and maintain a much better growth of grass and trees than a poor soil will.

As to laying out the grounds, that depends a great deal on the owner's taste, and a great deal also on the situation as to surrounding things. Where the grounds are large, there ought to be drive-ways and walks, and these ought to be bordered with low-growing evergreens interspersed with flowering shrubs. But farmers cannot, usually, spare ground enough for such a lawn. Ordinarily from one to four acres is as much as can be spared, and as much as can be well cared for. In laying out a lawn there is, usually, no person in the world better qualified to suggest ways and means than the mother of the family that lives there, or the lady who has assumed the responsibilities of motherhood. Take your wife into your fullest confidence in this matter; consult her fully, and if there be any disagreement between you as to any particular matter, try to please her. And if there are any little folk about the house big enough to understand what is going on and strong enough to plant a tree or shrub, talk to them about the lawn and get the benefit of their young and lively imaginations, for it is a truth that unless there is a good deal of imagination put into the work of laying out lawn grounds, the job is not well done. What we mean is, that the more thought and consideration is bestowed upon it as to shapes, plans, etc., the more likely one is to have the work tastefully done. And there is a great deal in that. A lawn is made because of its beauty in prospect at least. We want something more picturesque, more attractive, more beautiful than the grounds were in the condition we found them at first. It is beauty we want. Then give the subject your best thought and be sure to take counsel of the woman of the house.

The draining of the grounds is an important matter. Every lawn ought to have some inclination, descending from the house. If the slope is very slight, it is well to have an underground drain, one in sixty feet, say. If the slope is sufficient of itself to drain naturally, nothing is needed except a little hollow made all along the lower edge of the lawn, a kind of trough, say five or six feet wide and one foot deep, and this to be well sodded and protected as part of the grounds. At the lowest point in the trough, let an opening be made leading out to still lower ground, and protect that from washing by any means thought best.

This is enough now. Go along and get the preliminary work done. If you have not manure ready, arrange things so as to have some by the time you are ready for it, and get your ground in order as fast as possible. Next week, or as soon as we can get to it, we will take up the subject of seeding and planting the grounds, considering the kinds of grasses and trees and methods of sowing and planting.

The Busy Bee.

Preparing Bees for Winter, Etc.

In response to many solicitations, I will give the following advice, based upon my experience in feeding bees for winter:

We need not fear winter losses from any cause except bee-diarrhoea. I do not know positively, but I am of the opinion that the consumption of pollen in confinement is the prime cause of bee-diarrhoea. I am also further quite positive that bees never partake of bee-bread in confinement, if the temperature surrounding them does not sink below a certain point. I am fearful that honey often contains enough floating pollen to cause fecal accumulations during confinement, because pollen in this form cannot be rejected by the bees under any circumstances in which the consumption of such honey is going on. I do not believe that bees can void fecal accumulations in a dry state, and thus avoid diarrhoea. Many years' experience by many bee-keepers with sugar sirup, has demonstrated that it is better as a winter food than honey.

HOW TO PREPARE THE SIRUP.

Enquirers ask for the results of my experience in preparing and feeding sugar sirup for bees in winter, which is as follows:

Into a boiling-pan put three pounds of water, heat it until it boils, and with a wooden-paddle stir this boiling water as you sift into it ten pounds of granulated sugar. When it is all dissolved, and the sirup is boiling, pour into it one half of a teaspoonful of water, in which has previously been dissolved a large teaspoon level full of tartaric acid. Stir it a moment longer, and then remove it from the fire. Feed the sirup while warm (not hot), if convenient. I use and prefer a large feeder covering the entire top of the hive, which holds eighteen pounds at one filling.

This sirup will not crystallize if the acid is used in the proportion mentioned, and is of full strength, and the sirup boiled as directed. Such sirup is at once, when cool, of the consistency of well-ripened honey, and as the bees receive, store and seal it readily, I know of no reason why it is best to feed it to them thinner, and depend upon them to evaporate a portion of the water in it.

WHEN TO FEED THE SIRUP.

The best time to feed the sirup is at once—as soon as you are satisfied that all gathering of natural stores is past.

PREPARING THE HIVES.

There are two ways of preparing the hives to receive this food. No notice need be taken of the bee-bread which the combs may contain, providing a low temperature is properly guarded against. One way is to wait till the brood is all hatched out in the hive, then exchange with them honeyless combs for theirs containing their honey. I should prefer to feed into only five Langstroth combs, and in some way fill up the rest of the space contained in the hive made for eight or ten frames.

The hive is now ready to put on the feeder, and it is perhaps better to feed them about twenty-five pounds of this sirup. It is true that large colonies often consume not more than two, three or five pounds when wintering well, from the time they cease to fly until they again fly in the spring; yet all must need several times more than this to carry them from the time of feeding until the time of gathering new honey the following year, and I see no reason for giving them only sufficient stores to sustain life during the period of confinement, unless one has some old honey or other inferior feed that he may wish to

convert into brood and bees in the spring, before the bees will gather new honey. I am speaking for latitudes similar to my own.

For brood rearing, when bees can fly almost daily, I would rather feed honey than sugar sirup, especially if bee-bread was not plentiful in the hives, or pollen in the field, owing to the fact of its containing nitrogen—the great tissue-making element.

Another and more simple way of preparing the hives, and one which I believe to be practically safe, is to work them through the summer in such a manner as to bring them out at the end of the honey-flow partially or almost entirely destitute of honey, and feed the sirup on top of the stores which the hive contains, without moving a single comb.

I shall try both of the above plans the present season. The latter plan embraces the advantages that, first, no preparatory manipulation is required, and second, the bee keeper does not have to wait for the last of the brood to hatch from the hive. I believe it to be almost certain of success. The sugar-sirup stores will be placed where its consumption will take place mainly during the period of confinement.

THE PROPER TEMPERATURE.

I am persuaded that 45 deg. Fahr. (ranging above that point rather than below) is the proper degree for the repository. Of course this would be a deadly temperature for the interior of the hive, and I should prepare the hives with only lower ventilation. If a cellar is very damp, such dampness will not tend to produce bee-diarrhoea but it will injure the hive, and may be avoided by placing on its top a case or super filled with chaff, shavings or other absorbent.

Now, I fancy I hear Messrs. Boomhower, H. V. Train and others say, "Why, bees will always winter well in that way upon their natural stores!" The reports from these gentlemen have given us evidence that such is true of their locations, but I fear it is not true in my own, as well as in many others. I wish it was, for I do not like to run in debt for sugar while I have on hand tons of the choicest white extracted honey, for which, in bulk, I can find no purchaser.

After the temperature is properly cared for, how much then depends upon the quality of the food, remains for experiment, and I shall be one to try to solve the problem.

The amount of water, acid and sugar mentioned in the above way of preparing the sirup, is given merely as a proportion. I boil half a barrel of sugar at one time, on a common cook-stove, in a flat copper-boiler made for the purpose, and which covers the entire top of the stove. It would be better to have the large teaspoon a little rounding with the tartaric acid than any scant of level full; and one had better feed his bees twice what they need than any scant of their necessities. They will not waste any.—James Heddon in American Bee Journal.

There are yet great opportunities in the poultry business. During the first three months of the present year 10,000 barrels of eggs (1,066,555 dozen) were imported from Europe into this country. Fowls can be grown as cheaply per pound as beef or mutton, and they always bring more money.

The Rural New Yorker reports trials for three successive years with commercial fertilizers for melons, and not a crop of large melons or fair quantity on poor soil so treated. But in the same soil splendid crops were raised by using a shovelful of farm manure in each hill.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free.

The Poultry Yard.

When and How to Commence.

A very competent writer, Stephen Beale, an English correspondent of *Country Gentleman*, offers these suggestions, and they may be useful to some of our Kansas readers:

Every year finds a number of new beginners in poultry-keeping. Old ones drop out and others come in, and the greater attention to this subject and the wider knowledge thereon, as well as the improved methods of management, have the effect of stimulating interest and inducing many to take up the pursuit who have never done so before, and others to give greater attention to their fowls. This at once brings the first question which is generally asked, namely—"When is the best time to commence poultry-keeping?" To this I would say, either the spring or the autumn, the latter preferred. Usually, in the autumn first-rate stock birds can be bought at reasonable prices, whereas in the spring these are much dearer. Many new beginners, especially ladies, like to start in the spring, so that they can at once begin with the duties of chicken-breeding. This is an understandable feeling, but it often leads to the waste of an entire breeding season. In the spring it is true, also, that by purchasing eggs and hatching from them, the first cost will be smaller, but then there is the long summer, the autumn, and perhaps the winter to wait ere they begin to be productive. Whereas, in the way I have already indicated, pullets can be bought at reasonable prices in the fall, for breeders are usually very desirous then to get rid of their surplus stocks, and these, if bought rightly—that is, young pullets hatched in March or April—should begin to lay at once and will probably continue doing so all through the winter. Thus there will come an immediate return for the outlay, and the fact of getting some new-laid eggs from the fresh stock will entirely make up for the annoyances which ever come to the new beginner. These words I am specially addressing to the ladies or younger members of the household, who perhaps, fired by what they read from week to week in your columns, have determined to revolutionize the poultry yard, or to add it to the establishment, if there has not hitherto been one. With these it is surprising what a state of excitement there is when the first egg is laid, especially if it is soon after the birds are introduced. General joy is felt, and the enthusiasm for the new venture is universal throughout the household. Sometimes I have known, however, by a mistake in buying, fowls obtained that have not soon commenced to lay, and then the disappointment has been very great. The eagerness with which the nest was visited at first, soon vanished. The daily journeys thereto were regarded as a duty, but speedily lost their pleasure.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," is just as true of poultry-keeping as of anything else. Under such circumstances the zest of the business soon vanishes away. In this manner many a budding poultry-keeper has been chilled at the outset, and such a frost of disappointment as this is very deadly indeed. Nothing can bring back the first glow of enthusiasm, as nothing can make to bloom again the withered leaf. For these reasons I suggest the autumn as the better time to commence keeping poultry.

Following this the next question naturally comes, how to begin. If there are any good breeders in the district they are at all times ready to help

with both advice and assistance. I have noticed this as one of the most pleasing things in connection with poultry-keeping. They themselves have known the troubles, the difficulties of novitiate, and can sympathize with such as are in a like condition. It is also in the interest of every poultry-breeder to encourage others to follow in his footsteps, and as a rule, recognizing this, they are always ready to give the fruits of their experience to those who are new in the pursuit. But the beginner ought to study the directions given in papers like the *Country Gentleman*, which devote considerable attention to poultry subjects, as therein are to be found the wider experiences which can only come to those who have the opportunities of learning what others are doing. Each individual breeder should try as far as possible to apply the knowledge he may gain, to his own special circumstances, not merely follow blindly what others have done. What is suited to one place may not be so to another, but the thoughtful breeder will, after he has got a fair hold of the business, be able to apply what he reads and hears. In this way we obtain new ideas and methods of management, whereas a blind follower of the examples set before us would never result in any such discoveries. Nor should the novice be at all backward in asking. If he does not tell his difficulties it is impossible that any one can help him in them. In this respect he is highly favored, as he can get advice through your columns for the asking. But for these things the path of the amateur would be very much harder than it need now be, and if he fails to get help the fault can only be on his own shoulders. I have known beginners to declare that they would not be indebted to others, but would find things out for themselves. This may seem independent, but it is excessively foolish. The wise man tries to get all the information he can from the experience of others who have been before him, and tries to improve on these for himself. That is the spirit I should recommend.

The primary step to take is to prepare a place for the fowls, and while on a farm it is seldom very difficult to do this, yet in most cases some preparation is needed even to adapt an existing place. I have but recently said something about movable houses and need do no more than refer to that letter here. If, as is usually the case at first, a house already standing has to be taken, the great thing is to see that it is dry, well ventilated, though not drafty, and not too cold. If it is of stone or brick, it should be carefully pointed, and the roof examined, and if the insides of the walls are very rough, the crevices had better be filled up with mortar, afterward to be well whitewashed over with thick lime wash, in which some carbolic acid has been mixed, three or four times. The object is to prevent, as far as possible, any harborage being given to vermin. Nothing can give better shelter to these pests than an uneven surface on the walls of a poultry-house. The insects cannot be seen in the day time, but at night they come out on their predatory errands, to the utter misery of the luckless fowls, whose non-thriving is very often due to this cause alone, though it is seldom suspected.

If the fowls are to be given their freedom, that is, if they can have free range, the provision of the house will pretty well cover all the preliminary work. But if they must be restrained, it will be necessary to prepare some kind of fencing. As one of my most recent letters was on the subject of fencing, nothing more need be said on

that score. It is just desirable to point out that the runs made should if possible be changeable, as the ground is very apt to become foul if the birds are kept long upon it. Many mistakes are made in forgetting this when the fences are being built. In fact, at first it is well not to go to any great expense. I was recently in the yard of a large breeder, who at great expense had put up large permanent buildings for his poultry. From varied causes he has given up breeding on so extensive a scale, but nearly all the houses are unsalable, simply because they cannot be removed. If they had been in sections, that would have permitted their removal, they could have been sold at good prices several times.

I should strongly advise all who are commencing, to be content with small things at first, so as to learn the ins and outs of poultry-keeping, before attempting anything great. If a cock and five or six hens are obtained, they will give sufficient work to do, if the owner will give a good deal of study to them, yet will be quite within his power. By the breeding season he will have the whole thing in hand, and by setting all the eggs he gets, may increase his stock almost as much as he likes. This is a far better plan than trying to do all at once, which so often leads to failure. The demand upon the resources should never be forcibly made greater than the ability to meet them. The development of a poultry-yard ought not to be rapid, but rather gradual. This, I am well aware, is a hard lesson for many to learn, but a necessary one.



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Such is the opinion of the *American Cultivator*, and it proceeds to say, further, that it will compel all farmers to adopt better methods, make larger crops at less cost, or go out of the business and give place to others who will. The Darwinian law, which insures the survival only of the fittest, seems cruel to those who do not survive, but it has peopled the earth with life better adapted to the situation than an apparently more merciful rule would have accomplished. It has thus given a greater degree of adaptation to condition than could otherwise have been secured.

It has long been the chief drawback to the progress of good farming in this country that its opposite was, or at least appeared for the time to be, more profitable. Eastern farmers who have tried improved costly methods of farming have been undersold by competitors in the far West, the soil of which section needed no manure, and which could grow a small crop at greater profit than the lands of the East. Suffering as Eastern farmers have for years from it is drawback, it is not surprising that they should rejoice somewhat at the prospect of its discontinuance. The low prices, which leave no margin to Eastern growers of grain, are absolutely ruinous to those in Western Territories where transportation charges leave little or nothing to the producer. The last crop of wheat netted the Dakota farmer less than fifty cents per bushel, and at this price even the man whose land cost nothing, and who has only the expense of plowing, sowing and harvesting, cannot figure out a profit.

It is well that this is so. Such ruinous culture of land, taking off the cream of its virgin fertility without any return, except for the labor, ought to cease, and the sooner it does cease the better for all concerned. We hear from the West that the acreage of Winter wheat was reduced last year because of extremely low prices. Will the coming season receive a further reduction from the same cause? This is a step in the right direction. There is no sense in continuing to grow food for the world at prices which do not pay cost of production, including the maintenance of fertility of the soil. Wait a little. The world must have wheat, and in the end it must pay prices to reimburse the producer and leave him a living profit, so that he can continue in the business.

Happy is that farmer, wherever he may be, who can figure a profit on this year's production of any agricultural staple. He may be reasonably sure that it will never be cheaper than now, and if he can market this crop so as to make a profit, his gains will never be less. But we venture the assertion that nowhere in the civilized world is this true except among farmers whose superior culture and the fertility of whose soil enables them to grow large crops at the smallest expense. When farmers can grow twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre, they can sell at \$1 or under per bushel, and still leave some margin for profit. They can continue in the business, while average or poor farmers whose wheat crops are thirteen bushels or less cannot.

Farmers in the Eastern States will be obliged to adopt the English policy of high farming and heavy manuring, to compete with the West. It will cost money to do this, but money invested in improving the land is safer than anywhere else. It is often supposed that real estate is under every condition the safest kind of investment, but thousands who have loaned money on Western lands within a few years have discovered that this is a mistake. The land robbed of its fertility has often scarcely been worth the buildings put upon it. Every year its production becomes less while the interest charges do not diminish. It is only a question of time when the interest charges cannot be met.

Where, however, the system of farming is such that yearly production constantly increases, then the basis is as financially sound as it can possibly be. Depression of prices such as now exists may make even the best farming unprofitable for a time, but this depression can, in the nature of things, be only

temporary. Prices of products depressed below cost of production must necessarily go proportionately as far above it. Then it is that the good farmer, who is enabled to continue his business while those around him are obliged to curtail, will receive his reward.

We are told that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Certainly no man earns his money more industriously and laboriously than the farmer, and none should be more certain of his reward. It may not seem so just at present, when all prices are so low, but in the agricultural strife for cheapest production, as it is in spiritual warfare, the promise holds good that he who endures to the end shall be saved. Finally, in most localities it is only farmers who follow improved methods who can so endure.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 12, 1885.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

he Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,500. Common wecker Export steers 5 90⁴ 6 25, good to choice shipping steers 5 50⁴ 75, common to fair, 4 90⁴ 25, native cows 2 90⁴ 50, Texas 2 80⁴ 30, native stockers and feeders 2 60⁴ 10.

HOGS—Receipts 23,000. Active. Rough and mixed 3 35⁴ 6¹, packing and shipping 3 55⁴ 3 90. Light weight 3 35⁴ 6¹.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000. Steady. Common 2 75⁴ 2 75, fair to good 3 00⁴ 50, good to choice 3 40⁴ 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,300 shipments 8,000. Native shipping steers 4 25⁴ 50, native butchering steers 2 00⁴ 00, extra heavy 5 75, Colorado steers 4 50⁴ 85, grass Texans 2 50⁴ 50, Indian steers 2 00⁴ 85.

HOGS—Receipts 3,400, shipments 1,500. Pack hogs 2 25⁴ 66, Yorkers 3 65⁴ 35, butchers 3 75⁴ 95.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,800 shipments 2,400. Common to medium natives 2 00⁴ 25, good to choice muttons 2 75⁴ 2 2, extra 3 50, Texans 1 75⁴ 30. Lambs 2 50⁴ 80.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,400. Market steady but quiet. Exporters 5 25⁴ 50, good to choice shipping 4 90⁴ 21, common to medium 4 50⁴ 85, stockers and feeders 3 20⁴ 20.

HOGS—Receipts 3,823, shipments 1,762. Good to choice 3 60⁴ 65, common to medium 3 45⁴ 80.

SHEEP—Receipts —, shipments 2 6. Market steady. Fair to good muttons 2 60⁴ 40, common to medium 1 50⁴ 2 40.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Sales: No. 2 mixed cash 97⁴ 49⁴c, November 87⁴ 98⁴c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash 39⁴ 4c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash 24⁴ 25⁴ 6c.

RYE—Lower at 58⁴ 8¹₂c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—October 87⁴ 68⁴ 7¹₂c, December 9⁴ 30⁴ 9¹₂c. No. 2 spring 88⁴ 6¹₂c, No. 3 spring 75⁴ 7¹₂c. No. 2 red 9⁴ 1¹₂c, No. 3 red 8⁴ 6c.

CORN—Quiet and firm. Sales ranged. Cash 43⁴c, October 42⁴ 4¹₂c.

OATS—Cash 25⁴ 4c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2 at 60c.

BAKED—Quiet. No. 2 68c, No. 3 44⁴ 5c.

FLAX SEED—Easier, at 1 10 for No. 1

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 1,202 bus., shipments 8 92⁴ bus., in store 756 558 bus. Market lower. No. 2 red cash 7⁴ 79c, No. 3 red 75⁴ 21c.

November sales at 79⁴ c December sales at 81⁴ c.

CORN—Receipts 899 bus., shipments 3,052 bus., in store 4,093 bus. Market quiet. No. 2 soft cash 81⁴ 26c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 2¹₂ c asked.

CHEESE—Nominal.

FLAX SEED—we quote at 1 05⁴ 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

EGGS—Frn at 15⁴ per doz.

BUTTER—Quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 22c; good, 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16⁴ 18c; store packed, in single package lots, 12⁴ 15c; common, 5a6c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, 11c; part skim flats 8⁴ 6c. Young America 11c.

POTATOES—New Irish potatoes, home grown in car load lots 35⁴ 37⁴ 6c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 5c per bushel; yellow, per bushel, 60⁴ 65c.

APPLES—Tone of the market a little better

Ridge, 1 00⁴ 00.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 2a4c, self working 2a4c common 1a1¹₂c, crooked 1a1¹₂c.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17⁴; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c; medi in comb., 21c; coarse combing, 17a19; low end carpet, 1a15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 13a15c; light fine, 16a19c; medium, 18a20c. Tub-washed, choice, 28a30c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a24c.

BROOM CORN!

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

Wire us for quotations whenever necessary, at our expense.

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

RE R fr to Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago.

J. L. STRANAHAN,
Dealer in
BROOM CORN
AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND
Broom-Makers' Machinery & Tools.
22 Advances Made on Consignments
194 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

REPRESENTATIVE SHORT-HORNS!

On Tuesday and Wednesday, November 3 and 4,
(DURING THE FAT STOCK SHOW.)

The Inter-State Breeders' Association
Will make, at Riverview Park,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,
Its Second Annual Public Sale of about

One Hundred Head
—OF—
TYPICAL SHORT-HORNS!

These will be selections of approved animals, male and female, from tops of the Best Herds in Missouri and Kansas, and representing the most popular families in existence. No inferior, unsound or non breeding cattle will be offered; and parties wanting one or more to top their herds will find this their opportunity. Among the herds that will contribute specimen animals to this magnificent offering will be those of such well known breeders as

S. C. Duncan, L. Miller, Robt. Bass, W. T. Hearne, Dr. H. M. Gilbert, Samuel Steinmetz, Hon. W. C. Ireland, A. H. Lackey, Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, R. W. Owen, J. H. Wagner, S. M. Hudson, J. W. Hutchins, W. A. Powell, C. S. Eicholtz and others.

On the day following (THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5,) at 1 o'clock p. m.,

MAJ. S. E. WARD & SON, OF WESTPORT, MO.,

Will offer from their Noted

WALNUT GROVE HERD,

A Lot of THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE ANIMALS, consisting of Twenty-two Cows and Heifers and Eight Young Bulls of the HIGHEST BATES BREEDING.

The get of such renowned sires as Oxford of Vinewood 3d (33427) and Barrington Belle Duke (49968), and others of the most distinguished Short-horn ancestry. These will not be equal, but such an male as Barrington Belle Duke may be proud to possess, of the following families: Kirkville Wild Eyes, Roan Queen, Hudson Duchess, Pure Craig, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, London Duchess and Phyllis. The females will be bred to the Duke of Cornwall, a pure Bates Bull, or have calves by their sides by Duke of Cornwall or Barrington Belle Duke, and the bulls in robust vigor. Inspection is invited and in enquiring purchasers can, before the sale, see these cattle as kept and bred, on the farm four miles south of Kansas City.

Catalogues and full information furnished on application to

S. E. WARD & SON, Westport, Mo.

The stock of both these sales will be at Riverview Park for inspection by the public on and after Monday, November 2. For Catalogues address

L. P. MUIR,
Auctioneer.

W. L. HARDING, Sec'y.
1201 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF
HIGH-BRED HEREFORDS,

AT THE KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW,

Thursday, November 5, 1885, 10 a. m. sharp.

Consisting of the celebrated BOVINE PARK HERD, the property of W. E. Campbell, Cal well Kansas and a draft of choice imported and home-bred yearling and two-year-old Bulls from the EARLY DAWN HERD, the property of Shockley & Gibb, Lawrence, Kansas.

ABOUT THIRTY COWS AND HEIFERS AND TWENTY BULLS.

The dispersion of BOVINE PARK HERD (inconvenienced by the continued ill health of its proprietor) will enable breeders to secure a higher class of Hereford Cows and Heifers than have ever been offered. No non breeding animals will be offered, and all the cattle will be guaranteed as represented.

EASY TERMS will be made known at sale. Catalogues will be sent to any address on application to

W. E. CAMPBELL, OR

CALDWELL, KAS.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certificate, description and appraisement, to forward by mail notice containing a complete description of said strays the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, the KANSAS FARMER together with the sum of fifteen 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 fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and swear to such stray, or to one of them, shall in a speech describe such stray's value and 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 all into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, keeping and taking care of the stray one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 30, 1885.

Sedgwick county.—E. P. Ford, clerk.

SEVEN CATTLE—Taken up by Jasper Seiver, of Atchison tp., seven head of cattle, viz.: Two red cows with left horn bent down, crop off left ear of one of them; five of the number are heifers, of which two are red and three are red with some white about the head; the seven head valued at \$150.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Davis, of Salem tp., one brown mare, 6 years old, white in forehead, 14½ hands high, no brands; valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by John Ferman, of Illinois tp., one bay mare pony, about 7 years old, branded with H on right hip and indescribable brand on left hip; valued at \$30.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Cross, of Crawford tp., September 5, 1885, one bay mare, 15 hands high, small white spot on forehead, left hind foot white, white mark on right hind foot, blemish on inside of right hind leg; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by John Q. Head, in Jackson tp., one sorrel horse, 9 years old, some irrev. saddle marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Barbour county—J. T. Taliaferro, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. A. Estick, of Sun City tp., September 21, 1885, one dun mare pony, 14½ hands high, 3 years old, both fore feet and right hind foot white, white stripe in face, brown stripe on back, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. E. Young, of Agency tp., (P. O. Quanah), September 3, 1885, one dark bay horse, 13½ hands high, star on face, harness marks, black mane and tail; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Oct. 7, 1885.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. A. Cole, of Washington tp., September 21, 1885, one 1-year-old gray mare colt, both hind feet white; valued at \$60.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old bay mare colt, left hind foot white; valued at \$35.

MULE—By same, one 2-year-old black mare mule; valued at \$65.

MULE—By same, one 2-year-old sorrel mare mule, hog ring in right ear; valued at \$60.

Strays for week ending Oct. 14, 1885.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. A. Cole, of Washington tp., September 21, 1885, one 1-year-old gray mare colt, both hind feet white; valued at \$60.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old bay mare colt, left hind foot white; valued at \$35.

MULE—By same, one 2-year-old black mare mule; valued at \$65.

MULE—By same, one 2-year-old sorrel mare mule, hog ring in right ear; valued at \$60.

Fun Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs., Topeka, Kansas.

Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

WASHBURN COLLEGE TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 16, 1885.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, and Business Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten Instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable. PETER McVICAR President.

CAMPBELL Normal University, HOLTON, KANSAS.

FIRST WINTER TERM - - - Opens November 10
SECOND WINTER TERM - - - Opens January 19
SPRING TERM - - - - - Opens March 30
SUMMER TERM - - - - - Opens June 18

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

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

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

All students can enter at any time.

Address PRESIDENT J. H. MILLER.

Silk Worm Eggs to Sale

500 Eggs and full instructions for hatching and raising, for ONLY ONE DOLLAR. The best variety, from healthy stock.

Address SUZIE FLOYD, Paola, Kas.

FANNY FERN HERD

Registered Poland-China Swine, Jersey Cattle, Fancy Poultry. C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Breeder, Ottawa, Kansas. Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.

SATAN IS COMING To Govern the Entire World, June, 1886.

Great Christian Triumph Over Satan and Second Coming of Christ, 1890—Universal War and Great Financial Crisis Throughout the Entire World, June, 1886.

For sale—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE—Contents: Millennium, 1890; arrival of the long anticipated Jewish Messias; great financial crisis, 1886; great war throughout the entire world, 1890; Satan the Chief Anti-Christ, time of his birth, incidents connected with Satan's birth, powers and advance skirmishes; Satan's Temple, Ten Commandments, Ensigns and inscriptions, what Satan says regarding his mission to all nations, etc. Price 25¢, stamp.

Address AUSTIN ROHE, St. Paul, Minn.

KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

—OF—
ABILENE, : KANSAS.

OFFICERS:
J. E. BONEBRAKE, President.
O. L. THISLER, Vice President.
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

INSURES—

Farm Property and Live Stock

AGAINST

Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind STORMS.

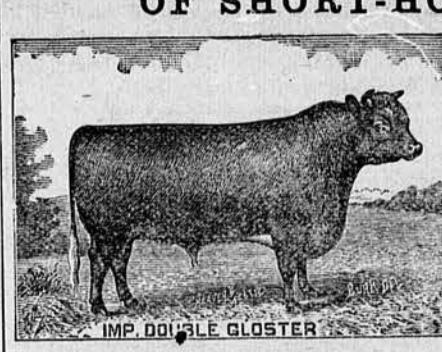
The Company has now complied with the law enacted by the last Legislature for Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to create a guarantee capital and now do business on a cash basis.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



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

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

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

WM. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aggie Bulls.

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

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

MILK RECORDS:

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

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

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

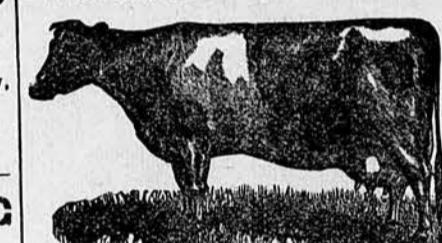
BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. ½ oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. ½ ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 83 10 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being three years old) have averaged 17½ lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which we get our foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

—AND—

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS.

For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo.

Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.



STEWART'S HEALING POWDER
CURES ALL OPEN SORES,
CUTS FROM BARBED
WIRE FENCE,
SCRATCHES,
KICKS,
CUTS,
&c.
Sold
Everywhere.
15 & 50 cts
a box. Try it
STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

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

(Mention this paper.)

JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

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

JOHNSON BROS. GARNETT, : KANSAS.



Breeders of and Dealers in

PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

Imported and Grade Stallions for sale on easy terms.



JOHN CARSON,
Win

The Veterinarian.

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

BRAIN TROUBLE IN MARE.—I have a valuable young mare that has gone wrong. I sent her about eighty miles on the cars, to be bred and when she came home she was thin in flesh. She walks continually around the lot; stops only to eat grass a while, and then goes on. She seems to be blind at times, or has no control of her actions; trembles, and falls frequently; lies a while, then gets up and continues her walk, going on or turning either right or left. Her appetite is good, but sometimes, when drinking, she acts as if her throat were sore. Evidently her brain is troubled. She may have hurt her head on the cars. I have been giving her bromide of potash, but do not see that it has done her any good. Would blistering her over the brain do any good, or is there anything that can be done to relieve her? If not, I had better kill her and put her out of pain. [Blister her over the brain. Give a dose of the following in her feed three times a day: Powdered iodide of potass., 4 oz.; fluid extract of colchicum root, 4 oz.; tincture of nux vomica, 3 oz., and a sufficient quantity of water to make one quart mix. Dose, one fluid ounce. Keep the bowels in a relaxed condition.]

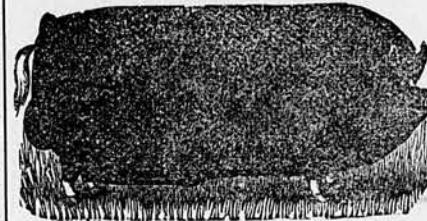
LARYNGITIS.—Wish to ask through the columns of your paper what is the trouble with a yearling heifer owned by a neighbor. It seemed to be all right until about May, then did not appear to do well, and soon was taken with a cough and grew worse all the time, losing flesh, and would stand around the fence and not eat? Now, if it is driven a few rods, will run till it gets out of breath, and loll and pant like one driven hard in warm weather. Will choke up sometimes; cough and froth and drivel at the mouth; seems perfectly exhausted after walking five rods. Another one of his herd is showing similar symptoms. No disease among any other cattle in the vicinity. We frequently see cases of this kind especially amongst yearlings. The condition is due to a neglected attack of laryngitis or inflammation of the throat, in which the mucous membrane lining the larynx—entrance into the windpipe—becomes thickened, diminishing the calibre of the part and limiting the supply of air to the lungs. The result is that upon slight exertion the cattle make a roaring noise, as if they were choking, cough, and a white frothy mucus is discharged from the mouth. In the early part of the disease the treatment is very simple, as it is only necessary to keep the animal indoor and steam the head once or twice daily which can be easily done by pouring boiling water into a bag containing some bran, and if a few ounces of oil or turpentine is also poured in it will be beneficial. Together with this a laxative diet, composed of a mixture of scalded oats, bran and linseed meal should be given. This is usually all that is required to effect a cure. In old-standing cases treatment is not so satisfactory, but it is well to know that as the cattle grow the difficulty in breathing will eventually disappear. This is due to the fact that as the parts of the larynx develop the thickened membrane becomes gradually absorbed. In the present case we would advise that, now the cold weather is about to set in, the cattle should be provided with very comfortable quarters, and that they be fed on nutritious, easily-digested food. By following this course more definite results will eventually be attained, than by pursuing a course of

medicinal treatment, which is invariably disappointing. The inhalation mentioned above may be used daily. Should, however, the difficulty in breathing continue to increase, an operation would be necessary.

Wanted.

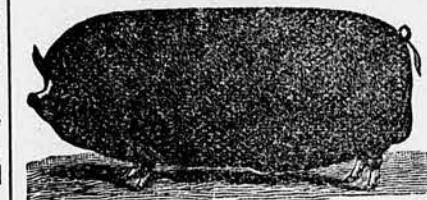
Ten thousand new subscribers to try the KANSAS FARMER the balance of 1885 for 25 cents.

SHADY GLEN STOCK FARM



H. E. GOODLIL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., Breeder of Thorong-bred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Choice young stock for visit or correspondence invited.

PURE-BRED Berkshire Small Yorkshire SWINE.



We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the very best strains to be found in the country descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes at the very lowest prices.

We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogues to

WM. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals of the very best strains of blood. I am one of the most splendid imported boars headed by the spleen size-winner Plantagenet 2319, 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 either sex not skin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

W. McQUELLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

S. V. WALTON & SON, Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.

Breeders of IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS
Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

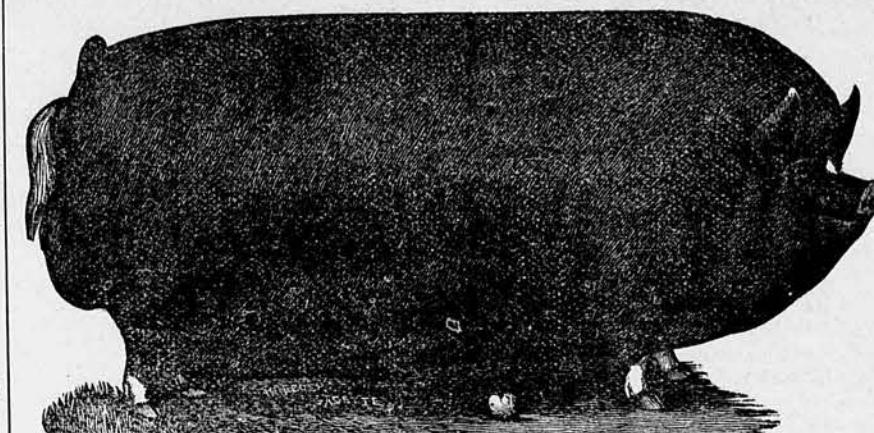


J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Kansas.



Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock recorded in O.P.C.R. 100 choice Pigs for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



SOVEREIGN DUKE 3319. — (From Life, by Lou Burk.)

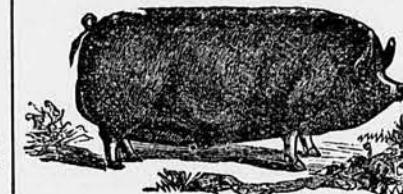
SOVEREIGN DUKE 3319, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other ornate elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never attained by any other boar.

At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning sweepstakes and 55 prizes for that year.

Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fifteen States and Territories or my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that will sell at prices to suit the times as well as Spring Pigs, now ready to ship.

A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the spring and summer in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



ABILENE HERD OF BERKSHIRES FOR 1885.

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

EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

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

I would always prefer parties to

Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,
Orders trusted to me will receive my own personal attention and will be filled with care, for I will not send stock that I would be ashamed to keep myself. Catalogues will be ready soon. Correspondence solicited.
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TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

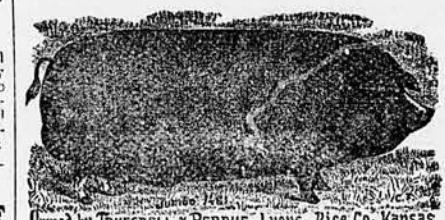
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My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock. Plymouth Rock, Lancashire, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and several Pekin Ducks. Poults for sale. Begin sending for Circular and mention KANSAS FARMER.

TRUESELL & PERDUE,



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

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



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas. I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2659, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sows and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, or per kg., for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

HOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS



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 35 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world, having over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's sale. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding on. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 48 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.

This, That and the Other.

A great many coins—English shilling, six-pences, coppers, and one Canadian piece—were found in Jumbo's stomach by the gentlemen having charge of his remains.

"M. S. George Dawson Coleman, Lebanon, Pa.," as a current item says, "owns a portait printed on a cob web. The colors are beautifully laid on, and simply perfect as to harmony. It is said to have cost \$8,000."

According to a decision of the Iowa Supreme Court a hotel-keeper, who receives guests while knowing that there is a contagious disease in his house, is liable for damages to any guest who may contract the disease.

A letter written by a Norfolk lady which had remained fifty years in the pocket of an old coat was found the other day by a rag merchant, and by an equally strange chance reached the person to whom it had been addressed half a century ago.

A London police constable recovered £25 damages from a publican, whose bull terrier had bitten him severely. It appeared that after the plaintiff had been bitten he was refused compensation on the ground that there was nothing to fear, as the brute always had his teeth cleaned every Sunday.

Lime slaked with a solution of salt in water and then properly thinned with skim-milk from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and, it is said, renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving wood and for all farm purposes.

Plaster of Paris may be made to set quickly by mixing it in warm water to which is added a little sulphate of potash. Plaster of Paris casts soaked in paraffine, can be readily cut or turned in a lathe. They can be rendered very hard and tough by soaking them in warm glue-size until thoroughly saturated, and allowing them to dry.

A valuable cow in Yorkshire, England, having broken her leg, the veterinary surgeon was asked to amputate the limb and try to save the animal. This was done successfully and the leg healed so nicely that the cow has been provided with an improved wooden leg, upon which her existence seems to be about as happy as before the mishap.

The belief is becoming general that the business of barrel-making will sink into insignificance in the future, and that the barrel of the future is the paper barrel which is stronger and better than the common barrel. A company is now being formed in Minneapolis to build a \$300,000 establishment, with a manufacturing capacity of 10,000 barrels a day.

The Japanese swain carefully places a choice specimen of plant or flower in a vase in the garden of his beloved. If she carefully tends it he knows it is all right, even with the old folks. If the damsel pulls it up and casts it on the ground he mournfully departs and makes love in the same manner to some other girl. The idea is poetical in conception and practical in the following out.

There has been started in Berlin a "share company for the removal of trichinae from pork." A patent is being applied for to exploit a recently-invented process to that effect, consisting of pickling pork by means of a highly heated brine, in which muriatic acid forms a large ingredient, which process, it is claimed, will kill any trichinae that may be in the meat, and preserve the latter permanently.

There was never a time in the publishing business, says an expert, when profers of manuscript from women were so numerous. Society belles seem to have all at once caught the fever of authorship. As some houses will publish almost anything in which the profit is assured, but nothing from untried pens without a guarantee, they can usually give a definite answer to an applicant without first reading the copy.

Yankee accent and inflection have come into fashion among the London aristocrats. It is a freak that may or may not last. An acquaintance of Lord Dunraven attributes to him the Americanized talk of his particular set, and the Marquis of Lorne and Earl Dufferin, aided by their wives, are supposed to have taken back from Canada an American manner of utterance. These examples could not fail to be potent in London, and the novelty seems to have proved captivating.

BOOK By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M.D.
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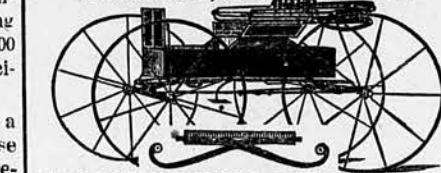
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CINCINNATI, O.

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"MANVEL" WIND ENGINE
SIMPLE, DURABLE, SELF-REGULATING, NOISELESS.
STOCKMEN AND FARMERS CAN HARNESS THE WIND

AND GRIND ALL THEIR GRAIN with a machine without a cog, friction clutch, or ratchet, and at the same time Pumps all their water for Stock. FULL LINE OF PUMPS, TANKS, IRON PIPES & FITTINGS kept on hand. Parties requiring a Wind Mill should examine this machine, built for service, and write, stating the kind and amount of work they want done, to

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ADAMS WIND MILLS
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Will wash Cleaner, Easier, and with Less Injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warrented FIVE Years, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a Wringer. Made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents wanted. Exclusive Territory. Our agents all over the country are making from \$50 to \$200 per month. Retail price, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3. Also our celebrated

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

TO EXCHANGE—Six lots in South Evanston, Ill., within two blocks of depot, and two lots in Bloomington, Ill., for land or a farm in Kansas or Nebraska. Address H. C. DeMotte, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—Our entire herd of choiceably bred Short-horn cattle of the Young Mary, Flora and Arabella families. Prices low and terms liberal. Address (and mention this paper) E. C. Evans & Son, Springfield, Mo.

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HAVING NO FURTHER USE for "Jumbo" (4-year old) and "Black Hawk" (2-year old) A. P. C. Recor, we will sell them. They are both "sweepstakes" boars and first class pig-getters. Write for prices. Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Rice Co., Kas.

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

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

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52 Well-bred Short-horns!
41 FEMALES AND 11 BULLS,**

At Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 31, 1885,

(DURING THE FAT STOCK SHOW—AT 1 P. M., SHARP)

consisting of Frantics, Blossoms, Adelaides, Lady Elizabeths, Pearlettes, and other well-bred families. A portion of these cattle are from

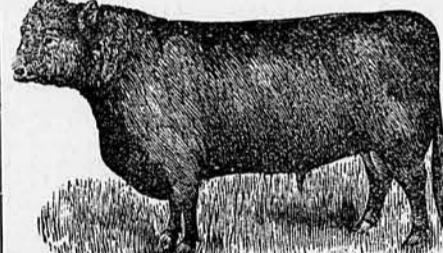
Soldier Creek Park Herd,

owned by F. Rocker, Her, one of the finest in the West. The balance are from the herds of the Messrs. Noble, of Harvard, Ohio. The Females are in calf to the grandly bred Duke Bull Frantic Duke 59799, 2d Earl of Craggs 46002, and the Duke-topped Young Mary Bull Noxubee M. Duke, Vol. 29.

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For Col. 1st goes address the Live-Stock Indicator, Kansas City, Mo.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE!

33 Head of Imported, Pedigree

GALLOWAY

BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,
At Riverview Park, Kansas City,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, '85,

(During the Fat Stock Show.)

Property of Ed. K. Rea, Carrollton, Mo., and Walter C. Weedon & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

These cattle are a vigorous lot of Breeding Stock. They are all recorded in the Scotch and American Herd Books, and embrace some of the choicest Galloway blood. Among the bulls is the celebrated prize-winner The Vindicator of Closeburn (1907), 1876, descended from a grand line of prize-winning ancestors. The cows and heifers represent the best strains, and are all in calf to prize-winning sires or have calf at foot. Lot 22, Fanny of Kirkhill (644) 2286, won first prize at Moffat, in 1882, and second in 1883. Remember it was the Galloway steer, Duke of Montgomery, which won the grand sweepstakes on the block at New Orleans.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

TERMS:—Cash, or approved bankable paper, four months, at 8 per cent.

Catlogue ready. Address

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1885.

Short-horns and Polled Aberdeen-Angus!

All young stock, mostly yearlings and two years old. Also, some Black Polled Heifers from high-grade Short-horn Cows.

A few South-down Ram Lambs will also be sold, and twenty head of Shropshire Sheep.

The cattle offered will be of highest pedigree, both Polled-Angus and Short-horns.

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Railroad fare at one and one-third for round trip on C. B. & Q. and B. & M. Roads. Trains on both roads arrive in the morning and leave in the evening, both east and west.

**JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE!**

We will sell at Public Auction, at Locust Lawn, two and a half miles east of

EDGERTON, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1885,

Sixty head of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, from the Locust Lawn and Bourbon Place herds, fifty-four head of Females and six head of Bulls, several of the Bulls being suitable to use on any herd in the country, and the Females are composed of as many as fifty head of one and two year old Heifers. The sale will comprise

Animals from the Most Popular Families and of Rare Individual Merit, and as the cattle are all of our own breeding, except three head, any one can see that it is no culling sale by the number of young things offered.

TERMS:—Cash, or nine months time with 10 per cent. interest with approved note, with positive, without reserve. Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, sharp.

The morning trains on the Rock Island both ways arrive in time for the sale, and there that will be free transportation at Edgerton for all strangers, and the west bound train on the Wabash digested will be met at Plattsburg on morning of the sale, catalogues sent on application to

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