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NATIONAL CATTLE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

We are in receipt of the following letter, whose contents will be better understood, perhaps, by giving it entire:

CHICAGO, October 15, 1886.

PUBLISHERS KANSAS FARMER—Gentlemen: At a joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the National Cattle-Growers' Association of America and the National Cattle and Horse-Growers' Association of the United States, held at the Leland hotel, Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, September 15th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of the National Cattle-Growers' Association of America and the National Cattle and Horse-Growers' Association of the United States be and are hereby instructed to invite all cattle-growers' associations, State and National departments, or boards of agriculture, the Governors of States and Territories, State or Territorial live stock commissions, agricultural colleges, live stock exchanges, agricultural experimental stations, and all associations whatsoever in any manner interested in promoting the interests of the cattle industry of the United States, to appoint two delegates each, and all live stock and agricultural publications to appoint one delegate each to participate in a convention of cattle-growers to meet with and under the auspices of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association of the United States, at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of November next.

In accordance with the above, you are earnestly requested to prepare proper credentials and designate delegates to attend this convention, which will be held in the Call Board hall of the Chicago Board of Trade, beginning at 1 p. m., Tuesday, November 16th, and continuing throughout Wednesday, the 17th, or until such time as the important business to come before the convention shall have been despatched. Representation in this convention, as you will understand from the above resolution, is not based upon membership in either of the two existing National Associations, as the meeting is designed to reflect every shade of opinion throughout the entire United States of America; and as matters of the most serious possible import to the cattle-growing industry of the Nation are demanding prompt and most careful consideration at this juncture, your earnest co-operation is sincerely desired.

The lapse of time makes it more and more apparent that until cattle-growers of the entire republic combine in one powerful central organization, the most vital interests of the entire body will be neglected and their industry left on the one hand at the mercy of contagious plagues or hampered and restricted on the other by an interminable system of local quarantines. If any doubt has heretofore existed as to the justice of the claims of cattle-growers for protection at the hands of the federal government from the dangers of contagious disease, the late outbreak of pluro-pneumonia near the very heart of the cattle trade—the city of Chicago—and the absence of any competent authority empowering either State or national officials to deal with the disease even at the very threshold of the greatest cattle market in the world, the vexatious local quarantines immediately proclaimed, and the inestimable damage resulting to the entire cattle interest therefrom, must compel the undivided attention of the cattle growers of the United States as a purely business proposition to the immediate and urgent necessity for adequate national laws to shield us

from the ruinous experiences of Continental Europe, Great Britain, South Africa, and Australia. The emergency which now exists as a direct result of the deplorable negligence of congress in failing to provide proper means for dealing with disease is one of the gravest that our industry has ever yet been called upon to face, and the occasion calls for a convention that shall give thoughtful and earnest consideration to this burning question, and whose deliberations shall compel attention and command universal respect.

The food supply of the nation must be preserved from the taint of all infectious plagues, and the cattle raising industry clothed with that protection which its importance in our national economy demands. The orders of foreign governments requiring our cattle to be slaughtered upon landing at their docks, must be revoked by the submission of a bill of health so clean in every particular as to place our exports above and beyond the slightest breath of all suspicion. Our work therefore appeals for the encouragement and generous support of every owner of cattle in the land, and the exigencies of the case are such as to call for the best thought, the wisest counsel, and the active assistance of our strongest men in every state and Territory. We trust that you will favor us with delegates who appreciate the gravity of the situation, and who will aid by their presence in contributing something towards lifting the cloud of depression that now hangs over the cattle industry of our common country.

A programme is being arranged, which will include addresses upon questions of vital importance to the cattle growing industry by well-known cattle men and statesmen of America and Great Britain, upon which general discussion will be invited. All railroads centering in Chicago will grant reduced rates of fare to visitors to the great American Fat Stock Show, which will be held November 8th to 10th, and as all delegates will be interested in that exhibition, advantage of this reduction may be taken.

We enclose blank credentials for delegates, and beg to ask that you give the matter your earliest convenient attention, advising us promptly of your action, as per blank notice and addressed envelope enclosed.

Respectfully submitted.

Signed by D. W. Smith and fifteen other persons, the Executive Committee of the National Horse and Cattle-Growers' Association of the United States; also by D. W. Smith and nineteen others, Executive Committee of the National Cattle-Growers' Association of America.

When young pigs suddenly stop eating, become convulsed and squeak and drop dead, it is an indication that they are overfed, and are suffering from indigestion. There is no cure for obvious reasons, but the trouble is easily prevented by feeding moderately. Pigs should never be given all the food they will eat, but their rations should be measured out strictly.

W. J. Griffing, of Manhattan, Kas., has a card in our poultry directory. The fowls which he advertises cannot, he thinks, be excelled anywhere. If you are interested in good poultry write him for information.

See advertisement of Combination Stock Sale, at Wilmington, Ill., November 18th, 1886, in this issue.

KANSAS FAIRS.

LYONS FAIR.

Rice is one among the best agricultural counties in the State, with one of the main branches of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway traversing her entire length from east to west, about midway of the north and south lines. Other railways are wending their way into the county from different points, and ere a great while people living here will have ample transportation facilities. Lyons, the county seat, has a population of near 2,000 people, with graded schools, seven churches, water-works, three weekly and one daily newspaper, flouring mills and elevators. The citizens of this town and county are very progressive, industrious, and wide-awake to every move that has a tendency toward advancing the interests of Rice county. Those contemplating a settlement in central Kansas may find it to their advantage to visit this section before locating, for here is found a soil of immense richness, a climate hard to excel, water in abundance and pleasant to the taste, and an altitude far above any contaminating malarial influence. All cereals grow to perfection and yield an hundred-fold when given proper care and attention, which is easy to do where natural advantages and a salubrious climate are in one's favor, as here so strongly shown.

The fourth annual Fair of Rice county, held last week, near Lyons, clearly proves that too much cannot be said in behalf of this prolific country, for at this exhibition was seen in all magnificence the products of the farm, orchard, garden and ranch. The corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley could not be surpassed in size and quality anywhere. Twelve varieties of apples were on exhibition, all grown in Rice county, and they caused untold expressions of wonderful surprise among the hundreds passing by, to think that, away out here in Rice county, once the American Desert, or a part thereof, that fruit so beautiful, so large and delicious, would grow and mature. Why, had people told one a few years ago that such things would transpire upon the plains of Kansas, and that the time was soon here and now upon us when the barren waste should blossom as the rose and the soil thereof bring forth an hundred-fold, surely the party uttering such a statement would have been counted a fit subject for an insane asylum or an idiotic school. The transformation is upon us, the soil only requires tickling with plow, spade or hoe to make it laugh with an abundant increase; and all who desire can come this way and by frugal industry soon become possessed of a competency sufficient for a long life of enjoyment, freed from woe and full of weal.

HORACE.

HARPER FAIR.

The third annual Fair of the Harper County Agricultural Association was held last week at Harper, on the beautiful and well-arranged grounds of the Association. The exhibition was a grand success in every particular. The weather was mild and pleasant, with just enough rain to keep the dust under foot and render the atmosphere cool and agreeable. The attendance was the largest ever assembled on the grounds, which fact was very pleasing to the Society as a partial recompense for their untiring efforts, and, also, it insured the financial success. The exhibit was much larger in all departments than was anticipated by the management, so much so that it was decided

to continue the exposition one day longer, in order that the large amount of business could be disposed of satisfactorily and justice done to all. Special credit is due the officers of the Association for their efficient management and obliging disposition.

Before entering the grounds, at sight of the red, white and blue streaming over hall and pavilion every one became enthused with the spirit of cheerfulness and good feeling which so largely prevailed throughout the several days. Good music and racing furnished amusement for a vast multitude. The absence of all gambling devices is an example it would be well for some of our older counties to follow another year.

A very noticeable and commendable feature of this Fair was the special awards made by several business firms in the community. In this list a Jackson wagon was taken by Silas Barton for the best load of corn; another load captured a fine cultivator worth \$25. There were seven loads competing. Mr. G. W. Evans received a fine harrow for the best bushel of Dent seed corn.

Upon entering the floral hall a beautiful display, both in art and nature, awaited the admiring crowds. The interest manifested in this department speaks volumes for the exhibitors of the various articles so neatly arranged. I was pleased to note the fine exhibit made in the educational interest of the county. It reflected much credit to the intelligence of the citizens of Harper county.

W. D. B.

ROOKS COUNTY FAIR.

The first annual fair of the Plainville Agricultural Society was held at Plainville October 12th, 13th and 14th. It was one of the best ever held in the western part of the State. The attendance was large every day and the exhibits were generally complete. Floral hall was crowded to overflowing with articles of beauty and utility, produced by the Rooks county people, and I believe the exhibits would compare favorably with those of older settled parts of the State. The garden vegetables were as large and so far as I could judge, of as fine quality as can be raised anywhere.

Grains and grasses were well represented. One collection of tame grasses, by Burroughs Brothers & Brown, comprised eight varieties from the same farm, and was especially worthy of mention.

The collection of textile fabrics and fancy work was highly creditable to the industry and ingenuity of the ladies, while the cakes, pies and cookery were too tempting to leave unguarded.

Nearly every popular breed of horses was represented by excellent specimens, and horsemen were enthusiastic. The display cannot fail to stimulate the breeding of a better class of horses by our farmers.

The cattle stalls were also well filled and no doubt the number of farmers who think "a calf is a calf," will be diminished.

On account of the continued dry weather, it was impossible to put the track in as good condition as was hoped for, yet the trotting and running races were not the least attractive feature of the fair.

In fact, in every department the exhibition was as good in quality as your correspondent has seen, though the number of articles was not so great as some of our district or State expositions afford. Though the management had worked hard to provide all facilities possible, some of the buildings were so crowded that it was hard to get through

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.
Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Grading Up Cattle on the Farm

The first thing to be considered in this line of thought is the particular use to which the cattle are to be put, for that will determine the class to which the particular breed we select will belong. If milk or butter is the object, then it will be better to select a milk or butter breed, as the Holstein for milk, the Jersey for butter. If the object is beef only, then the selection would be from the beef breeds, as the Hereford, Short-horn, Angus, etc. If the object be a combination of good qualities, a general-purpose sort of breed, then it is debatable whether a pure breed or a cross is better. This settled, and the particular breed selected, certain general principles will govern future operations, whether one breed or another is chosen.

It may as well be said, in passing, that in determining what shall be the aim in our cattle-raising, we must take into consideration location and markets for surplus products, in order that we may determine what is best to grade up for, beef or dairy purposes. Climate, also, and soil, topography of the country, water supply, and conditions and surroundings generally should have weight in these debates. If we are so situated that we can reach consumers direct and can secure a trade among private consumers it will generally pay best to grade up for dairy purposes. This happens when the farm is near a large town or a small town that is growing and has a bright future. Milk can be sold direct to consumers, and the same is true as to butter. Where the farmer is not convenient to market, it will probably pay best to grade up for beef, and to this end a good representative of one of the popular beef breeds should be selected, according to the fancy of the breeder. One good, vigorous bull is enough for several average farms, and where the particular farmer is not able to own one himself he can unite with his neighbors and buy one. If a full-grown and tested animal cannot be had with the means on hand, then buy a good calf and raise him.

When the work of grading is once begun, go ahead with it, letting grades take the place of scrubs as fast as possible, and always use pure-bred males. Use grade females, but never a grade male for a breeder, for that is going backward and not forward, and stock will retrograde. Having started right we must go right on using pure males all the time, then every cross will be an improvement. Let the good bull calves be castrated and raised for the butcher, saving the females for breeding. The first crosses may not show up to as good advantage as might be expected or hoped for, but every additional cross made thereafter will demonstrate the advisability of the plan adopted to get improved stock and make more money out of it. And then, as the *Western Plowman* suggests, in an article on this subject, the farmer who takes any pride in his business can't help but be encouraged when he begins to reap the results of his labors, and satisfactorily looks out upon his herds that are gradually growing better year by year.

It may be well enough to add, that after a few crosses, it would be well to change males; indeed, when it can be done, it is better to never use a male on his own offspring. But when a change is made, be sure to get the same breed every time.

About Sheep--Best Breeds.

Kansas Farmer:

I am glad to see now and again an article of information about sheep in the KANSAS FARMER. It seems for the last few years that the sheep business has not been worth speaking about with a good many that did not have the right sort to handle. Now I will say in all the panic my sheep has paid me better than any other animals I have handled, even in the worst time we have seen. Of course they have not paid as well as they did ten years ago. I made 44 cents per pound on my wool at that time. I shipped it to Boston. The least I have made was 19 cents per pound. This year I made 21 cents. I shipped it to St. Louis, to A. J. Childs, of that city, and to my surprise I met with an honest commission merchant. You may ask why would I be surprised? Because I never met with one before to my knowledge. In the first place I always weigh my wool carefully before I send it out. There was but one pound of difference between his weight and mine. Now I never shipped before without shrinking from twenty-five to sixty-five pounds. This loss of weight is an item. In the next place he paid very near the quotations. We get quotations right along; what do they amount to? We never get within 2 or 3 cents of the quotations; there is some excuse, you have some that don't grade, it is too coarse for the market, or too fine; you are sure to ship at the wrong time, or something else. There was nothing of this when I shipped to A. J. Childs. He did not hold my money for thirty days after selling. He sold right away by my orders and returned the money at once. I think I ought to let our sheep-breeders know where I found an honest commission merchant; any way I can't help praising the bridge that carries me over safely. Speak of a man as you find him.

Now the question seems to be which is the best breed of sheep for Kansas for profit? The way to prove it is by figures and facts. Now I have slaughtered a number of my aged ewes this summer; I have sold the mutton by quarters, 10 cents for hind quarters and 8 for fronts; they have averaged \$6.25 per head, besides the pelt and rough fat. The average of wool was eight and one-fourth pounds at 21 cents per pound. I imported the Shropshire-downs with me in the year of 1870; I have stuck to them and they have stuck to me. I believe only for the Shropshire-downs I should not be in Kansas now. I have heard much said about the Cotswolds being big. It should be said rather that they look big. They cannot weigh with the Shropshire-downs. The Cotswolds are long-legged with long, coarse wool, which makes them look big. Legs don't weigh much. It requires a short-legged animal to weigh and also to be hardy. The hardness of an animal is something to be looked at for profit. The Shropshire ram and the Merino ewe makes a good heavy carcass and a heavy shearer with one cross; the wool from that cross reaches the highest market price at present. It makes a first-class medium wool.

As to the mutton, the Shropshire and the South-downs beats the world without a doubt; the mutton is of a nice sweet flavor, fine in the grain, the fat is mixed with the lean. In all long-wooled sheep the fat is put on in layers, somewhat like pork.

The Merino sheep paid all right when it cost nothing to keep them; when they could go and graze on Uncle Sam's land or any one else's they were near. Now there is no more of that; every man grazes on his own land. The time is come when we must keep better stock

and less of it, and in the long run I think we will be the better for it. Keep in the summer what we can take care of in the winter, and we will be better off in the end. When a winter comes like last, better be prepared for it. Many a man had a big lot of cattle and others a big lot of sheep and lost every hoof of them; they would have been better to have had a few and sheltered and cared for them.

ED. JONES.
Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

Hints on Hog Management.

Kansas Farmer:

Farmers are finding that it pays to exercise the same attention and care in breeding hogs that it does in breeding horses and cattle. Still there are not a few who still seem to think that almost any-shaped animal that goes on four legs, has a long nose and a good squeal, should be regarded as good for profitable pork-making purposes. There has been a great improvement in breeding hogs during the last eight or ten years, and those farmers who have given attention in this direction are reaping ample returns for the additional expense incurred in obtaining good stock. It must be readily admitted that no kind of stock changes its characteristics so easily as swine, hence the ease of establishing and maintaining a breed of hogs in which are combined those good qualities which can be relied upon for the production of a progeny of like qualities and character.

All things considered it is undoubtedly unprofitable to have very many fall pigs. Wintering them over, even if well prepared, entails considerable expense and makes pork cost the farmer more than if they are littered in the early spring and are then pushed along as fast as possible until the early part of the following winter. Considering this then as the most economical plan of raising and fattening hogs, now is the best time to select the brood sows and the males that are to be used the next year. In selecting the breeding animals, it is always wisdom to exercise the greatest care, not only as to the pedigree, so as to insure good stock, but from a line of stock that has produced good-sized litters. Seven is the lowest number that a good-sized, thrifty sow should raise; and ten is not too many. Another very important item, and one which cannot well be overlooked in economical hog-raising, is the breeding of sows that are noted for bearing a large per cent. of male pigs. The latter part of December is the best time for the sows to be bred. This will bring the pigs toward the latter part of March.

Do not make the mistake of breeding sows that are very young. Where this plan is kept up, the size, thrift and health of pigs are made to suffer. Have good-sized sows, at least nine months old, of good form, and in good thrifty condition. It is best not to have brood sows too fat. Good shelter should be provided—dry and warm—and their quarters should be kept clean. With ordinary care the hog is not nearly so thrifty an animal as he is looked upon as being, and it will pay to give the brood sows a reasonable amount of care to insure partial cleanliness. Too much corn is not good for brood sows. It is too heating and fattening. Give a variety. Chopped oats, soaked barley, rye or wheat, bran slop, clover hay, sorghum, boiled potatoes or turnips, all can be used to a good advantage. See that they have a good supply of water at all times. It is by far the best to have a small lot where each one can be kept to herself. Keep only the best and thereby continue to increase and build up the good qualities of your stock.

K.

Stock Notes--Harper County Fair.

The following notes were sent in by a special correspondent at the Harper county fair, of which a general description is given in our Correspondence.

In the poultry list Mr. E. R. Drake made eight entries of eight varieties and took seven first premiums.

W. H. Harris showed his fine Short-horn, Duke of Harper, from an imported sire, taking first in his class.

Mr. T. H. Mansfield captured first prize on Short-horn bull in class of all over one and under three years, also first on best bushel of White Russian oats.

Mr. Cutter took the honors of herd prize and sweepstakes on heifer under two years, also first on two-year-old cow and bull calf. Second on three-year-old bull and cow over three.

Mr. Francis Oliver showed a fine three-year-old Norman draught horse, which captured first premium and sweepstakes, also a two-year-old Norman draught taking first.

Mr. M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, was on hand with his fine display of Berkshire swine which have won so much admiration from the public and credit to the owner wherever they have been shown, takes first and second throughout, with sweepstakes sow any age or blood.

Mr. Watkins won sweepstakes on best cow of all breeds, first and second on yearlings, first on heifer calf. Second on two-year-old heifer and bull calves, and first on three-year-old cow. For the Poland-China hogs Mr. Watkins captured first and second throughout and sweepstakes on sow and boar.

The Hazelton Stock Farm Company was well represented by a five-year-old mare and her colt, taking first in native draught. A two-year-old Clyde draught, first. A four-year-old Derby second in English home-breeding. Two Norman fillies, three native draught, a two-year-old half-Norman stallion, all second. Two brood mares and two colts taking first.

Mr. Cutter and Burr, breeders of Short-horns and Galloways, and Mr. Watkins, breeding Short-horns and Poland-China hogs, all of Crystal Springs, made a fine display with their meritorious stock. With such representative men as these Crystal Springs is bound to become a center for as good thoroughbred stock as can be found anywhere. The attention of the breeders throughout the State is called to the fine display made by these gentlemen.

Mr. Burr, who has been taking premiums elsewhere this season on his fine herd of Galloways heads the list with Royal Prince (685), Scotchman (686), both three years old; Crystal Duke (1972), two years old; also one yearling bull and bull calf, all first. In cows the leading ones are Ohio Beauty, Chrystal Nell, both first. Takes first and second in cross-bred cows. Sweepstakes on cow of any age or blood, and three of her offspring. In all ten first and eight second. Buyers of fine-blooded Galloways will do well to correspond with Mr. H. F. Burr, Chrystal Springs, Kas.

Wm. H. Bacon & Son, breeders of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle and Poland-China hogs, made a grand display with their fine cattle. Their list was headed by Zypbas, a two-year-old bull entered in class first, and taking first premium and sweepstakes in all breeds. They showed also two cows which were awarded first, and two calves from the famous Mercedes, in all seven entries, five first and two second. Mr. Bacon takes great pride in showing the pedigrees and records of his stock, all of which is imported. He is to be complimented as the first breeder of thoroughbred Holsteins in Harper county.

Sugar-Making at Fort Scott.

The KANSAS FARMER neglects no opportunity of calling attention to successful sugar-making operations in Kansas, for we have all along believed the work would be done—that sugar-making in Kansas from Kansas cane would some day be done profitably as a commercial enterprise, and we have confidently believed that when that day would come, Kansas farmers would be richer by many millions. The Parkinson sugar factory at Fort Scott, of which a description was given in these columns a few weeks ago, has finally and completely solved the problem.

We expect a full report soon from a gentleman who was present when the works were tested under the supervision of Prof. Wiley, government chemist, and in the meantime will copy a paragraph from the Fort Scott Monitor: "Arriving at the factory, it was found to be brilliantly lighted with electric light, a recent improvement, and presented a most imposing and handsome sight. After being conducted through the factory and listening to an explanation of the process by which the sugar is extracted from the cane, a halt was called at the centrifugals, where a fine quality of sugar was being separated from its glutinous environment. Being fully satisfied with the results there observed, the party repaired to the capacious office, where Mr. C. F. Drake, President of the company, referring briefly to the object of the gathering, introduced Hon. W. L. Parkinson. Mr. Parkinson briefly welcomed the gentlemen present and introduced Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, who addressed the gentlemen present for fifteen minutes in a most interesting and entertaining strain upon the work done by the Agricultural Department in developing this great industry. More money is spent per capita for sugar in the United States than in any other country except England. The American people are a sugar-eating people. England consumes seventy pounds of sugar per capita, but a large portion of that is used in brewing and preserving and canning fruits. The consumption in the United States is fifty-five pounds per capita. In Germany it is much smaller, while in Russia it is from ten to fifteen pounds, and in Spain is much smaller than Russia. Notwithstanding the United States consumes this vast quantity of sugar, nine-tenths of it is imported. \$150,000,000 is annually paid out in this country for sugar in its crude state, to which add \$50,000,000 for refining and profits of dealers, gives an aggregate of \$200,000,000, a sum equal to the total expense of running the government. These figures show the great importance of development of the sugar industry in this country, so as to distribute this vast sum of money among the agriculturists of the United States, instead of sending it abroad. It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to foster the manufacture of sugar from indigenous canes, but the difficulties to be overcome have been very great. First they have had to discover a practical method of extracting the sugar from the cane, and second in purifying the sugar; third, how to work up the cane before it is destroyed by freezing. All experiments were directed to this end, and he was proud to announce the problem had been solved by the adoption of the diffusion process. Most of the difficulties encountered last year have been overcome, and all that remains to be done is to provide machinery which will meet the practical demands of business."

By way of showing how big a country this is, a patriotic citizen presents the

subject this way: "The farms of America equal the entire territory of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Portugal. The corn fields equal the extent of England, Scotland and Belgium, while the grain fields generally would overlap Spain. The cotton fields cover an area larger than Holland and twice as large as Belgium. The rice fields, sugar and tobacco plantations would also form kingdoms of no insignificant size, and such is the stage of advancement reached by American agriculturists that it is estimated that one farmer like Mr. Dalrymple, with a field of wheat covering a hundred square miles, can raise as much grain with 400 farm laborers as 5,000 peasant proprietors in France."

Gossip About Stock.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, the Kansas auctioneer, has been called to Texas to make Hereford sales, consequently will be missed at the Kansas City sales to be held during the Fat Stock Show.

It is gratifying to notice the introduction of pure-bred stock into every part of Kansas, and plainly shows that farmers are calculating the matter of beef production from the most intelligent and economical standpoint.

The Blue Valley Herd of Short-horns, owned by W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., was shown at four fairs this season and won thirty-six premiums, amounting to nearly \$400, exclusive of medals. Not bad by any means.

Col. Sawyer informs us that A. H. Lackey & Son, of Peabody, had an excellent attendance at their Short horn sale last week. The cattle sold were off pasture without being prepared for the sale, and that everything, including calves, made an average of \$80 or better. The exact average he did not get, but this is approximately correct.

Shawnee county is forging well to the front for its fine stock breeding establishments. In addition to the fine horse establishment of W. D. Paul at Pauline, a Mr. J. B. Zinn, formerly of Missouri, has recently purchased a farm near Pauline for the purpose of raising Poland-China hogs, Holstein-Friesian cattle and fine poultry.

On Thursday, November 4th, 1886, M. S. Chapel, of Asherville, Kas., will hold a public sale of forty head of recorded Short-horn cattle. This is one of the best offerings ever made in northwestern Kansas, for the reason that Mr. Chapel is a careful and experienced breeder, being one of the oldest breeders in that part of the State.

The Saline Short-horn Breeders' Association held at Marshall, Mo., its semi-annual sale on October 14th at the fair grounds. Sixty-six head were disposed of, amounting to \$3,300, an average of \$50 per head. In the afternoon Rev. P. G. Rea sold twenty-four head of Short-horns at the fair grounds at auction. The amount realized was \$1,620, an average of \$67.50.

J. A. Davidson, breeder of Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Kas., writes that at the Garnett Fair he won herd prize, making the fourth year in succession that he has won it. He also won first and sweepstakes on aged boar, and second on boar under one year. At the Ottawa Fair he won first on boar one year, second on boar under one year, first and sweepstakes on sow and pigs, also sweepstakes on boar. A good record for good hogs.

The Glendale sale of blooded trotters at Louisville, Ky., October 14th, was a success. Attendance fair and bidding brisk. Fifty head were sold for \$94,650, averaging \$1,677 per head. The following are some of the more important sales: Nora Wilkes, \$6,050, to F. D. Stout, I'ubuque, Ia.; Melrose, \$4,050, McKen & Gains, Terra Haute, Ind.; Maggie Wilkes, \$3,050, J. H. Shultz, Brooklyn; Matilda, \$3,300, J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.; Pacille, \$3,300, David L. Porter, New Bedford, Ind.

The director of the mint estimates the amount of gold coin in the United States January 1st, 1886, to have been \$533,485,453; of silver dollars, \$218,249,761; subsidiary silver, \$75,034,111, or a total stock of coin of \$826,779,325.

MERINO SHEEP FARM.

The Premium Merino Sheep Flock of 1886, Owned by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

Sheepmen generally will be pleased to learn of the success achieved at the leading fairs of 1886, by the well-known, reliable and extensive Merino sheep-breeding firm of R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., who send us the following summary of the season's exhibit:

At Bismarck Grove.—First on ram 2 years old, first on yearling ram, first on ram lamb, first on pen of three ewes 2 years old, first on pen of three yearling ewes, first on pen of three ewe lambs, first on ram—Perfection 215—and five of his get.

At Kansas City Inter-State Fair.—First on ram 1 year old, first on ewe 1 year old, first on ewe lamb, second on ram and five of his get, second on flock of seven.

At Sedalia Fair.—Second on ram 2 years old, first on ram 1 year old, first on pair of lambs, second on ewe 2 years old, first on ewe 1 year old.

At Springfield (Mo.) Fair.—First on ram 2 years old, first on ram 1 year old, second on pair of lambs, second on ewe 2 years old, first on ewe 1 year old.

At St. Louis Fair.—First on ram 2 years old, first on ram 1 year old, second on pen of three ram lambs, second on pen of three ewes 3 years old, second on pen of three yearling ewes, first on pen of three ewe lambs, second on ram and five ewes.

We are having quite a good sheep trade this season, having sold to parties in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and New Mexico. We still have one hundred good rams for sale at from \$15 up. We have also some very choice ewes for sale.

Book Notices.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis writes in the forthcoming number of the *Popular Science Monthly* on the origin and results of Sunday Legislation. His contention is that the day was first instituted by pagan sun-worshippers, and that it has only been possible to maintain its status in Christian nations by the constant exercise of the authority of the state.

"The Rice Fields of Carolina" is the title of an illustrated article by Hugh N. Starnes, which is to appear in the *Southern Bivouac* for November. The method prevailing on the rice plantations are described at length and all the various processes in rice culture are carefully illustrated. The subject is one of unusual interest and the article is the best of the series on Southern industries appearing in the *Bivouac*.

LOVETT'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—For Fall, 1886, has come to our table. After close examination we consider it a reliable guide for the planter in the selection of varieties from the innumerable sorts described and in their cultivation. It tells the faults of all these varieties as well as their merits; and this feature alone makes it of great value to the intending planter. Every old and new sort is offered here at low rates. Nut trees made a specialty. We note the justly celebrated Small Fruit Plant business of E. P. Roe has been purchased by and consolidated with that of Mr. Lovett. The Catalogue is mailed free to all applicants who address J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.

GREEN'S FRUIT-GROWER.—This is a quarterly journal devoted to the orchard, garden and nursery, published at Rochester, N. Y. Subscription price, 50 cents a year. The last number is devoted to "The Grape," treating the culture of that best of all fruits in a plain, practical manner so that every reader can understand all of it. Mr. Green is authority on fruit-growing; his little quarterly is well worth the price at which he sells it.

TARIFF.—Mr. George Draper, "an old business man" who "formed his opinions on the tariff question while a youth at work in a cotton mill, commencing in the year 1832," wrote a good many letters on the subject in the last few years, and they have been brought together and printed in a pamphlet of forty-five pages, published by E. L. Osgood, Boston, Mass., under the title of "Some Views on the Tariff Question." Mr. Draper is a protectionist; he believes "the home market is the best market, and that it should be controlled and mainly supplied by our own people before making serious at-

tempts to secure and control markets outside our own country and its jurisdiction." Don't know the price.

POULTRY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT—Is the title of forty-eight pages devoted to poultry-raising. It is intended to give the reader a good understanding of the different varieties of fowls, show up the good qualities of each and let him see which are adapted to special wants. It is illustrated with cuts of the different breeds of poultry, and it contains a good treatise on the care of fowls, including shelter, feed and care in general. Price fifty cents. It is a first-class little book. Address G. M. T. Johnson, Binghamton, N. Y.

Special Club Rate.

The *Future*, a scientific journal of the weather, published at Richland, Kansas, by Prof. C. C. Blake, (price \$1 a year), is by a special arrangement clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER (price \$1.50 a year.) Both papers for only \$1.50 a year.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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Published Every Wednesday, by the

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 W. A. PEPPER, - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

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

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Advertisers will find the KANSAS FARMER the cheapest and best medium published for reaching every part of Kansas. Reasonable rates for unobjectionable advertisements will be made known upon application. Copy of advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than Monday.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
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The **KANSAS FARMER** One Year at Bottom-Rock Prices, if Ordered Before **January 1st, 1887.**

ONE DOLLAR.

The **KANSAS FARMER** is well worth to every farmer ten times its regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year, but in order to give everybody a chance to get acquainted with the best farm journal for Western farmers, we have concluded, on account of prevailing low prices and the shortage of certain crops, to offer the paper one year to all who subscribe during 1886 at the "bottom-rock" price of **ONE DOLLAR!**

The American Fat Stock Show, the American Horse Show, and the American Dairy Show will be held at the Exposition Building, Chicago, November 8th to 19th.

The average annual rainfall at Manhattan, in this State, for twenty-five years, as published in the Agricultural college paper, the *Industrialist*, is nearly 31 inches—precisely 30.923.

It is a good time now to select seed corn for next spring. Be careful to choose none but perfectly developed ears, then preserve them in a dry room where storms will not enter.

Do not let potatoes remain in the ground longer if they are perfectly matured. It is too soon to pit them or put them away for winter, but they ought to be put in a dry place and protected from wet and cold.

A storm last week on the southeastern coast of Texas blew the gulf water out over the land near the mouth of the Sabine river in such quantities that nearly if not quite two hundred people were drowned and a village utterly destroyed.

Production of gold in the United States in 1885 was \$31,800,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 on the estimate for the calendar year 1884. The production of silver for the calendar year, 1885, calculated at the coining rate in silver dollars, is estimated at \$51,000,000, against \$48,800,000 in 1884.

TOPEKA AND KANSAS.

Two powerful railroad companies are now building first-class roads into Topeka, one from the northeast, the other from the southeast, and that means that both of them will be continued right on through Topeka, for Kansas and not her capital city is the object of these great transportation buildings. The immediate effect will be to place Topeka in communication with every portion of the State. As it is now, there are two great lines of road running through the city, but both of them stop at Kansas City in Missouri, where a different freight rate is charged. As things are now all Missouri river points, as Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha get the same rates on freight, but beyond that, new schedules are in force. The operating of the two new roads will give Topeka, and through her all Kansas the same rates that Kansas City gets, and Kansas people will get the same rates east through Topeka that they can get through Kansas City, and also save freight on the difference in distance between the place of shipment and Topeka or Kansas City. If a shipment of grain or stock is made from Kansas to Chicago, for example, and if the shipper is nearer Topeka than he is to Kansas City, he can save money by shipping through Topeka, for he saves freight on the difference in distance, and he gets the same rate from Topeka that he would from Kansas City. It is the same as to St. Louis and the south-east.

These two new roads will be completed to Topeka and operated during this year. A great deal of work is now being done on both of them within the city. Bridges are being built, depot and shop grounds are being graded, track has been laid and immense amounts of material are now here. As soon as the entrance is made and all facilities for successfully operating the roads northeast and southeast, the lines will be continued on the routes already located, so that next year new business will begin to pour into and through Topeka over these new roads.

Besides this, the A., T. & S. F. has absorbed a magnificent system of Texas and Southern roads, and a line is now being built through Indian Territory that will connect the Kansas and the Texas system. And still more, that company, as we are informed and believe, will soon have a clear track to Chicago and New York as it now has to San Francisco and Guaymas. The Union Pacific Company is considering the change being made by other companies on the business chessboard, and it is good business sense that the U. P. should soon arrange for an outlet beyond Kansas City and Omaha. Then Topeka and Kansas will have four great railroad lines to take and bring their products and supplies.

These things ought to be serviceable to Topeka and through her to the people of Kansas generally. This can be made, and we suppose will be made a great distributing point for the roads named. Large wholesale houses ought to be established here so as to accommodate the reasonable demands of dealers in smaller towns that can reach this city nearer and cheaper than they can reach Missouri river points. The grocery and provision trade of Topeka will soon, as we have good reason to believe, be enormous. And there ought to be and will be, we believe, a good deal more than wholesale commercial houses. This is a good agricultural region. There is no better wheat and corn-growing land on earth than the Kansas (Kaw) river valley, and it is but representative of all the bottom and second bottom land

in the State. The high upland is not more than 20 to 25 per cent. behind in productiveness. Kansas as a whole is not equalled anywhere as an agricultural and pastoral region. Hence, with the facilities offered by these new roads and changes in management of the old ones, Topeka ought to have immense stock yards and capacious grain elevators, a point which all the roads could reach.

And then there must be a great deal in the way of manufacturers, and in this respect we desire to call particular attention to three departments of work in the interest of farmers—meat, wool and sugar. There is no use in hauling dead weight when it can be avoided. Let fat animals be slaughtered here and the meat only shipped. Let the money paid for preparing meat for market be expended here among our own people, and besides doing at home all of the work that can be done here, save freight on the offal. Let one or more woolen factories be built so that Kansas wool may be made up at home where it is grown; just as Southern people are making up their cotton into cloth and saving money by it. Why should our wool be shipped out of the State to have it manufactured and then sent back to us? If the wool is made up at Topeka it will be sold here, scoured here, all the work done here and all the money handled and used here.

Let two or three huge sugar factories be erected. The sugar-making business in Kansas has passed the experimental. The last experiments have solved the who's problem as to first principles. What is now known and demonstrated is sufficient to justify any prudent person or company to go ahead and make sugar from the juice of sorghum cane. The only thing now needed is to perfect the machinery so as to still further economize the labor. There is ground enough tributary to Topeka and fit for the growing of cane better than for anything else, to supply half a dozen large factories.

These are suggestions as to things that are near to us, and we want the readers of the **KANSAS FARMER** to understand the situation so that they may prepare for the better days ahead.

Farmers and Legislation.

It is only a short time until members of the Legislature in this State will be elected. This is one of the most important duties of the citizen, the selection of public officers and especially members of the Legislature. In Kansas, the farmers elect nearly every member of both branches of the Legislature. In cities large enough to have within themselves a representative district, or where the city contains more voters than the county outside the city, the city people elect. The number elected in this way is very small. At least seven-eighths of the Senators and Representatives are elected by the farmers; that is to say, farmers cast a majority of the votes in all these elections.

Why is it that so few of the candidates elected are farmers? In the session of 1883, in the House of Representatives, there were fifty-two farmers, twenty-five lawyers, one banker, and forty-six of miscellaneous occupations; in the Senate there were eighteen lawyers, seven farmers, five bankers, and ten of other callings. The whole number in the House was one hundred and twenty-four, in the Senate forty, making a total of one hundred and sixty-four, of which fifty-nine, or a little over one-third. Of lawyers, the total number was forty-three, a little less than one-fourth. In 1885, the Senate consisted of nineteen lawyers, five farmers, four bankers, four physicians, one editor,

seven of other vocations. The figures for the House, we have mislaid, but they are about the same, as we remember, as those for 1883. The total number was the same both years.

The vote of the State at the election in 1884 was, for Martin 146,777, and for Glick 108,284, making a total of 255,061. Of that number at least three-fourths or 191,236 were farmers and other persons living with them and identified with them. Yet, with three-fourths of the population, they have but one-sixth of the Senate, two-fifths of the House, one-third the total membership of both Houses combined.

Let us look at it in another way. Of the taxable property in the State, for the year 1885, in all amounting to \$248,846,811.28, the farms alone were valued at \$122,871,339.23, and their personal property at (as nearly as we can estimate) \$40,000,000, making for both animal and personal property, upwards of \$162,000,000, or two-thirds of all the property of every description. It follows that they pay two-thirds of the taxes. Substantially, the situation in Kansas is this: Farmers are about three-fourths of the population, they own at least two-thirds of all the property, they pay two-thirds of all the taxes, but they have only one-third of the representation in the Legislature.

In the country at large, in relation to national legislation, the facts are still more against the farmer. According to the census of 1880, there were 17,392,000 persons over ten years of age engaged in some regular employment. Of these, 7,600,000 were engaged in agriculture. The value of all the farms was \$10,197,096,776. Their implements and live stock amounted to about \$2,000,000,000 more. This is more than one-half the value of all the property in the country. The capital invested in manufactures was \$2,790,272,606; in railroads, allowing at the nominal, not the real cost, was about \$5,000,000,000.

In some of the States land is not taxed at all, only personal property; but taking that into the account, while farmers are less than one-half of the population they pay at least 60 per cent. of the taxes, taking the country over, while in Congress and in national offices generally they are represented by about 5 per cent. of the men on duty.

Cattle Quarantine.

The Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission met in regular session the 14th inst., and after discussing the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in some of the Eastern States and the Canadas, decided to take action in the matter of quarantining and issued the following order:

To Whom it May Concern:

The rules and regulations governing quarantine and the admission of cattle in Kansas, as issued by this Commission, dated at Topeka, Kas., May 2d, 1886, are hereby revoked. From and after this date and until further notice, all cattle coming to Kansas from that portion of New York lying south of the north line of the State of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois and the Dominion of Canada, will be required to enter the State at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner for the period of ninety days, or until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinary of Kansas, and all railroads, express and other transportation companies, are forbidden to bring any cattle into this State from the above-named quarantine districts, except in compliance with the foregoing rules and regulations.

Last Monday, the Governor issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, The Governor of the State of Ohio has represented to the satisfaction of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas that contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle does not exist in that State, I, John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, do hereby issue this proclamation raising the quarantine established September 30th, against the introduction of cattle from the State of Ohio.

Good housekeeping lies at the root of all the real ease and satisfaction in existence.

ABORTION AMONG COWS.

We are in receipt of a letter concerning abortion, detailing some unusual facts to which we desire to call attention, and upon which a remark in this connection may not be out of place. The letter is as follows:

We are having trouble with aborting cows and can not find any satisfactory reason for it. The cows carry their calves just about seven months, and then without appearing sick or hurt in any way, eating their rations regularly, begin to show signs of labor, in a few hours drop the calf, and then in a few days increase the flow of milk almost as if being the regular time for dropping the calf. They do not "make bag" or spring any in the least before dropping the calf, and then in about two or three days the udder increases in size and milk flow increases, but no swelling or fever in the udder. We are breeding to a two-year-old Jersey bull and are feeding mill feed, half bran and half shorts, cows in splendid condition and giving a good flow of milk considering the dry weather; are milking from fifteen to twenty-five can in our dairy.

This is one of the most difficult of diseases to handle. We say disease, because it cannot well be called anything else. A single case of abortion may occur from any one of many different causes, as a slip on the ice, a fall, pressure upon the abdomen in trying to get over a fence, struggles in getting through or out of a swamp, a punch on the body by the horn of another cow, or a blow from a heavy stick in the hands of a man. It may be due to the eating of poisonous food, such as the ergotized seeds of grass, or grain. But when it becomes epidemic, as it does sometimes, or when, as in this case, it is confined to a single herd, there is something about it which veterinarians have not yet understood, and that something has confused farmers and dairymen so that they regard it, as does our correspondent, beyond the range of satisfactory reasons. And this is not written for the purpose of informing our friend what is the cause of the trouble he describes, for we do not know, and can offer only suggestions. The general subject of abortion among cows has been discussed in these columns editorially, but we have not been able to get beyond a few general propositions because so little is known about the nature and extent of operating causes. It is safe to say, however, that in many instances where a considerable number of abortions occurred in the same herd or in the same neighborhood at about the same time, local causes operated to produce them. It has been ascertained that a large number of cows, when in calf, are similarly affected by simultaneous exposure to exciting influences, as the stench from dead carcasses or the smell of exudations of cattle in the herd. It has been found, too, that one case of abortion, brought on by some trifling cause, has set the whole herd to ejecting calves before their time. Here is a description of such a case and its effects:

Let us suppose, that a blow killed the fetus. It lay as foreign, dead matter, within the womb two or three weeks, most of the time giving rise to a foul exudation, the odor of which is more or less exciting to other cows. This defiles the grass of the pasture, and produces in cows which inhale the odor, a liability to abort. The effect is supposed to be produced by a microscopic germ, which, entering the circulation of the cow, proves fatal to the fetus. Finally, the injured cow first alluded to, aborts. The fetus is dropped in the bushes and not found. Every cow in the herd knows where it is, and is excited by it—possibly poisoned in the manner indicated. This is not all: in such cases, the usual natural cleansing does not take place, and the cow, which has slunk, carries about with her, for weeks longer, the seeds of future trouble, the corrupt discharge from which is almost always noticeable, and liable to affect those of the herd, not afflicted already. Before long, one or two other cows will probably slink, and who shall wonder, that the malady becomes general, we may almost say chronic in the herd?

The writer of that adds to it: "We do not state this as a demonstrated theory, but as one which accounts for the facts, as observed and experienced by thousands of farmers throughout the

land, especially in the dairy districts." It appears to be well established that cows are very sensitive in this respect. And it is not strange when one reflects upon the effect produced on all kinds of hoofed animals by the odors arising from decomposing flesh. A horse becomes unmanagable within the range of carrion's stench. Cattle go wild over the death of one of their own number, and hogs are affected in the same way. These influences operate destructively at times. It has been ascertained, too, or at least it is so believed, that the stench arising from dead calves dropped before their time operates in producing abortion among other cows more powerfully than that from any other flesh. And there is good reason for it, because of the suggestiveness of the fact through sympathy. In the same way, the odors arising or going out from a cow afflicted in this way operate by sympathy on the cows. A cow readily distinguishes, as we may readily believe, between a dead fetus and a dead carcass of a matured animal, and this fact, in a measure at least, accounts for abortion following one another when cows get started on the line of smell.

The writer above quoted suggests, very properly, that a want of knowledge of these facts, and of their relations to one another, as cause and effect, leads to the continuance of this trouble, and entails losses upon the agricultural community, and he further suggests that the farmer who knows or suspects a case of abortion in his herd, should at once isolate the cow. She should not only be separated, but left un-served for nine months. To allow her to be bred again before that period has elapsed, might in some cases be safe, but it is certainly safer to wait that long. A cow, that has once aborted, is almost sure to repeat the performance, with all its attendant dangers to her companions, if bred too soon. It would, no doubt, be better, as a rule, to fatten and kill such a cow, as soon as she can be dried off. The quality of the milk is questionable. Still the milk is good to feed calves. Many a cow, too valuable to kill, is thus affected, and by waiting patiently, amid healthful surroundings, is permanently cured.

With the help of suggestions like the above, our correspondent and other readers of the FARMER that may be similarly situated, may be aided to some extent in at least preventing the spread of abortion after the work has begun. It needs the most watchful care. A dairy and all its auxiliaries needs to be kept scrupulously clean. And the cows should be guarded closely from all influences which will affect them injuriously in this respect.

A good suggestion: Potatoes to be used for seed next spring should be selected now, and stored in small quantities by themselves, where it is cool and dry.

The third annual meeting of the American Devon Cattle Club will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago November 11th next, during the Fat Stock Show. The club pays \$315 in special prizes on Devons this year.

Now is the time to talk to candidates for office about reforms needed in civil and political affairs, no matter about parties. Let all of them be stirred up by the people for whom legislation is needed. Tell candidates what you want.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's note a moderate check in the movement of general merchandise throughout the country. This appears to be due in part to a natural reaction following a season of active trading and in part to

the effect of the late period of unseasonably warm weather. This is notably true at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. This situation, however, still continues very favorable, with quite a full volume of transactions and a very widespread feeling of confidence in the future.

Southwestern Kansas.

The fair held at Garden City last week was one of the most important events of the year so far as Kansas is concerned, and it marks a step in the development of southwestern Kansas that will have an influence reaching far into the years to come. It was a wonderful exhibition. Fourteen counties were represented, and those among the newest, showing crops grown upon the first turning of the wild prairie sod. The world has been informed within the last year or two, that the western portion of the State was rapidly being occupied by settlers who had come to make homes there. And here, in the first year of their labor, we find them gathering at Garden City to show to that same world what has been the reward of their toil. They came from miles and miles away, those near enough the railroad used that means of transportation, those farther back came on horseback and in wagons, camping out on the way. And they brought cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, wheat, corn, oats, cotton, castor beans, broom corn, grasses, fruits, vegetables, trees and fiber—everything which grows in the most favored localities in the same latitude, showing that in southwestern Kansas all these things grow and grow well.

It is not our purpose in this place to do more than call attention to this grand exposition of the possibilities of southwestern Kansas, and to congratulate the good people there upon these evidences of their energy and thrift. The KANSAS FARMER has all along prayed and prophesied in favor of the people on the border, and now we have a beginning in form to talk about, the first fruits of worthy workers. What the final fruitage of this wise planting will be, the Good Master only knows, and to Him we commend the people and their work.

In our next issue a special correspondent will tell our readers about the fair somewhat in detail.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

In sending to the editor a complimentary ticket of admission to the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, October 23d to 30th, Secretary Sanborn says that entries of stock are large and from the hands of our best breeders, promising a successful exhibit—the best ever held of fat stock west of the Mississippi.

On Wednesday night will be held a meeting at the parlors of the St. James hotel, (at which hotel reduced rates of board will be given to those attending the show,) for the discussion of breeding, feeding and care of the hog. On Thursday night the discussion of cattle interests, and on Friday night of the sheep interest, on breeding, feeding and management, will occur. Able speakers from several States will deliver addresses.

Reduced rates will be given by all roads centering at Kansas City.

HARD-PAN OFFER.

For only \$1 we will send the KANSAS FARMER to each one of a club of four new subscribers for three months. We sincerely hope that every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will secure a club of four or more new subscribers at rates aboved named.

External observances, alone, feed no consciences and sanctify no hearts.

The Lister.

We hope our friends will not forget our request about correspondence on the lister. Please be on time with your letters, not later than the 25th day of this month, so that we can look over them and arrange them for our first issue in November. We do not care for any after that, at any rate, not this fall.

A Novel Exhibition.

In the list of entertainments, composing the library course, is one which will be a decided novelty to Topeka, and is deserving of much consideration from the people not only of this city, but of the State. It is a grand exhibition of chrysanthemums to be given by the Bristol sisters. They have always been very successful in their floral work, and their success is probably due more to the fact that they consider it a deeply interesting art as well as a business, than to any other cause. Miss Emma Bristol recently returned from a national floral convention held at Philadelphia, and it is safe to say that she brought with her many new ideas that will do good service in this entertainment.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending October 16th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Draw bridge gate—Quatermass & Ellsworth, of Moline.
Index for books—Milton B. Smith, of Holton.
Car-coupling—Lemuel Macy, of Independence.
Combined harrow and cultivator—David Kessler, of Willis.
Automatic grain weigher and register—J. J. T. Dehekker, of Sedgwick.

The following were reported for October 9th:

Rotary engine—Samuel Avis, of Burden.
Track-laying car—Erastus N. Emmons, of Washington.
Double-edged handsaw—Thomas Van Ostrand, of Kinsley.
Revolving steam washer—Simeon M. Watcher, of Louisburg.
Tree and post supporter—Mina Wrightman, of Harper.
Double buckle—Wm. W. Youmans, of Caldwell.

100,000 Copies of the Kansas Farmer.

We wish to send out 100,000 sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER to persons in Kansas and the adjoining States who are not now subscribers and who desire a first-class and representative farm journal, adapted to and prepared for Western farmers and their families. We shall be obliged to every reader that will send us a list of names and addresses of friends and acquaintances who are not taking the FARMER, and we will forward to them sample copies.

We want agents in every neighborhood in Kansas. We cordially invite the co-operation of every friend and reader of the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER to assist us to extend our circulation, increase the usefulness of the paper and make it more and more the foremost farm journal of the West. From this time on let every reader do something toward extending our circulation and influence, and we will do our part to deserve the support of our patrons and give to every one value received.

We are exceedingly grateful to our friends who are constantly doing so much for the KANSAS FARMER in various parts of the State, and trust that other and new friends will co-operate with us. Please send us names for sample copies, and send us subscriptions as you have opportunity.

If you can't send a full club at once, send what you can and make up the rest later.

Horticulture.

A Useful Evergreen.

The red cedar, native to the rocky bluffs, in central Kansas, is, all things considered, our most useful conifer. It survives all kinds of weather, has few diseases, and, though seriously attacked in restricted localities by a few species of insects, is after all more generally successful, and capable of a greater variety of uses, perhaps, than any other evergreen grown in our State. Seedlings may be gathered in the localities where the tree is native, though for the most part our nurserymen obtain their stock from the forests of Arkansas, or from those who grow the tree in States to our northeast. The tree is propagated by planting the seeds where they may receive more than the usual degree of attention for a few years, the tree being of slow growth when very young, and the seed germinating slowly. At three or four years, the young trees may be set where they are to remain. So far as our experience goes, the transplanting of this tree is an operation demanding greater care than that necessary to the successful planting of the pines or spruces, either of which, all being handled alike, may be moved with fewer failures. The roots of the red cedar seem to be more easily dried out, and once dry they are not to be revived.

In this locality the red cedar is attacked by the larvæ of a common species of sawfly, which infest the newest growth, but not to a serious degree. In a few localities, altogether in town plantations so far as observed, a bark-boring beetle has seriously injured or in some cases killed cedar trees of all sizes. The same beetle is found elsewhere in the United States, and its work is seen abundantly in cedar posts from Arkansas. Mr. Warren Knaus, who first reported this insect, at Salina, thinks that the presence of the beetle in our State is to be explained by the importation of such infested posts, as at the city named the work of the insect was only observed in proximity to a lumber yard where infested posts, with live beetles, were found.

Two species of long-horned wood borers, allied to the hickory timber borer, occur in some abundance in this locality, and elsewhere in the State where the cedar grows, but evidences of their work are less commonly seen. Numbers of these beetles were taken upon and about a freshly-felled tree of red cedar, a circumstance that shows a possibility of their living in the dead wood of that tree. If this be the fact, they probably do not also attack the healthy, living tree.

In Oswego, Labette county, I observed the presence of the cases of the juniper basket worm in abundance in a limited locality, upon red cedar growing in a house yard. This insect is believed by Dr. Newlon of that place to have been imported in nursery stock, as its occurrence elsewhere in that vicinity was not noticed.

The red cedar is well adapted for planting as a protection for stock or for other trees, and is admissible on the lawn, where, though it is sombre and dark in winter, it is really a handsome tree in the growing season. It seems poorly adapted to the purposes of a hedge plant, on account of a tendency in the lower branches to become naked, and to die out, under the severe clipping needed to retain the form and to keep the hedge within moderate limits.—*Prof. Popenoe, in Industrialist.*

We hope every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will resolve to have a better garden and a better orchard next year

than ever before. If you have neither, set about the work of preparation at once. In either case the first step is deep, careful plowing and perfect drainage; the second step is fertilization and thorough mixing of the soil. And while you are thinking about these things, if you have no grape vines growing, set apart a little ground for that purpose, and raise some grapes.

Forest Trees from Seed.

In reply to questions of a correspondent, Prof. Popenoe says: "The seed of the ash and box elder ripen in autumn and are to be gathered and kept over winter, for planting in spring. Though a proportion, larger or smaller in different years, will grow if the seeds are kept dry until planting, by far the best results will obtain if the seeds are kept in a cool cellar, mixed with moist sand. At planting time, they will be ready to germinate at once, and should be attended to as early as the state of the ground will permit. They should be planted in shallow drills, three and a half or four feet apart, and given common nursery treatment for one year, when they are of a size suitable for transportation to the row in the wind-break or forest plantation.

"The seeds of the soft maple ripen in spring soon after the leaves of the tree are well out. They are fleshy green seeds of no great vitality, and should be gathered when ripe and planted at once, as described for the ash above. If they must be kept for a few days, they should be mixed with slightly moistened sand, and kept cool, else they will either germinate or heat. They grow at once, and vigorously, as soon as planted, unless the ground be too hard, and will be trees suitable for handling at the end of the first season's growth.

"The seeds of the cottonwood are contained in the cottony tufts that are so annoying in the spring by filling the air wherever the pistillate tree grows. These seeds, also, are of limited vitality, and must be sown as soon as ripe upon a smooth space on moist soil, covering them by a very slight sifting of fine soil, or even by a spray of water from a garden sprinkler. On account of the trouble of gathering and planting the seed of this tree, a better and cheaper mode of propagation is by cuttings, which grow very readily, and may be set at once where the trees are to remain."

Currants.

These are really a delicate and luscious fruit. One of the earliest memories of the writer in connection with harvest time is the old red currant which Pennsylvania farmers raised in their gardens. We never succeeded in raising currants in Kansas until we learned to protect the bushes from the hot south winds of summer. The last two years we have had good success. The subject is brought to our notice by the following paragraph which we take from the *Capital and Farmers' Journal*: "Very little attention is paid to raising currants in this State, and yet with proper care in shading they will give results which will astonish those unacquainted with its requirements in our climate. The currant never winter-kills and survives neglect better than almost any other plant, but to bear regularly, it should have a partial shade like a stone wall or fence; they do not produce well on the north side of a building, nor with trees on the south of them. Take the form in which it is most commonly grown, the bush, and cut out the old stalks, thin out the spindling growth, cut back the vigorous shoots so as to make them stocky, keep weeds down, and you will have fruit. That destructive pest of the Eastern

States, the currant worm, has never been found in this State. We believe that with proper shade, currants can be grown on every farm in Kansas, provided, of course, that the plants are set out. Set them out this spring. The best varieties are the old well-known Red Dutch and White Grape, and these can be purchased for from \$5 to \$10 per hundred at almost any nursery in the State."

Catarrh

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

In Germany a small nursery is attached to nearly every common school, and the children are taught to grow trees from seed and cuttings, to graft and to bud, so that they acquire some practical knowledge of and intelligent interest in the growth of trees and shrubs.

Catalpa Grove Nursery.

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Black Walnut, hulled, \$1.25 per barrel; not hulled, 90 cents per barrel. Hardy Catalpa, No. 1—Per 1,000, \$1.75; No. 2—Per 1,000, \$1. Cottonwood, 1 to 2 feet, per 1,000, \$1; 10 to 15 inches, per 1,000, 80 cents. Box Elder, one year, per 1,000, \$1. White ash, one year, per 1,000, \$1. Apple trees cheap. Packed on board cars here. Order quick! Address: BAILEY & HANFORD, MARIANDA, (Jackson Co.), ILL.

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A General Stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Send for Price List. ROBERT MILLIKEN, Emporia Kas.

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

The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

In the past three or four weeks we have received numerous letters asking us among a number of other questions, how do we winter our bees? Presuming that all good farmers as well as bee-keepers are readers of the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Editor, with your permission we will reply to the question of wintering all at once.

We have just finished preparing ours for winter, or rather for the cellar, by taking off all upper stories and surplus arrangements, seeing that all colonies have an abundance for the long winter nap. About the middle of December we quietly weigh each colony and set them in the cellar piled one on top of the other four or five feet high, with entrances wide open. The cellar is then darkened and kept absolutely quiet; no disturbance of any kind of the bees is allowed until about the 1st of March, when all are taken out, weighed again and set on their summer stands.

Last fall we weighed our bees before and after taking them out of the cellar, and the thirty-six colonies lost on an average five pounds and six ounces. The coming winter we shall put about sixty colonies in the cellar, while those in chaff or double-walled hives we will allow to remain on summer stands with all of the upper surplus arrangements taken off, a few sticks laid across the lower frames for passway, then we put on a quilt and put about a half bushel of chaff in the upper stories. I do not think bees winter in the chaff hives as well as those that winter in the cellar. But the chaff hives are too cumbersome to move to the cellar or anywhere else. The chaff hive is a nuisance for this locality. Our cellar is cemented and the temperature remains at about 45 deg. through the winter. It is ventilated by a blue hole running from the bottom of the cellar wall up into the kitchen flue and out at the top of the house. The draft is so strong through this ventilator it will keep up a feather or scraps of paper. We also keep potatoes and other vegetables in the cellar without any detriment to the bees as far as I can see.

Notwithstanding the long and terrible drouth our bees go in to winter quarters in good condition. With the past four winters' experience in this locality, I am satisfied that cellar-wintering is far the best. It behooves every owner of bees to see that their bees go in to winter quarters in good shape, as we predict heavy losses of bees from starvation all over the drouth-stricken country of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois.

M. F. TATMAN.

Rossville, Kas., Oct. 9.

Vick's Magazine tells of a new method of dahlia culture practiced in France which consists in pegging down the stems of the plants as they grow; by so doing the foliage presents a horizontal surface—a carpet of green—through which rise the flower stems bearing the blooms. In planting a bed for dahlias to be trained in this manner, set the plants with a slight inclination, in order to favor laying down the stems afterwards. The stems are to be fastened down as they grow, and so arranged as in time to cover all the soil. Wooden pegs are used for fastening. A strong growing plant will cover a space equal to a square yard. No pruning is needed, the only care necessary being to direct the flower stems upward. This method might be easily tried with a plant or two. The pegging down of the clematis in this fashion results in a bed of royal purple

blossoms, which are regal in their color and abundance.

And when Death beheld
Her tribulation, he fulfilled his task,
And to her trembling hand and heart, at once
Cried "Spin no more." Thou then were left
half filled
With this soft, downy fleece, such as she
wound
Through all her days; she who could spin
so well.
Half filled wert thou; half finished when
she died.
Half finished. 'Tis the motto of the world;
We spin vain threads and strive, and die
With sillier things than spindles in our
hands. —Robert Blomfield.

Scrofula

Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as scrofula. Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins. The terrible sufferings endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores cannot be understood by others, and their gratitude on finding a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. The wonderful power of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

in eradicating every form of Scrofula has been so clearly and fully demonstrated that it leaves no doubt that it is the greatest medical discovery of this generation. It is made by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all druggists.

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

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

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Will quickly cure any case of hernia or rupture. Explanation and testimonials free. Address O. FRINK, 234 Broadway, New York.

The Veterinarian.

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

WEAK IN LUMBAR MUSCLES.—It was hard work for my mare to get up when she was in colt. I thought she would be all right after she had her foal, but she is no better. She has great difficulty to get up, will get up and sit on her hind quarters like a dog and will lie down again several times before she will rise to her feet. After she gets up she will work with her feet and legs as if she was stiff. After she walks a little ways she will get all right. Her legs are sound, with neither spavin, curb, nor blemish. She has done no work since I found she was not right. Now what is the trouble and what is the remedy? [You describe correctly a weakness across the lumbar muscles or loins. Take aqua ammonia, 4 ounces; arnica, 4 ounces; linseed oil, 1 pint, and put a newly-skinned sheepskin, flesh side in, over the kidneys, and a light cover over that firmly strapped with a suringle and crupper to keep it in place. Rub the loins two times a day with the preparation.]

FARCY.—I have a horse affected with a disease just like one described in your paper a week or two ago. In your remedy you pronounced the disease "farcy," and advised that the animal be destroyed. Please state, for my benefit, and the good of all subscribers of your valuable paper, whether the disease is contagious and incurable or not. What causes the disease? A lady here claims that it can be cured—by feeding lightly on oats, giving condition powders, exercising the horse judiciously, cleansing the sore by washing in warm soap-suds, and bathing in copperas and water. [Glanders and farcy are essentially one and the same disease; the only difference is that in glanders the deep-seated absorbents are attacked, in farcy the superficial absorbents are the seat of the disease. In proof of the similarity of those two diseases it has been demonstrated by experiment, time and again, that a well horse inoculated with the virus from a farcy ulcer is as liable to become affected with glanders as farcy, and vice versa, which proves very conclusively that glanders and farcy are modifications of one and the same disease. With this explanation of the close relationship of farcy to glanders it is hardly necessary for us to state that farcy is a contagious disease. The human family as well as horses, when exposed to either form of this loathsome malady, are equally susceptible to the dire influence of the contaminating virus and are sure to die a horrible death. If your lady friend wishes to experiment on farced horses, the subjects should be isolated, so that innocent people will not be in danger of contracting the disease. The best medicine for all such subjects is a dose of powder and lead.]

BLACK-LEG.—There is a disease among my young stock; calves ranging from two months to a year old, are afflicted. The symptoms are these: They seem perfectly well at night, and when seen in the morning are not able to get up; and if urged to do so seem stiff all over; and in walking resemble a horse that has been foundered. One yearling was dead when found, and the other on the 3d inst. was, as I have said, stiff and walked with a great effort. It then got away and we were unable to find it for a day and a half. When we did find it the right shoulder was swollen badly; have lanced it three times, and the last time over a quart of pus flowed from the puncture. This pus

was such foul-smelling stuff that it was almost impossible to be near the creature. This one is still alive and is beginning to eat. Have had two calves, between two and three months old, die. They did not live over eight hours after we discovered that they were sick. They were running in the pasture with their mothers. The calves were graded Holsteins. Would be much pleased to hear from you on this subject. ["Black-leg," or as it sometimes called, "black quarter," is the cause of death among your calves. It is a disease of an anthracoid nature, which affects young highly-fed cattle which are in good condition. It is very fatal, and the symptoms described by you are very characteristic. Usually there is some spot found on the surface of the calf's body when the skin is pressed over which crackles, and if cut into shows decomposed blood which has escaped from the blood vessels. In the instance you describe the affected blood formed an abscess. Treatment is in the majority of cases useless. Remove the calf from the remainder of the herd, and when the spot which crackles is discovered it should be deeply cut into and the part fomented with very hot water and afterwards dressed with a 30 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Internally give three times daily the following at a dose: Carbolic acid, 15 drops; chloride of potash, 3 drachms; water, 1 pint. The dose of carbolic acid can be increased according to the size of the animal.]

A correspondent of the *American Poultry Yard* has tried a series of well-conducted experiments in feeding poultry, and was convinced that a variety of food is better than any one grain alone, and that wheat and oats mixed is better than corn.

Catarh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

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

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MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



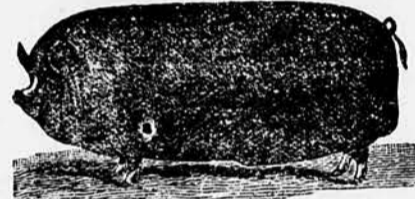
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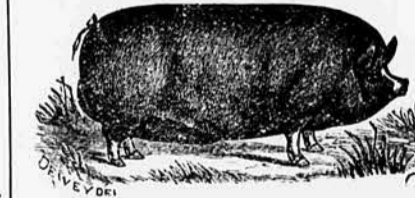
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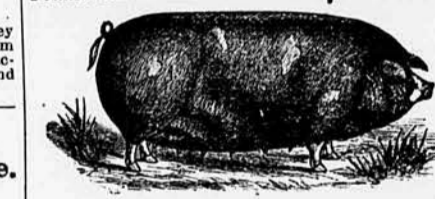
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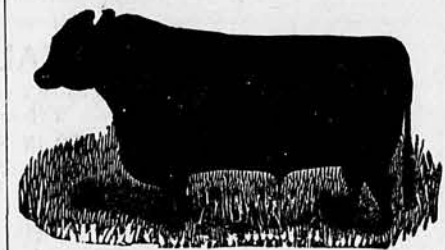
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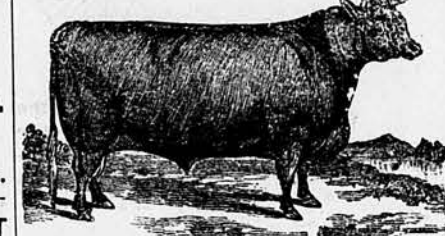
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

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