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KANSAS CROP REPORTS.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents a very full report of the weather in Kansas during September and of the present condition of the crops. The report is made up of short letters from correspondents representing nearly every county. The general condition is good. September was dry in most parts of the State, and wheat seeding was delayed on that account, still there is a large acreage of wheat sown, and most of it is now up and growing well. Corn is short, not more than 60 per cent. of a full crop, perhaps, yet there is a good deal of as good corn as was ever raised anywhere, and there is some old corn on hand. An unusually large quantity of feed has been saved, so that there is plenty to carry the farmers with all their stock through the winter. Stock is healthy and in good condition. Apples are about half a crop. All in all, the State is in very good condition, the people have plenty, notwithstanding the season was exceptionally dry and warm.

Atchison.—First part of September dry, then turned cool with rain in latter part of the month. Corn is not as good a quality as was expected with lighter yield. Very little old corn on hand. The lister is used a great deal and is preferred to planter, as the dry weather does not dry it out as bad nor wet weather drowned it out. Very little wheat sown, as the weather will not permit of preparing the ground; but some has been sown for farmers' own use. Ground dry and cloddy. Fall pasture poor. Feed will be scarce, but stock is in good order. Potatoes fair, but few in the hill. Sweet potatoes a very slim crop. Apples small and falling badly.

Barber.—September dry and warm; some small showers. Corn good, 90 per cent.; a large acreage. But little old corn on hand. Lister was used, and liked well. Very little wheat-seeding; too dry and prices too low. Ground in medium condition. Fall pasture good. Stock feed plenty. Potatoes rotting badly. Sweet potatoes good. No apples; too new.

Brown.—Hiawatha.—Drought continued until about the middle of September; had considerable rain since. Corn is better than was anticipated; will probably average twenty-five bushels per acre. Considerable old corn on hand. Lister was used almost exclusively; is much liked, and has been the salvation of the crop the present season. Wheat-seeding is in progress; the recent rains have put the ground in excellent shape for plowing and seeding; decreased acreage. Condition of ground very fine. Fall pasture growing fine, but short yet. Plenty of feed on hand if properly fed. Early potatoes very fine, late almost a failure. Sweet potatoes not up to an average. Apples dropped off badly on account of drouth and wind.

Butler.—September, till after middle of month warm, latter part cool. Corn about a half crop. Little old corn on hand. Lister was used some; not generally liked. Very little wheat sowed. Ground in good condition. Fall pasture good. Stock feed plenty. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, good. Apples fair.

Clay.—Have had but two slight showers this month, and no frost to do any damage to crops or grass. Corn, some fields not worth husking and have turned cattle into them; others cribbing now; yield five to fif-

teen bushels per acre; average in south half of county ten bushels, and one-half of this not salable; yield in north half twenty-five bushels. Old corn on hand, 10 per cent.; mostly needed at home. I was the first to use lister in this vicinity; listed forty acres in 1881 and plowed and planted fifteen acres; I listed some before I planted the fifteen acres and some after; listed corn made from ten to twenty five bushels to the acre; that I planted made nothing; have listed ever since; all others adopting the lister; corn-planters out of date. Wheat-seeding has just commenced; acreage increased 10 per cent. over last year. Ground very dry, hardly enough moisture to sprout the grain. Fall pasture very short and bare. Although hay crop is very light I think there will be plenty of feed, as every acre has been cut and every one hopes to have hay to sell in the spring. Light crop of early potatoes. Sweet potatoes a fair average crop. Apple crop light and of medium quality.

Coffey.—Month warm and windy and very dry. Corn, half a crop; farmers are gathering now; price twenty five to thirty cents. Very little old corn on hand. The lister is not much used; results were good last year, not so good this. Wheat seeding has commenced; will not be a very large acreage sown on account of the dry weather. The ground is very dry, hard and dusty. Fall pasture is very poor, owing to the drouth. Stock feed plenty; a large acreage of corn cut up. Early potatoes good; late ones very scarce. Sweet potatoes plenty and of good quality. Apples, a fair crop.

Crawford.—September dry up to the 25th, then a splendid rain. Corn better than was expected during the month of August; some pieces very good. Considerable old corn on hand. Have had no experience with the lister myself, but those that use it like it very much. Wheat-seeding about finished; a larger acreage than usual sown. Condition of ground very good. Fall pasture getting short. Stock feed, plenty for winter use. Potatoes a very light crop. Apples a light crop, but what there are, are very good.

Decatur.—September warm and dry, with high winds. Corn good, both early and late. Very little old corn on hand. Lister liked by some, cursed by others. Ground too dry and hard to sow wheat. Fall pasture drying up. A great amount of feed being put up. Potatoes not a large yield, but of good quality. Sweet potatoes the same.

Dickinson.—Abilene.—September dry and warm. Corn will average between one-third and one-half a crop over this county. Old corn on hand, 10 per cent. Lister is well liked; corn that was listed has stood the dry weather better than that planted with a check-rower. Wheat-seeding very much delayed by reason of dry weather. Ground is dry. Fall pasture good, and stock feed plenty. About one-half a crop of potatoes. Apple crop light....Cheever.—September clear and bright; two nice showers during the first week, putting the soil in fine tilth for harrowing and sowing. Corn-husking is becoming the order of the day; a large amount of light ears; half a crop. Old corn on hand, 20 per cent. As to the lister, the results are about equal; the June planting was put in with the lister, hence the test was not a fair one. Wheat-seeding nearly finished; nearly all germinated; four inches high; strong and healthy. Ground in good condition, but needs rain. Fall pasture very short and dry. Every variety of fodder has been saved and put in stack and shock. Po-

tato crop very light, except mulched potatoes, which are large and abundant. Sweet potatoes are excellent and plentiful. Apples much injured by the drouth; have dropped badly.

Doniphan.—Weather during September has been good; a rain every week; light frost on the last night of the month. Corn, two thirds of a good crop; many farmers report as good corn as last year. A good deal of old corn on hand; the drouth made some hold on. As to the lister, some farmers like it well and others do not like it; it suits the exclusive corn men; those raising diversified crops do not like it. About all the wheat seeding is done and mostly up and looking well. The condition of the ground is good, and the fall pasture also. Stock feed is in plenty. Potatoes are a fair crop; early ones, good; late ones, not good. Sweet potatoes are rather a poor crop. Apples, the largest crop ever raised in this county....Highland.—The fore part of September continued hot and dry; frequent showers since the middle, with cool, pleasant days. Corn will in most places make a fair crop; some fields are quite good. There is ten per cent of the old corn crop on hand. The lister was used in this part of the State for four or five years with good results, and liked exceedingly. Wheat seeding is all done and most of it up nicely and growing in fine shape. The ground is in good shape for plowing. The fall pasture is fine and growing nicely, and there is a plenty of hay and fodder. Early potatoes are fair and late ones are generally poor. Sweet potatoes are fair to good. Apples are very plenty—a good lot of small undersized fruit.

Edwards.—September warm, sunny and dry; last week cool. Corn is good; have husked a little. Very little old corn. We like the lister, although opinions vary among farmers, some preferring check-rowers; those who use the lister think that listed corn stands dry weather best. Wheat-seeding about the same as last year; not a large acreage. Ground dry. Fall pasture and stock feed first rate. One-half a potato crop. Sweet potatoes fair. Apples, very few, but good.

Ellis.—First part of September, plenty of rain; latter part dry, with frost two nights near its close. Late corn, well worked, is a good full crop; early corn not so good, say two-thirds of a crop; weedy, uncultivated corn no good. No old corn. The lister is much liked by those who have tried it and know how to manage a crop put in with it. Wheat-seeding is irregular and backward, and probably somewhat less than the usual amount being sown under the conviction that prices do not warrant its extended culture. Ground becoming dry. Fall pasture good as usual, and stock feed plenty. Light crop of potatoes, owing to the early part of season being dry. Sweet potatoes very good, in fact the best we ever had. Apples very good, although almost our first.

Harper.—Anthony.—September has been very fine, with three fine rains on the 14th, 11th and 24th. Several days were quite windy the last of the month. The corn is generally all cut up, and is quite light; may average twenty bushels to the acre. Considerable old corn in the hands of buyers, and some in the hands of farmers. The lister was used by quite a number of farmers, and listed corn stood the drouth much better than corn planted with planters. The lister will be generally used next year. Wheat seeding has been generally delayed on ac-

count of chinch-bugs and drouth. Farmers are now busy getting in their wheat. The ground is in fair condition; fall pastures are good, and stock feed will be plenty. Potatoes are a failure, there being not over one-fourth of a crop this year. Sweet potatoes are fine—could not be better, and plenty of them. Apples are scarce—trees just coming into bearing. A great many fruit trees were planted this season. This part of Kansas is sure to be the paradise of the fruit grower.

Jackson.—September very dry. Corn very light, not over half a crop. No old corn on hand. Lister was used more than planter, and liked much better. But very little wheat sown here. Ground dry and hard. Fall pasture very poor. Potatoes are about a half crop. Scarcely any sweet potatoes. Not a very good crop of apples.

Jackson.—The weather during September was generally dry and warm, several local showers but no general rains. Corn gathering commenced; yield, very irregular—from ten to forty bushels per acre. Very little old corn on hand. The lister is used by some, while others stick to the check rower or common two-horse planter; the lister is well liked; listed corn is generally much the best. Wheat seeding is nearly done; acreage very small; that which was seeded by the middle of September, is up. The condition of the ground is rather dry, but moist enough to bring up the wheat. Fall pasture is variable; in some localities green and fresh, and in others, dry and brown. Stock feed plenty, a large amount of corn fodder. Early potatoes good; late ones, a very light yield. Sweet potatoes are of fine quality, with a fair yield. Apples are plenty but of rather small size.

Jefferson.—Several fine showers during the past month, sufficient to bring up wheat and fall pasture, but more is needed now. Corn very spotted; some pieces of early-planted and rather thin corn is good; general average about 40 per cent. of full crop. Old corn on hand, none worth mentioning. Lister used largely and well liked, though many made the mistake of getting the seed too thick. The lister has come to stay. Wheat-seeding is done; probably about one-fifth of usual acreage sown; looks very well but will soon need rain. Ground dry except surface for five or six inches. Fall pasture started, but needs rain. Hay short; much corn cut up; probably feed enough. Potatoes very light; late nothing. Sweet potatoes fairly good. Apples are an abundant crop but small.

Jewell.—September was as fine a month as we have ever had; no frost until the 28th; have had three or four showers, but no very heavy rains. Corn is about two thirds of an average crop. Lots of old corn on hand. Listed corn is full as good as any other, and the lister is well liked. Wheat seeding is done and a larger acreage sown than usual. Condition of the ground is good. Fall pasture is also good, and stock feed plentiful. Potatoes are not over half of an average crop. Sweet potatoes, good. The apple crop is good in all orchards old enough to bear.

Johnson.—September was warm and dry; only a few very light showers. Corn is about half a crop and sufficiently ripe to gather. Very little old corn on hand. The lister was used and liked very much. Wheat seeding is finished and the young wheat is looking very fine—never better at this sea-

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 14—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Best Breed of Sheep for Profit.

The value of sheep is determined by surrounding conditions. In the region of one or more large cities, the mutton breeds are most profitable and therefore most valuable; while far away from such markets, it is better to rely upon wool rather than meat. Having this fact in mind, one can easily understand why farmers in Pennsylvania or New York raise heavier sheep than we do in Kansas. It is cheaper to ship the wool of a flock of sheep than it is to ship the sheep themselves, without regard to distance, but that difference is more than overcome, at least it is set off, by the increased price of mutton when large markets are near; so that, while fine wool is always in demand, it is better for the farmer to consider meat as well as wool whenever he can get his sheep to market without ruinous expense. It is well, therefore, even in Kansas, for the farmers to begin the study of this subject.

As to what breed is most desirable, the object of raising sheep must be first considered and determined. If for nothing but wool, then the smaller the breed the better, provided always, that the wool is first-class; if for mutton chiefly, then the breed should be large, the largest that will produce a grade of wool that is in steady demand; if for both wool and mutton, the best breed is that which will turn out the most meat and the best wool.

These are general statements, subject to modifications on account of climatic conditions or other local causes. Randall says: "In selecting a breed for any given locality, we are to take into consideration, first, the feed and climate, or the surrounding natural circumstances, and second, the market facilities and demand. We should then make choice of the breed [which] with the advantages possessed, [and] under all circumstances, will yield the greatest net value of marketable products." That puts the case accurately. Every farmer in Kansas ought to study this subject carefully, because our towns are growing rapidly, our railroad mileage is increasing largely, and our market and transportation facilities are multiplying steadily.

The long-wool sheep, as Cotswolds, Leicester and Lincoln, have the largest bodies, going as high as three hundred pounds, sometimes, and they produce not only the most but the best mutton. In this country the Cotswold is most popular among the large breeds. It is bred principally for mutton; grows up rapidly to a large size; and also gives a large, handsome fleece; is always fat; and when not kept too fat is a prolific breeder. In structure the Cotswold is substantially and symmetrically built, having large, well-developed bodies resting on strong limbs, and it is a rapid grower.

The Leicester has longer wool than the Cotswold, and the Lincoln has better. Some persons prefer the Lincoln for mutton, also; but it is doubtful whether any of this class will ever supersede the Cotswold among American farmers. Large sheep do not thrive in large flocks. A thousand Merinos in one lot would do quite as well as fifty Cotswolds or Lincolns.

The Downs or middle-wooled sheep, take the name from the nature of certain tracts of poor, sandy land in

England known as "downs," on which sheep were grazed—downs of Sussex, downs of Hampshire, etc. Hence, we have Oxford-downs, Sussex-downs, South-downs, etc. The South-downs, sometimes called the Sussex-downs, are remarkably active, always on the watch, with an intelligent look, of fine make, very hardy and docile, take on fat very readily and mature early; the wool is rather short and coarse. The other Downs are in some way only a modified South-down, inheriting some or all of their good qualities; the best among them, perhaps being the Shropshire-down, which are large-bodied, handsome, originated, probably, from a cross with the South-down and some other black-faced sheep, in connection with long-wool breeds, Leicester and Cotswold.

The improved Saxon sheep produce the finest of all wools, perhaps, but they will hardly ever take the place now occupied in the United States by the Merinos, which, after all is said and done in sheep husbandry that needs to be said or done, will be the foundation, in part at least, of what will finally be regarded as the best sheep here for the farmer. They are hardy, will bear herding in large flocks, they produce more wool in proportion to weight of carcass than any other breed, and it is the best wool, excepting only the finest Saxon. And as to mutton, the most that can be said against the Merino is, that there is not much of it on one frame. Men do not discard trout because they are small fish, nor will they discard these little sheep simply because they are not as large as some others. A matter of fact, Merino mutton, when well made, is as good as the best.

A test of their mutton with other breeds was made at the late annual meeting at Beaver, of the Pennsylvania State Wool-Growers' Association, and the one hundred judges who surrounded the table were unable to decide which was the best; all animals prepared for the occasion were juicy, sweet, and delicious.

English taste is a little more acute, perhaps in this department of the epicurean's pleasures, but there is good authority, even among Englishmen, for saying that Merinos can be made to produce first-class mutton.

But it is too small for profit, and it is profit the farmer needs. If the good qualities of this first-class little animal can be put into a large one let it be done. Save as much as possible of the wool quality, save the animal's hardiness and docility, and increase the size of the frame even though the quality of the meat be in nowise improved. Can this be done? The KANSAS FARMER answers yes. We believe our farmers, especially those of them that have become well situated and have their lands improved and enclosed, need to make such a change. Let Merino ewes of the best stock be selected and bred to a Downs ram, then make another cross with Cotswold. Or, let the trial be made first with the large breed. Experiments thus far made in this direction have resulted satisfactorily. A Pennsylvania farmer who has studied this subject a great deal and has experimented with breeds, aiming at the best breed for the farmer, says: "One of the surest plans for profit is to purchase good, strong, grade Merino ewes and cross them with a long-wool ram, feed them well and have the lambs come early; graze the ewes every fit day on a rye field. Sell the lambs at four or five months old; they will bring high prices—over three dollars per head. The mothers will fatten in time for market, or, if retained to use for another crop of lambs, their wool ought to pay the cost

of keeping. Very little risk is run in a trial of this kind with grade Merino ewes. Those who prefer the English or mutton breeds will always have a market for fat lambs and fat sheep."

He has advantages that a farmer in Kansas does not enjoy, and his surroundings are different, still what he says in the paragraph quoted is worth thinking about in this State, for it is in line with what a great many of our Kansas farmers want to do.

Thoughts on Animal Digestion.

As suggested by Henry Stewart, in the New York Times, "there is a great waste in feeding animals upon concentrated oily food as the various oil meals, rice meal and even corn meal. This waste passes unnoticed, and is even wrongly considered to be regained in the manure when it may not be suspected, by the more intelligent persons who mostly use these concentrated foods for the avowed purpose of adding to the value of the manure, what may escape from the digestive apparatus of the animals. But when the oily part of the food is lost it is not regained in the manure, because oils and fats have no manurial value whatever. It is therefore of importance to consider how farmers, stockmen and dairymen who feed highly of foods rich in oil in winter may save the most costly part of them by securing their perfect digestion in the animal's intestines. It is well known that the oils and fats in food substances are valued two and one-half times as high as starchy and other carbohydrates, twenty-five pounds of starch being estimated as worth no more than ten pounds of oil or fat; or to put it in another form, if a pound of starch is worth for food 1 cent, one pound of fat or oil is worth 2½ cents, and the market value of these oily foods being estimated on these bases, the loss is all the greater if these fats and oils are lost in the manure, where they are absolutely valueless.

It is a fact well known by physiologists and physicians that no fat is digested in the animal system except it be in a state in which it is soluble in water, and that before the fluids of the digestive organs, the gastric and pancreatic fluids, and the bile can act upon oily and fatty substances these must not only be in a condition of a perfect emulsion, but wholly soluble. The highest microscopic power fails to show the faintest indication of any pores or ducts in the absorbents of the intestines by which the blood is reinforced and fed with new matter. Free and uncombined fat will not be taken up by the blood, nor will it mix with it, or pass through the walls of the absorbing vessels. The principal supply of fat to the blood is not taken up by the direct absorption, but from the perfected chyle which is taken up by the lacteals, and passes into the portal vein on its passage to the heart, where it mingles with the circulation. During the absorption of the chyle, the villi, or absorbing membrane of the intestines, becomes white and opaque, and the cells are filled with brilliant globules of oil which is in a soluble condition. It is interesting to mention here that these cells are so small that 1,600 of them placed end to end measure only one inch, and their diameter is less than half their length. It is thus seen how exceedingly finely the oil or fat of the food must be divided even to reach these cells, and even then it must be made soluble or it can not gain any entrance to or any combination with the blood. Butter fat as it is contained in the milk and has been formed in the mammary glands is the only kind which can be readily digested by an

animal, not only because of the perfect emulsion formed by its mixture in milk but because of its peculiar composition, which renders it easily soluble in the intestines when acted upon by the digestive fluids. This explains why a calf, which will fatten up quickly upon milk drawn naturally from its dam's udder, will not thrive upon substituted food, nor upon the new milk when fed to it from a pail, the latter fact being due to the better mixture of saliva, which is a true preparatory digestive fluid, with the milk during the suckling of the calf and the imperfect salivation of the food when it is hastily swallowed from a pail.

Much more of an interesting nature might be said upon these points, but space forbids, and we must proceed to mention some practical deductions from them which may serve to explain how food may be prepared and given so as to economize the fatty and oily portions and avoid the far too common waste. Perfect mastication and salivation are the first requisites to the perfect digestion of food. The saliva not only moistens and dilutes the food, but it exerts a chemical action upon it. It has the power of changing starch to sugar by combining one equivalent of water chemically with it, and thus rendering it submissive to the digestive process, but it also aids in the emulsifying of the oil and fat and of making these soluble. It is clear that the food, then, is all the more economically disposed of when it is thoroughly masticated. To secure this end it should be ground as finely as possible and given in mixture with the coarse fodder. The addition of salt to the food also makes it more savory and excites a copious flow of saliva during the mastication. The cost and labor of the food by which this is secured is far less than an equivalent for the gain in the feeding. The enormous waste made in excessive feeding is clearly shown when the rations used in the testing of noted cows are considered. The excessive bulk of food could not have been digested, but has passed through the intestines as waste, producing disturbance of health and final disease and death.

One more fact should be noted, and this is the important one, that in the digestion of fats in the form of a fine emulsion produced by thorough mastication, the conversion of the fats in this form into a soluble condition is very much accelerated and assisted by a small quantity of fat already in a state of solubility. Hence the complete salivation of the food by a slow process of mastication, by which some of the fat is changed in its character by the mixture with the saliva, is a necessary preliminary to the perfect digestion of the remaining fat in the food, and this bears so plainly upon the mode in which concentrated foods are best given to the animals as to be obvious to the reader and needs no special remark.

The Commercial Department of Campbell University (Holton, Kas.) offers unusual facilities in the departments of Type-writing and Stenography.

The American Dairyman says that the dairyman who buys a big cow with a view of selling her carcass for beef when through with her in the dairy, has been aptly likened to the man who bought an engine several times too large for the work he had to do, with a view to selling it for more as old iron when worn out.

Farm Loans.

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

In the Dairy.

Bogus Butter in Ohio.

Mr. Henry Talcott, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, in a recent letter to the Cleveland Plaindealer makes known some important facts concerning the bogus butter traffic in that State. He says:

I presume no one will question that the first and most important object of the law was to correct the dairy products of our State and prevent the sale of imitation butter for genuine. To this end has our commission worked. Each Commissioner had about thirty counties to look after, and in my division are located most of the cheese factories and creameries of Ohio. It was deemed best to notify all parties fairly of the law and make them understand it plainly before we attempted to enforce it by prosecutions. We thought we could do this work by the 1st of August, but I worked as hard as I could and did not fairly accomplish the work until the 20th of August. Many friends of the law became impatient because lawsuits were not commenced, and even desired this where no violations had occurred. To all such we say, "Keep cool." Not 1 per cent. of the butter sold in my thirty counties since the first of last June has been bogus butter; and to-day not five pounds in every hundred pounds of butter sold in Cleveland is bogus butter, or imitation butter; neither has there been up to the present writing, September 17th, a single large shipment of any imitation butter made in any other city or factory in Cleveland. For the last three months the two Cleveland butterine factories have supplied the entire trade. Clark & Co. did not make a pound of it for many weeks until the 6th of August, and none worth mentioning was made by the Union Dairy Company for the city trade. There was no excuse for selling imitation butter because genuine butter was so very cheap. Imitation butter has been sold by the Cleveland factories for 11 to 13 cents per pound at wholesale, and now the retail prices are from 18 to 25 cents per pound because it has been sold for genuine butter, and the price put up even with it so no suspicion could rest upon the goods. We purposely waited a few days to let the retail scoundrels of Cleveland get fairly to work violating the law so we would have several cases to commence upon in the courts; and in almost every instance in that city those who sell the goods did attempt to do it unlawfully, in a mean and contemptible manner, some of them claiming they never handled imitation butter when the lying scoundrels were then showing it and selling it to the trade and to the very ones to whom they were talking. The imitation butter factories of Cleveland have been earnest in their efforts to secure the sale of their goods by the dealers in compliance with the law and have furnished them in every instance the lawful placard to be put up in their stores, to fairly notify the public that they sell the goods, and also with stationary free, giving full instructions how to put up the proper notices and use the labels; but, after all this had been done, the dealers then commenced the sale of these imitation butters in a counterfeit manner, asking the same price for them they did for genuine dairy or creamery butter that cost them from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Their usual trick has been to place several tubs of poor genuine butter for sale by the side of fresh butterine and give customers their choice, and they, supposing it was all butter, would choose the butterine. The scoundrels desire to have them do this for they make a

great deal the most money per pound on the butterine.

We have now commenced prosecutions for violations of the law and shall continue our best efforts in this direction. Some difficulty has been experienced in our police courts in getting our cases in proper shape for trial, which we hope with a little experience will soon be obviated, and that a bogus butter dealer who violates the law can be taken into court and punished as speedily as those who appear there every morning and are punished for getting drunk or for disorderly conduct of any kind. It most certainly is of far more importance to the people, because they are imposed upon by having to pay an unjust price for imitation butter and being made to eat it when they do not desire to. Since our different arrests have been made in Cleveland the dealers are getting up their signs and commencing to sell imitation butter agreeably to law, and purchasers can buy the goods knowingly.

I learn that an effort is now being made in other cities, like Akron and Youngstown, to start up the trade as the price of genuine butter advanced. The citizens of all places must assist the commission by notification when these sales are unlawfully made, for no person can be idiotic enough to suppose one man can watch the sales of fraudulent food in all the stores of thirty different counties; neither must they for one moment suppose we can correct the sale of all kinds of food, although our law-makers did give us authority to do so, without men or money to carry it into effect. Any citizen has a right to prosecute under the food laws. The city boards of health should relax no efforts in this direction, and every person must do his duty as a good citizen to help enforce these laws. Our new revenue law will soon come in force, November 1st, and we then hope the task of watching the counterfeit sale of imitation butter will be made easier; but it will then require our eternal vigilance and all the help we can get from others to cause dishonest dealers to be properly punished, for so much money can be made in this counterfeit manner that they will continue to take the risks.

Business men of to-day need to know something besides book-keeping and penmanship. Students of the commercial department of Campbell University (Holton, Kas.) may enter any classes in the University without extra charge.

Soapsuds may be advantageously used around the pear and peach trees. It is quite an undertaking to carry them to an orchard, but there are trees and grape vines usually growing near the house and kitchen which will be greatly benefited by the use of the suds.

Blinders on a horse are always worse than useless. This animal has intelligence enough to be more afraid of what he can't see than of what he can. The blinders invariably chafe the eyes when a horse is in motion; and if they do not injure the eyesight, as they often do, they are a perpetual source of useless discomfort.

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

—Media (Pa.) Record.

Send for a Catalogue of Campbell University (Holton, Kas.)

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, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

CATTLE.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 24, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Air-die Rose of Sharon 4713 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of **ALTAHAM HERD** and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. R. Five kinds of poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

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

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R. HOFFMAN, lock box 803, Wichita, Kas., successor to Fox & Askew, breeder and importer of **PURE SPANISH OR AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.** Baby Lord Wool and Young Lord Wool at head of flock. Fine rams and ewes for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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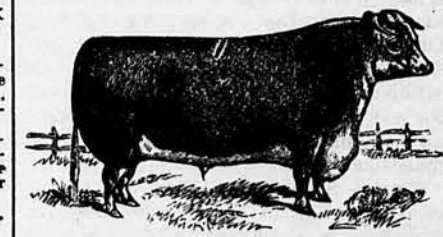
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(Continued from page 1.)

son of the year. The condition of the soil is good; pasturage is light, but improving, and there is a plenty of stock feed. Early potatoes are a good crop, but the late ones are light. Apples are unusually small and have been dropping.

Labette—September warm; big rain the first week, then very warm up to the 27th, with frost on the 28th and 29th. Corn is from one-fourth to one-third crop on prairie and three-fourths crop in bottom. One tenth old crop of corn on hand. Lister used but little, but gave good satisfaction. Wheat-seeding is mostly done, and has been put in in excellent shape; a great portion thereof up and looking well. Ground rather dry. Fall pasture never better. Plenty of feed; every one got scared and saved more than common. Potatoes half crop and fair quality. Sweet potatoes one third to one-half a crop. Apples, one-half crop on black soil, and good crop and fine apples on white and gray soil.

Leavenworth—Leavenworth. — September to the 9th was hot and dry, when refreshing showers and cooler weather came; three rains since and increased coolness; last days quite cool; no frost; hardly rain enough yet for all wants. Corn, no change since last report, except it has all matured and generally put in shock; some of good quality, some poorly filled and light. But little old corn on hand. The lister is not generally used, but where it was, some like and some dislike it. Wheat seeding, the bulk is generally done and the remainder is being pushed forward—is up and coming up finely. The condition of the ground is good for plowing and seeding. Fall pasturage is short, but rains have started the grass and it is growing well. Stock feed is scarce, but with economy will supply the wants. Early potatoes were good; late ones a failure, though the late rains have started the vine. Sweet potatoes have come out well, maturing of unusual size and quality. Apples, winter varieties, with past three weeks favorable weather, have improved, are good, though not of the usual size.

Lyon—Wycoff.—September had a few light local showers, but otherwise it was very dry. Corn is of good quality, that is; sound, but the crop is no better than last reported—one-half of the average crop. Old corn is very scarce. The lister was not used in this locality, but in other localities in the county it was used to the entire satisfaction of the parties. Wheat seeding is through, but the average has been cut down by the dry weather. The plant is making a feeble start. The ground is very dry, and fall pasture poor. Stock feeding must soon begin, as the grazing is almost gone. Potatoes are not more than half a crop. Apples are small and ripening before their season.

Marion—Dry during all of September, except a light shower of about one inch on the 20th. About 60 per cent. of an average corn crop. Five per cent. of last year's crop of corn on hand. Lister was used in a few cases with excellent results this dry season. Very little wheat sown, too dry; not 20 per cent. of usual acreage will be sown. Ground very dry. Fall pasture poor; stock will require feed early. Usual amount of stock feed. Early potatoes good, late poor; all affected with rot. Sweet potatoes an average crop. Apples, 50 per cent. of average.

McPherson—September warm up to about the 15th; considerable wind, dry and dusty; light shower on the 24th. Corn all dry now ready for the crib; yield from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre; fair quality. Old corn on hand, not very much. As to the lister, results were good where corn was tended right, but some of it got pretty weedy; it is liked by some and others wouldn't have one at all. Wheat seeding is very slow, about one third done, the rest waiting for rain. The condition of the ground is very dry. Fall pasture is plentiful, more prairie hay put up than ever before. Potatoes fair, but not very plenty. Sweet potatoes are good—not many planted however. Apples good, but scarce.

Miami—September was dry and windy, with three showers that laid the dust well. Corn, half a yield only, with an acreage slightly above last year. Some old corn on hand. The lister was not used much and have heard no discussion of its merits or demerits. Wheat seeding very limited; the ground is too dry to sprout the seed or admit of plowing. Fall pasture short and

dry. Stock feed generally well preserved and in quantity to carry through if stock is sheltered. Early potatoes are good; late, a failure. Sweet potatoes, early, are good, and late ones are very poor. The apple crop is limited and damaged by the drouth.

Mitchell—Frequent rains during September; ordinarily, southwest winds have prevailed; weather has been satisfactory. Corn, many fields good yield of sound corn, twenty per cent. shrunk because of poor cultivation and chinch-bugs. Old corn on hand about ten per cent. The lister is certainly popular with the masses; some, however, would not accept of it as a gift. Where it is properly managed the results are good. Wheat seeding, not much in yet, nor will there be more than sixty or seventy per cent. of last year's acreage. The condition of the ground is very nice. Fall pasture is good where not overtaxed. More stock feed being saved than ever before; much sorghum and corn cut. Potatoes, Irish, a light crop, seventy per cent.; early Ohio, a good yield and nice. Sweet potatoes, large and abundant, and of good quality. Apples, late fall and winter, have grown wonderfully this month.

Montgomery—September, first part, was hot, with occasional rains; latter part, cool. Corn is dry enough to crib, and varies from nothing to forty bushels per acre; average, fifteen bushels. Wheat seeding is mostly done. The condition of the ground is dry and generally fine; fall pasture good; corn fodder, much of it, dried up and heavy rains damaged it. Potatoes, one fourth of a crop; sweet potatoes, fifty bushels per acre, and apples, half a crop but very good.

Morris—September very dry and hot; very little wind; no rain. Corn is yielding better than was expected; think in this vicinity it will average thirty-five bushels. No old corn on hand. Lister used in over three-fourths of area planted here, and yielded at least 20 per cent. over what was planted with corn-planter. No wheat-seeding yet. Ground too dry to plow. Fall pasture all dried up; feeding stock now. Not enough feed to carry through what stock is here, I don't think. Potatoes are a very light crop. Not enough sweet potatoes raised to make any mention of. Apples, hardly enough to last to January 1st.

Nemaha—September came in very dry; good rain on the 3d, since which have had rains, and everything except corn is green like spring; no killing frost. Corn-fields look like December, dead and dry; turning out better than was expected; think it will make about eighteen bushels; quality not very good, ears small, grains short and not very plump. Old corn on hand, about two thirds of last year's surplus. The lister was introduced here five years ago, and is steadily gaining ground; is generally well liked, and in most cases gives better results than planting, because we plow too shallow; corn on deep plowing has retained greenness equal to listed beside it; try a little deep thorough plowing next year. Wheat-seeding is mostly done; was rather late, as some thought they couldn't plow when ground was so dry; seeding began about the 10th; early-sown is growing very fast, and may get too large. Ground moist; in fine condition for plowing. Fall pasture short, but better than a month ago; some are feeding. Stock feed apparently plenty, as a large amount of corn was cut up, and hay a fair crop. Potatoes, early-planted a fair crop; late ones poor, too dry for them. Sweet potatoes are light in quantity, but good in quality. Apples, very moderate crop; fell off badly during dry weather.

Neosho—Erie.—The weather of September was warm and dry until the 26th, when we had quite a good rain. Corn on the bottom lands is a good average crop; upland, not more than half a crop. There is but little old corn on hand. The lister was not used. The wheat seeding is mostly done and is coming up well; the ground being in good condition and never better. The fall pasture is very good, and there will be feed enough to carry stock through. Early potatoes were good, but late ones are almost a failure, while sweet potatoes are abundant and very fine. Apples are about an average crop but falling off badly.

Norton—Weather in general was dry; one or two good rains; first half of month warm, last half cool. Corn was never better; well matured and solid. Not much old corn on hand. In some parts of the county listed corn is best, and in other parts the planted corn is best. Wheat-seeding is late on ac-

count of being too dry to plow. Ground in good condition since last rains. Good fall pasture, and an abundance of stock feed. A very good yield of both kinds of potatoes. There are but one or two orchards bearing fruit in this county.

Osage—September dry, with light local showers; the same old story—wind and dust. Some fields of corn are a fair yield and of good quality; many very poor, nothing but nubbins, and some hardly that. Some old corn on hand. Those who have used the lister differ in opinion; some claim that listed corn will stand the dry weather much better than that planted the old way; others think there is but little difference, if any; much of the corn listed this season had to be re-listed. No wheat sown yet that I know of; some farmers are talking of sowing, but waiting for rain; the chinch bugs are so bad and the ground so dry it would be of no use until we get an old soaker. Fall pasture dry and bare, especially prairie. Stock feed is plenty; hay was rather light, but an unusual amount of corn was cut up. Early potatoes were good, but rotting badly; late not much account. Some have had very good luck and raised fine large sweet potatoes, while others have got only small ones. Only a middling crop of winter apples; summer and fall more plentiful; selling at 35 to 50 cents per bushel.

Osborne—Downs.—September, pleasant weather most of the month, with good rain on the 18th. Corn was damaged by chinch bugs, and an average crop of twenty-eight bushels to the acre is all it will make. Old corn on hand, probably one-eighth of last year's crop. The lister was used some, and generally with unsatisfactory results on account of poor stand; not in much favor here. Farmers generally are nearly through with wheat-seeding; ground in good condition and wheat growing. Fall pasture short. Stock feed shorter than usual. Potatoes are a light crop and many rotting. Sweet potatoes good. Apples poor....**Osborne**—September warm and dry until 20th; cool after that, but dry, with frosts the last two days. Corn dried up very rapidly; some corn damaged by chinch bugs. Very little old corn on hand; worth 20 cents. The lister was used to a great extent and well liked, although in some cases where ground was not deeply broken corn did not do well; it is the way to plant corn up here. Wheat-seeding well on the way, but with a much smaller acreage. Condition of ground very good, a little dry. Fall pasturesplendid. Immense quantities of stock feed put up, especially of hay and sorghum. Short potato crop; quality good. Sweet potatoes are a fair crop and good. Apples abundant, considering age of orchards.

Ottawa—Had good rains the fore part of September, none since; getting quite dry. Corn is about one-half crop compared with 1885; about ready to gather. Very little old corn on hand. About five-sixths of the corn was put in with lister, and the results were generally satisfactory; is gaining popularity every year. Wheat-seeding is all done in good condition. Ground in fine condition. Fall pasture getting short. Seems to be plenty of feed stored for winter. Potatoes a half crop. Sweet potatoes fair. Apples fair, but winter apples are falling off badly.

Phillips—Weather during September rather warm and dry; last four days cold and wet. Some of the new corn is coming to market, and selling like old for 18 cents; the dry weather in September did not affect our crop much if any. Some farmers have their cribs full of old corn; hundreds of bushels every day in our town. In talking with different farmers, I came to this conclusion: that a farmer can put in more acres and can raise more corn with the lister but not as much to the acre as by the old way. Wheat-seeding is rapidly going on and a large acreage will be put in; the Velvet Chaff and Turkey are the leading varieties. Ground in excellent condition. Having no tame grasses to amount to much, our pasture is very poor just now on account of frost. Just now feed seems plenty; cornstalks are still green in most fields and blades on shows well for feed. There will be plenty and good, lots of potatoes to sell, but the biggest half are small. Not many sweet potatoes planted; good, what few there are. There are so few apples in this county it is hardly worth while to report.

Pawnee—September dry, warm and pleasant, with a couple of light showers; light frosts on 29th and 30th. Corn is generally

good on sandy soils; some fields injured by chinch bugs; mostly cut for winter feed. Very little old corn in this county. The lister has given general satisfaction, although some very good crops were raised on surface planting. A larger acreage of wheat has been sown than was expected in the fore part of the season; very little sown before the 15th, and farmers are busy sowing yet. Ground in good condition. Fall pasture very fine and stock doing well. There seems to be a great abundance of stock feed, and more prairie grass being cut than ever before. Potatoes rather poor on account of dry weather and potato bugs in the early part of season. Sweet potatoes generally very fine. Very few apples; trees have made a fine growth.

Pottawatomie—First two weeks of September were very warm and dry, but last two weeks cooler, with several copious rains. Corn will be about a half crop; early-planted the best; fields that were well tilled are much the best. But very little old corn on hand. Listed corn is much the best where it was not dropped too thick; listing corn will be practiced pretty generally next year, as the results this year have been satisfactory. Wheat-seeding has not commenced yet, and as the season has been so dry, not much plowing for fall wheat has yet been done; there will not be much sown. Ground is very lumpy. Fall pasture poor, but is getting better. Many farmers have cut up a large share of their corn-fodder, and a good supply of hay has been put up. Potatoes rotting badly from some kind of dry rot; crop is short. Sweet potatoes have done well, and will be a full crop. Apples are not over one-third crop, but are of excellent quality.

Rawlins—There was rain in the first week of September, and the balance of the month was very dry; frost the last three days. Early planted corn is good and will make between thirty-five and fifty bushels per acre; late corn is not so good—hurt by chinch bugs and drouth. Listed corn did pretty well; in old ground it does better than a planter; but the sod cultivated with the acme pulverizer, beats them all. Wheat seeding is not nearly all done, but that which was sown in the first part of September is looking splendidly. Ground is in good condition; fall pasturage was never better, save that it is a little dry; plenty of corn for stock feed though but little wild hay; millet good. Potatoes, half a crop on high land and full crop on the bottoms. Sweet potatoes very good.

Reno—September dry; rainfall three-fourths inch; frost on the 29th; weather windy. Corn is being husked for feed, and will do to crib in a few days; crop nearly an average yield. But little wheat-seeding has been done in this neighborhood, owing to dry weather, chinch bugs, and the poor crops of the last two or three years. Considerable hay has been made in both bottom and uplands. Plenty of feed has been prepared for the winter. Cattle are in good condition generally.

Rice—Sterling.—September dry; clear, cool nights and hot in the daytime. Corn ripened too fast to fill out well; about two-thirds crop. Ten or 15 per cent. of old corn on hand. Lister is almost universally used with excellent results. Wheat-seeding, ground that was prepared early is in fair condition to receive the seed, but it is too dry to germinate, and chinch bugs are taking it. Ground hard and dry. Fall pasture very scant. Stock feed will be scarce; not enough corn-fodder prepared. Potatoes, short crop. Good crop of sweet potatoes. Apples, one-half crop; many are injured by birds and insects....**Chase**—Fine rain about the 5th of September; balance of month pleasant; light frosts on the 28th and 29th. Corn is a good half crop, but will not hold out in weight per bushel. Old corn not very plenty. The lister is the cheapest way to raise corn; the yield is as good or better than when planted by other methods. Acreage of wheat-seeding small, and light sowing seems to be common this season. Condition of ground good except that it is foul in many cases. Fall pasture better than common. Stock feed good and abundant. Potatoes short, not over one-half a crop. Sweet potatoes, one-half to two-thirds of a crop. Apples, three-fourths of a crop; many faulty ones, and also some fine specimens.

Riley—The weather was warm and dry during the first three weeks of September,

(Concluded on page 9.)

THE TOPEKA FAIR.

The first annual fair by the Kansas Fair Association, held four days of last week, was a creditable success in every particular. The attendance was very large on Thursday and Friday, resulting in a great financial success. It was less than sixty days from the time the fair was definitely decided upon until it was held. The management was decidedly conservative and promised nothing more than they performed.

The live stock exhibit was a surprise to every one. Every department had a representative showing, and especially was this true of the horse exhibit, which was one of the best and most extensive showings ever made in the West, and is only surpassed by the exhibits at St. Louis and Chicago this year. The horse stalls of the State Fair Association were inadequate to the demand, and in addition a number of new stalls, the large sheep building was utilized.

The main exhibition halls had a good show of agricultural, horticultural and floral products in the east wing, while the north and west wings were occupied with tasty displays of textile fabrics, art and mercantile displays.

The show of machinery was sadly deficient, like at most other Kansas fairs this season.

The show of poultry was very creditable, and T. S. Hawley, the well-known poultry-breeder of Topeka, proved himself an efficient director for this department and made of it one of the attractions of the fair.

The speed ring had all the necessary attractions, and occupied the attention of visitors as satisfactorily as that of any fair ever held in Topeka.

SWINE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

As far as quality is concerned, there never was a better exhibit made, although the number was considerably less than was ever shown at the State Fair. W. W. Waltemire, of Carbondale, showed twelve Chester White hogs, the only exhibitor of this breed. T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, exhibited twenty-five Berkshires and twenty-five Poland-Chinas; V. B. Howey, Topeka, exhibited thirty-six Poland-Chinas; G. W. Berry, Topeka, exhibited twenty-five Berkshires, and F. M. Rooks, Burlingame, exhibited three Berkshires and fourteen Poland-Chinas.

The following premiums were awarded on swine:

Berkshires.—Boar, 2 years and over—first premium, T. A. Hubbard; second, G. W. Berry. Boar, 1 year and under 2, T. A. Hubbard, first; F. M. Rooks, second. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, G. W. Berry, first; T. A. Hubbard, second. Sow, 2 years and over, T. A. Hubbard, first and second. Sow, 1 year and under 2, G. W. Berry, first; T. A. Hubbard, second. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, T. A. Hubbard, first; G. W. Berry, second. Five shoats, under 6 months, G. W. Berry, first; T. A. Hubbard, second. Sow and five suckling pigs, G. W. Berry, first; T. A. Hubbard, second.

Poland-Chinas.—Boar, 2 years and over, V. B. Howey first, T. A. Hubbard second. Boar, 1 year and under 2, V. B. Howey first, T. A. Hubbard second. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, T. A. Hubbard first, V. B. Howey second. Sow, 2 years and over, T. A. Hubbard first and second. Sow, under 1 year, T. A. Hubbard first, V. B. Howey second. Five shoats, under 6 months, V. B. Howey first, Thos. White second.

Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, \$10, awarded to the Berkshire boar Jumbo, owned by T. A. Hubbard. Sow, any age, \$10, awarded to the Poland-China sow Nancy, owned by T. A. Hubbard. Best herd of swine, silver medal, awarded to the Berkshire herd owned by T. A. Hubbard.

A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, was selected as expert judge on swine, which duty was performed with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the exhibitors. On sweepstakes he was assisted by M. L. Stewart, of Manhattan, and Robt. Pugh, of Topeka.

CATTLE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Herefords.—The exhibit of Herefords was especially good, and represented by the following breeders: Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence; Frank H. Jackson, Maple Hill; G. W. West, Silver Lake, and F. R. Foster & Sons and C. E. Curran & Co., Topeka. The awards are as follows: Bull, 3 years and over, Shockey & Gibb first, C. E. Curran & Co. Bull, 2 years and under 3, Shockey & Gibb first and second. Bull, under 2 years,

Shockey & Gibb first, G. W. West second. Cow, 3 years and over, Shockey & Gibb first, G. W. West second. Cow, 2 years and under 3, Shockey & Gibb, first and second. Cow, under 2 years, Shockey & Gibb, first and second.

Sweepstakes on herd, also bull and cow, were captured by Shockey & Gibb.

Short-horns.—The exhibitors of herds were H. W. McAfee, Topeka; L. A. Knapp, Dover, and W. W. Waltemire, Carbondale. The awards are as follows: Bull, 3 years and over, L. A. Knapp first, H. W. McAfee second. Bull, under 2 years, H. W. McAfee first and second. Cow, 3 years and over, W. W. Waltemire. Heifer, under 2 years, H. W. McAfee first, W. W. Waltemire, second.

Sweepstakes.—Herd prize of \$30 H. W. McAfee. Best Short-horn bull, any age, silver medal, to H. W. McAfee. Best Short-horn cow, any age, silver medal, to W. W. Waltemire.

Holstein-Friesians.—Were represented by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., and W. A. Travis, J. G. Otis and Geo. Taylor, Topeka. The exhibit of M. E. Moore was large and very fine and was awarded the principal prizes.

Jerseys.—Were shown by Mrs. A. H. Case and S. F. Davidson, Topeka, the latter winning all the first and sweepstakes prizes.

The Grand Sweepstakes Prize.—A gold medal, for the best beef breed, was awarded to the Hereford herd owned by Shockey & Gibb.

HORSE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

[In the list of exhibitors, where no address is given, Topeka is the address.]

Roadsters.—The following comprises the complete list of exhibitors and awards: Dr. A. M. Eidson, Reading; F. B. Rix, E. G. Moon, Thos. Willis, H. Hansboro, Finch, Lord & Nelson, A. G. Woodcock; J. M. Harr, Auburn; A. P. Benson; L. Stratton, Louisville; F. H. Martin, S. L. Wiley, W. G. Bailey, Lewis Rain; J. B. Ballerton, Auburn; L. R. Taylor, Silas Rain, J. G. H. Gravelly, Thos. White, A. J. White, J. H. Mitchell, Chas. Stewart, J. H. Sanders; M. Bundy, Auburn; G. W. West, Silver Lake; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; W. B. Webster, Valley Falls; W. E. Jones, North Topeka; W. D. Paul, Pauline; M. Johnson, North Topeka; W. H. Copp, F. R. Foster & Sons, E. R. Bennett; J. B. Miller, Tecumseh; H. C. Lindsey, W. Hughes.

Stallion, 4 years and over, six entries.—First premium, H. Hansboro; second, Finch, Lord & Nelson. Stallion, 3 years and under 4, four entries—A. P. Benson first, A. G. Woodcock second. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, seven entries—H. Hansboro first. Horse colt, under 2, nine entries—Thos. White first, A. J. White second. Mare, 4 years and over, ten entries—Thos. Willis first. Mare, 3 years and under 4, four entries—H. Hansboro first, E. G. Moon second. Mare, 2 years and under 3, six entries—W. H. Copp first. Mare, under 2 years, five entries—Awards not given. Colts, either sex, nine entries—H. C. Lindsey first J. H. Mitchell second.

Sweepstakes.—Stallion and five colts, four entries—silver medal to W. Hughes. Mare, any age, three entries—silver medal to Chas. Stewart.

Horses of All-Work.—The following list comprises the names of exhibitors: Dr. A. E. Dettlor, C. Stewart, J. B. Miller, Jas. Swan; Alf. Sage, Dover; Thos. Willis, G. C. Corning, M. E. Stoker; D. T. Tyner, Michigan Valley; John Carson, Winchester; Small Bros., Hoyt; W. E. Hite, Oscar Robinson; L. Stratton, Louisville; Van Horn & Son, North Topeka; W. G. Bailey, J. H. Sanders; W. D. Paul, Pauline; W. B. Webster, Valley Falls; Sam'l Ecker, Auburn; S. C. Sarver; M. S. Dunnington, Menoken; H. W. McAfee; W. E. Jones, North Topeka; G. W. Berry; G. W. West, Silver Lake; E. G. Moon, Thos. White, G. E. Gibson.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, eleven entries.—D. L. Tyner first, Small Bros. second. Stallion, 3 years and under 4, three entries—L. Stratton first, W. E. Hite second. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, four entries—Van Horn & Son first, Alf. Sage second. Stallion, under 2 years, two entries—G. W. Berry first. Mare, 4 years and over, thirteen entries—J. H. Sanders first, G. W. West second. Mare, 3 years and under 4, three entries—J. H. Sanders first, H. W. McAfee second. Mare, 2 years and under 3, nine entries—S. C. Sarver first, W. D. Paul second. Mare, under 2 years, five entries—G. W. Berry first, Alf. Sage second. Colt, either sex, thirteen entries—G. W. West first, J. B. Miller second.

Clydesdales and English Shires.—The exhibitors were E. Bennett & Son, H. W. McAfee, J. H. Sanders; G. W. Barnes, Dover; Alf. Sage, Dover; Wm. Finch, North Topeka; Patrick & Rino; H. A. Cummings, Belvoir; John Carson, Winchester.

Stallion, 4 years and over, eight entries.—H. W. McAfee first, E. Bennett & Son second. Stallion, 3 years and under 4, three entries—E. Bennett & Son first, John Carson second. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, two entries—E. Bennett & Son, first and second. Stallion, under 2 years, one entry—H. W. McAfee. Mare, 4 years and over, four entries—H. W. McAfee first, John Carson second. Mare, 3 years and under 4, one entry—H. W. McAfee. Mare, 2 years and under 3, four entries—E. Bennett & Son first. Mare, under 2 years, two entries—G. W. Barnes first, H. W. McAfee second.

Colt, either sex, four entries—H. W. McAfee first, G. W. Barnes second.

Sweepstakes.—Silver medal, for best stallion and five of his colts awarded to H. W. McAfee. Sweepstakes, silver medal, for best brood mare, any age, to J. H. Sanders.

French Draft and Percherons.—The exhibitors were E. Bennett & Son; A. Basel, Michigan Valley; G. C. Corning; M. F. Stout, Auburn; Small Bros., Hoyt; Alf. Sage, Dover; Yeale Bros., Ridgeway; W. B. Webster, Valley Falls; G. W. Barnes, Dover; Jno. Carson, Winchester; Wm. Finch, North Topeka; H. W. McAfee, Van Horn & Son, Patrick & Rino.

Stallion, 4 years and over, eight entries.—A. Basel first, Yeale Bros. second. Stallion, 3 years and under 4, three entries—Jno. Carson first, Wm. Finch second. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, four entries—Patrick Rino first, Van Horn & Son second. Stallion, under 2 years, one entry—Van Horn & Son. Mare, 4 years and over, four entries—G. W. Barnes first, H. W. McAfee second. Mare, 3 years and under 4, one entry—G. W. Barnes. Mare, 2 years and under 3, two entries—Alf. Sage & Son. Mare, under 2 years, one entry—Van Horn & Son. Colt, either sex, one entry—Van Horn & Son.

Sweepstakes.—Stallion and five of his get, and mare of any age, both silver medals, awarded to Van Horn & Son.

General Sweepstakes.—(All draft breeds competing.) Best stallion, that has served not less than ten mares the present season five entries—gold medal, awarded to E. Bennett & Son. Best mare, any age, seven entries—silver medal, awarded to J. H. Sanders.

Matched Driving Horses.—There were eighteen entries in this class. The first prize, \$15, was awarded to M. E. Stoker; second prize, \$10, to G. F. Farmlee.

Saddle Horses.—Were represented by nine entries. **Jacks.**—Were shown by E. P. Shirley, Grantville; Jas. Post, Lawrence, and W. E. Hite.

Notable Exhibits.

WARREN, SEXTON AND OFFORD.

The herd of Red Polled cattle exhibited by Messrs. Sexton, Offord & Warren, of Topeka and Maple Hill, is without doubt one of the very best herds of this breed of cattle now in America, and in view of additional importations now en route, it will be the largest. This breed has met with such favor in the hands of Mr. Warren, that no difficulty was encountered in disposing of all surplus stock, and to meet the growing demand, regular importations and more extensive breeding will be done by this practical and enterprising firm.

DUDLEY'S BRAN FED STEERS.

A very interesting exhibit in the cattle barn was that of seven grade steers, placarded as "Dudley's Bran Fed Steers," with an average weight of 1180 pounds. The steers were owned by Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, who is one of the practical and enthusiastic advocates of feeding bran to produce beef. This exhibit of steers, calved in 1885, had not been fed any corn but had been fattened on the light roller process bran. They attracted unusual attention and comment from breeders and farmers generally on account of the evenness and amount of flesh on steers of that age.

THE SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

owned by G. W. Berry, of Topeka, was shown for the first time at this fair. The swine shown were select, in fact as well as in name, and reflected credit to one of Kansas' youngest breeders, who made his first show and in competition with experienced and representative breeders, succeeded in winning first on yearling sow, Lady Whitney; first on boar under twelve months, the Duke of St. Bridge; first on litter of sucking pigs; first on five shoats and second on two-year old sow, and second on sow under one year. This young herd is not excelled in breeding, and is headed by the model boar, British Champion II.

E. BENNETT & SON.

The largest horse exhibit at this fair, and the largest single exhibit ever made by any Kansas breeder, was that of E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka, the largest breeders and importers of draft horses in the west. Their last single importation of Percherons and Clydesdale horses numbered 106 head, and since its arrival they have sold some \$28,000 worth of fine horses. In fact the lot of horses is as magnificent array of model draft horses as one would desire to see, and well worth a trip to Topeka to see them.

By referring to the awards it will be seen that the number of premiums awarded attest to the value and popularity of the horses owned by this establishment.

H. W. M'AFEE

Had a strictly premium exhibit of draft horses and short-horn cattle from Prospect Farm three miles west of Topeka. This exhibit comprised fifteen head of draft horses, thirteen model Clydesdales and two Norman mares headed by the splendid Sir Knight of Harris, a six-year old stallion. On the horses he won twelve premiums as follows: First on stallion four years and over,

Knight of Harris; first on yearling stallion; first on mare two years old and over; first on mare two and under three; second on mare under two years; first on sucking colt, and sweepstakes on stallion (Knight of Harris) and five of his colts. On aged Norman mare he won second prize.

Thirteen Short-horns were also shown, headed by the young Cruickshank bull, the Earl of Gloster, the herd won second on bull three and over; first and second on bull under two years, second on cow three years and over, first on cow under two years and first on heifer under two years; also the silver medal sweepstakes on Earl of Gloster, for best Short-horn bull, and the \$30 sweepstakes for best Short-horn herd. In short, this is a grand record for a representative exhibit of Clydesdale horses and Short-horn cattle by a first class breeder.

T. A. HUBBARD.

One of the largest and best show herds of swine on the road this season, consisting of fifty Poland-Chinas and Berkshires, is owned by T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, Kansas. This inimitable herd has been shown at four fairs and won the following premiums: At Winfield, fifteen premiums, including sweepstakes on the Poland-China sow, Kansas Pride; at Wellington, eighteen premiums, including sweepstakes on the Berkshire boar, Fancy Boy 15329, sweepstakes on the Poland-China sow, Nancy, and the sweepstakes herd with his Berkshires; at Wichita fair, he won thirteen premiums, including sweepstakes on the Berkshires boar, Fancy Boy, sweepstakes with the Poland-China sow Nancy, and sweepstakes herd with his Poland-Chinas; and at Topeka fair, eighteen premiums were won, including sweepstakes on the Berkshire boar Jumbo 12471, sweepstakes on the P. C. sow Nancy, and herd sweepstakes with his Berkshires herd. Sixty-four premiums, ten of them being sweepstakes. Fancy boy 15329, a yearling Berkshire bred by Mr. Hubbard, is a model, and Mr. Hubbard prices him at \$500; and Nancy, a yearling Poland-China sow, bred by Mr. Hubbard, is very fine and has never been defeated. She weighs about 600 pounds and is very fine all over. Boss, the young Poland-China boar that heads Mr. Hubbard's herd, is a model, and has won first premium at every fair this year, and has the finest head we ever saw on a Poland-China boar, being short and broad, with a nice ear, and is a very blocky pig. Mr. Hubbard has sold as many as ten pigs in one day.

SHOCKEY & GIBB.

The Early Dawn herd of Herefords, owned by Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence, Kansas, made a creditable exhibit of thirteen model Herefords, headed by the invincible bull, Beau Real and won in and all thirteen premiums, ten first and three second, including sweepstakes for best bull, cow and herd the grand sweepstakes gold medal for best beef breed herd.

This enterprising firm commenced the show season at St. Joe and took first in every class shown for except yearling heifer and calves. In this class took second. They also took the grand sweepstakes on bull, twenty-six entries, and had a tie vote for the herd prize, which finally went to one that won only one second prize in class. The next week, at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, they were ruled out on the herd prize, for technical reasons, but had the pleasure of beating the same herd at the State Fair at Lincoln, the week following. In class, at Des Moines, they won second on three-year old cow, first and second on cow two-years old, and first and second on calves, in competition with five of the leading herds of the country. The week following, at Lincoln, meeting the same herds as at the Iowa State Fair, and won all the first prizes shown for; and sweepstakes in class as well as the grand herd sweepstakes in competition with the winner of the same prize at Des Moines. Harry Loveland, foreman of the Early Dawn herd, gives the following brief summary of the results of five weeks showing: "In competition with the best herds of the country, numbering 404 head at Lincoln, 500 head at Des Moines and 370 head at St. Joe, the herd won thirty-one first and thirteen second premiums."

Shockey & Gibb are first class breeders and importers of the "white faces," and do a strictly square business in buying, selling or showing Herefords, and the more one deals with them the more they will be convinced of this fact. When you wish to see or buy Herefords, give them a call.

(Notable exhibits continued next week.)

The Home Circle.

Never Again.

'Tis but a mem'ry of days long ago
Brings back the past with its vivid old glow,
Brings back the sound of those words sad
and low,
Breathed as we parted forever.
Can I forget you?
Cease to regret you?
Never, ah, never again!
While the stars shine bright
Still that vanished night
Comes with the old bitter pain—
As when we knew we must sever.

Still you are standing beside me as then,
Still I can see you and hear you again,
Still mem'ry whispers of what might have
been
Had we but journeyed together.
Time can efface not,
Distance displace not
The scenes and the days that have flown.
Still I am dreaming
'Neath night stars gleaming;
Ah, I am dreaming alone!
Drear is the bleak autumn weather.

Fall o'er the earth, deep'ning shades of the
night,
Darkness can hide not that face from my
sight!
Its love be my guidance, its eyes be my light.
Ah, I behold it in dreaming!
All earth was darkened
When mine ear harkened.
Words burning deep in my brain!
"Seek to forget me,
Cease to regret me."
Never, ah, never again,
While stars in yon heaven are gleaming!

Still in my heart lives your image as dear
As e'er we two parted at wane of the year,
And life changed bright raiment for shades
dark and drear,
Changed as we parted forever!
Can I forget you?
Cease to regret you?
Never, ah, never again!
While the stars are bright
That departed night,
Comes with the old bitter pain—
As when we knew we must sever.

A Woman Vicar General.

A few weeks since a remarkable woman died in Paris, France. This was the Rev. Mother Aloysia Hardy, Assistant Vicar General of the Order of the Sacred Heart. The charge is made against the Roman Catholic church that its intense conservatism leads it always to keep women in subordinate positions, to shut them out from due opportunity for the exercise of their talents. But a religious body which places a woman among its chief objects of worship can not be wholly unappreciative of the worth and ability of the sex. This is shown by the honor which it pays to the members of its sisterhoods, especially those, and their numbers are many, who have manifested true administrative talent. We do not know of any other church which has ever given to any of the weaker sex any such post of honor and responsibility as this which Mother Hardy occupied for fourteen years previous to her death. It need not be said that she filled it with signal ability and worth.

The Rev. Mother Hardy was an American woman, and came of a Southern family of wealth and social position. She was born in 1809, and was closely related to the Spaldings, one of the old Catholic families of Maryland, the same from which Archbishop Spalding came. She was educated in St. Michael's parish, New Orleans, and at the age of 15 devoted herself to the education of young. She first entered St. Michael's Convent in New Orleans, and early attracted attention by her superior accomplishments. As a society woman she would have created a sensation. The youthful sister started in the performance of her sacred duties with an energy and understanding which surprised her seniors. She was passionately fond of children, and the little ones placed under her teaching returned her affection. She rose in the esteem of her superiors until, while still a young woman, she was made Mother Superior of St. Michael's. Later she was made the head of the order in New York, and, in the capacity of Mother Superior, purchased the old Lorillard estate on the Hudson, where the Convent of the Sacred Heart now stands. The late Cardinal McCloskey was a particular friend of hers, and old Archbishop Hughes loved her as his own daughter. At various times she taught in Albany, Philadelphia, Rochester, Detroit, Cincinnati, Providence and Boston, and finally she was made a Vicar over all these institutions, including the two convents in

New York. In 1872 she was called, by the General of the order, to France, and appointed Assistant General, in which capacity she had the general supervision of all convents in the United States, Canada and South America. Mother Hardy's official residence has since been in Paris. She visited this country in 1874, and again in 1877 and 1882, and on each occasion she visited all the convents under her charge.

Chops in English Fashion.

We have had with us lately some relatives who have for many years been residents in America. They were so surprised and pleased to find that we make so many delicious dishes out of chops over here, that I thought a few hints to American housewives might not be out of place. We think a great deal of chops, because they can be cooked in such a variety of ways, and form a dish acceptable in all seasons. Mutton is the meat generally used, but pork and lamb can be cooked in precisely the same fashion. To grill mutton chops, proceed as follows: Cut the chops, not less than half an inch thick, from the middle of the loin, or the best end of the neck. If taken from the latter, the bones must be shortened, and the fat, in either case, should be neatly trimmed. It need not be wasted, as it can easily be rendered down into good dripping. Brush each chop over with clarified butter, and cover it thickly with the following mixture: A tablespoonful of finely-sifted bread-crumbs, a teaspoonful of parsley chopped very fine, half a teaspoonful of powdered thyme, a little salt, pepper, and grated nutmeg, and a well-beaten egg. When covered with this, wrap the chops carefully in white paper, and place them on a gridiron, which has been made scrupulously clean, and very hot. Grill them over a clear fire for eight or ten minutes, then arrange them neatly and serve them on a very hot dish, with a piece of fresh butter, the size of a small nut, under each, and accompanied by some mushroom catsup. If a blaze should arise while the chops are cooking, remove the gridiron for a moment, and sprinkle a good handful of salt over the fire, in order to clear it. The chops require turning frequently, and this should be done by means of a fork, care being taken to stick it always into the fat portion of the chop. If stuck into the lean, the gravy or juice of the meat will escape, thus rendering the chop quite dry and tasteless, anything but the nice, delicious morsel which it is intended to be.

Stewed.—Take as many loin chops as are likely to be required; remove nearly all the fat, and grill them over a bright fire for about two minutes on each side; then place them on a sheet of clean blotting paper to free them from all grease. Cut two large onions into very thin slices, and put them into a stew-pan with half a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Lay the chops over them, cover the stew-pan closely, and simmer all gently together until the onions are reduced to a pulp, when the chops will be sufficiently cooked. Arrange the latter nicely on a very hot dish; stir into the gravy a tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, or tomato sauce, whichever is preferred, and pour over the chops. A nicer way still, is to put a mound of any suitable, well-cooked vegetables in the center of the dish, and to place the chops neatly round about. The sauce, in this case, should be sent to the table in a tureen, or gravy-boat.

Fried.—Prepare the chops the same as in the above receipt. Brush them over with beaten egg, and cover them with finely-grated bread-crumbs. Put a good slice of butter into the frying-pan, and when it is entirely melted put in the chops. Turn them over two or three times so as to cook them equally all through, and when they are nearly done enough, sprinkle them freely with salt and pepper. Fry them over a clear fire for about a quarter of an hour in all. When sufficiently cooked, lay them on blotting paper for a minute or two, to absorb the fat; then place them, ready for serving, on a nice hot dish; the great beauty of a chop is in having it served as hot as possible. Make some good melted butter, and stir into it, when boiling, two tablespoonfuls of finely-minced pickles, gherkins, cucumbers, walnuts, or anything of that sort. Send this sauce to table in a tureen with the fried chops.

For Invalids.—Trim away the fat, and dip each chop quickly in cold water; sprinkle

pepper lightly upon it, and dredge both sides freely with flour. For each chop that has to be cooked, put a tablespoonful of stock into a thick iron saucepan; lay the chops in a single layer, side by side, put on the lid, and simmer as gently as possible, but without ceasing, for an hour and a half. Turn the chops over when half cooked, and just before serving, add to the gravy a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley. If the gravy gets dried up, another spoonful or two of stock must be added; but there is not much fear of this, if the chops have been stewed slowly and gently. Chops cooked in this way are tender, and easily digested, therefore in every way suitable for invalids.

Pork Chops, Fried.—Cut the chops, as in the case of mutton or lamb, from the loin, or the best end of the neck. Trim away part of the fat, only leaving a sufficient quantity on to be pleasant. Melt a slice of fresh butter, or good beef dripping in the frying-pan; lay in the chops, and fry them slowly, a nice rich brown, on both sides. While the chops are cooking, chop two medium-sized onions as fine as possible, and mix them with some salt, pepper and powdered sage. As soon as the chops are done enough, take them from the pan, drain off all the fat, and put them on a nice hot dish. Add the onions, etc., to the fat remaining in the frying-pan, and fry them a rich brown color. In about five minutes, when the onions are becoming soft, pour over them half a pint of cold water, thickened with a dessertspoonful of flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Let all boil together for a few minutes; then pour it over the chops, and serve as hot as possible.

The Same Stewed.—Cut the chops half an inch thick, trim them neatly, and sprinkle a little salt and pepper over them. Take a slice of fat bacon, and cut it, with the trimmings from the chops, into tiny pieces; put them into a stewpan, with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of powdered sage, a finely-minced onion, a saltspoonful of salt, and half that quantity of white pepper. Place the chops on the top of these, put on the pan lid, and let the chops simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour. Lift them out, put them on a dish, and keep them hot. Pour over the herbs two tablespoonfuls of stock and a tablespoonful of strained lemon juice. When it boils up, skim off the fat, add a glass of port wine, and serve it poured round about the chops. Pork chops—or pork cooked in any other form—should always be accompanied by apple sauce.—*Aunt Chloe (London, Eng.), in Country Gentleman.*

How to Entertain Company.

To appear a pleasant, cheery hostess throughout an evening "party," or even the short-lived call, is truly no easy thing, nor can some people ever learn the art. Tact is an essential, and an absolute unselfishness; the guests must be first, and they must not feel any sacrifice of time nor attention too keenly. All women should aim at being bright conversationalists, not startling nor wonderful, but amusing, refined, and especially light of touch. Long stories are usually intolerable bores, and a serious, slow, heavy way of looking at matters in general is an infliction. Grievances of any sort are best kept hidden; a sprightly acquaintance with the affairs of the day, a flattering anxiety as to others' opinions, an absence of slang or mannerisms, of boastful egotism, or self-depreciation, tact, tact, above all, tact, these make the agreeable hostess, the woman one wishes to find at home in one's round of calls.

Parlor chairs should be, for the most part, light and easily moved, with just a few of a more substantial sort for those who are six feet tall or weigh 200 pounds. People can't talk a rod or two apart, nor can they drag that abomination, a "patent rocker," (don't have rocking chairs in your parlor) across to the nearest neighbor. A sofa superinduces conversation.

Have little things lying about the room which must of themselves call out comment and give your guests something to do. Albums, and piles of photographs; birthday books; a pig album, where one has to draw a pig and write one's name underneath, with closed eyes; scrap books, particularly of pictures, and such works as Bellevue's "Comic Primer," and "The Good Things of Life," all these are hosts in themselves.

Games are almost invariably successful; the older and staid the company the more

riotous they are likely to become. Bean bags are a good thing to have in the house, and Logomachy proves entertaining in many circles. But simple, childish games (I don't mean Copenhagen), and the simpler the better—"Going to Jerusalem," "Vacant Chair," charades, and the like, prove more diverting than any other form of the entertainment.

We women make work of company, and we grow, many of us, to look upon it as an evil, necessary, perhaps, but always an evil. Could we see the best way, which is also, as truly, the easiest, we might be not grudgingly given to hospitality, and all learn the lesson few do not need—what goes to make up a model hostess.—*Ruth Hall, in Good Housekeeping.*

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The Young Folks.

Mother's Way.

Off within our little cottage
As the shadows gently fall
When the sunlight touches softly
One sweet face upon the wall,
Do we gather close together,
And in hushed and tender tone
Ask each other's full forgiveness
For the wrong that each has done.
Should you wonder why this custom
At the ending of each day,
Eye and voice would quickly answer,
"It was once our mother's way!"

If our home be bright and cheery,
If it hold a welcome true,
Opening wide its door of greeting
To the many, not the few;
If we share our Father's bounty
With the needy, day by day,
'Tis because our hearts remember
That was ever mother's way!

Sometimes when our hearts grow weary,
Or our tasks seem very long,
When our burdens look too heavy,
And we deem the right all wrong,
Then we gain anew fresh courage
As we rise and proudly say,
"Let us do our duty bravely—
This was our dear mother's way!"

Thus we keep her memory precious,
While we never cease to pray
That at last when lengthening shadows
Mark the evening of life's day,
They may find us waiting calmly
To go home our mother's way!

A CLOSE SHAVE.

A Night in a Narrow Cleft With Angry Grizzly Bears on Guard.

"I was prospecting in the Hot Creek mountains, Nevada, well toward the southern end," said Gus Frisbee, an old miner and prospector, "when I had the closest shave of my life. One afternoon, when about half way up the side of the range, I came to a spot where some convulsion of nature had split an immense rock into many pieces. The original rock was a solid mass, about a hundred feet square. The cracks started at a common center and branched off like the legs of a spider. At the center these cracks or fissures were three feet wide; fifty feet away they narrowed to six or eight inches. I stood there that afternoon, inspecting and wondering, when I suddenly smelt grizzly. I mean just what I say. I got a strong sniff of bear odor, and looked up and found myself coppered. There was a grizzly coming up the path which I had followed, and there was another on the path which I must take to get away. Above this split rock I have been telling you of was a cliff up which a squirrel could hardly have made his way. I don't say

THE BEARS HAD PLANNED to get me between them. There was probably a den above me on the path. The one had been off foraging and was returning, and the other had scented me and come out. Neither one was fifty feet away when I looked up.

"I was well armed, of course, and you may set it down that a man who cuts loose from civilization for six months at a time and takes his life in his hand has some little nerve. I had bagged four or five grizzlies in the previous year, and was posted as to their cunning, strength and ferocity. I had a couple of minutes to think. The bears sat up and peered and sniffed and growled. I had a repeating rifle and two revolvers, and you may wonder that I didn't open fire on them. 1. The first shot would have brought them both in on me. 2. I was rattled. I could just as well tell you that I stood there and popped both grizzlies over, and then went my way with cool indifference, but that wasn't the way of it. The shock came so suddenly that I was upset, and my nerves were in such a state that I couldn't have hit an elephant a hundred feet away. I felt just like running, and had there been any show for it I would have taken to my heels. As I said, there was a couple of minutes' grace, but they passed before I had any plan to extricate myself. I didn't wilt entirely. I loosened my revolvers with the intention of using them at the pinch, but the way the affair turned out was laughable. As the bears dropped down on all fours to charge me I took a jump forward into the largest fissure, and down I went for nine or ten feet, or until I stuck fast. It seemed as if some one took possession of me and flung me down there, for I had no thought of my own about it. The first I knew I was down there, and

the bears were looking over the edge of the fissure and dropping their saliva on my upturned face. My rifle had come down with me, but had gone out of sight down the fissure. I was standing straight up, stuck fast as high up as the knees, and the first move I made was to pull a revolver and open fire on the beasts raising a row above me. As they were leaping back and forth across the fissure I had no trouble in putting lead into them. The six bullets in the first revolver were about evenly divided, but by that time old bruin had got a flea in his ear. He kept back out of sight; but of all the growling, roaring and rioting you ever heard the fuss the pair kicked up was the worst. The bullets had stung them to fury, and the scratching of their claws on the rocks sounded like iron rakes being drawn over stones by human hands. The row continued for about ten minutes, and then died away.

"It seemed to me that I had the better of the situation, though there were some drawbacks. My position soon became painful, and when I made an effort to change it I was compelled to leave my boots behind. In such a narrow fissure it was quite easy to work myself upward, and by and by I began the movement, hoping that the bears had been killed or driven away. My head was within three feet of the surface when a couple of growls warned me to stop right there. They had retired out of range of my bullets, but were on hand to receive me if I came up. I had to brace with my shoulders and feet to maintain my position, and I soon got tired and had to go further down. Getting anything like an easy place was impossible, and in less than an hour I made up my mind that

THE BEARS HAD THE CALL ON ME. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when I went down, and by 5 I was sore, thirsty and desperate. I went up again, and one of the bears came so near getting my scalp that his claws carried off my fur cap. I went down the crack feeling that I was in for an afternoon's job. I thought the bears might possibly leave at dark, but they did not. Indeed, from what I could make out, they were joined by a third, and perhaps a fourth. "I want you to understand that that night was the longest one which ever blessed America. It would have been a positive relief to me to have been hung head downward from the limb of a tree for half an hour to vary the monotony. I had to keep my arms up, and toward midnight they were so benumbed that they scarcely had feeling. My legs and back were racked with pain, and long enough before daylight came I had made up my mind that some desperate chances must be taken. It did not seem that I could pass the day down there and live. It was simply a choice between deaths, and as morning came I began to work upward. It was literally inch by inch, for I was thoroughly benumbed. However, the exertion soon set my blood in motion, and as I drew near the top I got ready to do some shooting. There were two bears on watch, and they began a row. I braced myself and fired a stray shot and yelled and screamed at them, and directly a head came into view and I fired a bullet into it. The bear staggered around for a minute and then tumbled into the crevasse to the right of me, sticking fast at three or four feet from the surface. I then played for the other, but as he would not give me a shot I worked to the surface and found that he had turned coward and gone off. There was a dead grizzly lying on the rock, making two I had finished. This fellow had been shot in the stomach the afternoon before, three balls hitting him, and he had bled to death during the night. I got my rifle and boots after some hard work, and left the locality without having seen anything further of my living enemies."—*New York Sun.*

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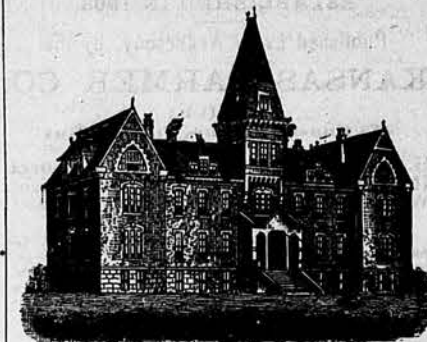
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Published Every Wednesday, by the
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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

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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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!**

So much of our space this week is occupied by reports of fairs and weather and crops, that a great deal of editorial matter is necessarily omitted.

Several reports of fairs which are in type and were intended for this issue of the FARMER are crowded out by our crop reports. They will appear next week.

The cattle plague scare at Chicago is about passed. A strict quarantine is maintained, so that there is no danger to western cattle interests from the disease there. The animals affected belong in and about the city; they are not moved nor intended to be moved in any direction out of the city, and animals from other places intended for the West are not taken anywhere near the locality of the disease at the Chicago distilleries.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association meet in Topeka the 26th of the present month and continue to the 28th. It is a delegate body in which auxiliary societies are represented. One article of the constitution says: "No distinction on account of sex shall ever be made in the membership or in the selection of officers of this Society." Consequently men have always been welcomed as officers and as members. The President is, this year, Hon. Wm. D. Foulke, a lawyer of Indiana, and a member of the Senate in that State. The occasion will be full of interest, bringing together many persons of prominence in this and other States.

Wheat and Silver.

An address to the wheat growers of the United States was issued at Washington City, September 5th, last, by the B-Metallic Coinage Association. Its substance cannot be given in any better way than by printing the address entire, which we do below. The silver problem is unquestionably of vast importance to American farmers, all the more so because India, already a competitor in British markets, uses silver only as a currency, and that country is a dependency of Great Britain which uses gold as the standard, silver being legal tender to the extent of 40 shillings only (a little less than ten dollars.) Whether the relation between the price of silver and the price of wheat is not overdrawn in the address may be doubted, but every person who has given the subject any intelligent attention is satisfied that to strike silver from our coinage or in any way to discredit our silver money would result in great injury to the people and especially farmers and laboring people. Here is the address:

What is the price of wheat to-day? What is the result of the year's labor? Look at the market reports. During the year 1885 the average price of a bushel of wheat in the New York market was \$1.07, but it must be remembered that that was but half a crop. All the wheat fields of America produced only 257,000,000 bushels, while in the year 1884, they yielded over 512,000,000. The present crop, the country over, is fairly abundant, but how much money will it bring? It has cost labor; what do you get?

Silver was demonetized in 1873. For ten years previous to that date the average price of a bushel of wheat was \$2.10 9-10; for the ten years following the average price of a bushel of wheat was only \$1.21 8-10. For ten years previous to the demonetization of silver the average price of an ounce of that metal, in the New York market, was \$1.32 1/2; for the ten years following, its average price was \$1.16 9-10. These figures are official—and they are significant. Any one can verify them in the office of the Librarian of Congress, or by a copy of the "American Almanac" for the current year. At this time an ounce of silver is worth in the market only 93 cents; what is the price of a bushel of wheat? Who can say that he will get a dollar for a single bushel of this year's crop? How many will be glad to get 80 cents? The truth is this: While the silver miners have lost, and are now losing, thousands of dollars by the warfare upon silver, the wheat growers have lost, and are losing, millions.

It is the open boast of East India speculators (and we quote their words) that "the effect of the depression of silver must be the ruin of the wheat and cotton industries of America and the development of India as the chief wheat and cotton exporter of the world."

Will you permit it? The re-establishment of the free coinage of silver will prevent it.

A little more than a year ago, the National Bi-Metallic Coinage Association was organized for the defense of silver; for the defense of every farmer, miner, laborer and debtor in America. It has no part in politics. Its motto is "Equal Rights for Gold and Silver, and Free Coinage for Both." This motto is the spirit of the statutes established by the framers of the constitution, and in force from 1793 to 1873. The President of that Association is Hon. John P. Jones, a Republican United States Senator from the State of Nevada, and its Treasurer is Hon. James B. Grant, a Democratic ex-Governor of the State of Colorado. Composing its National

Committee are prominent gentlemen of various political opinions from nearly every State in the Union. Its chief aim has been to inform the people; realizing that when once informed and aroused, the voters of America would so thoroughly agitate the subject as to command the respectful attention and favorable action of their Senators and Representatives in Congress—and even of the National Executive. It has been said by the gold bugs of the East that we were a band of "Silver Bonanza Kings" from the far West, who came to Washington to "buy votes." This charge contains no word of truth. Since its inception our organization has raised and expended (wholly in the work above described) less than \$16,000. Every dollar has been faithfully accounted for. Its expenditure has been more for the benefit of your interests than for silver miners. We have distributed hundreds of thousands of documents, and the people are just beginning to call for them. They are becoming interested.

We saw the gold mono-metallist forces gather at the opening of the first session of the forty-ninth Congress, and heard them boast that within thirty days they would secure the entire suspension of silver coinage. We saw them defeated in the House of Representatives—and that on a modified proposition—by a vote of 214 to 98 (counting pairs). And we saw 140 solid votes cast for the free coinage of silver. We are greatly encouraged, but we need money to continue the work. Those who have contributed to this work in the past are willing to do so again, if others, who are sure to reap much the largest share of the profit, will help.

At a meeting of our Executive Committee, held in this city on the 25th day of March last, Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada, Hon. L. E. Holden, of Ohio, Hon. E. P. Ferry, of Michigan, Hon. W. A. Clark, of Montana, and Mr. M. H. Slater, of Colorado, were appointed a sub-committee to solicit subscriptions. And now, in view of the facts herein set forth, this committee makes this appeal to the wheat growers of your State to come to our assistance. We ask you to contribute at the rate of one-half a cent for every bushel of wheat you have raised this year. For every one hundred bushels of this year's crop you lose, by the warfare upon silver, at least—AT LEAST—fifty dollars. We ask you to contribute for its defense FIFTY CENTS for each one hundred bushels. Let farmers club together, or act individually, and send their money—by draft or postal order—to Hon. James B. Grant, Treasurer, Denver, Colorado, and every dollar will be used for spreading intelligence on the silver question. The fact that Governor Grant was the only Democratic Governor that Colorado ever elected should be a sufficient voucher for his absolute integrity. Every dollar will be judiciously expended and duly accounted for. For our honesty of purpose, we respectfully refer you to Hon. J. R. Hamilton, Norton, and Hon. J. K. Hudson, Topeka, of your State, members of our National Committee, and Hon. E. N. Morrill, Hon. E. H. Funston, Hon. Bishop W. Perkins, Hon. Thomas Ryan, Hon. John A. Anderson, Hon. Lewis Hanback and Samuel R. Peters, members of Congress from your State.

We ask you to act as soon as you can conveniently, for we are in need of funds—information should be widely distributed during the present Congressional campaign—but DON'T NEGLECT IT OR FORGET IT. Finally, we respectfully ask you to support for your Representatives in Congress men, of either party, who are pledged to "Equal

Fights for Gold and Silver and Free Coinage for Both.

Faithfully yours,

L. E. HOLDEN,
EDWARD P. FERRY,
W. A. CLARK,
M. H. SLATER,
Committee.

Work of the Railroad Commissioners.

There are a good many little matters that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners are attending to which people generally do not know anything about, and although they have no authority or power to enforce any of their recommendations, it rarely happens that the companies do not comply with what the Board agree upon. Here are a few cases reported in the Topeka papers last Saturday: The Board delivered an opinion relative to the complaints made by the city of Garnett against the Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota railroad, Southern Kansas railroad and the Missouri Pacific railroad. A short time ago the Commissioners visited Garnett and investigated all these complaints. The city complains that the K., N. & D. neglected to construct a drain along the west side of their railroad through the city. The Commissioners find that the portion of the street where the drain is directed to be dug is not occupied by the railroad track, and they say there is no law by which the duty of building a drain in the manner required by the city, can be imposed upon the company. The city further complains that the railroad has neglected to make crossings for teams, wagons and footmen where the railroad track crosses Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth avenues, and that present crossings are unsafe and dangerous. The city has decided by ordinance that the crossings of the railways shall be planked over the track the width of the street, and the Railroad Commissioners hold that this is a proper and reasonable requirement. At the present the planking is only of the width of common road crossings, which the Board thinks is insufficient; it is the judgment of the Board that the company should plank its track the whole width of the street at the crossings mentioned. The city in its complaint against the Missouri Pacific said that the company had refused to remove obstructions from streets and alleys, viz., sign posts and telegraph poles on Seventh and Fifth avenues; the Board holds that it is not necessary to remove these. The city also complains about the condition of street crossings. The Board recommends that the company lay a sidewalk across its track on Seventh avenue. The city also complains that the Southern Kansas refused to plank its crossings the whole width of the street; the Board recommends that this be done.

The wife of a Pennsylvania farmer and her little four-year-old daughter were killed a few days ago by a running railway train at Bingen Station, on the North Pennsylvania road. While waiting on the platform the child wandered away from its mother and got on the tracks. A moment later a special train came in sight, running at a high rate of speed. Mrs. Wagner saw the train coming, and glancing toward the railroad, discovered her little daughter in the middle of the tracks. There was no time to spare, as every second brought the train nearer. The poor woman shrieked to the child to get off the track, but finding that it failed to heed the warning, she sprang in front of the train and succeeded in reaching the child, but before she could get back to the platform the train dashed by, and both were instantly killed.

Only \$1 pays for four three months subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER.

The Shawnee County Fair.

The farmers of this county did not like to have the year pass without a Fair at Topeka, and there was no other way but for them to take hold and get up a Fair of their own, for the State Fair Association concluded not to do anything in that line this year. The first meeting to organize was held only a few weeks ago. Farmers from different portions of the county came to town and talked the matter over, agreeing in the end that a Fair should be held in Topeka, and the time fixed was September 28th to October 2d. A board of directors was appointed with T. J. Anderson as President and James A. Troutman as Secretary. The work done by them and others who assisted them was very great, indeed, as the exhibits and attendance showed. Much credit is due to all the managers, but especially to Secretary Troutman, who put his soul into the work. He had an energetic, sensible and efficient assistant in his own family, his wife. These wives are wonderful workers. (A man without a good wife is only half a man, and with one he is two men.)

The display of farm products was not only creditable but flattering, when the unusually dry season is considered. Samples of grain, fruit and vegetables were as good as those usually shown in seasonable years. The stock exhibit was never excelled on the same ground in numbers or quality, not even by the State Fair which had a year for preparation. The Fair was a success in every respect, and the people of the county are proud of it. It was evidence of the grit and nerve of our farmers and of the wonderful productiveness of our soil.

The reader will find all the details we have room for in another part of the paper, but this general notice would be incomplete without quoting and approving the following item in the *Capital's* report:

One remarkable feature of the Fair was the entire absence of everything boisterous, ruffianly or immoral. No rough characters were allowed on the grounds. No gambling devices of any kind were permitted, but on the contrary a large sum of money was refused by the management when approached by the gamblers and asked to sell them the privilege of running a wheel of fortune.

The Lister as a Farm Implement.

We ask special attention to what is said about the lister as a corn-planting utensil in our crop reports. The preponderance of opinion in its favor is very large. In some of the counties it has been used quite extensively, and in one, at least, (Brown) listing is the ordinary method. Summing up the reports in this particular, it may be said that public opinion among farmers in Kansas is in its favor.

Still, some persons object to it, and for the purpose of bringing out more fully the merits and demerits of the implement, we now renew our request to correspondents and readers in general, such of them as have had experience or observation in the matter and take any interest in it, to write out what they know and believe about it for the benefit of our readers who have had no experience. We don't want long letters because a great many may be sent in and we want to print every one, which could not be done in one issue of the paper, if they are very long.

There are three particular points which need attention: (1) The character of soil best adapted to the use of the lister; (2) manner of operation, as to fall plowing, or spring plowing before using lister, depth of plowing, depth of listing, time, after operations, etc.; (3) effect of season, as to wetness or dryness, heat and cold.

We would be pleased if all our correspondents and readers who intend writing on the subject, would have their

letters in by the 25th day of this month, October, so that we can look them over and arrange them for our first issue in November. If the lister is a good implement we want all our readers to know it, for the necessity of economy is fast coming upon us, and if it is not a good implement we don't want to see any more money wasted on it. Please remember to mail the letters in time so that they will reach this office by the 25th. No matter if they come sooner, we will take care of them until the day named when all will be put together for use.

Weather in September.

The report of Prof. Snow, of the State University, at Lawrence, shows that the month just passed was the warmest September on the nineteen years' record. There was no frost during the month—not even the slightest hoar frost. The rainfall was only two-thirds of the September average, and this is the fourth successive month whose rainfall has been below the average. The wind velocity was normal and the cloudiness was much below the September mean.

Mean Temperature.—Seventy-one and nineteen-hundredths deg., which is 4.83 deg. above the September average. The highest temperature was 97 deg., on the 7th; the lowest was 42 deg., on the 29th, giving a range of 55 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. nine times. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 63.75 deg.; at 2 p. m., 82.32 deg.; at 9 p. m., 69.35 deg.

Rainfall.—Two and thirty-four-hundredths inches, which is 1.21 inches below the September average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on eight days. There were three thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the nine months of 1886 now completed has been 20.22 inches, which is 8.64 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding eighteen years.

Prof. Snow's reports are valuable because they are accurate, but they apply only to the locality of Lawrence, in Douglas county. In general features they show the State's condition, but not in detail. As will be seen in our weather and crop reports, frost appeared on the 28th and 29th days of the month in some of the counties. In Topeka there was no frost until October 1st.

Gossip About Stock.

W. W. Waltaire, Carbondale, made an excellent exhibit of Chester White swine, and sold four sows of this breed to Wm. Stewart, Valley Falls, Kas.

An immense stock-breeding establishment for horses, cattle and hogs, is being started in the southern part of Harvey county by Messrs. Doty & Walker, of Halstead, Kas.

J. T. Woods' self-feeding bin for all kinds of stock is rightly named "The Farmer's Friend." It is considered the most economical labor-saving feeder invented. For information regarding this device address Mr. Woods, Superior, Neb.

V. B. Howey, who exhibited Poland-China swine at the Topeka Fair, had the following signed by the expert Judge, A. W. Rollins: "This is to certify that had Mr. Howey shown the litter of eight pigs with their dam, the sow would have won second in the aged sow class."

Notice the dates for the forthcoming stock sales soon to occur, and don't fail to be there ready for the bargains that must be offered: At the great sale of Short-horns by A. H. Lackey & Son at Peabody, Kas., next Thursday, October 14th, among other valuable offerings will be fifty yearling and two-year-old heifers of the highest and most fashionable breeding. See advertisement on last page and attend.

Inquiries Answered.

EARTHQUAKE.—In what year was the great earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal?
—The Lisbon earthquake occurred November 1st, 1755.

RAILROADS.—How many miles of railroad in Cowley county and how much per mile is it assessed or valued at?

—According to the report of the State Board of Railroad Assessors for the year 1886, the number of miles of railroad in Cowley county at the date of assessment for this year, was 109 miles and 19-hundredths of a mile, valued for assessment at \$667,734.79, an average of \$6,115.35 per mile.

(Continued from page 4.)

with two or three light showers; the last week was cool, with three light frosts. Farmers are just commencing to gather corn; it is very uneven, ranging from ten to sixty bushels to the acre. Very little old corn on hand. Most of the corn was put in by the lister, and it stood the dry weather much better than that planted with the planter. Not as much wheat as usual put in on account of the dry weather, but people are mostly done; probably not over 95 per cent. of what would have been sown had the weather been favorable. Ground very dry. Fall pasture short; mostly dried up. Probably just about enough feed in the county to carry the stock through if we should have a severe winter. Early potatoes tolerably good, late ones poor. Sweet potatoes a light crop. Probably about half a crop of apples.

Rooks.—September was very pleasant, but rather dry, with evenings cool. Corn has not matured as well as it would if there had been more rain in August; average about thirty bushels. Very little old corn on hand. The lister was used by some of our farmers with varying results; opinions are divided, some favoring listing, others discarding their use. Wheat-seeding is very late; about one-half of the crop is sowed, which is coming up in good shape. Ground very dry on top. Fall pasture rather short. Stock feed plenty; more prepared than ever before in this county. Potatoes are good in quality and medium in quantity; worth 50 cents per bushel in local market. Sweet potatoes a very light crop; quality good.

Saline.—From the 1st to the 8th of September, dry; from the 8th to 11th, cloudy, with a few light showers; from the 11th to the end of the month, dry, with high winds. Corn will make about 60 per cent. of an average crop, but of an inferior quality. A large amount of old corn on hand. About 70 per cent. of the corn was planted with lister last spring, and the prevailing opinion among the farmers is, that it stood the drouth better and will give larger returns than corn planted the old way. Wheat-seeding commenced about the middle of September, and is nearly all sowed; will be a light falling off in the acreage, caused by low prices. The early-plowed ground is in good condition, but late plowing is bad. Fall pasture very good where not overstocked during the summer. There has been a much larger amount of corn cut for fodder than usual; feed will be plenty. Potatoes are a very poor crop; selling at \$1 per bushel. Sweet potatoes a fair crop, but not many raised here. Apples, a light crop and badly damaged by worms.

Meridian.—September dry and windy. Corn good. About 100 acres of corn listed, and is liked well. Very little wheat sown; too dry. Ground dry. Fall pasture good and stock feed plenty. Potatoes, none to speak of.

Sumner.—Belle Plaine.—On the 4th, inst., 3 20-100; 11th, 30-100; 26th 20 100 rainfall. Ground hard and dry. Corn, half a crop, ready to harvest. Some old corn on hand, but will be fed. Some like the lister and some do not; it will do well in sandy land in a dry spring. Wheat seeding all done, twenty-five per cent less sown than last year, coming up well and looks fine. Condition of the ground hard and dry. Fall pasture good, but short. Potatoes, half a crop. Sweet potatoes good, three-fourths of a crop. Apples good; fell off bad, but now they will go into the cellar in good condition. Wellington.—Fore part of September dry, with one light shower; one good rain the latter part, and frost three mornings. Corn, one-third crop; yield, from nothing to sixty bushels per acre. Very little old corn on hand, compared with other years. As far as I am able to judge, the listed corn will yield less than when planted the old way; those using it will try it again. Over half the wheat sown; first sown was destroyed by some kind of worm, said to be the army worm. Ground in good condition. The best fall pasture we ever had for the time of year, and stock feed plenty. Early-planted potatoes below an average; late, where mulched, good. Sweet potatoes are an average crop. Apples damaged; some kinds, like the Janet, Winesap and Missouri Pippin, are good.

Trego.—First part of the month was warm and dry. Corn good on ground well cultivated, except where chinch-bugs were too thick; fair yield on the average. No old corn on hand. Where the lister is used

and followed by good cultivation, it has shown good results. Wheat seeding, very little done yet. The ground is hard and dry. Fall pasture good, grass well cured. Large crop of stock feed harvested. Potatoes, good yield and good quality. Sweet potatoes, very few planted; some fine ones raised.

Wabunsee.—Pavillion.—The first part of September was hot and dry, but the latter part has been cooler, with occasional showers. Corn that was planted early is good in this vicinity; that which was planted late is almost a failure. There is no old corn on hand. Most of the corn in this part was planted with listers; some used planters. The listed corn seemed to stand the dry weather much the best. Some wheat is sown, but a great many are waiting for more rain. The ground is in good condition for seeding where the plowing was done early, but it is pretty dry for plowing now. Most farmers are well supplied with feed for stock during the winter. Potatoes are early and good. Sweet potatoes are good on bottom land, but there is a worm that is injuring them some now. Apple trees are not so full of fruit as last year, but it is better. Harveyville.—September was extremely dry with a few local showers; otherwise it was pleasant. Corn is half a crop; some few fields will make forty bushels per acre but many will only make ten. But very little old corn on hand. There are various opinions respecting the lister; where it was used properly or in good season it has been successful and is generally liked. Very little wheat is sown—too dry for seed to germinate well. The ground is dry and generally loose. Fall pastures are dried up and feeding has commenced. The indications are that a plenty of feed has been secured. There is a fair crop of early potatoes but the late ones are generally a failure. Only a few sweet potatoes were planted from which there is an average crop. The apple harvest is light—somewhat injured by the drouth and the fruit smaller than usual.

Washington.—September commenced dry, but we had frequent rains all through the month. About one-tenth of the old crop of corn is on hand; is being fed largely on account of low prices. The lister has not proved as successful this year as the check-rower. Less wheat sown than usual, owing to dry weather the early part of September. Condition of ground very good. Good fall pasture. An abundance of stock feed. Potatoes, two-thirds crop, and sweet potatoes a good crop. Apples, a two-thirds crop, and in fair condition; good in quality.

Wilson.—Fredonia.—September dry and warm; only light showers. Corn will make about fifteen bushels per acre; will not husk out as well as expected earlier in the season. Very little old corn on hand. But one lister in use that I know of; will do well on light soil, but a partial failure on wet or heavy soil. Wheat-seeding is progressing rapidly; should think two-thirds done. Ground is in fair condition. Fall pasture better than usual. Stock feed plenty. Early potatoes good, late very poor. Sweet potatoes very fine. Apples, trees not very full, but of fine quality. Altoona.—September was dry, windy and warm. Corn will make about 40 per cent. of a crop. Very little old corn on hand. Wheat-seeding about one-half completed. Condition of ground good. Fall pasture short, but stock feed abundant. Potatoes will make one-fourth of a full crop. Sweet potatoes a fair crop, and apples a heavy crop.

Woodson.—Humboldt.—September was warm, dry and windy. Corn was good in the bottoms; upland corn from one-half to three-fourths of a crop. No old corn on hand. As to the lister, where corn was well cultivated it stood the drouth better than the planted; the lister gave good satisfaction generally. Wheat seeding is about completed; the ground was generally in good condition. Too dry to come up at present. The fall pasture is dried up. Feed for stock is in plenty. Potatoes, early ones a good crop, but badly rotted; late ones poor. Early sweet potatoes are good, but the late ones are poor. Apples, a fair crop. Yates Centre.—September was dry and warm, with a shower on the 28th but no frost. Corn is about half a crop; a good deal was cut up for feed. There is no old corn on hand. The lister is not used. Wheat seeding is just begun. The ground is dry, pasture good, and stock feed sufficient. Potatoes, late, a third of a crop. Sweet potatoes are good. Apples are falling badly but are a good crop.

Horticulture.

A BIG ORCHARD.

A Kansas Orchard of 50,000 Trees--The Largest in the United States.

The following interview with Judge F. Wellhouse, of Fairmount, Leavenworth county, one of the owners, will be of interest to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER, for it describes not only the largest orchard in Kansas, but in the country.

"I have heard a good deal about your large orchards here at Fairmount, would you have any objections to giving a brief history of them?"

"None at all; what is it you want to know?"

"Well, in the first place, when were they set out and when did they commence bearing, and the yield?"

"We set out our first orchard of 117 acres in the spring of 1876, and from it we gathered 1,594 bushels in the fall of 1880, and in 1881 we picked 3,887 bushels, and in 1882 it yielded 11,213 bushels. The second lot, containing 160 acres, was planted in the spring of 1878 and yielded its first crop, 824 bushels, in the fall of 1882; in 1883 it produced 3,307 bushels; in 1884 we harvested 7,548 bushels; in 1885, 9,635 bushels, and we estimate the present crop at 20,000 bushels. Our third setting of 160 acres was planted in the spring of 1879, and the first heavy crop is now growing on it although it has yielded light crops each year since 1883."

"Do you always bring them into bearing the fourth year after planting?"

"Yes, sir; we have so far."

"What aged trees did you plant?"

"Two and three-year-olds."

"How many trees did you plant on the 437 acres?"

"A little over 50,000."

"What varieties?"

"Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan, Maiden's Blush, and Cooper's Early."

"What proportion of each did you plant?"

"Seventy acres Winesap, 240 acres Ben Davis, 70 acres Missouri Pippin, 40 acres Jonathan, 8 acres Cooper's Early, and 8 acres Maiden's Blush."

"Did you have much replanting to do?"

"Yes, we lost a great many, probably 8,000 in all."

"In cultivating what kind of crops do you grow between the tree rows?"

"We grow corn the first four or five years, and then seeded down to clover."

"Have you been troubled much by rabbits?"

"No, sir. I do not think we ever lost a tree by rabbits."

"Do you wrap the trees, or how do you protect them?"

"We trap the rabbits. We use a small box trap about two feet long."

"How many of these traps does it take to protect all your trees?"

"We made a little over 1,700, in which we have caught an immense number of rabbits."

"Do the round-headed borers bother you much?"

"Yes, sir; they have worried us more than any other enemy we have had to contend with."

"How do you manage them?"

"We bank up the trees in the spring just before they deposit their eggs; this forces them to lay their eggs higher up than they otherwise would; then in the fall we pull this dirt away and then go over them with knife and wire; then in the spring we go over them again just before banking up in this way; with the help of the birds, we are able to keep them under."

"Have you been annoyed with the flat-headed borers?"

"But very little."

"How about the tent-caterpillar, fall

web-worm, handmaid heath, leaf-roller, etc.?"

"They have done us but little damage, although we have had to keep an eye on them. The canker worm did us serious harm, but we utterly destroyed them by spraying the trees in the spring with London purple."

"Do the insects that prey upon the fruit do you much injury?"

"Yes, sir. The tree cricket has done much harm the last few years. The codling moth has destroyed thousands of bushels for us, although our fruit is not injured much this year by them. The apple curculio stings more or less fruit every year."

"I see your trees are full of apples this year; what do you estimate your crop at?"

"Forty thousand bushels or more."

"In gathering your fruit how many grades do you make?"

"Three. The first we call shippers. This grade embraces all saved fruit above a certain size, usually two and one-quarter inches in diameter. These are barreled and sent to market. The second grade contains all sound apples below this size as well as the defective ones above it. This grade we work into cider vinegar, and some of them we evaporate. The third grade consists of all rotted or partially rotten fruit. These are fed to stock or are left lay under the trees."

"I see you have a large warehouse here at Fairmount, what do you use it for?"

"We make our barrels and store our apples in it. Our evaporator and cider mill, also, are in it."

"Do you pack your apples in it?"

"No, sir; we have packing houses in the orchards for that purpose?"

"What is the capacity of your cider mill and evaporator?"

"We grind and press about 500 bushels per day with the cider mill. The evaporator was warranted to dry 500 bushels every twenty-four hours. We, however, only dry about half that amount, or about 10 bushels per hour."

"I have heard a good deal about the contract under which you set out these orchards. Would you have any objections to giving me the terms of it?"

"L. B. Wheat, my son and myself, are the contracting parties. The contract is a very long one. I can give you the substance of it. Mr. Wheat furnishes the ground, puts it in order, fences it with hedge, provides dwellings, etc., and we furnish the trees, set them out, cultivate and take care of them the first five years, we paying the taxes and getting all the grain crop. After the five years are up Mr. Wheat does the cultivating, takes care of the hedge, pays the taxes, and we take care of the trees, look after the borers, caterpillars, etc., and each gets half of the fruit, until we have received fifteen bushels per tree for the two last settings and ten bushels per tree for the first."

"After ten years' trial do you all feel satisfied with this contract?"

"O, yes; we carefully considered every probable item of expense, and our aim was for each to bear half of the expense and each to receive one-half of the income, and I think we got it pretty evenly divided."

Catarth Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarth, 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.

A writer in the London *Live Stock Journal* says he believes it is essentially necessary to have stock in perfect health for breeding, and no matter how well you may

have mated your mares, if they are out of health, or badly fed on inferior diet, you cannot expect to get a well-developed foetus that will grow into a good muscular horse.

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

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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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Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

The Poultry Yard.

Fattening Fowls.

An excellent plan is to place them in fattening houses constructed especially for the purpose. Each house may be made to contain from ten to twenty fowls, and should be warm and airy with raised earth floors, covered with a layer of gravel strewn slightly with straw; the house must be kept perfectly clean. Several troughs for food and water should be placed in the house, so that each bird may have easy access to them. For fattening fowls, the use of a perch is contrary to the usual practice; but it may be allowed during the first portion of the time; for this purpose a few perches may be placed in the house, but they will not be required long, for as soon as the fowls begin to fatten from feeding, they will prefer to roost in the straw. By this method fowls may be fattened to as high a degree, and their flesh will be as delicate, as if they were fattened in a farmyard.

Another plan is to fatten in coops; these may be about three feet high, two wide, and four long, which will furnish room for some six or eight fowls, according to their size. The coops may also be built in compartments about ten inches by twenty, and twenty high. The floor should consist of wooden bars about two inches wide and two apart, with the upper edges rounded, the bars extending from side to side of the coops; the front should be enclosed with rails about an inch wide and three apart. The coops should be placed in a well-ventilated house, kept at a moderately-warm temperature and free from draughts, the fronts being covered with matting in cold weather. Large wooden trays the size of the coops, and filled with dry earth, should be placed on the ground, and the coops fixed two or three inches above them; the trays should be cleaned out daily.

The most easily-digested food should be given to the fowls, and but little grain. Buckwheat meal is the best; to its use the French attribute their great success in sending well-fattened fowls to market. The next best food is maize meal and barley meal in equal proportions, and mixed with milk, if possible. Barley meal and oatmeal, given alternately mixed with milk, or at times with a little dripping, is an excellent fattening food; some give drippings regularly and with excellent results. Chopped green food should be supplied fresh every day. The fowls should be fed from troughs kept perfectly clean, at regular periods; early in the morning and again just before roosting time are best; and as soon as sufficient has been eaten, the troughs should be taken away; a little fine gravel must be placed within reach to aid the digestion of the food. A sufficient supply of clean water is necessary and must always be accessible. Should the confinement under the coops produce vermin, a little powdered sulphur rubbed into the roots of the feathers will soon prove a remedy. The process of fattening may be completed in ten days if the fowls are kept in the dark, but it will extend to twenty days if they are kept in the light; the flesh of those fattened in the light is, however, superior to that of those kept in the dark. As soon as the fowls are in proper condition, they should be killed, otherwise they will speedily lose flesh, and become feverish and unfit for food. After the fowls are removed for market or killing, the coops should be well washed with lime and dried before other birds are placed under them.

Agreeing, as we do, with all the highest authorities, that the method of fattening poultry by "cramming" is

objectionable, chiefly on account of the coarse and inferior flesh produced by it, we omit giving any description of the process.

Fowls that have been fattened should be kept without food or water for ten or twelve hours before being killed; they will then keep much better, as the fermenting of food in the crops and bowels often causes them to turn green in warm weather. If the crop and bowels are empty, the fowls should not be drawn; they will then keep much longer. They should be plucked while warm, and then dipped for a moment in boiling water, to give them a good plump appearance; but they must not be packed until quite cold. When appearance is not an object, a great deal of time may be saved in plucking fowls by dipping them for half a minute in boiling water just before beginning to pluck them. In this way fowls can be plucked in one-fourth the usual time, and with due care, it need not injure their appearance for table.—*Guide to Success in Poultry Keeping.*

Poultry Notes.

If rats are destroying your young poultry, sprinkle a liberal supply of chloride of lime in their holes and runways; this will soon drive them away.

For the farmer's use exclusively the following breeds are excellent: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Leghorns, Javas, and Langshans.

Farmers should raise plenty of onions, carrots, beets, rutabagas, etc., to lay in stock for winter food for poultry. It will yield ample returns in the replenishment of the egg basket, as well as good, fat table delicacies in cold weather.

Corn meal is a convenient and we might say staple article of food in the barnyard and poultry yard, yet it is not the best food for chickens. It is a very good food in winter, as it is heating; but for young chickens it is not sufficiently growing. Very young chickens that are fed on corn meal exclusively are liable to be troubled with bowel disease. Give a variety of food; give plenty of range, and above all give clean quarters.

I have not had a single case of gapes during the last five years, says a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, and I attribute it to the fact that after the first two days the chicks got no soft food, at least no wet corn meal at any time. At first a soft custard of milk and egg is fed, and after that dry, cracked corn. I know very little as to the cause of gapes, and have never raised chickens extensively, but I do know that previous to the exclusion of soft, wet meal in the feed to young chicks every one hatched got the gapes, and many died from it. Now I lose none by the disease. The philosophy of this I cheerfully leave to others.

A writer in the *American Rural Home* gives directions for building a poultry house that will accommodate forty fowls. He says a comfortable house may be built, say twenty feet long, ten feet wide, eight feet front and five feet back, boarded upright and battened, with a shed roof, shingled; the flooring to be made by filling it with mellow loam to the top of the underpinning; this we consider better than a cement floor. This building had better be divided into two compartments, with partition and door; the south front should have two windows of six lights, 8x10 glass; the east, one window. Ventilators should be fixed at the highest point on each end. The roost should not be over two feet high and about eight inches above a platform twenty inches wide; underneath this platform the nest boxes can be placed in. A dust bin must also be provided. And now you have a comfortable place

for forty fowls, at a cost of not over \$25. Yards can be built on the south side corresponding with the width of the coops, and as long as room can be spared to make them.

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DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$3. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

TAKE

Missouri Pacific R'y

—FOR—

ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST. 3—DAILY TRAINS—3 BETWEEN Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.

Equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeper and Buffet Cars.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS And Elegant Coaches.

THE MOST DIRECT LINE TO TEXAS AND THE SOUTH.

2—DAILY TRAINS—2 To principal points in the Lone Star State.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

—To— Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans and principal cities in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, offering the choice of

6 ROUTES TO NEW ORLEANS. For tickets, sleeping car berths and further information, apply to nearest Ticket Agent or J. H. LYON, W. P. A., 628 Main street, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. NEWMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

PAIRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY IS A KANSAS ROAD,

And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running

THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Atchita, Kiowa, Medicine Lodge and intermediate points. THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Independence and intermediate Stations, making close connections at Ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with our trains for Emporia, Burlington, Girard, Walnut and Coffeyville.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Olathe and Ottawa.

REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations. THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains. For further information, see maps and folder, or call on or address S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Passenger Agt., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Care of the Horse's Hoof.

The following excellent suggestions concerning the most important part of a horse we find in a clipping from the *Students' Farm Journal*:

Under the influence of dry heat the hoof becomes hard, brittle and reduced in size, but it does not undergo this physical change in a sudden or marked manner, unless aided by other circumstances. Of these, causing the animal to stand inactive on dry litter and the injudicious rasping of the hoof by the farrier are the most prominent. Over the whole external face of the hoof there is spread a fine translucent horn, which has the appearance of a varnish, and whose office in all probability is to prevent undue drying of the hoof and consequent brittleness and finally contraction.

This modification in the form and size of the hoof causes pressure on the more delicate parts underneath, and consequently lameness. Robbed of its horn by the farrier and brought to such an artificial and abnormal state as we have depicted, preservation of the hoof in anything like a healthy condition is a matter of no small difficulty. The most common method of remedying the evil is to apply to the wall of the hoof various forms of oils, tar, or advertised mixtures of various kinds to make the horn grow, prevent brittleness and cure disease. And to the sole, plates of leather, pads of tow steeped in tar, filthy applications of cow manure, mud or clay are recommended. It is scarcely necessary to say that some of these are worthless agents. The various oils and greases do not soften the dry crust and by penetrating into the nail holes compromise the security of the shoes and when rancid may act as an irritant. Alkaline substances, such as soda, potash and ammonia, possess the property of softening the hoof and disuniting its elements.

The knowledge of this fact shows at once the mistake of allowing horses to stand in a stable or yard covered with a layer of moist manure. The moisture thus absorbed is loaded with ammonia, or its elements, which by their alkaline properties soften the horn, dissolve the sole and frog and cause ulceration and ultimately a sort of fungous growth. It is evident, too, that stoppings of cow dung are injurious. In preference, when there is need for restoring the moisture which has evaporated from the hoof, use clay, linseed poultice or clean water. The unutilized hoof is easily kept in health; all it requires is keeping cool and moistening occasionally with cold water during hot weather, or after severe exertion. When a journey has been long-continued and severe, the horse should not be immediately put in the stable, but should be walked gently about until the circulation of blood in the feet has had time to accommodate itself to the altered condition of rest. By this means laminitis (inflammation of the feet) is often averted. It might be added that the common practice of cutting away the hair immediately above the coronet is not to be recommended, as this acts as a thatch in preserving the parts underneath it from the effects of perspiration and moisture, thus reducing the liability of thrush, scratches and other diseases.

Compound Fuel.

One of the most curious and attractive exhibits at the Kansas City fair was that of the new compound fuel, made by Mr. J. N. Owen, of Butler, Mo., the inventor and proprietor. This heating substance is composed of combustible and waste materials combined, making a cheap as well as a safe fuel. Parties interested in fuel should make it a point to call and see this wonderful invention, or write Mr. Owen regarding it. It is just the thing for the North and West, where fuel is high-priced, and during snow blockades so difficult to obtain. It is made either in solid or liquid form, and is perfectly safe and portable, either compressed or uncompressed, and can be manufactured at any point, East or West, at the low cost of \$3 per ton. Go and see it or write to Mr. Owen.

Money Tells!

It is a well-established fact that A. D. Robbins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any amount required, at lower rates of interest and less commission than any agency in Kansas, when security is satisfactory and title perfect. No unreasonable delay. Our business is strictly confidential—or we could refer you to parties where we have placed in past year \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$40,000 loans. We are prepared to make better rates than ever. Send description of property and amount required, and apply to headquarters for large or small loans. When applying for loans give numbers of land, town or range, amount of improvements and number of acres under plow.

Address A. D. ROBBINS & Co.,
Topeka, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 4, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, including 31 carloads for exportation, were 156 carloads. The market was active and closed firm. Common to prime native steers 4 20a 50, extra and fancy do 5 60a 75, fair Colorado 4 20a 30, ordinary Texans 3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 13,500. Market active and higher. Sheep 3 75a 90, lambs 5 50a 65. HOGS—Receipts 11,900. Market firmer at 4 80a 5 25.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 19,000, shipments 1,300. Market stronger. Fair to choice native shippers 4 5a 40, butchers steers 3 25a 40, Texas and rangers 1 75a 30.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Butchers and choice heavy 4 40a 55, packing grades 4 25a 45, Yorkers 4 20a 40, pigs 3 80a 84. SHEEP—Receipts 1,500, shipments 800. Feeling stronger. Common to choice 2 00a 3 90.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong and 10a 15c higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 60a 50; stockers and feeders 2 25a 30, Texas cattle strong at 2 55a 55, western rangers firm, natives and half-breeds 2 90a 40. HOGS—Receipts 15,000, shipments 5,000. Rough and mixed 3 70a 85, packing and shipping 4 10a 45, light 3 60a 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 800. Market firm. Natives 2 25a 25, Western 3 40a 60, Texans 2 25a 30, lambs 3 75a 25.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 3,011. Shipping steers 4 00, butchers steers 3 45a 60.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 1,594. The offerings to-day were light and the market firm at about Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 50a 35, bulk at 4 10a 25.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 383. Market steady. Sales: 125 natives av 86 lbs. at 2 55, 15 natives av. 84 lbs. at 2 25, 135 natives av. 66 lbs. at 1 75, 126 lambs 75c each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Ungraded red, 79a 85 1/2c; No. 2 red, 8 3/4a 85c in elevator, 84 1/2c afloat; No. 2 red, October, 83 3/4a 84c.

CORN—Ungraded mixed, 44 1/4a 46 1/2c; No. 2, 45 1/4a 46c in elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Weak and lower. No. 2 cash, 74a 74 1/2c; November, 75a 76 1/2c. CORN—Active but weak and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 33 1/2c bid; November, 33 3/4a 34 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 26 1/2c. RYE—Easy at 48 1/2a 48 3/4c. BARLEY—Very dull; 50a 78c, according to quality.

Chicago.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 72a 72 1/2c. CORN—No. 2, 35c. OATS—No. 2, 24c. RYE—No. 2, 48 1/2c. BARLEY—No. 2, 55c. FLAX SEED—No. 1, 1 01 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a weaker market on 'change to day and values lower. No. 2 red was nominal except for November, which sold at 62 1/2a 62 3/4c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 29c bid, 30c asked. OATS—No. 2 cash and October, 23c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings. HAY—Receipts 17 cars. Market steady. Fancy, small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 50; wire bound 50c less.

OIL CAKE—No. 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; No. 20, 22 60, free on board cars. Car lots, 21 00 per ton.

FLAX SEED—We quote at 94c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.

BUTTER—Supply light and market firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 18a 21c;

fine dairy in single package lots, 15a 18c. Store packed do., 12c; common, 8c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 14c per dozen for candied. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 13 1/2c, part skim flats 7a 8c, Young America 13 1/2c. Kansas 6a 7c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, 5c per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a 1 00; red, 7c.

BROOMCORN—Good short in demand. We quote: Short, 4a 5c; green hurl, 4 1/4a 4 3/4c; self working 4 1/2a 5c; long coarse, 3a 3 1/2c; crooked, 2a 3c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. J b lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar cured meats (canned or plain): hams 11 1/2c breakfast bacon, 8 1/2c; dried beef 1 1c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 55; long clear sides, 6 45; shoulders, 5 50; short clear sides, 6 85. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 7 05; long clear sides, 6 90; shoulders, 6 25; short clear sides, 7 50.

BROOMCORN.

We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly, and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farwell & Co.



Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. Is also A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building. CARPETS AND RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & Co., Camden, N. J.

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

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

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

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1 00 to pay \$18 00 at risk; the Home of New York, \$1 00 to pay \$46 00; the Continental, New York, \$1 00 to pay \$80 00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1 00 to pay \$70 00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1 00 to pay \$78 00, and the State of Iowa has \$1 00 to pay \$79 00 at risk.

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

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

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

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

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

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

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The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,
Insures Live Stock Against Death
BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

Farm and Stock Cyclopaedia,

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

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

HAMMOND, FARLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING

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

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 a 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 a verified it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in a 1 respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 22, '86.

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.

COW--Taken up by H. Colvin, of Lyon tp., (P. O. Columbus), one red and white cow, most red on front parts, about 8 years old; value at \$20.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worawick, clerk.

BULL--Taken up by Richard A. Brown of Sarcosie tp., (P. O. Chester), on or about August 28, 1886, one red and white bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Kiowa county--J. N. Cranford, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by A. D. Hamilton, of Martin tp., one white mare mule, 18 years old, branded D U on left hip; valued at \$50.

Graham county--B. Van Slyke, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by C. T. McAllister, of Nicodemus tp., (P. O. Nicodemus) one flea-bitten bay mare pony, 8 years old, branded S. K. on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending Sept. 29, '86.

Pawnee County--J. F. Whitney, Clerk

PONY--Taken up by E. W. Billings, of Larned tp., (P. O. Larned), September 13, 1886, one sorrel pony, 4 feet 9 inches high, white stripe in face, no brands; valued at \$20.

Riley county--O. C. B. rner, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by Theo. W. Schuchbaum, of Oden, one bay horse 14 hands high, about 15 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, diamond-shaped brand on left hip.

Nemaha county--R. S. Robbins, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Taylor Smith, of Rock Creek tp., September 7, 1886, one roan mare pony, 8 years old, branded 5 on left hip, star mark below saddle-mark, left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending October 6, '86.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Jas. C. I. vine, of Americus tp., September 9, 1886, one dark bay or brown Texas mare pony, 10 years old, brand something like H H A on left hip and H on jaw, looks as if with foal; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county--Wm. C. Connolly, clerk.

CALF--Taken up by Jas. C. Grinter, of Wyandotte tp., August 3, 1886, one red wale calf, about 6 months old, slit or under-bit in left ear made by frost bite; valued at \$8.

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by D. O. O. n, near Lyndon, in Valley brook tp., September 5, 1886, one iron gray horse, (sex not given), about 15 hands high, slit in right ear and ear on left jaw; valued at \$30.

STRAYED.

From the premises of the subscriber, at No 26 Monroe street, Topeka, on or about the 15th of September, 1886, a light bay Mare Pony, all her feet white, nose and face white mane roached, a few white hairs close together on left side of neck. Pony was 5 years old, weighs about 650 pounds, was perfectly gentle. Suitable reward will be given for the pony or information leading to its recovery.

J. H. KELLY
No. 26 Monroe street, Topeka, Kas.

WORK

FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars from
P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

JOHNSON BROS.

Garnett, - Kansas.



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

French Draft Horses.

Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

STRIMPLE & GARVEY

MCCUNE, : KANSAS,



Breeders of and
Dealers in Imported
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CLYDESDALE

AND

NORMAN HORSES.

CHOICE STALLIONS

For sale at very low prices and on easy terms. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. L. HASTINGS,

Wellington, - Kansas.



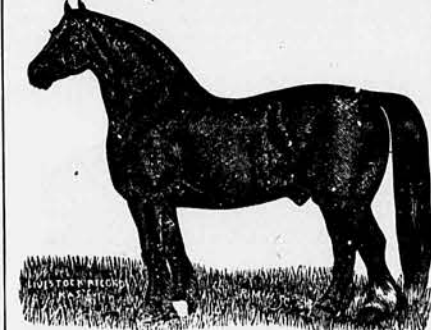
Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade

FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

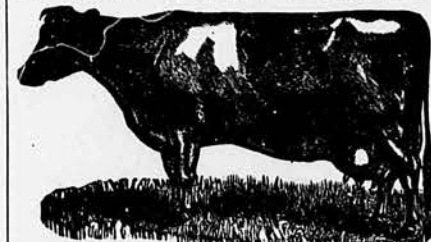
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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



Importers and breeders of PERCHERON, CLYDESDALE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. 106 head will arrive from Europe July 28th. Horses sold on terms to suit purchasers. Write for illustrated Catalogue

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WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,

BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

THE CITY HOTEL,

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S. E. Cor. - 14th and 16th streets.

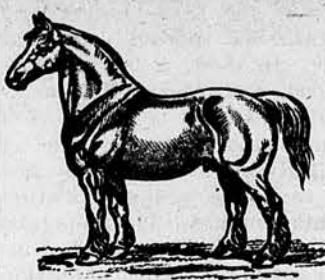
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Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.

Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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



Sexton & Offord,

In connection with MR. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of

English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited.

34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords, headed by the following first-prize and sweepstakes Bulls:

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.
SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.

GROVE 4TH 13733, by the noted Grove 3d.

DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Grades Bought and Sold.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

JOINT :: PUBLIC :: SALE!

—OF—

Thirty Head of Imported and Home-bred

GALLOWAY and ANGUS CATTLE,

TO BE HELD AT

RIVERVIEW PARK,

Kansas City, Mo., Friday, October 29, 1886,

(During the Fat Stock Show.)

THE PROPERTY OF WALTER C. WEEDON & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND ED. K. REA, MILLVILLE, MO.

This offering consists of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, selected by the owners for this special sale, and are of individual merit and choice breeding. They represent some of the very best blood of these popular beef breeds, and are all recorded in the Scotch or American Herd Books.

Among them are several prominent prize winners, and all are descended from a grand line of prize-takers in Scotland.

Breeders of choice stock will do well to make their selection from this offering, as they are an exceptionally choice lot.

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

Sale commences at 10 o'clock a. m. For Catalogues address

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

WALTER C. WEEDON & CO.,
Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO—

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO.,
of CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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

LITTLE :: JOKER :: BUTTONS

For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

PRICE \$5.00 PER 100, NUMBERED. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.



TOPEKA
Medical and
Surgical
INSTITUTE

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

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,

No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY

Will quickly cure any case of hernia or rupture. Explanation and testimonials free. Address
O. FRINK, 163 Broadway, New York.

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TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE! Take no other Brand.

The Veterinarian.

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

BLOODY MILK.—I have a cow that has given bloody milk out of one of her teats for three weeks past. Now another is affected the same way. Please tell me the cause and what to do for her. [There are several causes for a cow giving bloody milk. But in this case it is caused by injury to that quarter of the gland. Foment the bag several times a day with warm water, and give internally: Elixir of vitriol, 1 ounce; cinchona, 2 ounces; tincture of iron, 2 ounces. Mix, and give one teaspoonful three times a day. If there are any cracks or sores outside apply iodine ointment.]

ENLARGED KNEE.—I have a valuable colt, three weeks old, which has a soft, round swelling, half the size of a goose egg, on the outside of the fore leg under the knee. [If there is heat and pain manifested on pressing the part, bathe twice daily with warm water half an hour at a time, and in the intervals apply a warm poultice of linseed meal, till the inflammation is reduced. If there is no inflammation present, paint the part over once daily with tincture of iodine till it gets sore, then apply fresh lard for a few days, at the end of which time the application of the tincture may be resumed.]

KIDNEY WORMS.—I have nine pigs, three months old, that have been sick five weeks. They were taken with high fever, constipation and rush of blood to the head. After a few days they began scouring, fever increased. They are very weak in the back and dizzy. Three have died and the rest are apparently getting worse. The pigs were quite fat. [You describe a case of kidney worms. As the pigs are weak and prostrated, very mild treatment must be followed to save them. First, I caution you not to drench or force medicine down them, as in every case you will kill the pigs by choking. Take porter or strong ale, half a pint to each pig, two tablespoonfuls of molasses mixed in oatmeal gruel. Two hours after give the same dose. Add one teaspoonful of turpentine and spirits of camphor. Watch to see them eat it up clean. Next morning when hungry give them the same, and then tone them up with skim milk and oatmeal gruel—a little at a time. When you see returning strength give them one ounce of Glauber salts each, in the molasses and gruel. Keep them in a well-bedded, clean pen, and disturb them as little as possible.]

ECZEMA.—I have a horse that has become scabby all over the skin. It is worse on the neck and under part of the belly, where it is a perfect sheet of matter. I have had him treated by a veterinary surgeon of great repute, using glycerine, carbolic acid and water, but I might as well have used the cold water alone. He is getting worse all the time. If I cannot get a proper mode of treatment he will be all covered with sores and a piteous sight. He is fit to tear himself to pieces. [The word applied to this annoying disease means to boil out. The eruption which is thrown up all over the skin exudes from the cellular tissue under the skin and the crustaceous matter that is thrown up all over the skin through the pores causes unknown misery to the animal. I have known animals affected to act as if mad by tearing their own flesh with their teeth or rubbing themselves till they were all raw. When the disease has been brought on by mercurial treatment it then assumes

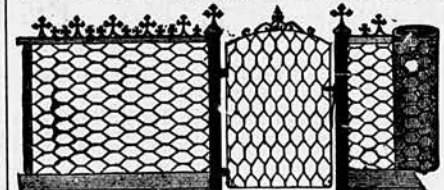
something of the same nature and is called eczema rubrum, erythema mercuriale. In short, it is a bad state of the blood, and although it shows itself so plainly external treatment is of no avail unless active internal remedies are quickly given a little at a time and often, so as not to weaken or disturb the alimentary organs. The proper and successful mode of treatment is to drive the matter out to the surface of the skin and drive the effete matter through the pores. As if it be driven internally by cold then typhemia or blood-poisoning takes place and the horse dies a mass of corruption. There is no remedy so safe and efficacious as compound pepsin given internally, and healing balsam ointment externally.]

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

Sweet lemons are a favorite Mexican dainty. They are the shape, color and size of the lemons of commerce, but are sweeter than bananas.

Turnips will stand frost better than any other root except the parsnip. They are best stored in pits, but all the white kinds must be gotten out early and sold, or they will become pithy and worthless. Yellow turnips, especially of the Swedish variety, are better late keepers, but they also should be stored in pits.

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Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without barbs. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock Ranges and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School-lots and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. Sedgwick Gates made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength and durability. We make the best, cheapest and easiest working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the neatest cheap iron fences now made. The best Wire Stretchers, Cutting Pliers and Post Augers. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper.

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References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Wells, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Douglass, 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.]

FOR SALE! Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.

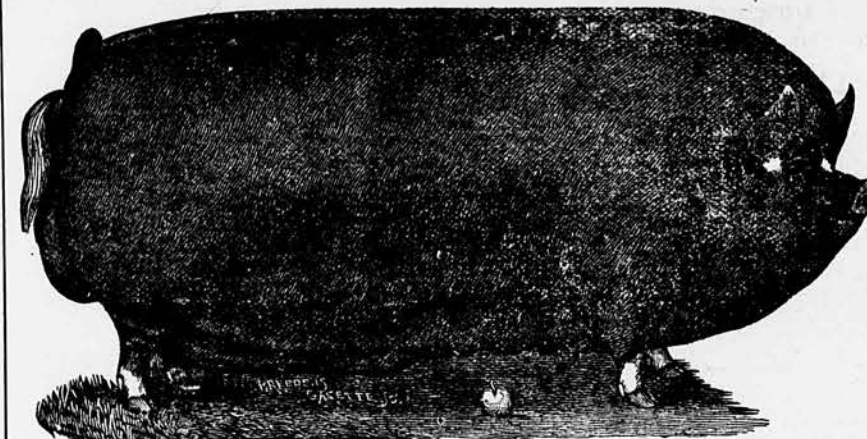
We will offer for the next sixty days, a choice lot of Berkshire Boars and Sows, farrowed in March and April, at prices to correspond with hard-pan times. Our stock is all eligible to record, having been bred from our choicest sows and boars. They are all in healthy condition, and we warrant them to give satisfaction. Those wanting first-class young boars and sows will save money by sending their orders to us.

We shall have some choice Small Yorkshire Boars for sale this fall. The best and most profitable hog to raise in this or any other country. WM. BOOTH & SON, WINCHESTER, KAS.



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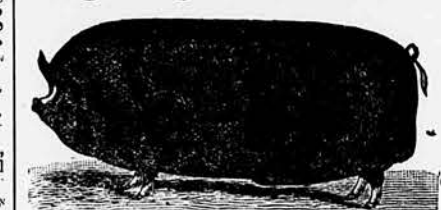
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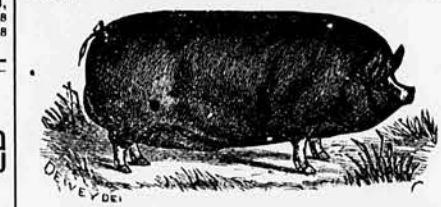
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Black Bess, U. S. and Tom Corwin strains, from 2 to 3 months old. A choice lot of pigs for sale at \$10 each, \$25 per trio. I will ship at these low prices on all orders received before September 15th. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Breeders all recorded in A. P. C. Record. I now have low express rates to all points in the United States. F. W. TRUEDELLE, LYONS, KAS.

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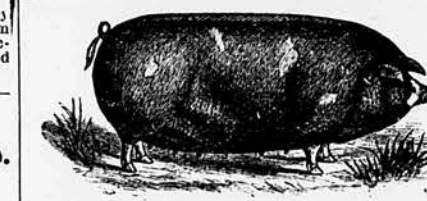
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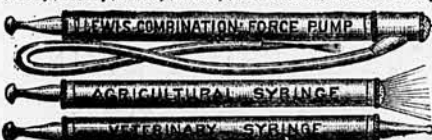
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Yours truly, **E. M. SHELTON.**

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Respectfully, **J. T. WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.**

Good commission paid for setting Troughs. Territory for sale. Write for particulars.



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It is easy to handle, uses any kind of pickets, and
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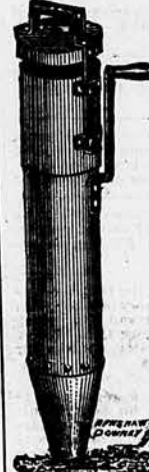
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FOR SALE—Choice young Thoroughbred Jersey Bull—\$25. A. B. Smith, box 180 Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—Butter from a few first-class dairies. M. Madison, box 79, Topeka, Kas.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—For sale. No. 1, \$2.75 per 1,000; No. 2, \$1.50. All kinds of nursery stock at low rates. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. (October 1, 1886.) Wm. Plasket & Sons.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Eligible to record, \$7.50, if taken by September 20. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. A. Stephens, Havana, Kas.

135 THOROUGHbred MERINO SHEEP—Cheap for cash, cattle or horses. J. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kansas.

SHORT-HORN—Bred and for sale by L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas. Several very fine young bulls of good colors on hand. Also one three-quarters Percheron-Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old; color dark brown.

\$5,000 will buy an Improved Farm of 160 acres of first-class land in McPherson county, Kas. Terms easy. Address DeMotte, 273 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

\$10 REWARD—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, had strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 18th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Bowley, Trail P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

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

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

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

I HAVE FOR SALE—The following Hogs, bred from selections from M. B. Keagy's Berkshire herd, viz: One Boar, 20 months old; three Sows of same litter; five Gilts, 9 months old. Choice Pigs; prices low. Orders solicited. Address J. H. Dougherty, Wellington, Kas.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

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

TO CATTLE-FEEDERS!

Two Thousand Head Doubly-wintered Northern Texas Steers for sale. Three and a half years old; in good flesh and condition. Will be sold in lots and on time to suit buyers. Apply to

JOHN R. MULVANE,
President Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

ESTAB'D 1869. A. D. FERRY & CO., COMMISSION
BROOMCORN

225 & 227 Kinzie st., CHICAGO.
 We are not General Commission Merchants, handling everything, but are exclusively Broomcorn Dealers, and have an established trade with Eastern and Canadian Manufacturers, and can get best market value. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Atlas National Bank, Chicago.



W. H. EARLY, M. D.

Treats Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases. Hemorrhoids or Piles cured without the use of knife or ligature. Eye and Ear and Diseases of the Skin.

Correspondence strictly confidential. Office—127 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

C. W. WARNER & CO.,

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

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Dealers in Fruits, Butter and Eggs.

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373 Holliday St., DENVER, COLORADO.

BARTEDES & PATCH

Hay and Grain

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Consignments and Correspondence Solicited

403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

POULTRY FOR SALE.

FINE-BRED FOWLS.

Large White Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Cockerels and Pullets—Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per trio. Leghorn Cockerels—White and Brown—rose or single comb, good, 75 cents each; very choice \$1.00. Eggs in season. References—Any business man in Valley Falls.

J. W. HILE,
 Proprietor Kansas Poultry Yards, Valley Falls, Kas.

TIMBER LINE HERD

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

—AND—

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

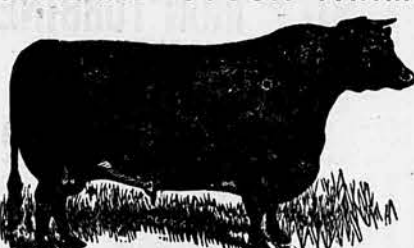
We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit.

At Prices to Suit the Times.

In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS,
 Andover, Kansas.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas,

Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

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

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

—OF—
WELL-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



Because of long-continued sickness in our family, and to lessen the labor for the winter, we will reduce our herd by selling

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,

Peabody, Marion Co., Kas., Thursday, Octob'r 14, 1886,

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS YOUNG COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS, among which are Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Craggs, Louisas, Lucy Neals, Lady Janes, Arabellas, and other good families. The younger offerings are the get of our celebrated Cruickshank bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854, and are extra good animals. We will also sell some

WELL-BRED HORSES and COLTS, and some Extra Fine LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

TERMS:—Cash, or good bankable notes, at 10 per cent., for twelve months.

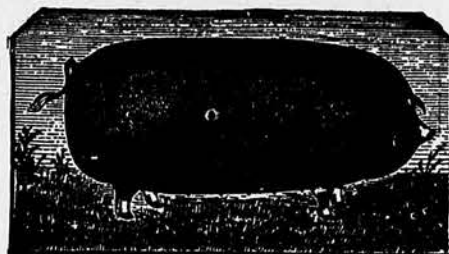
Catalogues ready after October 1st, and will be sent on application.

PEABODY is on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., and reached by three trains each morning.

A. H. LACKEY & SON, Peabody, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE!



Owing to ill health in my family, I have concluded to be absent for an indefinite period and having rented my farm will sell at Public Sale at my farm, seven miles northwest of

HIGHLAND, DONIPHAN CO., KANSAS,

And six miles northeast of Robinson,

On Friday, October 15, 1886,

My entire herd, comprising about

100 POLAND-CHINAS!

All Thoroughbred and Recorded Stock, as follows: Sixty-five Pigs, from two to four months old; 20 Brood Sows, one to two years old; 15 Males, from six months to two years old. For description of a part of this herd, see Vols. 6 and 7 of American A. P. C. Record.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell sixteen head of Recorded and High-grade Short-horn Cows and Heifers, six Thoroughbred Spring Calves—four heifers and two bulls. Also the Thoroughbred SHORT-HORN BULL, ROYAL ARCH No. 53702, a straight-bred Young Mary Bull.

SIX FINE TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES—Half to three-fourths Norman and Clydesdale blood, FARM IMPLEMENTS—Such as Pows, Harrows, Hay-Rake, Corn Plows, one Wagon, etc., too numerous to mention. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under \$5, cash. Over \$5, a credit of six months will be allowed, without interest if paid when due; if not so paid, 10 per cent per annum will be charged from date. Purchasers from a distance can have stock boxed and delivered at depot free.

J. F. GLICK,

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Auctioneer.

Proprietor Ash Grove Stock Farm.

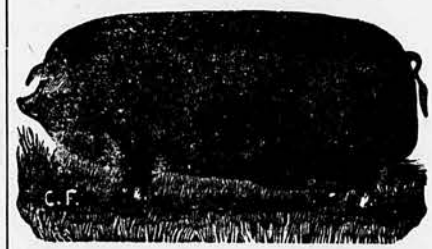
FIRST ANNUAL SALE!

—OF—
RECORDED

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

—AND—
HIGH-GRADE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!



I will have a Public Sale of Recorded Poland-China Swine and High-grade Holstein Cattle,

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, HIAWATHA, BROWN CO., KANSAS,

Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.,

Wednesday, October 20, 1886,

Consisting of thirty-five Male Pigs, from five to seven months old; five yearling Sows with litters from six to ten weeks old; twenty-five Gilts from five to seven months old; five two-year-old Sows that raised litters in the spring. These Hogs are all of aged dams and sires, and are in perfect health.

Seven Holstein Bull Calves, from two to six months old, some extra-finely marked.

One three-fourths Clydesdale Stallion, two years old, weighing 1,200 pounds.

Parties coming from a distance can have stock transferred to depot free of charge. Positive sale; no by-bidding allowed.

TERMS:—A credit of six months will be given with 8 per cent. interest from date, if paid when due; if not so paid, interest at 10 per cent. Five per cent. discount on each and every dollar for cash.

ELI ZIMMERMAN,

N. B. MOORE, Auctioneer.]

Prop'r Poplar Grove Stock Farm.

Three miles west and three-fourths mile south of Hiawatha, Kansas.

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all rented.
 J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law,
 Florence, Kansas.

THE LITTLE GIANT FENCE-WEAVER

Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. Men wanted. Particulars free.
 WM. F. JESTER, Lock box 932, Wichita, Kas.



SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
 Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.