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NATIONAL CATTLE-GROWERS' ASSO-CIATION.

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

CHICAGO, October 15, 1886.

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

mously adopted:

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

In accordance with the above, you are ear-

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

The lapse of time makes it more and more apparent that until cattle-growers of the entire republic combine in one powerful central organization, the most vital interests of the entire bady will be neglected and their industry left on the one hand at the mercy of contagious plagues or hampered and restricted on the other by an interminable system of local quarantines. If any doubt has heretofore existed as to the justice of the claims of cattle-growers for protection at the hands of the federal government from the dangers of contagious disease, the late outbreak of plruro-pneumonia near the very heart of the cattle trade-the city of Chicago-and the absence of any competent authority empowering either State or national officials to deal with the disease even at the very threshold of the greatest cattle market in the world, the vexatious local quarantines immediately proclaimed, and the inestimable damage resulting to the entire cattle interest therefrom, must compel the undivided attention of the cattle growers of the United States as a purely business proposition to the immediate and urgent necessity for adequate national laws to shield us | 1886, in this issue.

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

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

A programme is being arranged, which will include addresses upon questions of vital importance to the cattle growing industry by well-known cattle men and statesmen of America and Great Britain, upon which general discussion will be invited. All railroads centering in Chicago will grant reduced rates of fare to visitors to the great American Fat Stock Show, which will be held November 8th to 19th, and as all delegates will be interested in that exhibition, advantage of this reduction may be taken.

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

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

When young pigs suddenly stop eating, become convulsed and squeak and drop dead, it is an indication that they are overfed, and are suffering from indigestion. There is no cure for obvious reasons, but the trouble is easily prevented by feeding modfoed they will eat, but their rations should be measured out strictly.

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

See advertisement of Combination Stock Sale, at Wilmington, Ill., November 18th,

KANSAS FAIRS.

LYONS FAIR.

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

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

HARPER FAIR.

The third annual Fair of the Harper County Agricultural Association was held last week at Harper, on the beautiful and erately. Pigs should never be given all the well-arranged grounds of the Association. The exhibition was a grand success in every particular. The weather was mild and pleasant, with just enough rain to keep the dust under foot and render the atmosphere cool and agreeable. The attendance was the largest ever assembled on the grounds, which fact was very pleasing to the Society as a partial recompense for their untiring efforts, and, also, it insured the financial success. The exhibit was much larger in all departments than was anticipated by the management, so much so that it was decided

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

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

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

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

ROOKS COUNTY FAIR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the

Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-

Grading Up Cattle on the Farm

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

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

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

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

About Sheep--Best Breeds. Kansas Farmer:

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

Now the question seems to be which is the best breed of sheep for Kansas for profit? The way to prove it is by figures and facts. Now I have slaughtered a number of my aged ewes this summer; I have sold the mutton by quarters, 10 cents for hind quarters and 8 for fronts; they have averaged \$6.25 per head, besides the pelt and rough fat. The average of wool was eight and one-fourth pounds at 21 cents per pound. I imported the Shropshiredowns with me in the year of 1870; 1 have stuck to them and they have stuck to me. I believe only for the Shropshiredowns I should not be in Kansas now. I have heard much said about the Cotswolds being big. It should be said rather that they look big. They cannot weigh with the Shropshire downs. The Cotswolds are long-legged with long, coarse wool, which makes them look big. Legs don't weigh much. It requires a short-legged animal to weigh and also to be hardy. The hardiness of an animal is something to be looked at for profit. The Shropshire ram and the Merino ewe makes a good heavy carcass and a heavy shearer with one cross; the wool from that cross reaches the highest market price at present. It makes a first-class medium wool.

As to the mutton, the Shropshire and mix d with the lean. In al long-wooled what like pork.

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

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

Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

Hints on Hog Management. Kansas Farmer:

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

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

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

Stock Notes--Harper County Fair.

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

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

W. H Harris showed his fine Shorthorn, Duke of Harper, from an imported sire, taking firs' in his class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the Dairy.

About Ensilage

While feed is plenty and land is cheap. there is little use in talking to farmers about new methods by which great saving of feed can be accomplished. The time is coming, even in Kansas, when every feed-saving device is worth considering, and as to diarying it is now time to study the best way of saving feed. Ensilage is green fodder, as corn or rye, preserved in its green state. It is done by putting large quantities of it into bins or vats specially prepared for it. These places are called silos. They are made in the ground, usually, by digging the earth away as if for a cellar, then walling up perpendicularly. Some silos are made of wood, and some have been made by simply digging the earth away without after-walling. Silos bave been built on the ground surface; these are of wood. double, like ice houses. Some persons have gone so far as to simply pile the green stuff on the ground and weight it down, without any wall. But experience has demonstrated that an enclosed space is better. There is no need of costly structures nor of great heavy masonry. A wooden building, and that wholly above ground, is good as any. But it must be strong and tight, the whole secret of making good ensilage, consisting (1) in cutting the stalks fine, that is. in short pieces, then packing it in an air-tight space solid and close enough to exclude the air. The walls of the silo must be strong, perpendicular, straight and smooth, so that the ensilage will settle evenly and the walls will not give way when pressure is applied. A common balloon frame with matched boards on the outside and a double covering of matched boards on the inside, with tarred paper between. will make strong, straight, smooth, airtight walls with air space enough between the outer and inner surfaces to prevent freezing. Some farmers fill in the space between the studding with sawdust.

After a silo is filled a layer of coarse straw or hay is thrown on the ensilage, leveled off well, and then a heavy pressure is applied so as to settle the ensilage tight enough to prevent fresh air entering the mass. The best way yet discovered to effect this pressure is to have iron rods anchored in bed timbers and extending high enough to pass through holes made for them in the corner, which must fit the silo neatly. The rods have threads run on them and heavy nuts are turned on and in that manner the top or cover is worked down onto the ensilage. Some persons use jack screws under beams. The mass of ensilage is built up around the rods when the silo is illed.

When the stuff is put in, it is cut into short pieces in a cutting machine and then thrown into the silo, spread about and tramped to keep it as solid as possible. A recent invention, we understand, is intended to remove air from the ensilage, and if it does this it will be a good thing.

The most interesting feature about this new system of preserving feed, as bins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., bins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, topeka, topeka, bins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, bins & Co one writer puts it, is its economy. "From corn can be raised the heaviest amount required, at lower rates of interest and best crop of forage at the lowest and less commission than any agency in cost. The big butts contain the most sugar and starch. By this system these large stocks are preserved and come out in a soft and pulpy state and are all eaten. By those who have tested it by keeping accurate account, the average cost of preserved green forage is \$2 per cost of preserved cost of preserved green forage is \$2 per ton; in feeding value three tons of it is equal to one ton of the best hay, making preserved green forage at \$6, equal to

hay that can be readily sold for \$18. Land that will produce three tons of hay will produce eighteen tons of green forage and a crop of green Tye annually which will give three times the results in dairy products and manure, and that continuously, upon the same land."

The ensilage is removed by cutting one end down just as a hay mow is cut from one end, and in order that this may be done, the silo must be constructed so as to allow that. But Mr. Carskaddon, of Keystone, W. Va., an extensive farmer who has tested silos and ensilage from A to Z, and who recently published a little book on the subject, says he has found a better way. He says: "I have tried opening a section of a silo at a time and cutting down the sides of the ensilage, but this letting the air into it caused it to spoil for some distance on the sides. After this I divided my large silo, 14x40 feet, by two partitions into three silos of about 13x14 feet surface each, then to feed out opened up all of one of these silos at once and fed two hundred sheep, sixteen cattle and three colts from the top of the silo, taking a little from all over the surface each day, and have had no trouble, but find it always in good condition to feed."

We will refer to the subject again more in detail as to matters but lightly touched in this article, as to manner of preparing the ensilage, crops best adapted to this mode of preservation, manner of feeding, value of the feed, etc.

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

All chicks that feather very rapidly when they are young are more difficult to raise than are those that remain nearly naked until quite well advanced in growth, as the rapid feathering weakens and debilitates

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, Kaq.

It is a positive certainty that young stock that has been stunted in the earlier days never will fully regain the loss and become as large and well-developed as if it had been kept growing steadily from its first advent into the world.

They Will Surely Find You.

They are looking for you everywhere. Drafts of air in unexpected places, going from hot rooms to cold ones, carelessness in changing clothing-in short, anything which ends in a "common cold in the head." Unless arrested this kind of cold becomes seated in the mucous membrane of the head. Then it is Catarrh. In any and all its stages this disease always yields to Ely's Cream Balm. Applied to the nostrils with the finger. Safe, agreeable, certain. Price 50 cents.

Some of the farmers in the Northwest have been wondering why hay could not be cut and cured in the shock like wheat and oats, and it is said that some of them have been experimenting in this direction with success. They have been cutting hay with the reaper and binder, throwing the sheaves into shocks to cure.

Money Tells!

can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any and best crop of forage at the lowest and less commission than any agency in applying for loans give numbers of land, town or range, amount of improvements and number of acres under plow.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED AND TROTTING HORNES 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 Clydes-dale Horses. Three miles westof Topeka, 6th St. road.

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 condistly invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—
All recorded, Choice-bred animal- for sale, Prices low. Terms easy imported Earl of Gloster and Airdrie Rose of Sharon 4912 head herd. C S. Eichholts, box 1208, Wichita. Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., pro-ALTAHAM HERD

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

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

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

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., import-oughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

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

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

J. S. GOODBICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thor-oughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thorough-bred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeder of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

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

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

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

SWINE.

W. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas. breeder for seeven years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hoss. Stock for sale.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Foland. China Hozs—A. P.-U. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for rale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains Breedera, registered in O. P.-C. R.

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.
V. B. Howev, Proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas.
My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains
in America, All breeders recorded in Ohio PolandChina Record. Chief Commander No, 6775 at head of
herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25

150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENG-LISH BERKSHIRE PIGS, at \$10 and upwar s.
F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mc

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

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

H' M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the fines POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in sea-on, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

BAHNTGE BROW, Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the hest. Prices as low as the lowest Correspondence solicited.

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

SHEEP.

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

MERINO SHEEP.



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

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, PO-Liand-China Hoge, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred-and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Platisburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO 34 lbs. to 38% lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

O'LLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS. — Pure bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale Eggs in season. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas

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

REPURLICAN POULTRY YARDS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Dong, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks Eags, \$1.50 per 18. Birds f. r sale at from \$1 to \$5 each

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

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

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the lead-ning varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Bend for Circular.

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

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Pl. mouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auc S. tioneer, Sales made in all the States and Canada Good reference, Have full sets of Herd Books. Com-piles catalogues.

Choice, Highly-Bred

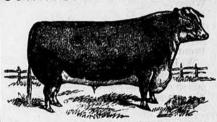
BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB. Lawrence, Kansas.

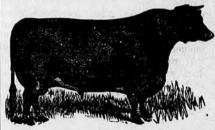
SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS

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

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. (Continued from page 1.)

them, and the number of horses, cattle and swine was so much larger than expected that stalls were not sufficient to accommodate them.

In one thing, however, I believe a mistake was made. That was allowing persons with gambling devices on the ground in spite of the protest of the president. I think his objections should have been sustained, as the small fee paid for the permit is certainly no return for the amount carried away, besides which the lowering in moral tone cannot be compensated by money. Our fairs should educate upward rather than downward, and I hope next year the published rules will be so enforced that every such device will be excluded. M. W. L.

ELLINWOOD FAIR.

The second annual exhibition of the Ellinwood Fair Association took place October 15th and 16th, in the beautiful set grove 1mmediately west of and adjoining the embryo city of Ellinwood. All entries were free, and no gate fees charged. The premiums awarded amounted to \$300, being made up by those interested in the welfare and development of this particular portion of Kansrs.

H. F. Hagan, President of this organization, assured me that good results would follow the way they had arranged to get the people together and cause them to vie with each other in displays of various kinds, and from what I here seen there's no reason to think otherwise, for the exhibits were indeed very fine, and a majority of specimens exceedingly large. Especially is this the case in farm product showing and fruit dis-

Mr. Hagan showed one Short horn bull, Princess topped, Young Mary strain; one bull calf, Young Phyllis; also, one heifer calf, Young Mary. He, too, exhibited a one-half gallon can of honey, being a part of thirty-five pounds taken from one stand of bees, of this season's production and very fine. John Herter had one twig containing thirty-four apples, of the Rawle's Janet variety, which was much admired. His collection consisted of Janets, Winesaps, Missouri Pippins and Ben Davis apples, Concord and Isabella grapes, and one bottle of homemade grape wine-very choice. The fruits at this Fair were the best developed of any seen this season of the varieties named. Geo. W. Ashton made a fine showing of farm products, etc.; also, one choice milk cow, a cross between Short horn and Holstein. J. M. L. Gore, of Raymond, was on hand with his cutting apparatus for harvesting machines, and always had an attentive lot of farmers around him, listening to the explanations and watching the working of this new invention. E. A. Fish, of Great Bend, made a fine exhibit of poultry, to-wit: Five Wyandots, five Partridge Cochins, four White Leghorns, six Plymouth Rocks, six Houdans, three Pekin ducks, and four Toulouse geese. A. H. Harris, four B. Leghorns; Mrs. R. Stewart, two Double combed White Leghorns; Mrs. L. Brochckardt, six Plymouth Rocks and three Pekinducks; H. W. Koch, six geese; N. W. Klepper, seven Buff Cochins, two Light Brahmas, and six Bronze turkeys.

W. H. Grant showed two Poland-Chinas; Adam Jordan, two same; M. J. M. Lessler, one same; O. B. Stauffer, thirteen same, and Edward Hagan one thoroughbred Berkshire.

The cattle showing was good. Besides those mentioned there appeared a large number of grades and crosses. C. H. Christiansen purchased H. F. Hagan's young blooded bull at this Fair at a good figure. The horse exhibit was also fine, showing that a deep interest prevailed in their behalf.

On Saturday dinner was served to those attending, and from the way it was partaken of and enjoyed, reminded one of an oldfashioned picnic, romance and all. In conclusion, I would state that there was on exhibition here five mammoth squashes, the larger of which weighed 112 pounds; and among the prodigious beets shown was one that weighed twenty-two pounds. Kansas does wonderful things in a dry season, and such being a fact, what would be the result had she a season just suited to the tastes of those wanting large growths and big yields? HORACE.

The Southwestern Business College, of Wichita, Kas., was awarded first premium at the Garden City Exposition for both display and execution of penmanship.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

[Note.—Our friends will favor us by not requesting answers to their questions by letter. Our time is so much occupied with the work of the paper that we cannot attend to these individual requests. We want to answer every proper question asked, but it will be done in the FARMER, and then all our readers get the benefit of it.—EDITOR.]

THOSE PARDONS.—The work of overhauling all the papers filed in Governor Glick's office was more than Governor Martin's clerks had time to do, so they have referred the Kansas Farmer inquirer to the work as done by a correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. A whole page of that paper is occupied with the pardon papers and the matter is set in very small type. The writer of this has looked over it all and has extracted what our correspondent wants to know. The whole number of convictions in liquor cases during Governor Glick's term was not to exceed one hundred and fifty, while the convictions already had in like cases during Governor Martin's term has been more than one thousand. One notable fact of difference is mentioned: Governor Martin has not pardoned any person in this class of cases where any protest against it was filed, but protests had little influence with Governor Glick. The first case is that of Edward J. Goubleman, convicted for selling liquor contrary to law at the November term, 1883, of the district court for Ellis county, and sentenced to one hundred and eighty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$1.400 and the costs of the suit. On the 4th of January, 1884, Governor Glick pardoned Goubleman, releasing him from imprisonment and the payment of said fine."

William Hickman, of Dickinson county, was tried February 23, 1884; found guilty on the first, second, fourth and fifth counts, and not guilty on the third count. Motion for new trial overruled. Sentenced for costs and ninety days on the first count; for sixty days on the second count; \$100 on the fourth count, and imprisonment until fine and costs are paid; \$100 on the fifth count and imprisonment. Hickman received a full pardon in a personal letter from Governor Glick, dated June 6, 1884.

Edward T. Shindle, convicted in the district court of Cowley county, October, 1884, sentenced to jail for fifty days, and costs, and forfeiture of his permit as a druggist.

Robert Bayer, cenvicted December 7, 1882, in the district court of Barton county, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and costs and to stand committed until paid.

George B. Holmes, of McPherson county, was pardoned November 26, 1884.

Mrs. Jane Brown, of Marion county, was convicted of selling liquor contrary to law, May 5, 1883. Governor Glick pardoned her

J. S. Johnston, of Mitchell county, was convicted in March, 1884, and pardoned May 13. (There is nothing in the Journal's record to show whether the pardens in the five cases last above written were full pardons or conditional. Full pardon means a full release from the judgment including costs.)

Frank Manny, convicted in the district court of Cowley county, May 24, 1884, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs in the case, amounting to \$306.55, and stand committed to the county jail until paid. Full pardon issued January 9, 1885.

J. B. Curtis, of McPherson county, convicted April 13, 1882, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and stand committed until paid. Pardoned December, 2, 1884. Full pardon.

Henry Stanfield, convicted April 29, 1884, sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, and sixty days in the county jail, and to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid. Full pardon granted June 3, 1884.

Dennis Kinney, convicted in the district court of Osage county, April 2, 1884, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and costs, and stand committed until paid, and to give bond of \$500 for good behavior. Pardoned August 9, 1884.

Mary Steafather, convicted in the district court of Mitchell county, on the 16th of June, 1884, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and stand committed until paid. Full pardon issued August 12, 1884.

Henry Human was convicted in September, 1884, in the district court of Pottawatomle county, and sentenced to pay a fine of paid and to be confined in the county jail same way, suggests that the cause, whatever

vember 26, 1884.

F. H. Macke, of Lyon county, convicted May 22, 1882, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,300 and costs, and committed to jail until paid, and the premises where the liquor was sold ordered shut up and abated as a common nuisance. Full pardon granted July 11, 1884.

Richard Schindler was convicted March, 1884, of violating the prohibitory law on five counts, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$400 and costs, and imprisonment in the county jail for a term of eighty days. A full pardon was granted July 15, 1884.

Thomas Murphy, convicted in Pottowatomie county, April, 1883. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and one hundred and fifty days in the county jail-to stand committed until fine and costs are paid. Sentence commuted to \$5 fine and thirty days' imprisonment.

Mary J. Ragsdale, convicted in the district court of Shawnee county, May 22, 1884, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. Fine reduced to \$1, December 27, 1884.

C. R. Jones was convicted in the district court of Shawnee county on the 22d day of January, 1884, on six counts, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$600 and costs, and to give bond for good behavior. Sentence commuted December 31, 1884, to payment of \$300 fine and costs.

Thomas Smith was convicted in Washington county, February 18, 1884, on four counts, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, and to imprisonment in the county jail ninety days, and to give bond for good behavior, and to stand committed until costs are paid. Sentence commuted April 19, 1884, to sixty days in county jail.

James Reynolds, at the December term of the district court of Riley county, was found guilty on five counts and sentenced to ninety days imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs, and stand committed until said fine and costs were paid. Sentence commuted January 8, 1885, to thirty days in the county jail.

Simon Koffler was convicted in the district court of Nemaha county at the April 1884 term, on fourteen counts, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,950 and costs and to confinement in the county jail sixty days, and the building occupied by Koffler as a saloon ordered by the court to be abated as a nuisance, and Koffler to stand committed until fine and costs were paid. Full and anconditional pardon issued July 14, 1884.

Governor Glick pardoned L. Blackburn, of Topeka, January 9, 1884, just before going out of office. The pardon was delivered to A. H. Case's office boy, and Mr. Case gave his receipt for it.

Adolph Evers, of Pottowatomie county, convicted September 18, 1884, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs, and thirty days in the county jail, and to stand commttted until paid. January 3, 1885, sentence commuted to sixty days in the county jail.

J. R. Boyd, of Tope ka, was pardoned January 5, 1885.

Charles Hulin, convicted December 8 1883, in the district court of Pottowatomie county, and sentenced to pay a fines to the amount of \$2,000 and costs, and thirty days in the county jail, and to stand committed until said fine and costs are paid. Full pardon issued January 31, 1884.

On the 21st of June, 1884, Governor Glick pardened six men who had been convicted of violating the prohibitory law in Saline county, at the May term, before Judge Prescott, namely, William H. Sweeney, Gustave Behr, Jacob Bugler, William Huebner, Peter Mugler and M. J. Lades.

Weak Colts.—Will you please inform me what alls my colts? Firsta fine Hambletonian colt, when it was foaled, it could not get up, was weak in its loins and when I would help it up it could not stand; it was unable to stand, it was very weak in its knees, could not straighten them up; it seemed very weak all over; had good appetite for one and one-half days, then began to breathe fast and lay stretched out and died. The other one, three-fourths Norman, acted the same way. Mothers of both colts seem very hearty and well, fed corn, bran and they run in pasture when not in use. There were twelve colts died in my township this spring, all acted the same way.

—It is hard to even guess what was the

-It is hard to even guess what was the matter unless more is known about the history of the mothers. It is probable the whole trouble was in the feed and care of them. The fact that other colts in the same \$2,000 and costs, and stand committed until township died about the same time in the

thirty days. Full pardon was issued No- it was, was not confined to the colts of our correspondent. If the appetite was good, that shows the craving of nature for food; and if the muscles were weak that shows that proper neurishment was not given to the fœtus-the colt before birth. But, as suggested above, these matters can only be guessed at without an intimate knowledge of the mothers' history at least during pregnar.y.

LANGSHANS.—Will you please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper where I can procure some of the famous breed of Langshan chickens?

-If you do not find what you want in our poultry advertisements, write to Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kansas, and refer him to the KANSAS FARMER.

MAP OF KANSAS.—I wish you would let me know through your columns where a man could get the best Kansas map, and the price of it.

-The best maps of Kansas are those prepared by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Hon. Wm. Sims, Topeka, and they are distributed gratuitously as long as they last. The Missouri Pacific railway company recently got up a very good map of Kansas and Missouri. One of them can be obtained for nothing by writing to H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, M. P. R. R., St. Louis, Mo.

A. M. M .- Quit feeding your mare corn; feed her ground feed, with plenty of wheat bran in it. Oats and rye are very good. Cut straw or hay and mix the chop with it, and wet it so that it will stick together. Use salt and good water, and mix a little powdered gentian and ginger in the feed twice a day, or use Stewart's condition powders. The mare is suffering from a sprain. Don't let her get wet or very cold.

The farmer should aim to grow everything for his use that can be produced on the farm. Many of them devote their attention to stock and cereal crops, neglecting the garden, from which should come many of their lux

A Hard Fate

It is indeed, to always remain in poverty and obscurity; be enterprising, reader, and avoid this. No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full particulars about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of at least \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. You are started free. Either sex. All ages. Better not delay.

The total value of foreign green fruits imported into New York in 1885, was \$6,-586,727. This would be largely increased by the aggregate consigned to other ports. The value of the lemons alone was \$1,371,233, while the number reached 24,329,309 dozens, all sent from Mediterranean ports. The value of imported oranges is set down at \$965,561; of bananas, \$1,056,412.

Kendall Weekly Signal.

By C. Frost Liggett; established 1885; nearly 20,000 readers. Largest weekly circulation, newsiest weekly and best advertising medium in the Great Southwest. Contains most reading matter of any paper in Western Kansas; contains all the Kansas State news—latest and most authentic—and State news—latest and most authentic—and all matters of interest concerning the Great Southwest. Nearly thirty columns of reading matter each week. Large 8-page 48-column weekly issued every Friday, and sent to any part of the United States or Canada at \$1.50 per year, 80 cents for six months. Sample copies sent on application.

Address C. Frost Liggett, Publisher, Kendall, Kansas.

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 is 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. prietor. This heating substance is composed

The first winter term of Campbell University opens November 9th.

Sugar-Making at Fort Scott.

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

We expect a full report soon from a gentleman who was present when the works were tested under the supervision of Prof. Wiley, government chemist, and in the meantime will copy a paragraph from the Fort Scott Monitor:

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

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

chinery which will meet the practical

demands of business."

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

Gossip About Stock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MERINO SHEEP FARM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Book Notices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Club Rate.

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



This powder never varies. A marvel of parity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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



The Bome Circle.

That Vacant Chair.

Rare is the home, O rare, That holds for its own, No vacant chair! Strangers there are Dwelling afar, Whose hearts lie close to my own; For they, too, have known— And they, too, have felt The same woe, as they knelt In pitiful prayer, By some vacant chair!

It speaketh a language we cannot reveal, It telleth of grief we cannot conceal; For where is the owner, O where, Is the loved one we saw in that chair? It may have been life, in its fullness

prime,
Or old age, so near the divine—
It may have been youth, with its future to

Or the bahe, in its innocent glee. But for all, and for each, We helplessly reach, In unanswered distress, Through the lone emptiness!

> Again and again Again and again
> I look up in vain
> For a gleam from that face
> In its old-time place;
> But my heart stoppeth still,
> With a tremulous thrill,
> And my soul seeks in space
> For only a trace
> Of that won erful road
> To the blest one's abode!

Like a sentinel grand That chair seems to stand At the gates of the unseen land— And when I draw near, I can almost hear The voice and the tone The voice and the tone
Of dear one's I've known—
I can almost see
Their smiles fail on me—
I can almost know
The joys that flow
From the heavenly height
Of "Our Father's" might!

So, solemn and sad,
Yet, triumphant and glad,
As a templed dome,
In the heart of my home,
Spanned by God's promises fair,
I treasure that vacant chair! -- Ella Dare, in Inter Ocean.

Economy in Cooking.

Those people that can go to the store meat-shop, etc., at any time, are saved much annoyance and planning as to how to set a good table, without going to town very often. The days when every farmer put up his barrel of pickled pork and corned beef and smoked his bacon, are gone, as very many discard pork in any shape.

We usually go to town once a week. We get a good roast or shank for fresh meat and a piece of dried beef or codfish. One can buy a large shank for 25 or 30 cents. I cut off enough fresh for one meal, pound it well after it is sprinkled with pepper and salt, fry over a brisk fire on a griddle just greased enough so it will not stick, place on hot dish with a nice chunk of butter on each piece. Now boil the shank until it falls from the bone; slice off enough to warm up for two meals by frying in butter; make a nice stew from the liquor and a little of the meat, adding onions and potatoes, and dumplings the last fifteen minutes. Be sure to send them to the table hot. I often have enough for a good dish of hash left. Five meals for 5 or 6 cents a meal, as far as meat is concerned. For the rest of the week, after fresh meat is gone, chip dried beef very thin and put it in cold milk or cream, let it come to a boil and thickened with flour; or codfish freshened shred up in small bits and used the same way. Codfish is also very good if well, very well freshened, in long thin slices rolled in in the sand. I have noticed among chirogflour and fried in butter. We only eat meat once a day, as we think it too hearty for suf per, and invariably have toast for breakfast. In this way our meat often costs us 50 cents or a little less for a week, for five in a family.

A roast of lamb is just delicious if it is made crisp on the outside, the inner part well done but not over-done. Place it on top of grate oven under a brisk fire until seared over so the juices remain inside, then set down, baste often, with not too hot a fire, and it is good enough; the dripping makes such fine gravy thickened; it also has the

advantage of being cheap. "Englishwoman," in my experience, the very light yellow, almost white sugar, is the lightest cake, as granulated will make acter. This "character" in penmanship is sion. If, however, the material is slik, or verbal praise could possibly be.

the best cookies. Honey is too dear for us here, and the sirup we find here has a twang. The very best sorghum we use for gingerbread and to make vinegar; but as I was "raised" on genuine maple sirup and sugar, all other kinds do not seem as sweet to me. I can not see how sirup can take the place of sugar in any way. We make our sirup for the table by melting the brown sugar that comes fifteen pounds for a dollar; it has a fine flavor.

"Bramblebush," accept my sympathy. Has Mrs. Hunter left us for good and all? Our little Home Circle must look small to CLARIBEL.

The Author of the Spencerian System. When I was a child of 10 years, I first

k ew P. R. Spencer, then a man of about 60. Having come from my mother's native town, where there had been an acquaintance between them in former years, a new and strong friendship sprang up almost immediately between his and my father's family. It was a part of the man's nature to form strong friendships, and lasting ones, too. His sympathies were easily excited, and when undergoing trial himself he sought, with a child's trust, the sympathies of those whose friendship he had proved.

His interest in people, as fellow beings, was marked; his genial, pleasing manner arising therefrom caused even the little children who came in contact with him to love and trust him. It seemed an easy matter for him to find something to say to the young pupils who were vainly striving to copy the "master's" style. And all were pleased when a kind word—not always pertaining to the struggling characters and angles on the paper before us-was spoken. I remember that I was made happy one day by an allusion to my proficiency in writing, and more especially by the words which followed: You write as your mother did. She took lessons of me years ago, and she was a good writer." Time, and rapid, careless writing have made such a statement out of place now, even if ever I merited praise from that genius among writers.

I do not remember that P. R. Spencer was an orthodox Christian, but I do remember, from the conversations between him and my father, that love for God and man were prominent in his creed. Truth, and purity of life were his in a marked degree. He knew how to "live peaceably with all men." Having overcome the vice of intemperance in his young manhood days, he ever afterward was an advocate of reform-in temperance as well as where other issues were before the people. His humility was as great as his honor, excepting the times his art as an art might have been called in ques

tion. This leads me to speak of the greatest work of his life. What that work was, it is needless to say; but the all-absorbing zeal with which it began may not be so familiar to the majority of those who are striving to teach or to learn the Spencerian system. I know not if he inherited his love for tracing our written characters; but I do know from those who had the opportunity of observing him in his younger days, that his mind was intent upon perfecting the system of writing which is so widely in use at the present day. A smooth, even level of sand presented a tempting means by which the delicate tracing of letters and words might be accomplished. I can see the picture, in remembrance, as presented to me by my mother in her description of a young man, forgetful of all else, kneeling on the ground, and with a stick serving his apprenticeship to the work of the coming years by marking raphers of more or less ability, that when the grace and perfection which they took on at other times through some special need and great care. And we all know how in after years when we look at the characters which are formed by our ha-ty pens, we wonder if we ever did make smooth, even letters, or if the handsome written pages of our memory are only a dream.

The reason for these changes is thispartly, at least: We express our own individuality in our penmanship; and no matter how perfectly we may imitate some one else, at length, through the nurry of real life, we

itative" system to the most of us; and it is an interesting point to know that the one who made the first copies of the system now under consideration wrote as was his nature to do. When writing a hasty note at home his characters were as graceful and his page as perfect as when he was working before the gaze of scores of eyes. Some letters written to my father after P. R. Spencer had gone back to his old home in G-neva, Ohio, and which are still in preservation with our family record, made in the same hand, attest the ability in old age to attain the completeness in penmanship manifested in his youth.

His children displayed the same genius in a marked degree. Even little Nellie, a child of 8 or 9 years—a school friend—rould write almost perfectly, or so it seemed to my childish eyes. But I believe it is generally conceded by the most of these children that the invariably perfect work of their father gives o them a place second to his.

While writing thus far, I have been led to wonder how far the theory that "chirography is characteristic of the chirographer" may be true. If true to any great extent, the character of the man with whom I have been endeavoring to make you acquainted must have been singularly complete; but that is only reiterating what I have already intimated in the beginning of this article.

But how incomplete, how lacking, may some of us feel ourselves to be in spite of our worthy aspirations, if we fully believe that our penmanship is a true witness of our hearts and minds! Perhaps we might lose less seli-respect if we should take neutral or at most medium ground.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Notes on Back Numbers.

In regard to substances for sweetening, there is one rule that should be borne in mind: The best is cheapest. White granulated sugar is free from all foreign substances; it contains nothing but pure sugar. Take a little brown sugar and press it between the fingers and it will stick together, showing that there is moisture in it. Moisture means water; while it adds to the weight, it is not sweet. Brown sugar contains much of the flavor of the cane; the darker the sugar the more flavor it contains. Although it may be pleasant to the taste, it is not sweet. From an economical point of view, a pound of white granulated sugar is the cheapest, as it will sweeten more than the same weight of anything else. Honey is very sweet and pure, but it is not considered of any value in cooking.

It seems to be a prevalent idea among a great many that if they find a person who is not thoroughly informed upon a subject familiar to themselves, to set that person down as ignorant upon all things, at least a little below their standard in education. It is just as impossible for all to take a special interest in botany, even enough to describe a plant by its petals, stamens, etc., as for them to make a specialty of machinery, or to name the different parts of an engine.

In looking over the garden and potato field last summer, I could not find one hill that had lilac-colored petals; they were all white. Perhaps the Peachblows have purple petals. If all were talented in the same direction how monotonous this world would be.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

How to Remove Spots.

As long as we have little folk about us we shall have to contend with "spots," and, indeed, it is not easy for us grown people to keep clear of their disfiguring prese ce on household drapery and garments. Food will drop upon coats, and vests, and dresses; out of the class room, or when writing rap- sauces will be spilled upon our tablecloths, idly, the form of their words and letters lost and no amount of care can always prevent the character of the instrument itself. practical methods for removing different varieties of these constantly-appearing blem-

> The most common of these annoyances is times and seasons, and in what would seem

more pleasing and interesting than the "im- one that would be injured by the application of water, the following plan may be tried. Take a little fullers' earth or pipe-clay and lay it over the spot, having first moistened the absorbing surface with a small amount of water. The latter, evaporating, will leave room for the grease to be absorbed into the clay. This is an old-fashioned plan, in vogue among our grandmothers. When not quite efficacious it may be followed by the application of a little sulphuric ether, and this again by a slight rubbing with spirits of wine. This treatment will not fail to annihilate the most obstinate grease stain. Sometimes magnesia may be used with suc-

To remove grease from cloth or woolen goods, cover the stain with French chalk scraped to a powder, and pass a hot iron over it. The grease will melt and become absorbed by the chalk. A more novel method than any of these, and especially applicable to goods of a delicate texture where the color is easily injured, is the use of potato water. Grate the potatoes to a fine pulp, and add water to the amount of a pint to a pound. Let it stand, and when clear pour off all but the potato sediment at the bottom. This is y ur cleaning mixture, to be applied with a clean linen rag, and followed by the use of a small amount of spirits of wine. Another scouring mixture may be made by combining four ounces of fullers' earth, four ounces of whiting, two pounds of pipe-clay and a quarter of a pint of ox-gall. Ordinary beer or ale will be found useful in cleaning black goods. There are, of course, many patent scouring mixtures sold under various names, but our object is to mention those that are simple and can be easily obtained in remote places.

Where wax-candles are in use the falling wax leaves many a troublesome spot. These can be removed by moistening them patiently and repeatedly with turpentine. Where paint has become dry and hard turpentine is equally efficacious. Apply it with a brush, and give it time to soften the paint and to dry again. Rub the place carefully, and a portion if not the whole of the stain will be removed. Repeat the operation until nothing more of the paint remains; it should crumble off in loose powder. The further application of a little spirits of wine will remove every trace of the recent blemish. Pitch and tar will also give way before tu: pentine. Benzine is also a most valuable cleansing liquid. In most cases it will do its work and evaporate, leaving no trace of its presence save a very disagreeable odor. This, too, will disappear in a short time.

One of the worst difficulties we have to contend with in the way of "spots" is inkstains. They are produced by the red oxide of iron which is used largely in the manufacture of ink, and are of the same nature as "iron rust." Nothing is more difficult to remove. Weak acids may be used, but unless they are strong enough to injure the material they will not always evercome the stain. A great improvement may be wrought, but something of the old spot is apt to remain until the garment is worn out.

Blemishes on velvet that will result from the falling of a rain-drop may be removed by steaming the goods and passing it over hot iron. Then with a delicate brush touch the nap. Moistened by the vapor the pile can be raised and the smooth appearance of the nap restored. This is the method used by milliners in restoring ladies' bonnets. It can be equally well done at home .- Mary E. Vandyne, in American Cultivator.

Musica1.

Boston Home Journal: "The frequent appearance of the Knabe pianos in our concert rooms is not at all surprising to those acquainted with the history of the firm, or the overturning of an inkstand. The house- long since, the writer, when in a neighborkeeper, therefore, if she wishes to preserve ing city, had occasion to play upon one .f an orderly and tidy appearance in her home, these planes. It had withstood the test of must have at hand some recipes whereby to twenty-five years service. The greatest do away with these terrible enemies to neat- pleasure was still to be derived from its tone. ness and beauty. The following are a few it was so resonant and musical that it seemed as if - like old wine - it must have improved with age. In no other way than this could we justly illustrate its perfect state of preservation. The Knabe piano of the "grease spot." These appear at all to-day is in the foremost rank of instruments. As one listens to its ringing vibrathe nost unlikely places. Of course, if the tions, it appears as though the poetry of become only ourselves, and our writing as article can be washed with soap and water tone itself were being revealed in a language cheapest; as it is the sweete-t it will make well as other handiwork expresses our char-

The Houng Folks.

Sweet Home.

[The following beautiful stanzas are reproduced at the request of many readers. The poem was written by Benjamin F. Taylor, and read at a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, held a year or two ago in Rochester, N. Y.]

A camp of blue, a camp of gray,
A peaceful river rolled between,
Were pitched two rifle shots away,
The sun had set the west aglow,
The evening clouds were crimson snow,
And twinkling camp-fires faintly seen
Across the darkening river.

There floated from the Federal band The "Spangled Banner's" strain, The "Spangled Banner's" strain,
The grays struck up their "Dixle Land,"
And "Rally Round" and "Bonny Blue."
Ah, no such fight shall cross again
The Rappahannock river.

And then, above the glancing "beam Of song" a bugle warbled low, Like some bird startled in a dream, "Home, Home, Sweet Home," and voices

"Home, Home, Sweet Home, and voices rang,
And gray and blue together sang—
And other songs were like the snow
Among the pines when winds are stilled
And hearts and voices throbbed and thrilled,
With "Home, Sweet Home" forever.

MATCH MANUFAC! URE.

The Processes Which the Lucifer of Today Goes Through.

The lucifer of to-day goes through almost as many processes in its manufacture as the proverbial pin. We have first the cutting of the splints These, in this country, are usually of Quebec deal, and many of them are cut by water-power in Canada On the continent white or gray poplar is frequently used, while the Swe iish matches are generally made of aspen. In Austria the splints are usually round; with us and in Sweden they are square in section. A great variety of splint-cutting machines are in use, and the rapidity of their production is something enormous. The splints in England are almost invariably twice the length of an ordinary match, which is about two and a quarter inches long and one-muth of an inch thick. The splints at the larger works are received in large cases, and are transferred in batches of 20,000 or so on to trays, technically known as "monkeys." The dexterity with which a clever "filler" will gather up her huge armful of splints wherewith to feed her "monkey" is admirable.

The splints are next fitted either into "frames" or "clamps," or into "coils," and are so placed that each splint is separated from its neighbor by a space sufficiently large to prevent the dipping composition cementing the whole together at the ends. The mode of filling the frames varies in different works.

Occasionally the splints are slightly charred at the end by being pressed upon a heated iron plate. They are next dipped into a thin layer of melted paraffine wax or crude paraffine scales, when they are ready to be tipped with the inflammable mixture. The paraffine is necessary to insure the ignition of the wood, as probably not one match in fifty would take fire without its intervention. Formerly sulphur was exclusively employed for this purpose, but to-day the brimstone matches are only preferred by sailors, lamp-lighters and cabmen, as, from the low igniting point of sulphur, they are not so readily extinguished by the wind as the ordinary lucifer.

The exact nature of the "compo," as the igniting mixture is termed in the language of the factory, is among the special arcana of a modern match manufacturer. Each maker considers that he has his particular "blend," but at bottom they consist, at all events in this country, of varying proportions of phosphorus, chlorate of potash, powdered glass, sand, chalk or whiting, colored with magenta paste, red lead, smalt, or Prussian blue, the whole being suspended or dissolved in an emulsion of glue. On the continent, nitre is almost exclusively used in place of chlorate of potash; hence the con

which he works. The chief risk which the mixer runs to-day, and which he shares with the dippers and the boxers, arises from the action of the fumes of phosphorus upon the teeth and bones, and especially upon the jawbone. Phosphorus, more particularly among the scrofulous and unclean, tends to set up necrosis of the bone until, in some cases, the lower jaw entirely disappears. This evil may be greatly minimized by attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and in the larger works, where proper precautions are taken, cases of "lucifer disease" are now comparatively rare.

The composition, in a paste state, is poured, a ladleful or so at a time, on a horizontal slab of stone or metal, kept at a regulated temperature by means of a steam or water jacket, and is spread out to a layer of uniform depth by a gauge or "doctor." The dipper then immerses the ends of the splints on one side of the frame in the viscid mass and immediately transfers the clamp to an iron frame, arranged something like a wine bin, with the dipped ends downward so that the composition gradually sets, forming a well-rounded head. He then dip a second clamp and transfers it in like manner to the frame until he has in this way dipped the whole botch on one side only. By the time he has finished, the heads first dipped are usually hard enough to allow of the clamp being reversed and the other ends disped; each splint, it being remembered, torming two matches. The dipped clamps are allowed to remain in the drying chamber for some two hours, the time varying with the humidity and temperature of the air, until the heads are suffi lently set to allow of the splints being cut and the matches boxed. A clever dipper has been known to dip 4,000 frames in a day, that is, in round numbers, some 8,000,000 matches.

The next operation consists in dividing the splints and boxing the matches. When sufficiently dry the dipped splints are released from the clamps and taken to benches at which stand a number of girls, each provided with a hinged lever knife and a supply of empty boxes. The boxer throws back the knife, seizes a number of the splints lying beside her-her sense of touch tells her to a match or two whether she has the required number-places them on the wooden support carrying the knife, slings a weighted cord across them to keep them in position, and with a downward stroke of the knife cuts through the seventy, eighty or 100 splin.s. As she again throws back the knife she seizes one of the half-opened boxes before her, and drives into it, with a single stroke of the hand, its complement of matches. A very considerable number of matches are necessarily lost in this operation; if the matches are at all "quick" or "tender" the friction of the heads against each other in the cutting and boxing not unfrequently causes the ignition of the whole batch. As the girls are paid by the number boxed, their tempers are occasionally sorely tried, particularly on a hot summer afternoon; "boxers," as a class, being especially sensitive on the subject of thermal atmospheric disturbance. The dexterous rapidity and courage with which they will tackle a conflagration on their bench would extort the admiration of Capt. Shaw's smartest hands. Although it occasionally happens that the whole of a half-day's make will ignite in the drying chamber, fires are by no means so common in match-making works as might be imagined. A plentiful supply of sawdust in which to bury the inflamed splints will promptly stop the spread of the burning.

The making of match-boxes is usually at tion; if the matches are at all "quick" or

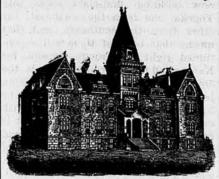
splints will promptly stop the spread of the burning.

The making of match-boxes is usually, at least in the case of the larger works, carried on outside the factories and at the homes of the operatives. The manufacturer supplies a middleman with the required number of "skillets," labels and "sands," to distribute to the women and children who are mainly employed in the work. Enormous quantities of these boxes are made in the poorer districts of Bethnal Green and in the neighborhood of Bow, and large numbers are imported, case within case, from Norway and Sweden.

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

LADIES We make a specialty of giving removes for the ferming of ta Clu and one one the ferming of place of chlorate of potash; hence the continental matches lack the sharp detonation which accompanies the ignition of the British lucifer, and which seems to be so dear to the ears of the British workman but so very distasteful to the more sensitive organs of the British burglar. A proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of this pature, otherwise the "compo mixer" free out, it is a will sen the sen that the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of this pature, otherwise the "compo mixer" free out, it is a will sen the sen that sen that the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of this pature, otherwise the "compo mixer" free out, it is a will sen the sen that sen that the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of this pature, otherwise the "compo mixer" free out, it is a will sen the sen that the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of this pature, otherwise the "compo mixer" free out, it is a will sen the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of this pature, otherwise the "compo mixer" free out, it is a will sen the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of this pature, otherwise the "compo mixer" free out, it is a will sen the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed in the commingling of m terials of the proper order must be observed to the proper order must be observed to the proper order must be observed to the p

Salina Normal University.



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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE: 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

C. DEMOTTE, ---- President Business Manager W. A. PEFFER, - - - 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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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas. Address

GREAT SPECIAL OFFER!

The KANSAS FARMER One Year at Bottom-Rock Prices, if Ordered Before January 1st, 1387.

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 ge. acquainted with the best farm journal for Western farmers, we have concluded, on account of prevailing low prices and the shortage of certain crops, to offer the paper one year to all who subscribe during 1886 at the "bottom-rock" price of ONE DOLLAR!

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOPEKA AND KANSAS.

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

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

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

These things ought to be serviceable to Topeka and through her to the people of Kansas generally. This can be made, and we suppose will be made a great Missouri river points. The grocery and all the bottom and second bottom land bankers, four physicians, one editor, the real ease and satisfaction in existence.

productiveness. Kansas as a whole is and pastoral region. Hence, with the facilities offered by these new roads and changes in management of the old ones, Topeka ought to have immense stock yards and capacious grain ele vators, a point which all the roads could reach.

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

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

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

Farmers and Legislation.

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

Why is it that so few of the candidistributing point for the roads named. dates elected are farmers? In the Large wholesale houses ought to be session of 1883, in the House of Repreestablished here so as to accommodate sentatives, there were fifty-two farmers, the reasonable demands of dealers in twenty-five lawyers, one banker, and smaller towns that can reach this city forty-six of miscellaneous occupations; nearer and cheaper than they can reach in the Senate there were eighteen lawyers, seven farmers, five bankers, and provision trade of Topeka will soon, as ten of other callings. The whole numwe have good reason to believe, be ber in the House was one hundred and enormous. And there ought to be and twenty-four, in the Senate forty, making will be, we believe, a good deal more a total of one hundred and sixty-four, than wholesale commercial houses. This of which fifty-nine, or a little over onethird. Of lawyers, the total number no better wheat and corn-growing land was forty-three, a little less than oneon earth than the Kansas (Kaw) river fourth. In 1885, the Senate consisted valley, and it is but representative of of nineteen lawyers, five farmers, four

in the State. The high upland is not seven of other vocations. The figures more than 20 to 25 per cent. behind in for the House, we have mislaid, but they are about the same, as we remember, as not equalled anywhere as an agricultural those for 1883. The total number was the same both years.

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

Let us look at it in another way. Of the taxable property in the State, for the year 1885, in all amounting to \$248,846,811.28, the farms alone were valued at \$122,871,339.23, and their personal property at (as nearly as we can estimate) \$40,000,000, making for both animal and personal property, upwards of \$162.000,000, or two-thirds of all the property of every description. It follows that they pay two-thirds of the taxes. Substantially, the situation in Kansas is this: Farmers are about three-fourths saving money by it. Why should our of the population, they own at least two-thirds of all the property, they pay two-thirds of all the taxes, but they have only one-third of the representation in the Legislature.

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

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

Oattle Quarantine.

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

To Whom it May Concern:

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

Last Monday, the Governor issued the

Last Monday, the Governor issued the following proclamation:

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

Good housekeeping lies at the root of all

ABORTION AMONG COWS.

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

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

This is one of the most difficult of

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

les a description of such a case and reseffects:

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

The writer of that adds to it: "We

The writer of that adds to it: "We do not state this as a demonstrated theory, but as one which accounts for the facts, as observed and experienced by thousands of farmers throughout the season of active trading and in part to sciences and sanctify no hearts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Southwestern Kansas.

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

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

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

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

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

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

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

HARD-PAN OFFER.

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

External observances, alone, feed no con-

The Lister.

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

A Novel Exhibition.

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

Patents to Kansas People.

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

Draw bridge gate—Quatermass & Ellsworth, of Moline. Index for books-Milton B. Smith, of

Holton. Car-coupling-Lemuel Macy, of Inde-

pendence.
Combined harrow and cultivator—David
Kessier, of Willis.
Automatic grain weigher and register—
J. J. T. Dehekker, of Sedgwick.

The following were reported for October 9th:

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

100,000 Copies of the Kansas Farmer.

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

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

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

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

* Borticulture.

A Useful Evergreen.

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

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

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

In Oswego, Labette county, I observed the presence of the cases of the limited locality, upon red cedar growing in a house yard. This insect is believed been imported in nursery stock, as its take from the Capital and Farmers' occurrence elsewhere in that vicinity was not noticed.

other trees, and is admissible on the those unacquainted with its require lawn, where, though it is sombre and ments in our climate. The currant never dark in winter, it is really a handsome tree in the growing season. It seems than almost any other plant, but to bear poorly adapted to the purposes of a hedge plant, on account of a tendency like a stone wall or fence; they do not in the lower branches to become naked, produce well on the north side of a and to die out, under the severe clipping needed to retain the form and to keep them. Take the form in which it is the hedge within moderate limits.— most commonly grown, the bush, and Prof. Popenoe, in Industrialist.

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

Forest Trees from Seed.

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

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

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

Currants.

These are really a delicate and luscious fruit. One of the earliest memories of the writer in connection with harvest time is the old red currant which Pennsylvania farmers raised in their gardens. We never succeeded in raising currants in Kansas until we learned to protect the bushes from the juniper basket worm in abundance in a hot south winds of summer. The last two years we have had good success. The subject is brought to our notice by Dr. Newlon of that place to have by the following paragraph which we Journal: "Very little attention is paid to raising currants in this State, and The red cedar is well adapted for yet with proper care in shading they planting as a protection for stock or for will give results which will astonish winter-kills and survives neglect better regularly, it should have a partial shade building, nor with trees on the south of cut out the old stalks, thin out the spindling growth, cut back the vigorous We hope every reader of the Kansas shoots so as to make them stocky, keep FARMER will resolve to have a better weeds down, and you will have fruit. garden and a better orchard next year That destructive pest of the Eastern

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

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

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

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With the choicest Stock of their Specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the public, all Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted and free from the effects of applies and hall. All Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted and free from the effects of aphis and hall. All of a very superior assistment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including all the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are containly invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their Orders for the coming Fall. When writing always mention this paper. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

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We offer for the coming trade season the largest and most complete assortment of Nursery Stock C-ROVN IN THEE WEST; embracing Fruit Trees of every description, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

1837 We make the growing of Std. and Dwf. Pear a specialty; and invite inspection from Nurserymen and Dealers. Ga Wholesale price-list on application. Consult your interest by getting our prices before buying. Inducements and good accommodation for agents and dealers.

S. M. BAYLES, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.

The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees in Kansas.

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

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

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

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

M. F. TATMAN. Rossville, Kas., Oct. 9.

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

strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovory has never been equaled. The saction. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for ever thirty years by Dr. Turner in st Louis, in private gaud hospital practice. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knewing as we do ito wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will send our written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk Address E L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

blossoms, which are regal in their color and abundance.

And when Death beheld
Her tribulation, he fulfilled his task,
And to her trembling hand and heart, at once
Cried "Spin no more." Thou then were left
half filled

With this roft, downy fleece, such as she wound
Through all her days; she who could spin

so well.

Half filled wert thou; half finished when she died.

Half finished. 'Tis the motto of the world; We spin vain threads and strive, and die With sillier things than spindles in our hands. —Robert Blomfield.

Scrofula

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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Gives Relief at once and Cures

CATARRH, HAY FEVER.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.



A particle is applied into ea in mat. ii and is a, ee able. Frice 5 cents at Drug tists; by mall, registered, 60 cents. Ci.culars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Yr

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To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

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

Dyspepsia!

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FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicane justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT ours 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 expectally in difficult and 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,**

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The Poultry Hard.

Fresh Eggs in Winter.

We don't know of any poultry writer that says plain things plainer than Fanny Field says. Here is something from her pen which we clip from *The Farmer* (Dakota):

When I say that it pays to have hens lay in winter when the price of eggs is "way up" to anywhere from 25 to 45 cents a dozen, everybody agrees with me; but when from the depths of my own experience with poultry I declare that hens can be made to lay in cold weather, a great multitude of people say as with one voice: . "I don't believe it, my hens never laid in winter."

Of course, your hens never laid in winter; you never gave them half a To begin with you never chance. allowed a hen to sit in any decent kind of season in the spring, consequently you never had any pullets old enough to commence laying before cold weather

Next, you never provided decent shelter for your fowls in winter. They had to rough it in dilapidated old sheds where the cold came in most anywhere it tried, and the snow and the sleet dripped down through the leaky roof. Or, perhaps, they loafed around an old straw stack in the day time and roosted on the fence or in the trees at night. I have known farmers who wintered fowls that way, but, of course, the hens didn't lay much; they couldn't; it took all the food they could get to repair the waste of the system and keep up animal heat enough to prevent freezing to death. As it was they generally froze their combs and some of their toes off before winter was over.

And you didn't feed for eggs either; you didn't believe in "fussing" with hens; you thought it wouldn't pay, so you threw out some corn once or twice a day, never gave them any drink, or anything else they ought to have had, and then growled because those hens were "eating their heads off." No, your hens didn't lay in winter; no hen who had correct ideas in regard to her owner's duty to his fowl stock would lay under such circumstances.

But because your hens didn't lay in winter it does not follow that hens cannot be induced to lay right through cold weather. Hens, or rather pullets, that are of the right age to commence laying in October will, if properly housed and otherwise well cared for, lay in winter; anyway mine always did. I have before me now an account that we kept with fifty pullets from October 1st to April 1st, and I see that those pullets averaged sixty-five eggs apiece in that time. Food for the flock for six months cost \$28.38; the eggs, sold at market price, footed up \$88.04, leaving the sum of \$59.66 to pay for "fussing" with our biddies.

One of my friends, one of the blind mortals known as "old maids," "fussed" all winter with her nice little flock of pullets, which she kept in a poultry house where the temperature never went below the freezing point, and during the six months ending April 15th, of this terrible scourge. B. S. Lauderbach those pullets averaged eighty eggs & Co., the proprietors, are a responsible firm, apiece.

And just over the hill there is a man who wintered 200 hens last winter, and averaged \$1 a day profit from the sale of eggs. As near as be could figure, it cost him \$1 a day to feed his fowls. Yes, I know somebody will say \$1 a day isn't very big pay for a man's time, but that depends upon how you look at it-upon circumstances. In this case the man, besides caring for his fowls, did all the usual "chores" that have to be done on large loans. Purchase money mortgages a farm in winter, and cut and hauled a year's supply of firewood, so the poultry

should not be charged with all his time. But eyen had the fowls taken him all the time from daylight till dark, and his time weuld have brought him more money per day than it would at any other work he could have done here.

Poultry Notes.

When fowls are kept in a yard it is best to dig up a small corner occasionally to let them hunt for worms.

Give powdered charcoal and sulphur mixed occasionally with the feed, whether the birds are young or old.

Fowls that have been fattened should be kept without food or water from ten to twelve hours before being killed.

Select the breed which, according to your fancy or judgment, seems best adapted to your wants and your locality. and breed straight.

Plaster of Paris scattered over the floor of the fowl houses is a powerful absorbent, preventing the smell which arises from the droppings.

It would hardly pay to heat the house in cold weather, it would be better to make it as warm as possible by either ceiling it or lining it with tarred paper.

Carbolic acid largely diluted with water will drive away the lice in the hen house; it may be applied with a wisp, which we should consider preferable to a small pump.

The best capital to begin with is good common sense. This will enable you to see that the birds must be kept perfectly healthy, and also to ascertain the means by which you may gain this end.

The dust bath is to the fowl what the wash bowl is to the individual. With the dust bath the hen cleans her body. She uses it also for exercise. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best of methods for ridding herself of lice.

We had always been taught to avoid inbreeding as the worst of evils, yet Fanny Field thinks that the idea is a humbug, and says that she has experimented by selecting brothers and sisters with good results. For five years she has introduced no new blood into a flock of fowls, yet by breeding from the best each year the improvement was marked.

If you are in a locality where early chickens are in demand for broilers, and you propose trying that branch, you can produce a heavier, plumper chicken, at three months old, by crossing Buff Cochin, Brahma, etc., hens with Dorking or Plymouth Rock cocks, or with males of any one of the medium-sized breeds, than you can from any of the large breeds, or any crossing of large

A seemingly great severity is often a preparation for great benefactions.

We find beauty in itself a very poor thing unless beautified by sentiment.

What the country needs now is, fewer lays of the poet and more lays of the hen.

A Great Remedy for Catarrh.

In another column of this paper will be found an advertisement of a Catarrh remedy, of which a sample is sent free to any sufferer and those who write them will receive prompt attention and square dealing.

"Boys will be boys," which is really less confusing than if they insisted upon being girls.

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 T. E. BOWMAN & CO.,

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 18, 1886. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES-Receipts 306 carloads. Market closed weak and 10c lower. Poorest to best native steers 8 70a5 70, fair Texas steers 8 621/243 70, Colorado Texans 3 80a4 00, half breed range steers 4 25a4 50.

SHEEP-Receipts 19,000. Market dull and lower for sheep, firm and higher for good lambs. Extremes, 8 00a4 50 for sheep, and 5 00a6 50 for

HOGS-Receipts 95 carloads. Firm feeling for good corn fed hogs. The few sales on live weights were at 4 65a5 25.

St. Louis.

CATTLE-Receipts 2 700, shipments 1,800. Mar ket steady. Fair to choice native shippers 4 80a 4 80, butchers steers 3 00a4 10, Texas and Indian steers 3 00a3 65.

HOGS-Receipts 3,400, shipments 1,800 Market active and a sh-de firmer. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 3°a4 50, packing 4 10a4 35, Yorkers 4 05a4 ±0. pigs 3 10a4 00.

SHEEP--Receipts 900 shipments 400, Market steady. Common to choice 2 00a4 00.

Chicago.

The D-overs' Journal reports: CATTLE-Receipts 9,000, shipments 1,000. Good

steady common lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50a5 25; stockers and feeders 2 00a3 60, through Texas cattle a shade lower at 2 40a3 40.

HOGS-Receipts 13,000, shipments 11,000. Market strong and 5c higher. Rough and mixed 3 65 a4 30, packing and shipping 4 00a4 60, light 3 65a

SHEEP-Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Mar ket steady. Natives 2 00a4 00, Western 3 40a3 65, Texans 2 30a3 25, lambs 3 75a4 75

Kansas City.

CATTLE-Receipts since Saturday 2,117. The market to-day was fairly active for the best quality of grass range steers and slow for common of all classes. Stockers and feeders were about steady. Sales ranged 2 70 for feeders to 3 85 for shipping steers.

HOG8-Receipts since Saturday 4,628. The market to-day opened strong and 5c higher, but later the advance was lost, closing weak. Extreme range of sales 2 75a4 50, bulk at 4 15a4 80.

SHEEP-No receipts. Market steady. Sales: 67 natives av 83 lbs. at 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT-Ungraded red, 81a86c; No. 2 red, \$3%c levator.

CORN-Ungraded, mixed, 431/451/20; No. 2, 443/48 45c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT-Dull, but strong and higher. No. 2 ed, cash, 73%a74c,

CORN-No. 2 mixed, cash, 331/4a331/4c. OATS--No. 2 mixed, cash, 25%c.

Chicago.

The tone was a little firmer in wheat to-day, ocasioned by a smaller increase in the visible supply than had been expected and larger exports for the week than usual. Prices fluctuated within a range of %a¾c, and closed in the latest trad-

ing at nearly outside figures. The corn market was quiet on speculative account, and prices closed at about Saturday's figures. The following were the quotations for cash properties:

WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 71% a71%c; No. 2 red,

CORN-No. 3, 34%c. OATS-No. 2, 25c. RYE-No. 2, 48a481/20. BARLEY-No. 2, 53c. FLAX SEED-No. 1, 97c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.—There was a weaker market to day on 'change. No. 2 red was nominal except for November, which sold at 611/2c 1/4c lower. No. 3 red was nominal except for October, which sold at 631/2c. No. 2 soft cash sold at 61c special,

CORN-The market to day on 'change was somewhat stronger. No. 2 cash sold at 30c, OATS-No. 2 cash, 24c bid special. 241/c ssked regular.

RY &-No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings, HAY -- Receipts 19 cars. Market steady. Fancy,

small baled, 7 90; large baled, 6 50; wire bound

OIL-CAKE-\$ 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; \$ ton, 22 00,

free on board cars. Car lots, 21 00 per ton. FLAXSEED-We quote at 85c per bus, upon the

basis of pure. CASTOR BEANS-Quoted at 1 50 per bus.

BUTTER-Supply fair and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15a18c: store-

packed do., 12c; common, 8c. EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 14c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made

without candling. CHEESE—Full cream 181/c, partskim flats 7a8e, Young America 131/2c, Kansas 6a7c

POTATOES-Irish potatoes, natives, 40a45c per bus.; northern, 50a55c. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75al 00 per bus.; red, 75c.

BROOMCORN-We quote: Short, 4a41/4c; green hurl, 5c; self working. 41/443/c; long coarse, 8a 31/2c; crooked, 11/421/4c

PROVISIONS-Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugarcured meats (canvassed or plain): hams, 10%c, breakfast bacon, fc; dried beef, 10c Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 70; long clear sides, 6 60; shoulders, 5 50; short clear sides, 6 90. Smoked meats: clear rib sides. 7 20; long clear sides, 7 10; shoulders, 6 00; short clear sides 7 40.

${ t BROOMCORN}.$

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

Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Far-well & Co.

EUREKA HOG REMEDY.

I manufacture and have for sale the EUREKA HOG REMEDY; also all kinds of Condition Powders.

My specialty is the Eureka Hog Remedy, which will cure the sick hogs if given in time, and will prevent the disease from spreading. Best of references and testimondals.

montals.

Medicine sent to any part of the United States C.O.D. Two and a half pound package, \$1.00; or for the next thirty days, one dozen packages for \$8.00.

Address Henry Mohme, Eudora, Kas.



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This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws or Kausas. 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 arthropodic surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kindsof tumors remeved. 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.

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POST-

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 appraisement, to forward by mail, solice centaining 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 natice 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 die in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$5.00 to saffixed 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

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of Nevember 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 prensises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-upshall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brauds 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 he 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 hafore my Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice he fore 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, and appraises und

Strays for week ending October 6, '86.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. MAB! — Taken up by Jas. C. Irvine, of Americus tp., September 9, 1886, one dark bay or brown Texas mare pony, 19 years old, brand something like HH A on left hip and H on jaw, looks as if with foal; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk, CALF—Taken up by Jas. C. Grinter, of Wyandotte tp., August 3, 1886, one red male calf, about 6 months old, silt 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. Ord, near Lyndon, in
Valley Brook tp, September 5, 1886, one fron-gray
horse, (sex not given), about 15 hands high, silt in
right ear and scar on left jaw; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Oct. 13, '86.

Graham county--B. Van Slyck, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. B. Smith, of Gettysburg tp., one bay mare, 4 years .ld, branded AJ combined on left hip; valued at \$40.

left hip; valued at \$40.

Ford county—S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by J. R. Adams, of Dodge tp.,
October 2, 1886, one gray gelding, 13% zands high,
branded P oz left hip and right law; valued at \$20.

GELDING— By same, one bay gelding, 15 hands
high, branded J. Y. on left hip; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. W. McFadden, of Osage
tp., one bay korse, 15 hands kigh, 10 years old or more,
three white feet, shoes on fore feet, saddle and harness
marks, had halter on; valued at \$40.

Anderson county-A. D. McFadden, clerk. PONY--Taken up by E. Adwin, of Indian Creek tp., (near Colony), September 11, 1886, one small bay mare pony, 7 years old, small white spots on side, branded E. K. on left shoulder and two X's on left hip; valued at §35.

Strays for week ending Oct. 20, '86

Cheyenne county--J. M. Clark, J. P. STEER.—Taken up by P. O. Voight, of Hourglass tp., July 28, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old Texas steer, branded O N.; valued at \$1250.
STEER.—By same. one red 2-year-old Texas steer with white nose, branded L's H. M. with bar beneath; valued at \$12.50.

Butler county-James Fisher, clerk. COW-Taken up by Wm. Beeraft, of Giencoe tp., one cow, supposed to be 10 years old, red neck and white spotted sides and rump, branded C. on left hip; valued at \$12.50.

Morris county-G. E. Irwin, clerk,
COW-Taken up by G. W. Rader, of Ohio tp., one
red-roan cow, about 10 years old, blind in right eye;
valued at \$15.

Shawnee county-D. N. Burdge, clerk. MARE AND COLTT—Taken up by T. H. Haskel, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), one bay mare with colt at side, mare about 8 years old, letter F. on left shoulder; valued at \$30

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. A. Cole. of Fairmount tp..
May 27, 1886, one light gray mare, about 15 hauds
high, about 12 years old, a slight scar across the nose,
no brands; valued at \$25.
HOESE—Taken up by Michael Cavanaugh, of

Stranger tp., one bright bay horse, 10 years old, some collar marks; valued at \$60.

'HORSE—By some, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$60.

Dickinson county.-Richard Waring, clerk. COLT—Taken up by F. W. Carrol, of Detroit, in Center tp., about the middle of June, one bright bay horse colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white, about 18 hands high; valued at \$45.

STRAYED.

From the premises of the subscriber, at No. 28 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.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

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

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

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

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

JOHNSON BROS.

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Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

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Choice Stallions for pale on easy terms. Write us

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

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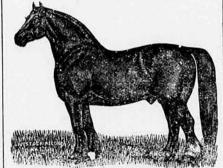


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English Shire (Draft) Horses

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 sweep-stakes Bulls:

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

ord 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.

TIMBER LINE HERD

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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.

HOLSTEIN PARK.



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS, BREEDERS OF

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

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclenes and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Firmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Con-tinental, of New York, \$1.60 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. FAULKNEB, Vice Pres't. M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

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, \$12.000.

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.

LITTLE :-: JOKER :-: BUTTONS For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

> SEND FOR SAMPLE. PRICE \$5.00 PER 100; NUMBERED.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARM-

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

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

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

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

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

Uatarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, latarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a pre scription which completely enred and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disse sending a self-addre ed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York will receive the recipe tree of charge.

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S. and Horse Educator,
Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.
Custrating Ridging Horses and Spaying Heifers
a specialty Success Guaranteed.
He performs the operation on Ridglings by s
new method, using no clamps, and takes the tes
ticle out through its natural channel without the
use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The
norse can be worked every day The success
which has attended Prof. Rigg: in the performance of this operation has cronounced him one
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References: — Dr. A. Stanley, V. S. Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Welsle, V. S., Salma, K. s.; Dr. Young, V. S. Abliene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Dougless, Kas.; Chas. wolf, Topela; 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 & 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.

was such foul-smelling stuff that it was almost impossible to be near the MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



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

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

At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1822, the Manhattan Herd satisfied its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being thirteen sweepstakes and fifty-eight prizes for that year.

Twenty choice young Boars for sale at lower prices than formerly.

Herd entirely free from disease and in splendid shape. Healthy pigs from a healthy herd, and satisfacti guaranteed. Ten different families of Sows and four noted Boars in use.

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

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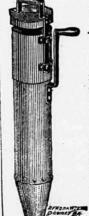
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