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FORESTRY--NO. 8.

It may seem unnecessary to the average reader of THE FARMER that more be said on this subject; but so important a subject is it in the mind of the writer, and so much has it to do with the future welfare of the state and especially the interests of the farmers throughout the state, that I cannot refrain from adding at least a few more words.

In fact, I look upon the question as one which too much cannot be said for the attention of those interested in the prosperity of our state, and the growth of her agricultural and all national interests. Kansas is one of those states in which the scarcity of natural forests renders the subject of forestry one of vital importance to her people. It is a singular fact, however, that the matter receives less attention at the hands of her people than by the inhabitants of the older and more eastern states, where, notwithstanding the long-continued draft upon their timber lands, there is to-day many times the amount of such lands than in this state. The recent Forestry Congress, held in the city of Boston, Mass., was called at the instance of men in the Eastern states earnestly interested in the matter, and principally attended by citizens of those states. It is true a few of the Western prairie states were represented in the meeting, but they by no means manifested that concern, nor secured the representation in the convention that the most common interest would suggest. The congress was officered, principally by men in the East, showing that the interest in the movement centered there. This is not right; the West should be awake to the importance of this question, and be earnest in her efforts to promote the movement. Forestry is a subject that concerns the Western prairie states more than any of the Eastern states, and should be agitated by their people to a degree correspondingly greater. A Western Forestry Association should be organized especially to promote the interests of the prairie states in this matter, to be composed of representatives from state associations, which should be instituted and maintained in each and every one of said states. The West should sustain that prestige in this matter which she boasts in so many others; and Kansas should not be slow to take up and push forward the work; taking the lead in this as she does in many other matters. The Legislature of the state could do nothing better calculated to promote the material interests of the state of Kansas or increase her future prosperity than to make liberal annual appropriations of funds to support and maintain a school or experimental station, or stations, of forestry under the direction of some competent man interested in the subject. Or let the appropriation pay the salary of a "Forester" and the remainder be expended under his direction, in conjunction with a State Association, in the shape of premiums to individuals for the largest area of forest trees cultivated, and the greatest skill, combined with best results obtained in the cultivation of forest trees. This state has had an officer appointed by the Governor, as a State Forester, but so little has he been apparently able to accomplish for lack of funds to pay for the work and time necessary to devote to the matter, that the office has fallen into disrepute, and is finally vacant and inactive.

The fact was not with the incumbent of the office so much as the nature of the office, and with the power creating it, in its

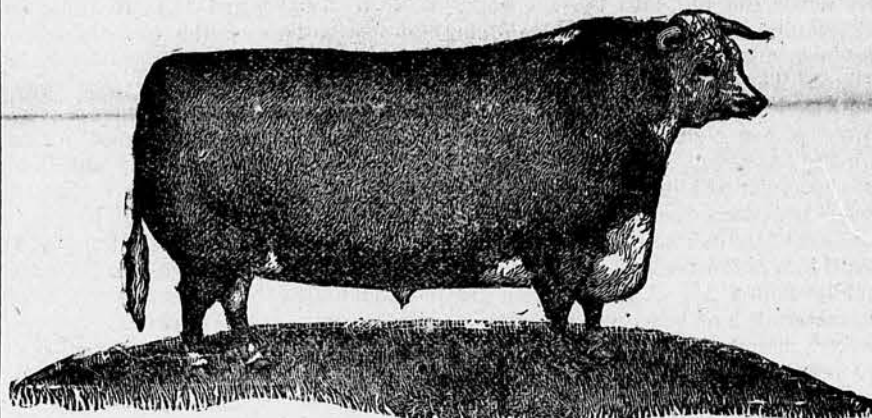
not being properly supported by necessary funds to pay the officer for the time given to his office and the work, and to pay other unavoidable expenses. The State Forester should be a salaried officer and have no private business or professional duties necessarily conflicting or interfering with his labors as such officer. A sufficient salary should be paid as to secure a thoroughly competent officer and enable him to devote his whole attention to his office. In no other way can any material good be accomplished. But by such a plan of operation vast good to the state may be accomplished, and no better expenditure of a reasonable portion of the public funds be made. Kansas is paying hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for fuel brought from other states, and vastly more for lumber for building purposes, that might in time be produced and supplied by her own people with

degraded his mind and taste, appreciates in some degree the beautiful, and everything of beauty that attracts his mind helps to lift him up and stimulate nobler thoughts. Therefore every cultivator of trees may consider himself well repaid for his labors in the good he may do others.

This then is a matter of education as well as a question of material interests, and the state that expends so much for educational facilities and prides itself so much on institutions of learning, cannot afford to neglect this branch of her education. FORESTER.

An Important Hereford Sale.

The subject of the illustration this week, Equinox 2758, was the sweepstakes bull at the Kansas State fair in 1883, and for some time used at the head of the Hereford herd of W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas. This



EQUINOX 2758.--Property of W. E. CAMPBELL, Caldwell, Kas.

a saving to her own treasuries of all the great amount of money now carried to other states. While the present generation of older people may not be able to enjoy the advantages of our efforts for the accomplishment of this end, the younger and growing generations may, and can even now, have a hand in the work of bringing about this great end. But if none of the present generation could reap the harvest of our labors, what better work could we do for coming generations, for posterity, than to liberally endow the surface of this growing state with useful forest timber?

The present occupants of the farms of the state are gradually, but constantly and surely, impoverishing the soil by constant and repeated cropping and the people of to-day appropriating to their use and benefit the greater portion of the income and proceeds of those crops; and they, in justice to those coming after, should leave something to offset this, and prove to their descendants that their policy was not wholly one of greed, gain and spoliation. There is, however, no reasonable doubt but that the present tillers of the soil in Kansas can gain much from the cultivation of forests. There is yet time in the period of the natural life of many of them to get some returns, in the shape of fuel and lumber, besides the advantages to be gained in the way of protection to crops and stock through the shelter of forest trees. It was once said by a writer of considerable renown that "Every man who plants a tree helps to beautify the earth." He might well have added: and help ennoble mankind; for every human being, no matter how uncultivated or even

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King of the Roses 5413, and running back to the Lord Wilton strain at Adforton, also to Rosobud, three times a Royal winner, at Birmingham in 1876, Liverpool in 1877, and Bristol in 1878. Mr. N. F. Moore's herd supplied two—Nelly and Idaha, by Sylvester 8092, and Senator 7251, by Secretary 6672, whose sire was Regulus 4076, from the famous old Duchess at Court House. From Mr. H. Haywood, Blakemore House, Chameleon and Bellona were acquired; both are by Attila 6790, own brother to the well-known Hesiod 6481, by The Grove 3d 5051. Mr. J. R. Hill's herd supplied Maid of Orleton, a first prize winner, by a grandson of The Grove 3d. Downton Ringdove, a prize-winning heifer, was bought from Mr. T. Fenn. She is by one of the most successful sires of the day, Auctioneer 5194. Four were bought from Mr. H. R. Hall, Holme Lacey, viz.: Rosaline, a first-prize winner, by the Lord Wilton sire Hotspur 7726, one of the champion bulls of the year, and three bulls, Sir Reuben and Sir Herbert, by Hotspur, and John Minton, by Chancellor 5240, one of Horace's best sons. From Mr. E. Grasett, of Wetmore, six heifers were selected, mostly by Hartington 5358, the Kilburn prize bull, by The Grove 3d, and from his favorite families running back to the earliest volumes of the Herd Book."

From Johnson County.

Kansas Farmer:

Farmers are just through sowing wheat. The early sown is looking splendid; don't think there will be as many acres put in this year as last; it don't pay. (Twelve bushels to the acre and sell for 60 cents). Corn in this county won't make two-thirds of a crop. Clover seed is of good quality and yield from one and a half to three bushels to the acre. Oats was almost a failure, some farmers did not cut at all.

A large number of hogs are dying in the northwest part of this county; it has not reached our township yet. We are trying preventives, such as salt, wood ashes, sulphur, saltpeter, turpentine and carbolic acid. All of the hogs in this neighborhood are doing well. A Mr. Thomas, west of here, has 200 head; nearly half of them are sick; some have died. I think if the weather keeps cool we shall escape it this year.

F. W. D.

[F. W. D. incloses a printed list of premiums awarded at the Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, recently held at Edgerton, but it is too long for our use. It would occupy five or six columns of the FARMER.—ED. K. F.]

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas.

On Tuesday, October 27, 1885, I will sell at my farm, five miles south-east of Topeka, to the highest bidder for cash in hand about eighty head of Poland-China swine, both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old. Stock is recorded or eligible to record in the Ohio Poland-China record. Come and buy at your own price. The first sale of the kind ever held in Shawnee county. Sale at 10 a. m.

V. B. HOWEY, Breeder.

S. S. URMEY, Auctioneer.

The Railway News, of London, states that the number of passengers carried on all the railroads in all parts of the world in 1882 is estimated at 2,400,000,000, or an average of 6,500,000 a day.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 October 21—Wilson & Moore, Short horns, Holsteins, Draft horses and swine, Parsons, Kas.
 October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Burlington, Neb.
 October 30—Ed. K. Bea and Waller C. Weedon & Gallows, Kansas City, Mo.
 November 3 and 4—Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 November 5—S. E. Ward & Son, Short horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 November 6—Shockey & Gibb and W. E. Campbell, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

The Live Stock Industry.

The value of farm stock in the United States is expressed by figures that are astonishing to those who have no comprehension of the fact that this is an agricultural nation, and there is a very large class of people who have not the faintest conception of the true basis of this country's prosperity. The statistics are doubtless familiar to those who will read this article, but it may be useful to thus give them additional currency. There is in this country about 11,000,000 of horses that are estimated to be worth about \$80,000,000, there are 2,000,000 of mules whose value may be set down at \$150,000,000; there are nearly 14,000,000 milch cows that are worth at a low estimate \$4,000,000; there are 28,000,000 other cattle whose value is placed at \$611,549,109; there are 50,000,000 sheep, worth \$125,000,000, and there are usually about 45,000,000 swine whose aggregate value is \$300,000,000. This makes a total value in round numbers of \$2,500,000,000; and the constant tendency is toward a large annual increase of our farm stock. It will help, too, to enable us to more fully comprehend the vast importance and great value of our live stock to notice the receipts and shipments at Chicago either one of recent years, or better for a series of years. Taking seventeen years the receipts of cattle, including calves, have been 15,000,000; of hogs 66,500,000; of sheep 6,000,000; and of horses 150,000. The shipments have been during the same period, of cattle 10,000,000; of hogs 23,000,000; of sheep 2,500,000; and of horses 134,000. Our growing export trade, though so crippled by the unjust restrictions which the jealousy of foreign producers has induced foreign governments to impose, shows still further how grandly our farms have been contributing to the wealth of the nation. In 1870 the value of our exported cattle was \$439,987; in 1883 it was \$8,341,431. This it is true was but a little more than half of the value of the two previous years. The decrease, however, was not our fault, and to have maintained the trade that we did, against the discouragements that have been met with only shows that the world cannot be kept from appealing to American farmers for food. In 1870 the swine that we exported were valued at \$189,753, and that our government has permitted Bismarck to insult the American hog and to kick the American hog-raiser, with scarcely a remonstrance, and though necessarily this course of the autocrat of Germany and seemingly of America too, and similar action by other foreign governments, has decreased our export trade in swine, the value is still double what it was in 1870, or nearly so. Exporting \$95,000 worth of sheep seventeen years ago, we exported over \$1,000,000 worth in 1883. The value of both exported horses and mules has doubled during the period named. But this live stock exportation is only a part of the source of wealth which our farms furnish in this way. Our exports of fresh beef annually are about 100,000,000 pounds; of preserved meats 4,500,000 pounds; of bacon and hams about 38,000,000; of pork 62,000,000 pounds; of lard 225,000,000 pounds; and there is no legitimate reason why our

exports of products should not be from 25 to 50 per cent. larger if this government would attend to something else than trimming its sails for the benefit of this party and the injury of the other.

There is not a healthier hog grown in the wide world than the American hog; and as for trichinae, which Bismarck can discover without difficulty at a distance of 3,000 miles, repeated examination by competent scientists, have shown that the percentage of our hogs affected is so insignificantly small that to condemn the entire race of hogs in an age when there are plenty of stoves and fuel and skillets with which to cook the life out of any stray wiggler that may be found in 100,000,000 pounds of pork, is an absurdity that is only equaled by the injustice. The great mass of pork that is produced in this country is produced on good, clean corn, and that and the general conditions under which our swine are grown and prepared for market are not productive of trichinae. The healthfulness of our pork is established beyond the possibility of doubt by the healthfulness of our people. We are a pork-eating nation. Thousands of farmers seldom eat any other meat, and pork is found to a greater or less extent upon nine-tenths of our tables in the United States; and yet it is only now and then that a case of trichinae is ever heard of, and when one is, the patient is somebody who is either too lazy to cook or so imperfectly human as to prefer raw meat. A careful investigation will establish the fact that American pork-eaters are as healthy and long-lived as American beef-eaters. Since the hogs ran down the hill into the sea some eighteen hundred years ago, the animal has been deemed a legitimate object of attack. The man who has not said, some time in his life, that the devil got into the hog eighteen hundred years ago and has never come out yet, is a rare specimen of humanity; and he who never has come across the wise expounder of the character of the hog, and heard him brand the magnificently-bred and developed hog of to-day with the characteristics of the scrawny, sharp-backed, long-nosed and scrofula-breeding Jewish brute of several thousand years ago, has not mingled much with the world. We expect that the hog has some devil in him, and are glad of it, for if he had not it would be superior to man. A vast array of pulpits and the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars are made necessary by the effort to get the devil out of mankind, but he sticks with the tenacity of a professional office-holder. As a matter of fact, the hog, under an intelligent system of breeding and care, has developed much more grandly and rapidly than man has. The hog shows a very marked inclination to be something better than a hog, while the world is full of men who show as distinct an inclination to be nothing more than the hog. Man is in no condition to turn up his nose at the hog.

Certainly as the source of food and a source of wealth the animal occupies a most conspicuous position, and the government that permits Bismarck to make an infection of trichinae, caused, as was shown, not by American but by German pork, the pretense of prohibiting the entry of our pork product into a country whose people are in need of it, without a prompt and efficient remonstrance, is doing a rank injustice to the people who support it and permitting an autocrat to impose upon the people. If Bismarck should do something to insult our honor, it is likely the government would send a company of Marines over to Berlin, to awe the armed victors of the Sedan into respect. It was rather expected that it would do that when

Bismarck sent back the resolutions of respect passed by the American Congress to the memory of a man whom Bismarck did not like. But after some discussion Congress very wisely concluded that it could not be insulted and war was averted. But if this country should ever become engaged in a war with Germany, it is altogether probable that it will be over a question of honor. Bismarck may do what he likes in the way of injustice and injury to our millions of hog-raisers, and consequently to the financial interests of the country, but if he should sometimes be so American as to abuse the President of the nation as if he were a pick-pocket, it is probable that he will involve himself and his country in a war with the United States. The American farmer is patriotic and public-spirited. The chairs that have been vacant at our rural firesides since the nation called for soldiers in '61, and the grand record of our farmer boys as a part of one of the finest armies that ever carried a flag of victory, are brilliantly descriptive of the patriotism of the American farmer; and this government owes him all the protection that it can give him, if for nothing else, for his loyal, long-sustaining support in the time of need. He did his duty and his whole duty. He furnished brave boys and went to the front himself, sometimes leaving his home and business in the care of his wife and daughters; he excited and participated in no draft riots; he was not a money-making leech and camp-follower; he contributed without a murmur all the money that was required of him, and did it too while Wall street and the great financial institutions of the country were plotting to fatten upon the necessities of the government, and in every way has proved himself a loyal son of the republic and zealous of its good name and prosperity. But like any sensible man he would like to have his hogs taken care of. He would like to have the government pay a little attention to his pocket-book as well as to the national honor; and as between a pure question of honor and pocket-book he has sense enough to know that the pocket-book is almost infinitely of the most importance. And just so long as the American government fails to secure free admittance of our meats into foreign lands, that have sent here about all the disease that preys upon our stock, and all the bugs and worms that destroy our vegetation, it is utterly unworthy the money that our farmers contribute for its support.

To neglect to protect, to neglect to studiously consider every possible way of protection, to our most important industry—an industry that in one branch requires such figures to describe, as have already been given—is worse than suicidal. It is a deliberate and unaccountable crime against not only this industry but every industry, and not only against the farmer and stock-raiser, but against every man, woman and child in the republic.—*Western Rural.*

Buy Feeders Now.

The Kansas City *Live-Stock Indicator* gives some practical suggestions in the following:

The demand for feeding steers this season has been lighter than for many years owing mainly to the fact that fully 90 per cent. of those who bought feeding cattle last fall lost money on the investment, while the other 10 per cent. barely came out even. As a consequence this class of stock is exceedingly low in price—fully 40 cents to 50 cents per 100 pounds cheaper than last season, while the corn crop of the west is much larger, yet a spirit of apathy seems to pervade

all classes of people interested in the live-stock business. The banker is chary of loaning money and the farmer is afraid to borrow, while those who have fat cattle to sell complain at the depressed markets.

How can anything better be expected when no body wants to speculate? If the feeder is not willing to pay a reasonable figure for store cattle, he cannot expect full prices for his heaves, because these same store (feeding) cattle are brought into competition with the heaves, and necessarily depress values. It must be remembered that last winter was an unusually severe one, such as is not likely to occur again soon, and the immense losses, not alone on the plains, but on the farms as well, have materially lessened the supply, consequently it is reasonable to look for a better market next year. Farmers who are "loaded" with corn this year should lose no time now in purchasing feeding steers for winter fattening. There has not been a through Texas steer at the Kansas City stock yards this year, and even if there had been the severe white frost of last Saturday night would have effectually killed any fever germs, so that there need be little fear on that score. There are plenty of Panhandle, Indian Territory, Colorado and western Kansas cattle suitable for feeders, on the market, prices are lower than ever before known, corn is plentiful and cheap, and it certainly seems a most propitious time to invest in feeding cattle.

Sheep in Wet Weather.

Stephen Powers, an Ohio farmer of experience, tells the readers of the *Country Gentleman*:

One of the hardest tasks the flock-master has, is to keep his sheep healthy and thriving in wet weather, such as we are now having in southeastern Ohio. It is held to be a cardinal principle with the English shepherds that sheep achieve the best results under tolerably moist skies, where there is at least enough timely precipitation to soften and nourish the fleece, to keep it pliable. They want frequent, gentle showers to keep the fibres from becoming harsh. But the British sheep are naturally a rather dry-topped race; their wool is stiff and wiry, and needs occasional lubrication from the clouds, just as an unhealthy head of hair requires wetting with cold water, cold tea, or the like, to enable the owner to extricate it from a tangle.

But the Merino has an extreme dislike for water touching its skin, and that dislike is founded on instinct, and ought to be respected. There is hardly a more pitiable spectacle on the farm than a lot of lambs wading about in high ragweeds and clover, with only their heads in sight above the tops, seeking in vain near the ground for a bite of that fine and tender herbage which they delight in, and forced to content themselves by cropping indifferently the topmost leaves; their wool a muck of macerated yolk, slimy to the touch; their legs and all the under parts of the fleeces bedraggled, dripping like a cheese-press with dirty, milky gum in a state of solution.

As an almost inseparable accompaniment of a flock of lambs thus neglected, there will be a number suffering from looseness of the bowels, miserably besmeared, owing to the excessive slushiness of the pasture.

I once turned a flock of over 200 yearlings into a field of standing corn, to browse away the lower leaves which would otherwise have gone to waste, together with a quantity of weeds which would only have hindered the operation of corn-cutting; and they were getting on nicely with their scavenger

work, entirely to my satisfaction, when the equinoctial storm came on and lasted two days. We had a never-to-be-forgotten time getting those yearlings out of the cornfield after the rain was over. One little squad of them bogged down in the plowed ground, and we had to carry them out ashoulder, one by one. Their leg-wool was filled with mud for weeks.

It is very poor shepherding to allow lambs, above all, to go about in this wretched, drabbed condition. As soon as there are indications that a storm is likely to continue for any length of time, they ought to be driven under cover and shut in there. In wet seasons every rain is more likely to belong than short; hence it is still better to put the lambs up before it begins, as, if they are allowed to get wet, their fleeces drip in the sheep-house and assist in promoting that stench which is at once so promotive of disease in sheep, and so hard to prevent in sheep-quarters used in the grass season.

Indiscriminate housing in summer is unwise for this reason. The shepherd will have difficulty enough at best to keep the atmosphere in the quarters sweet and pure in a wet season; so the lambs ought to be allowed to sleep outdoors, when there is some ridge where the ground is not sopping wet, and there is a reasonable certainty that it will not rain before morning. This reserves the sheep-house for wet weather.

In such seasons it is a good plan to put a sprinkle of very sweet, green and fine hay in the racks; it assists in preventing flatulency and looseness—tones up their stomachs. Indeed, some of the best stockmasters of my acquaintance give a very little hay to all their choice sheep all summer, wet or dry. As soon as they have eaten their hay, which should be given regularly at a fixed time every day, they ought to be turned out at once; if they linger long, the labor of keeping the quarters clean will be increased.

Wheat bran is a very good preventive and corrective of diarrhoea; I have seldom known it to fail. In very bad cases a tablespoonful of castor oil, or two of linseed oil (not boiled), should be administered, with some variation in quantity proportioned to the size of the lamb. Diarrhoea is a symptom of weakness, generally speaking, of a feeble constitution; it is more or less indicative of poor shepherding, and as such is a reproach to the master.

The ewe lambs ought to be carefully watched in wet weather, lest they become foul at the posteriors, and fall victims to maggots. For years I have made it a practice to cut this whole matter short, and save myself the trouble of constant inspection of the flock, by tagging all the ewe lambs at weaning. This makes things safe beforehand, and in a hundred ways the careful shepherd is always finding out that prevention is better than cure.

Weedy, overgrown, slushy pastures, especially if occupied by lambs, ought to be subdued; the mowing machine ought to be run over them. This makes the grass start afresh, closer to the ground, finer and sweeter than it would be if left unchecked. It prevents drabbing.

Very wrinkly sheep are not good wet weather stock. When exposed to the rain, the wool between the wrinkles becomes wet and sour; it then attracts flies and breeds maggots. Neither is a sheep with flat nostrils a good wet weather animal; it generally has the "snuffles," if any have. It needs full, round nostrils to permit the freest inhalation possible. A damp atmosphere and the chill caused by a wet fleece produce catarrh and diarrhoea by driving in upon the vitals the secretions

which ought to escape through the skin.

Rain and slush are great enemies to the Merino. The dust arising from the six months' drouth of California is injurious to wool, rendering it dry and harsh; but if it were not for this dust I think Merino fleeces would be the better if not wet once throughout the year.

There is nothing more discouraging than dull tools. Keep your hoes sharp.

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, licks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.

The experiment for the making of sorghum sugar at Franklin, in Tennessee, has proved a disastrous failure and has resulted in the nearly complete loss of all the capital invested, amounting to \$50,000. The natural advantages of soil and climate were so confessedly superior that failure was not anticipated.

There is more waste in the potato crop than in any other; but if the smaller and scabby potatoes are boiled and mixed with meal for pigs they will pay nearly or quite as well as the sound potatoes, which have been marketed at low prices the past two years. Other vegetables may be added to give variety to the diet.

Animals which have only that food which is given them, should be fed three times a day. Regularity in feeding them should be practiced also, as they are subject to disease as well as ourselves. The allowance of food for each meal should be the same each day, and only varied in cases where the condition of the animal demands it.

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address, J. E. Lockwood, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

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

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha. For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

H. C. Townsend, G. P. Agt., J. H. Lyon, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo. Kansas City, Mo.

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and J. Br. edder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses Twelve Imported and Grade Stallions for sale.

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

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

CATTLE.

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 20 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLENVIEW FARM, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas. Also Saddle and Harness Horses.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

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

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

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 13 for \$1.75; 28 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 22 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs, 8 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McColm, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

THE ELMWOOD HERD

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices. Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, Th Grove 3d, and other noted sires Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen specialty. Send for Catalogues. G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, ABILENE, KAS.

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

Correspondence.

Wichita Fair--Awards of Premiums on Live Stock.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

[As was noted in this paper last week, the list of premiums awarded on live stock at the late fair at Wichita is given below:]

CATTLE.

Short-horns—Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas., first premium, and J. C. Hyde, Sunny Dale, Kas., second; bull, 1 year and under 2, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., first; bull calf, Henry Blakesley first, and J. C. Hyde second; cow, 3 years and upwards, Henry Blakesley first and same second; cow, 2 years and under 3, Henry Blakesley first, and C. S. Eichholtz second; heifer, 1 year and under 2, H. Blakesley first, and C. S. Eichholtz second; heifer calf, H. Blakesley first, and C. S. Eichholtz second.

Herefords—Bull, 3 years old and upwards, J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., first; bull, 2 years and under 3, Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., first; bull, 1 year and under 2, Makin Bros., first; bull calf, J. S. Hawes first; cow, 3 years and upwards, J. S. Hawes first; cow, 2 years and under 3, J. S. Hawes first; heifer, 1 year and under 2, J. S. Hawes first; heifer calf, J. S. Hawes first and same second.

Holsteins—Bull, 3 years old and upwards, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., first; bull, 1 year and under 3, C. F. Stone first; cow, 3 years and upwards, C. F. Stone first; heifer, 1 year and under 2, C. F. Stone first and same second.

Jerseys—Bull, 3 years old and over, Wright & Witherell, Cornwall, Vt., first; bull, 1 year and under 3, Wright & Witherell first; cow, 3 years and over, J. F. Rendleman, Derby, Kas., second; cow, 2 years and under 3, Wright & Witherell first; heifer, 1 year and under 2, same first.

Alderney—Heifer, 1 year and under 2, C. H. Dillon, Wichita.

Polled Angus—Bull, 2 years and under 3, R. E. Lawrence, Wichita, first; bull, 1 year and under 2, same first; bull calf, same first; cow, 3 years and upwards, same first and second; heifer, 1 year and under 2, same first and second; heifer calf, same first.

Galloways—Bull, 2 years and under 3, Hiram Smith, Wichita, first; bull, 1 year and under 2, same first; bull calf, same first and second; cow, 3 years and over, Hiram Smith first and C. S. Eichholtz, second.

Grades and Crosses—Cow, 3 years and over, J. Matthews first and Makin Bros. second; cow, 2 years and under 3, Makin Bros. first and J. Matthews second; heifer, 1 year and under 2, Makin Bros. first and R. E. Lawrence second; heifer, 6 months and under 1 year, Makin Bros. first and second; heifer calf, J. Matthews first and Makin Bros. second; best lot of five calves shown with sire, Makin Bros. first and J. Matthews second.

Sweepstakes—(Thoroughbreds)—Bull, any age or breed, Henry Blakesley; cow, any age or breed, same; herd, owned by one exhibitor, consisting of not less than one bull and four cows or heifers, Henry Blakesley first and J. S. Hawes second; best lot of four calves shown with sire, J. S. Hawes first and C. S. Eichholtz second.

HORSES.

Thoroughbred—Stallion, any age, W. J. Strickland first.

Norman—Stallion, any age, James Howard first and Joseph Furhman second; mare, any age, Joseph Furhman first and W. C. McCune second; best colt, sired by Kansas Boy 1691, W. C. McCune.

Clydesdale—Stallion, any age, Fisher & Benepe first and John S. Williams second.

Native Draft—Stallion, 4 years and over, B. Cloud first and John Westfall second; stallion, 3 years and under 4, Hiram Smith first and J. C. Hyde second; stallion, 1 year and under 2, Chas. Muma first; foal of 1885, C. McCune first and Hiram Smith second; mare, 4 years and over, Hiram Smith first and second; mare, 3 years and under 4, Mrs. B. Bullinger first and T. S. Taft second; mare, 1 year and under 2, G. E. Morgan first and J. F. Green second; foal of 1885, Hiram Smith first and E. Callaway second.

Articulated—Stallion, 4 years and over, Westfall first and C. C. Strigling second; stallion, 3 years and under 4, James P. G. first and Hiram Smith second; ther...

stallion, 2 years and under 3, Fisher & Benepe first and J. F. Denny second; stallion, 1 year and under 2, Fisher & Benepe first and Frank Beal second; foal of 1885, W. C. McCune first and Hiram Smith second; gelding, 4 years and over, S. W. Balch first and second; mare, 4 years and over, Hiram Smith first and F. Coleman second; mare, 3 years and under 4, J. B. Bulinger first and J. F. Green second; mare, 2 years and under 3, J. L. Stuckey first and C. S. Eichholtz second; mare, 1 year and under 2, Joseph Furhman first and G. E. Morgan second; foal of 1885, Hiram Smith first and E. Callaway second.

Roadsters—Mare or gelding, any age, Hiram Smith first and H. C. Boyle second; span mares or geldings, any age, Hands & Gay first and N. C. Cook second; same, under 4, W. T. Ham first; same, any age, for saddle, Mrs. Ellen Smith second.

Sweepstakes—Stallion, any age or breed, Fisher & Benepe; mare, any age or breed, Joseph Furhman; brood mare, any age or breed, with not less than three of her offspring, E. Callaway.

Mules—The mule exhibit was very complete and manifested that an interest was taken in the rearing of said serviceable creature.

SWINE.

Poland-Chinas—Boar, 1 year and over, E. E. Hopkins, Kingman, first and C. S. Eichholtz second; boar, 6 months and under 12, Henry Blakesley first and J. C. Hyde second; boar, under 6 months, J. C. Hyde first and Henry Blakesley second; sow, 1 year and over, E. E. Hopkins first and second; sow, 6 months and under 12, J. C. Hyde first; sow, under 6 months, J. C. Hyde first and E. E. Hopkins second; sow and five pigs, E. E. Hopkins first.

Berkshires—Boar, 1 year and over, C. H. Hunter first and James Baldock second; sow, 1 year and over, James Baldock first and David Fox second.

Grades and Crosses—Sow, 1 year and over, C. S. Eichholtz first.

Sweepstakes—Boar, any age or breed, E. E. Hopkins; sow, any age or breed, same; best lot of shoats, five or more, under 1 year, Henry Blakesley; herd of breeders, 1 boar and five sows, E. E. Hopkins.

SHEEP.

Long-wool—Ram, 2 years and over, J. R. Matthews first and W. H. Ranson second; ram, 1 year and under 2, W. H. Ranson first; pen of three ewes, 2 years and over, W. H. Ranson first and J. R. Matthews second; buck lamb, J. R. Matthews first.

Fine-wool—Ram, 2 years and over, R. Hoffman first and Wright & Witherell second; ram, 1 year and under 2, R. Hoffman first and David Fox second; pen of three ewes, 2 years and over, David Fox first and R. Hoffman second; three ewes, 1 year and under 2, C. F. Stone first and R. Hoffman second; three ewe lambs, R. Hoffman first and David Fox second; buck lamb, R. Hoffman first and David Fox second.

Sweepstakes—Buck, any age or breed, R. Hoffman; ewe, any age or breed, C. F. Stone.

HORACE.

Wichita, Kas., October 10, 1885.

Hutchinson and the Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The second annual exhibition of the Arkansas Valley Fair Association of Reno county has just closed. The weather was congenial and attendance quite large. Hutchinson is a city of 4,000 inhabitants, and is growing continually, with a bright anticipation of being an extensive city some day. Her business and residence houses are commodious and exceedingly creditable to the place, showing that her citizens have great faith in the future of their city.

The State Reformatory buildings are to be erected in the eastern part of this city, and when completed will be very imposing and attractive and can be seen from a long distance either way.

There never was a "sucker" born but what some one stood ready with baited hook to take him in. This was plainly illustrated at the fair in Hutchinson, where the gamblers and their clique virtually had the entire management by the throat and ran without fear from day to day. It is surprising that so presumably bright and intelligent a class of men as composed this management should condescend so far down into the depths of sin as to bargain, sell and convey gambling privileges, thereby letting into the grounds

of the Association a class of men (?) that are worse than highway robbers. And for what? Why, for the purpose of stealing, by apparently plausible games, the money from those patronizing the fair, the Association receiving for the privilege thus granted the sum of \$500. Such work is an outrage upon every true-hearted citizen of Reno county. Whenever a party or an association accept and receives money from any one for the purpose and privilege of conducting a gambling device of any sort in the State of Kansas, as was done at this fair, then said party or association at once becomes an accessory to said criminal business (?), becomes a violator of our laws, is amenable to said laws and should be dealt with and rebuked accordingly. It is sincerely hoped that the management will learn a lesson from the scenes here manifested, and forever debar all gambling devices from their grounds.

The exhibits of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry were quite choice, some very fine. Farm product display good. Fruit and jelly display excellent. Fine arts department shown forth in rare beauty, displaying gains and skill throughout. To all who assisted in making these useful departments interesting I would state that each deserves praiseworthy commendation.

The exhibitors from abroad were A. H. Lackey & Son, of Peabody, Kas., with a choice herd of Short-horn cattle; H. A. Ensign, of Newton, with a fine herd of Short-horn cattle; M. H. Cogswell, of Castleton, Kas., with a lot of Hereford cattle, and Wm. Latimer, of Halstead, with Poland-China swine. Wm. Hartford showed three Holstein calves, and captured two premiums. M. H. Cogswell got first premium on his Hereford bull, and second on sweepstakes. J. H. Medbery had two Herefords on trial, and got premiums on same. C. H. Rutledge, of Windom, exhibited his Percheron-Norman horse—Modoc, one Clyde stallion, one yearling stallion, and one 3-year-old Clyde mare, and captured first premium on all in their classes. Modoc was the best horse shown, so say good judges.

In the baby show there was quite an interesting display of the darling beauties, and of course, each fond mother had the dearest, sweetest babe. God bless them all. Aria, babe of Mrs. A. A. Underwood, of Hutchinson, was awarded first premium, \$10, and Maggie, babe of Mrs. Clara Baughman, of Hutchinson, captured the second premium, \$5.

HORACE.

Hutchinson, Oct. 17.

Fort Scott Fair.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

There is no county in the State, perhaps, which presents more natural advantages to the husbandman than Bourbon. It is almost the ideal of the farmer and stock-raiser, and it has been settled by people the most enterprising and intelligent to be found in the West; and hence we expected the annual exhibition of the products of their industry and skill would be a brilliant star in the galaxy of county exhibitions. And in this we were in no way disappointed.

The fair opened on Tuesday the 6th, and closed Friday the 9th. The attendance was good throughout and on Thursday the multitudes that thronged the trains and the grounds was surprising.

The entries of stock were very large and represented the leading lines in almost every brand.

HORSES.

Among those exhibiting horses was W. L. Clark, Mulberry, Mo., who took first and second premiums on stallions. These also took first premium in harness.

F. P. Lee, Foster, Mo., draft stallion, first; draft mare, first; stallion, 4 years and over, second; sweepstakes do. draft mare, first; stallion and five colts, first; brood mare, second.

C. L. Roodhouse, Vernon county, Mo., exhibited matched carriage horses.

G. Koons, Dry Creek, Kas., horses of all work. Stallion, 4 years and over; stallion, 2 years and over; mare and three colts.

Eli Johnson, Godfrey, Kas., stallion, 2 years and over; stallion, 1 year old, and 3-year-old filly.

Thos. Farrell, stallion, 2 years old.

A. W. Owen, Ft. Scott, stallion, 2 years old.

In this class your correspondent did not get the list of awards made on account of

having to leave before the stock had been shown.

CATTLE.

Short-horns—A. Cotterman, Hiattsville, Kas., bull, 2 years old, first.

S. T. Shanklin, Godfrey, Kas., bull, 1 year old, first; bull, under 1 year, first and second; heifer, under 1 year, first and second; herd of cows, second.

There were some handsome Jerseys on exhibition, but the name of the owner could not be learned, hence we are unable to give the class the proper notice.

HOGS.

Poland-Chinas—E. N. Bartholomew, Pleasanton, Kas., sow, 1 year old, second; boar, 6 months old, second.

C. Huntington, Ft. Scott, boar, over 6 months, second; sow, over 6 months, second.

C. H. Palmer, Ft. Scott, "Rock Creek Herd of Poland-Chinas." Boar, 1 year old, first; boar, 6 months old, first; sweepstakes boar; so v, 1 year old, first; sow and litter of pigs, first.

SHEEP.

The exhibit was meagre in regard to quantity, but some fine specimens of Oxford-downs went far towards redeeming this part of the exhibition.

POULTRY.

The exhibit was not so large as we have sometimes seen at less pretentious fairs; but among the exhibits were some of the finest specimens of the sort of stock preachers are said to have an especial weakness for we have ever seen. We cannot and do not grumble at the quality, but we say why didn't you bring more of it?

The horticultural and art display was a study, and well repaid the visitor the time spent in inspecting it. The agricultural products gathered in the hall devoted to that purpose was creditable and in large quantities. The corn, wheat, potatoes, garden vegetables and tame grasses were a splendid collection.

The women's department was very complete, we believe the most extensive we have seen. All fine things in the way of jellies, preserves, bread cakes and so on in endless variety almost, were here and looked tempting indeed. There were races and races, bicycle, pony, trotting and pacing, with the usual heats both of men and horses.

The agricultural implement show was good. Bradley, Wheeler & Co., Kansas City, Mo., were on hand with their goods. So were the Standard Implement Company. The Springfield Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mo., had a fine wagon on exhibition.

The Ft. Scott & Gulf road, with its usual courtesy and dispatch, conveyed the multitudes from the city to the grounds and back—carrying thousands every day—without a single mishap. This is a line of road against which we have to hear the first word of complaint against its management. It seems to be of the people and for the people throughout the length of the line.

Among the visitors to the fair we found many warm friends of the KANSAS FARMER, some old and some new, and we were equally glad to meet so many of both. We took a good list of subscribers and came away rejoicing.

We would not forget to mention that a part of our stay in Ft. Scott was at the residence of Mr. H. B. Hart, and we shall not soon forget the kind hospitalities extended to your weary pencil-pusher. FILE.

Rice County Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

This fair was held at Lyons, and closed the 9th inst. It was thought to be the best fair yet held under the present management. The only drawback to the pleasure of your correspondent being the short time which it was possible to spend among the pleasant people there assembled. It would be well to note, also, the apparent absence of all kinds of gambling devices.

The stock exhibit was good, the absence of a variety of breeds in some departments being counterbalanced by the excellence of the individuals shown.

Among those whose names we were able to obtain were James Kiddoo Rutledge, and J. H. Davis, Norman horses; Shumway & Stanford, Lee Stanford, Ghadall & Rutledge, Clydesdales; Charles Pelca, trotters; E. A. Ball, jack.

In cattle, the only breed present was the Short-horn, but there were several individuals in the herd of A. H. Lackey & Son which

It was well worth the price of admission to see. Among these were the Imp. Royal Ravenswood and a number of his progeny.

The exhibit of swine was excellent, and deserves notice on account of the breeders all being residents of Lyons and vicinity. They were Peter Ellis, Berkshires; W. D. Taylor, E. W. Truesdell, C. D. Austin, Long Bros. and Sutton & Murphy, Poland-Chinas. Many thanks are due Mr. Austin for kindness in furnishing information.

The poultry exhibit was good, especially the Buff Cochins belonging to T. C. Bull. The others would deserve better mention had they furnished comfortable quarters for their fowls.

The ladies deserve great credit for the display in their departments. In the truly domestic line of bread, cake, preserves, pickles and canned fruit, as well as the more artistic crazy patchwork. Two paintings by Mrs. Smith and a crayon drawing by Miss Aggie Mann, attracted considerable attention.

The agricultural exhibit was very fine, doing credit to even as magnificent a farming county as Rice.

The Horticultural display was not large but very handsomely arranged and of good quality. A. M. R.

About Our Money.

Kansas Farmer:
Your article, "War on Silver," in FARMER of September 23, attracted my attention so much I subscribed for your paper for the first time. My business is exclusively farming and I cannot understand why money is so scarce, commanding from 12 per cent. per annum to 4 per cent. per month. The small farmer in his honest struggle to meet his obligations, undertakes to borrow temporarily, and is met with the statement that "money is scarce and tight and we can get 2 to 4 per cent. per month." With this condition of the volume of currency, why and who is it that seeks to destroy all the silver dollars and deprive the business and commerce of the country of the silver money? You have clearly indicated that when this conspiracy is consummated, money will still be higher and tighter, and then how can farmers pay debts? If pork goes down to 2 cents per pound as in 1873, it seems to me it would take 100 hogs to pay the same debt that fifty hogs would a few years ago when I got 4 cents per pound. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, more than 100 years ago, wrote an essay on money, and in that essay I read the following: "Nothing affects farmers and their prices so injuriously as scarcity of money." Princeton, Kas., October 6. E.

[Inclosed in E's letter was the following, a clipping from some newspaper, but no credit was given.—Ed. K. F.]

"There is a certain proportionate quantity of money requisite to carry on the trade of a country; more than which would be of no advantage, and less, if much, exceedingly detrimental to it." This leads to the following general conclusion:

"First—A scarcity of money makes land and other property bear low prices, because few men will lay out their money in property when they can make as much or greater profit by lending it upon interest. And much less will men be inclined to venture their money at sea, when they can, without risk or hazard, have a great and certain profit by keeping it at home—thus trade is discouraged. On the contrary, a plentiful currency will occasion interest to be low, and this will be an inducement to lay out their money in productive industry rather than put it to usury, by which means lands and property will begin to rise in value, and bear a better price, and at the same time it will tend to enliven trade exceedingly, because people will find more profit in employing their money that way than in usury.

"Secondly—Want of money in a country reduces the price of that part of its produce which is used in trade; because, trade being discouraged by it as above, there is a much less demand for that produce. On the contrary, a plentiful currency will occasion the trading produce (surplus) to bear a good price; because, trade being encouraged and advanced by it, there will be a much greater demand for that produce, which will be a great encouragement to husbandry and tillage, and consequently make land more valuable.

"Thirdly—Want of money in a country discourages laboring and handicraft men,

who are the chief strength and support of a people. For what can be more disheartening to an industrious laboring man than this, that after he hath earned his bread with the sweat of his brow, he must spend as much time and have near as much fatigue in getting it as he had to earn it; for nothing makes more bad paymasters than a general scarcity of money. On the contrary, a plentiful currency will encourage great numbers of laboring and handicraft men to settle in a country, by the same reason that a want of it will drive them out. Many who, in time of scarcity of money, practice usury, will sensibly enliven business by employing brickmakers, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, glaziers and several other trades, and likewise the farmers, brewers, bakers, shoemakers, shopkeepers, and, in short, to every one that they lay their money out with.

"The foregoing, well considered, will naturally lead to the inquiry: Who, or what class, oppose a plentiful currency?"

"1. Those who lack courage to go into trade and practice lending money on security at exorbitant interest, which, in a scarcity of money, can be done notwithstanding the law.

"2. All those who are possessed of large sums of money and are disposed to purchase real estate which is attended with great and sure advantages in a new and growing country. I say the interest of all such men will incline them to oppose a large addition to our money, because their wealth will enable them to purchase much more at a low price than at a high price, and in the meantime, all trade being discouraged, not only those who borrow of them, but the common people in general, will be impoverished and consequently obliged to sell more land for less money.

"3. Lawyers and others concerned in court business will be inclined to oppose a plentiful currency, because people in that case will have less occasion to run in debt, and consequently less occasion to go to law and sue one another for debts.

"4. All those who are in any way dependent upon such persons as are above mentioned, whether holding office as tenants or debtors, must at least appear to be against large additions, because if they are not they must sensibly feel the present interest hurt. On the other hand, those who are lovers of trade and delight to see manufactures encouraged, will be for having a large addition to our currency."

Topeka Business and Normal College.

Time was when a young man might expect to plod his way to an understanding of the principles that underlie business transactions in the slow school of experience; but the rush of modern business has brought a change. Systematic instruction was demanded, and in answer to the demand we have the business college.

Comparing the former method (if method it could be called) with the facilities offered in these schools, no reasonable person will for an instant doubt the wisdom of the change.

In the business college the student acquires, in a comparatively short time, a theoretical and practical knowledge of business, and is fitted, at small expense, to enter a business career with the chances of success all in his favor. There may be among the readers of the FARMER many young ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of pursuing a business course, or parents may be casting about for a suitable institution in which to educate their sons and daughters. If so, we may do them a kindness by calling attention to what we believe to be one of the best of the kind, viz.: the Topeka Business and Normal College. Reference has been made to it in these columns heretofore, and the words of commendation uttered at the opening session of the school have been fully justified. The writer's experience in the school room enables him, he believes, to judge intelligently of the merits of such an institution. Not content with a casual inspection, he visited it the second time and was offered every facility in the way of testing the merits of the institution, and he believes that here are offered unusual advantages to all who wish to pursue a business course.

The college is centrally located, the rooms are large, well furnished, lighted and heated, and every provision is made for the comfort of the students, while the instruction is thorough and practical. The most approved

text books are used; a personal inspection of these convinced the writer of their admirable adaptability and of the progressive spirit and sound judgment of those who control the institution.

Professors J. W. and E. E. Roubesh have had the most careful training in this department of knowledge, and they cordially invite all who may be interested to inspect their methods. They carry the pupil from the theoretical to the practical and on through to actual business transactions by such lucid instruction that the student easily recognizes the logical order of the course.

The instruction in the normal course is intended to fit for teaching and active life, and is very thorough. Short-hand and typewriting taught. A full corps of experienced teachers in every department. For further particulars, address

J. W. ROUBESH, President,
Topeka, Kansas.

Gossip About Stock.

C. F. Stone, Peabody, has gone East to purchase a lot of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Of these celebrated cattle he is one of the successful Kansas breeders.

Floyd Morris, of Halstead, J. E. Howard, of Burrton, and D. J. Cole each had cattle on exhibition at the Arkansas Valley fair, and all were excellent stock.

Mr. Stewart, of Castleton, Kas., exhibited a part of his fine herd of Galloway cattle at the Hutchinson fair. They were quite a curiosity to a good many of the fair visitors.

In the notice of Shady Glen Stock Farm last week, the male Berkshire, Tecumseh, won first prize in class at the Kansas City fair in 1882, instead of the prize mentioned. He has proven an unusually good boar.

For good, reliable Short-horn cattle, breeders will not be disappointed in attending the joint public sale at Edgerton, Mo., made by B. F. Winn and S. C. Duncan, on Tuesday, October 27.

The annual fall sale of a draft of live stock from the herds of Turlington Stock Farm at Turlington, Neb., October 28, will be well worth attending. These herds, the property of T. W. Harvey, have won over 200 premiums at the fairs in three years.

Messrs. Finney & Collings hold a public sale of good Short-horn cattle at Fremont, Neb., November 12. Nebraska and northern Kansas breeders will find this sale an excellent opportunity for bargains. See advertisement and send for catalogue.

An important public sale of Clydesdale horses will be made Tuesday morning, November 3, at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, by Wm. Moffatt & Bro., Paw Paw, Ill. The firm are well-known breeders and importers, and some choice Clydesdales will be offered.

The prominent Short-horn breeders of Kansas and Missouri, members of the Interstate Breeders' Association, make their second annual sale of 100 head of typical Short-horns on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Fat Stock Show, November 3 and 4. This promises to be the sensational sale of the season. No breeder should be absent.

Mr. J. Monroe Leer, Paris, Ky., advertises six extra black jacks, from 15½ to 16 hands high, from 4 to 6 years old; also some younger ones and some fine jennets, all descended from the best blood in the State. Mr. Leer has long been known as one of the most reliable breeders of jack stock in Kentucky, and persons wishing extra first-class stock will do well to correspond with him.

Mr. Frank W. Truesdell, Lyons, Rice county, Kas., has a new card this week of the Golden Belt Herd of Poland-Chinas. He writes: "I have purchased Mr. Perdue's interest in the entire herd, now numbering over 200 head. I showed at the Rice County fair last week, and for the third time Jumbo 1481 came home with the blue ribbon as best P.-C. boar of any age; also sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed. I had stronger competition than ever before, yet my entire herd walked off with nothing but blue ribbons, they receiving no second in any class. Mr. A. H. Lackey, of Peabody, acting as chairman of the judges, at the conclusion stated to me that I might well be proud of my herd, as it was among the finest he had ever seen. A young boar pig of my own breeding, farrowed April 16th last, took first prize on P.-C. boar under 1 year, over a boar 11½ months old just received by another

breeder here that had taken two first premiums in Illinois before being shipped. This shows that parties need not go outside of Kansas to purchase thoroughbred stock.

M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, Kas., has recently purchased Knight of Gloster II 11257, which is a very choice large English Berkshire boar, and is a valuable acquisition to his already fine herd of the above class of swine. Mr. S. has captured, at the different fairs attended this season, twenty-seven first and seventeen second premiums. Who has a Berkshire herd in the State that can beat this record?

According to the statistics of the Cincinnati work house, there are more Americans sent to that institution than foreigners.

The retail liquor license in Fulton county, Ga., except in Atlanta, has been increased to \$2,500, just five times as much as heretofore.

Lowell has six chimneys of 200 feet and upward in height. The great Merrimack shaft, said to be the most lofty of boiler-smoke shafts in the country, is 283 feet high, with a circular flue, twelve feet in diameter.

It is proposed in Spain to start a fleet of ships, representing all maritime nations, from the little port of Palos, in Spain, on August 3, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the sailing of Columbus, and to have the fleet sail to San Salvador over the route taken by the great discoverer.

Ten thousand barrels of King and other apples sent from this side were sold in Liverpool recently at from 12 to 16 shillings a barrel, prices that are so profitable as compared with those ruling in this country that heavy shipments will now probably be made regularly. It costs from 4 to 6 shillings to place the fruit in Liverpool.

The recent census in Massachusetts shows that out of about 350 towns 150 lose in population. The gains are in manufacturing centers, the marked losses in the agricultural districts, and certain compensatory gains in towns which would be expected to lose are due to their being convenient homes for those whose business is in the cities. Nantucket threatens to become depopulated in time. The population of the island has fallen from 8,064 in 1855 to 3,143 in 1885.

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M. E. A. CO. 1267 Broadway, New-York.



The Home Circle.

Daniel Gray.

[This poem once before appeared in the FARMER, but it is good enough to re-print.]

If I shall ever win the home in Heaven,
For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray,
In the great company of the forgiven,
I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray.

Old Daniel Gray was not a man who lifted
On wordy words his weight of gratitude,
And was not called among the gifted,
In the prayer-meeting of his neighborhood.

He had a few old-fashioned words and phrases
Linked in with sacred texts and Sunday rhymes,
And I suppose that in his prayers and graces
I've heard them all at least a thousand times.

I see him now—his form, his face, his motions,
His homespun habit and his silver hair,
And hear the language of his trite devotions,
Rising behind the straight-backed kitchen chair.

I can remember how the sentence sounded—
"Help us, O Lord, to pray and not to faint!"
And how the "conquering and to conquer"
The lofty aspirations of the saint.

He had some notions that did not improve him,
He never kissed his children—so they say,
And finest scenes and rarest flowers would move him
Less than a horse shoe picked up on the way.

He had a hearty hatred of oppression,
And righteous word for sin of any kind,
Alas! that the transgressor and transgression
Were linked together in his honest mind.

He could see naught but vanity in beauty,
And naught but weakness in a fond caress,
And pitied men whose views of Christia duty
Allowed indulgence in such foolishness.

Yet there were love and tenderness within him,
And I am told that when his Charley died,
Nature's need nor gentle words could win him
From his fond vigils at the sleeper's side.

And when they came to bury little Charley,
They found fresh dew-drops sprinkled in his hair;
And on his breast a rose-bud gathered early,
And guessed, but did not know, who placed it there.

Honest and faithful, constant in his calling,
Strictly attendant on the means of grace,
Instant in prayer, and fearful most of falling,
Old Daniel Gray was always in his place.

A practical old man and yet a dreamer,
He thought that in some strange, unlooked-for way,
His mighty Friend in Heaven, the great Redeemer,
Would honor him with wealth some golden day.

This dream he carried in a hopeful spirit,
Until in death his patient eye grew dim,
And his Redeemer called him to inherit
The heaven of wealth long garnered up for him.

So if I ever win the home in Heaven,
For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray,
In the great company of the forgiven
I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray.
—J. G. Holland.

A Reply.

I have been reading some of the sisters' letters in the KANSAS FARMER, and I read one in a late number entitled "Bad, Bad Husbands," that reflects somewhat on my husband, as he is a farmer, but not the kind she mentions. So much so that I did not think the subject complete until I had said a few words on it. If I had such a husband as Griselda mentions, I think I should refrain from publishing it, as it would reflect so much on myself, knowing that he was my choice. And I was also much amused at Bramblebush for judging all farmers by this one. And as to the wood, any one can very well understand why it is so hard to get in this prairie country. And I wish to say that we (or at least I) have plenty of coal at the door the year round, and cobs, too, most of the year. And anything that can be brought from the store that will lighten or aid me in my work is gladly brought in. As to farmers, I would rather risk the one I have than a dozen stockmen. It is true a farmer's wife has a great deal of work to do; but several children will make work for any woman, whether she is a farmer's wife or not. But I cannot speak from experience as to

that, as I only have one child; but the rest I know from experience, as I have been a farmer's wife over four years, and a first-class farmer, too, (in my estimation. As to stoves, I have a good coal stove, but my husband thinks that is too hard for me, and expects to get a gasoline stove by another summer. Now, hoping sincerely that I have wounded no one's feelings, I will close.

Mrs. J. JAY COOK.

Halstead, Harvey Co., Kas.

Exercise for Girls.

Prof. Geo. Wilson, in his admirable treatise on Healthy Homes, speaks thus upon the subject of exercise for girls:

"Up to the age of 8 or 10 years, I do not see that there need be any very material difference in the training of both sexes. Plenty of play-ground space, simple drill exercise, rope-skipping, swings and so on, should be provided and encouraged as much as possible. It is after this period that the great mistakes which are made in the physical education of girls are likely to occur and do still occur, notwithstanding all which has been said and written on the subject. At most ladies' schools, the humdrum daily walk, and that only when the weather is fine, is almost the sole form of exercise in which the girls are allowed to indulge. It is quite true that nowadays we hear a good deal about calisthenics; but it is very much to be feared that, like a good many other items in the showy prospectuses of ladies' schools, they do not amount to very much in the long run. Unfortunately, too, the tyranny of dress and fashion interferes to a very serious extent with many forms of active exercise, which, while they are seemingly enough in themselves, would make growing girls more graceful and certainly more vigorous and healthy than many of them are.

It should always be remembered in the case of girls as well as of boys, that school life is the time when the organism most requires the strengthening and purifying influences of bodily recreation, and hence every reasonable scope should be given for the healthy flow of natural joyousness. But as a matter of fact, the school girl of the present day is taught to curb her natural spirits, to regard innocent amusements and any kind of romping as unladylike, to indulge in no exercise except that which is allowed by a prison-like routine, and to accept the dull monotony of her school life as an absolutely essential training for the part which by and by she will be expected to play in the conventionalities of every-day life. All her physical energies are sacrificed to the bondage of a genteel deportment; and is it to be wondered at, that whatever may be the long list of her showy accomplishments when she leaves school, she returns home with an enervated constitution, which makes her a ready victim to all sorts of nervous disorders? In order to become healthy women, and above all healthy wives and mothers, it cannot be too strongly insisted on that girls' schools should be utilized as places intended for healthy recreation and bodily culture, as well as for sound education and mental culture; and surely there might be large concessions made in this respect, without any risk of sacrificing either to refinement or good breeding. No one would care to see young ladies emulate their brothers in the cricket-field; but there are many games in which they could indulge, and which would prove equally beneficial. The misfortune is, however, that in large towns the playground space either does not exist at all, or is so largely curtailed that it is practically useless, and to meet this difficulty, it has been suggested that schools might club together to provide a joint playground, care, of course, being taken that the social position of the pupils is duly considered. The same joint efforts might also be made, under a responsible committee, to provide a suitable establishment where swimming, rowing, and a few special gymnastic exercises might be taught. Swimming and rowing are both of them excellent exercises for girls, and so is riding, when family resources are sufficient to afford it.

If parents and guardians made it a duty to inquire personally into the opportunities afforded for healthy recreation, and, indeed, into the general sanitary condition of schools, before sending their charges to them, there would, no doubt, be a speedy and general improvement in this direction; but at present the teachers exert all their ef-

forts in taxing their pupils' brains with a medley of subjects which they soon forget, and often with accomplishments, as they are called, for which they have neither capacity nor liking, while physical recreation is grossly neglected.

But apart from out-door games, active indoor amusements ought to be encouraged. To quote the eloquent words of the late Canon Kingsley, who wrote so much and spoke so well on this subject of physical education: "If the promoters of higher education for women will compel girls to any training analogous to our public school games; if, for instance, they will insist on natural and wholesome exercises, in order to develop the lower half of the body; on singing to expand the lungs and regulate the breath; and on some games—ball or what not—which will insure that raised chest, upright carriage, and general strength of the upper torso, without which full oxygenation of the blood, and therefore general health, is impossible; if they will steadily forbid tight stays, high heels, and all which interferes with free growth and free motion; if they will consider carefully all that has been written by Mr. Chadwick and others, and accept the certain physical law, that in order to renovate the brain day by day, the growing creature must have plenty of fresh air and play, and that the child who learns for four hours will learn more, and learn it more easily, than the child who learns for the whole eight hours; if, in short, they will teach girls not merely to understand the Greek tongue, but to copy somewhat of the Greek physical training, of that 'music and gymnastic' which helped to make the clearest of the old world the ablest race likewise—then they will earn the gratitude of the patriot and the physiologist, by doing their best to stay the downward tendencies of the physique, and therefore ultimately of the morale, in the coming generation of English women."

Notes and Recipes.

Farmers' Mince Pie.—Four bowls of apples, 2 bowls of beef, 1 bowl of suet, 3 bowls of sugar, 1 teacupful of molasses, 1 dessert-spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, nutmeg, and a little salt. Put away in a jar what you do not use at once. Moisten, when you bake, with sweet cider or currant wine. (Fruit, 1 bowl of raisins, 1 of currants, and a little citron.)

Escalloped Sweet Potatoes.—Slice cold boiled sweet potatoes and place them in a buttered pie plate, seasoning with a little salt and pepper. Melt one-third of a cupful of butter into half a cupful of rich milk, and sprinkle some of it over the potatoes. Have oven hot, and look at the potatoes every ten minutes until the butter and milk are all used. A little sugar can be added to the milk, but it will be a doubtful improvement.

Re-cooking Cold Meat.—Take any cold pieces and about one-eighth of the quantity of cold boiled fat salt pork, and mince together very fine. Season with salt, pepper and a squeeze of onion juice, if liked, and form into flat cakes, with egg and bread crumbs, and fry until light brown. Have some potatoes nicely mashed and arranged on a nice platter, and serve the meat cakes on the potatoes. Have a brown sauce to send to table with them.

Sweet Pickles.—Eight pounds of fruit, four pounds of the best brown sugar, one quart of vinegar and one cup of mixed whole spices, stick cinnamon, cassia buds, allspice and cloves—less of the latter than of the former. Tie the spices in a bag and boil with the vinegar and sugar. Skim well, then add the fruit. Cook ten minutes, or till scalded and tender. Skim out the fruit, and put into stone jars. Boil the sirup five minutes longer and pour over the fruit. The next day pour off the sirup and boil down again, and do this for three mornings. Keep the bag of spices in the sirup.

Tomato Catsup.—Take a half bushel of tomatoes, wash them and cut them in pieces; put them in a preserving kettle with one quart of water and boil until soft; then pass through a sieve and add half a pint of vinegar, one tumblerful of salt, four red peppers, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of whole black pepper and two ounces of whole allspice. The spices should be put in muslin bags securely tied. Put the whole on the fire and reduce one-half. When cold, bottle the catsup and cover the corks with melted

beeswax. The bags of spices must, of course, be removed before bottling.


Citron Preserves.—Most people in the country grow these for themselves, and they make a nice preserve. The citron can be pared, cored, sliced or cut into fancy shapes with vegetable cuttings. To six pounds of the citron use six pounds of sugar, four lemons and a quarter of a pound of ginger root. Put the slices of lemon in a preserving kettle and boil for half an hour, or until they look clear, in a little clear water, then drain. Save the water and put the slices into another dish with a little cold water; cover them and let them stand over night. In the morning wrap the root ginger, bruised, in a thin muslin cloth; boil it in three pints of clear water until the water is highly flavored, when take out the bag of ginger. Having broken up the loaf-sugar put it into the preserving kettle with the ginger water. When the sugar is all melted set it over the fire, boil and skim until no more skum arises. Then put in the pieces of citron and the juice of the lemons. Boil them in the syrup till all the slices are quite transparent. Do not allow them to break. When done put them into the cans or jars, pouring the syrup carefully over them. If one desires to imitate the West Indies ginger preserves, the slices of lemon may not be added; yet they are a pretty addition.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Put in one or two tablespoonfuls of it, according to taste, into a glass of ice water for beverage; if used as a flavoring for pudding sauces, use the same proportion as wine. To make it, put pure vinegar enough over a stone jar of raspberries to cover them entirely and let them stand twenty-four hours, or longer, then strain, pressing, but not squeezing the berries; pour the vinegar over another supply of berries, letting them steep another night and day, strain, add one pint of sugar to a pint of juice. Boil fifteen minutes and bottle, not putting in corks till the syrup is cold. This is the approved method, where raspberries are plentiful, or money to buy them is present in abundance, but finding both conditions wanting in my own case, I make a very satisfactory substitute for the orthodox product by using only an infusion of raspberries, which I generally purchase on Saturday night when dealers are tempted, knowing their perishable nature, to sell a quantity at a great reduction. I leave them in vinegar till Monday morning, then squeeze the berries in a cloth, wringing out every drop of juice, and boil with equal quantities of sugar. If not so transparent and strong as the double infusion it is still a very delightful drink (with ice water) and, as a poor, wounded man said, when I sent a painful into the hospital, "Seems like 'twould keep a man from longing for liquor if he could always get a hold of it when he was dry."

The only way to break hens of eating their eggs is either to contrive a very dark passage through which they must pass to find their nests where they are to lay, or else the nest must be constructed with a hole in the bottom through which the egg will roll and find admission to a receptacle where it will be out of reach of the hen—or cut her head off.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper "A. N. Y. 149 P.uer's Block, Rochester, N. Y."

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The Young Folks.

The Disowned Chicken.

It was quite a surprise! Effie opened her eyes When grandpapa came in to say The black hen in the shed, With the "e" p on her head, Had hatched a full brood out that day.

"Sixteen cunning wee chicks, Full of cute little tricks, And pretty as pretty can be!" Effie said with delight; And it was a rare sight— So many one seldom does see.

Where the fresh green grass grew Was a coop clean and new, And grandpapa put them all there. "One black little fellow, And all the rest yellow," Said Effie, "'tis strange, I declare!"

I am sorry to say The old hen right away Began to be partial and proud; For not under her wing Would the little black thing Be a single moment allowed.

She drove the chick out; It went crying about, And Effie's young heart was so sad, "I will take you with me In my nice home," said she, "'I'm sorry, your mother's so bad!"

"But I've thought of a trick— I'll dust flour on this chick, And then the hen will not know This black one from the rest; She may love it the best," Effie said, with cheeks all aglow.

I am so glad to tell That her trick turned out well. She kept "Blackie" dusted with flour, And its mother no more Turned it out of the door, But owned it from that very hour.

Grandpa gazed at the sight; "Child, your thought was quite bright," He said; "but I'd like to discover, Why the old hen should disown, And turn out of the home The chick that was most like its mother!" Mrs. Susan T. Perry, in Evangelist.

ABOUT FUNERALS.

Customs in Ancient and Modern Times—Honoring Great Men.

Seldom did a great nation give itself so heartily to a public celebration of a great event as the American people gave themselves to the celebration of the obsequies of Gen. Grant. His funeral is destined to rank with the great funerals of history. In thus honoring its deceased hero, America followed an old and time-honored custom. From the earliest times it has been the custom to do honor to the illustrious dead, and the sentiment of immortality has been encouraged by pyramid and pillar, by monumental bronze, by church and tower. The monuments of the old world—what are they in most instances but monuments to the dead? In Jerusalem, at Cairo, at Westminster, by the banks of the Hoogley and by the banks of the Ganges, what is it that most interests the traveler? It is the tombs of the illustrious dead—the tombs of prophets and of kings, of mighty warriors and of sainted men. A gray-haired Judge said to the reporter yesterday: "As a nation we are young in years, and, therefore, not abounding in such memorial structures. But we are not ungenerous—we are not forgetful of our own great ones—and we are building wisely and well. We begin to have our sacred spots; and already the traveler takes pride in visiting the resting places of Washington, of Lincoln and of Garfield. A fourth American shrine will henceforth be found on the banks of the Hudson."

Public funerals were common among the ancient Greeks, and many of the ceremonies which are still observed among us have come down from the earliest times. A public funeral was considered a great honor. In the days of Augustus Cæsar they became more common than formerly. On the day of the funeral, when the people were assembled, the dead body was carried out, feet foremost, on a couch covered with rich cloth, with gold and purple, and borne on the shoulders of the nearest relatives of the deceased. Julius Cæsar was borne by the magistrates; Augustus was borne by the senators; Germanicus was borne by the tribunes and centurions.

TIMES OF FUNERALS.

In the earlier times, both among the Greeks and Romans, the custom was to bury at night. Hence the prominence of the fu-

neral torch in classical literature. Later, funerals were celebrated in the afternoon, but the torches were used all the same. Then, as now, the procession was headed by bands of music. It was customary, also, to bear before the corpse the images of the deceased and of his ancestors, and if the deceased had distinguished himself in war there was a display of the crowns or other trophies he had won. At the funeral of Sylla, it is said, two thousand crowns were thus exhibited. The oration, also, is of very ancient date. In Rome the custom was to bear the body to the forum, where the procession halted and where the oration was delivered. During the oration the body was laid before the rostra. The body of Julius Cæsar was placed in a gilt pavilion, like a small temple; the robe in which he was slain was suspended on a pole, and on a movable machine was an image of the body with the marks of all the wounds. Cremation was common among the Romans of the Republic. It gradually died out under the Empire, and with the growth of Christianity interment became popular, the graveyard becoming an accompaniment of the church.

Some very singular practices connected with funerals, public and private, at one time common, are now no longer witnessed. In some parts of England it was customary, not so very long ago, to carry, as it was said, "the dead with the sun" to the grave. A West Hartlepool clergyman was struck one day with what he considered an extraordinary movement made by a funeral party. When the procession had reached the gate the entire party turned back and marched around the churchyard wall, thus traversing its west, north and east boundaries. On inquiring the reason, one of the mourners quickly replied: "Why, ye wad na hae them carry the dead again the sun? The dead men aye go wi' the sun." A strong prejudice at one time existed against the north side of the church. It was supposed to be outside the sanctuary, and was called "the wrong side of the church." At one time, too, much attention was paid to the position of the grave. It must be due east and west.

In his "Domestic Folk Lore," Mr. Thistle-ton Dyer mentions a very pretty custom which at one time prevailed in some parts of rural England. At the funeral of a young unmarried girl, or of a bride who had died during her honeymoon, a chaplet of flowers was carried before the corpse by a young girl, and afterward hung up in the church over the accustomed seat of the deceased.

SUPERSTITION.

In earlier times the church was very hard on offenders against her laws. There was generally a part of the churchyard left unconsecrated for the special benefit of excommunicated persons. It was considered unlucky to meet a funeral, and there are many persons in rural districts to-day who would walk a good mile out of the way to avoid such an event. One popular belief was that the ghost of the person last buried kept watch over the churchyard till the next funeral. These old superstitions are rapidly becoming things of the past.—New York Herald.

Blacksmiths' Hammer Signals.

When the blacksmith gives the anvil quick light blows it is a signal to the helper to use the sledge or to strike quicker.

The force of the blows given by the blacksmith's hammer indicates the force of blow it is required to give the sledge.

The blacksmith's helper is supposed to strike the work in the middle of the width of the anvil, and when this requires to be varied the blacksmith indicates where the sledge blows are to fall by touching the required spot with his hand-hammer.

If the sledge is required to have a lateral motion while descending the blacksmith indicates the same to the helper by delivering hand-hammer blows in which the hand-hammer moves in the direction required for the sledge to move.

If the blacksmith delivers a heavy blow upon the work and an intermediate light blow on the anvil it denotes that heavy sledge blows are required.

If there are two or more helpers the blacksmith strikes a blow between each helper's sledge-hammer blow, the object being to merely denote where the sledge blows are to fall.

When the blacksmith desires the sledge blows to cease he lets the hand-hammer head

fall upon the anvil and continues its rebound upon the same until it ceases.

Thus the movements of the hand-hammer constitute signals to the helper, and what appear as desultory blows to the common observer constitute the method of communication between the blacksmith and his helper.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

A City on Wheels.

One of the most curious of cities consists of wooden huts on wheels, to the number of about one hundred and thirty, which, when the season arrives, are rolled on to the ice in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. The population of this "city without a name" is about five hundred. Each hut is furnished with cooking utensils, hammocks and a stove, and is occupied by three men, whose business on the ice is to follow up a peculiar method of fishing. In the center of each hut a hole is dug to the water about a yard square. One of the fishermen then takes a live fish of the herring tribe, and after fastening it to a piece of pack thread drops it into the water. The fish dashes away swift as an arrow until it is pulled up by the thread, when it returns toward the hole, followed by a host of pike and other large fish desirous to feast on the dainty morsel. Beside the hole stands the fisherman, harpoon in hand, waiting the arrival of the pursuers, which are received with thrusts of a four or five pronged instrument, which rarely fails to bring up writhing victims. Some huts can show two hundred of fine fish at the end of a day's work. The most weird appearance of this city is at night, when the fishermen prosecute the work by the light of torches, which, as is well known, attract the fish without the aid of the herring as bait. The glancing torches and the shadows of the men leaning over the holes make a strange spectacle. If fish are not abundant in one spot, the huts are wheeled to another site. This city of fishers is about ten miles from Bay City, and six miles from the mouth of the Saginaw river and banks of the lake. The road thither on the ice is much frequented, not only by those who have business there, but also by the curious, who find their interest in the excursion enhanced by the magnificent course for driving which the ten miles of ice present.

Frogs as Pets.

I have four bullfrogs in a tin tank, and Maj. Spreckle is boss of the gang. The Major has a mottled-green coat, a white vest trimmed with freckles, brown shorts, splay stockings, and a bad eye, and whenever there is a weakness in the fly market the other frogs have to go hungry until he is so full he can't move. Tommy isn't big enough to thresh the Major, but he wallops the two troglodyte frogs I captured in the cave, which seems to relieve his feelings. These last unfortunates, dressed in somber brown, like meek little Carthusians, have the alternative in times of excitement of being kicked all over the tank or diving to the bottom and holding their breath, in martyr attitudes, until the trouble blows over. The operation of giving them a dinner is to shake the buzzing contents of a fly tray into the tank and quickly replace the gauze cover. After the first flurry the flies fall to braiding their hind legs and polishing their eyes after the custom of blue-bottles, and then the Major gets in his fine work by flipping his tongue at the nearest. All you can perceive is that the fly vanishes, while the Major winks one eye in a slow but significant way. No fly escapes his deadly aim, which is point blank at four inches. After fling away a couple of dozen he allows Tommy to take a hack, and then the abused troglodytes pop timidly up from the depths, and, bearing carefully to windward of the Major's kick, proceed to go for the remainder. The limit to a bullfrog's appetite is that of his skin stretched to its utmost. The Major weighs two ounces when hungry, and he has had forty six blue-bottles, four large angle worms, two wasps and a June bug before extending the courtesy of the larder to Tommy. Their food is largely a matter of education. The general principle implanted in a bullfrog's mind is that anything which moves is good to eat. I dangled a bare hook over one in the creek the other day and he gathered it in. He seemed vigorously surprised when I landed him, but dove back cheerfully on being released, popped up his head after a minute, swallowed the same hook again, was again

released only to snap it up when tendered for the third time. This shows that a steady adherence to principle is one feature of higher bullfrog metaphysics.

The other day I dropped a five-inch worm on the rock in the middle of the tank. One of the gluttonous troglodytes had slyly stowed away all but the tail, which projected like a cigarette, when the Major awoke from some dark problem and made a snap just in time. The troglodyte couldn't let go, for the worm was coiled up inside him like a hawser, and so the Major butted him into the water, slammed him against the side of the tank, led him through a complicated quadrille, and finally planted both feet on his eyes and dragged out the worm by main force. Then he blinked twice and was reabsorbed in his problem, while the disgusted troglodyte dived to the bottom and held his breath until after dark.

There is a building in New York in which 3,000 persons find office room.

A man who has never had teeth is living in Sumner county, Ga. He is 69 years old.

Heidelberg University will celebrate next August the 500th anniversary of its foundation.

John Huntington, a man worth \$5,000,000, began to earn a living as an oil ladder at day wages.

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Attention is called to the new advertisements appearing in this paper, and when writing please mention that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. By so doing you not only benefit us, but you also benefit them, for they are interested in knowing where their advertisements do the most good.

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Thos. P. Simpson—Patents.
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I. Horner—600,000 Mulberry Trees.
Jno. M. Kaler—Blackberry and Cranberry Plants.
Messrs. Finney & Collins—Short-horn Sale.

Wm. H. Miller—Farm For Sale.
Fred Lucia—Choice Berry Plants.
Frank W. Truesdell—Golden Belt Herd.
Oliver McIntire—Poland Chinas.
Skinner & Son—Tenderfoot Sopper.
V. B. Howey—Public Sale Poland Chinas.
J. B. Farnsworth—Brown Leghorn Cockerels.
Public Sale of 300 Town Lots.

Business failures the last week were less in number than those of the preceding week.

Only 25 Cents.

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

A Michigan farmer gave his cholera-sick hogs soft soap and sweet milk, and he says “they all got well.” But he does not state the proportions used.

Judge Foraker, Republican, was elected Governor of Ohio last week by about 18,000 plurality. The Legislature is still in doubt. The official count will be required to settle it.

An Illinois man, Parker Earle, recently purchased 20,000 acres of land near New Orleans, on which he proposes to make a dairy farm for the purpose of supplying fresh milk to the city.

Prof. Wiley, chemist of the agricultural department at Washington, was at Ottawa, this State, last week, and expressed himself very hopefully in relation to the ultimate success of sugar-making in Kansas.

The Interior Department at Washington is trying to establish a method of procedure which will make the discovery and punishment of fraud in land entries more easy and certain than the rules heretofore adopted have done.

Suspension of Silver Coinage.

In accordance with suggestions contained in the letter of Mr. Grover Cleveland to a friend in Congress in reply to a request that he do not commit himself against silver in his official utterances, it is proposed to introduce in Congress early in the coming session a bill providing for a discontinuance of the coinage of silver dollars. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, a silver man and bi-metalist, proposes to offer a compromise bill, one that, if passed, will discontinue the coinage of standard dollars until, in somebody's discretion, the coinage may be resumed. The bill is already drawn and has been published. The time fixed by it for a resumption of the coinage is whenever there shall be a demand for more silver dollars. The bill provides that on deposit of silver bullion the treasurer may issue bullion certificates for it according to the market value of the bullion at the time and in denominations of ten dollars and multiples thereof. The bullion certificates shall be receivable by the government for all public dues and for taxes and may be paid out at their face value on debts due from the government except where coin payment has been provided for, and they shall be legal tender between national banks. The deposit of silver dollars may proceed as under the law of 1878, and coin certificates issue upon them as heretofore, and in addition to the denominations now authorized there shall be issued certificates of the denomination of one dollar, two dollars and five dollars, and no more \$5 national bank notes shall be issued, nor any more \$1 or \$2 greenbacks. Silver half-dollars coined since the coinage act of 1853 are to be called in as fast as possible and recoined into similar pieces of one half the weight of a dollar or 206½ grains, and trade dollars are to be received in exchange for standard dollars and melted down and recoined into standard dollars. In estimating the value of silver bullion, the standard is to be the gold dollar, in the language of the law—“to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, for each calendar month, by taking the average selling price of silver bullion as expressed in gold dollars in the open market in New York city during the preceding month.”

These are the leading and principal provisions of this compromise silver bill. It would probably be accepted by the gold men, as a temporary device, but we do not see how silver men and bi-metalists (those in favor of using both metals for money) can consent to it, for it appears very clear to our minds that it gives the whole case away, as western people say. It establishes the gold standard, and that is just what the people of this country do not need and ought, if possible, to prevent. It proposes to measure the value of silver bullion by gold dollars, and it requires that no more silver dollars be struck until, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is a demand for more, and in the meantime \$1 and \$2 greenback notes are to be called in and not reissued, and \$5 national bank bills are to be discontinued, so that the only money of small denominations left to the people will be the silver dollars now in existence, \$5 greenbacks, \$1 and \$2 and \$5 silver coin certificates, and silver half-dollars. If it is not the object to get back to where we were in 1873—on the gold standard, why all these changes, and stipulating that silver shall be measured by gold? If silver is measured by gold, wheat and corn and stock also will be measured by gold. This Warner bill will be the entering wedge that is to split apart the two metals, and it appears very strange that Mr. Warner does not see it.

Why should silver be measured by

gold rather than to measure gold by silver? When our first coinage act was passed, in 1792, a dollar was made the unit of value, and it was to be made of silver. We never had a gold dollar until 1849, more than half a century afterwards; and it is a fact that the common people of the United States, the hard working people, the laborers, mechanics, and all men who worked for daily wages and whose wages were not large in amounts, never used any kind of hard money except silver. The total silver coinage of our mints from the beginning down to 1877 (June 30) was, gold \$983,159,695; silver \$208,872,291.40. Of this large amount of gold coinage 8-ninths was coined since 1850, or about \$900,000,000. Only about \$85,000,000 was coined before that year, and until 1839, there was never as much as one million dollars in gold coined at our mints in any one year. As to silver, we reached a million a year as early as 1818, and after that, excepting the next four years, our silver coinage was never as low as one million dollars in any one year until 1851, when the amount was \$774,397, and in 1852 it was \$999,410, and it did not fall below a million again until the third year of the great war (1864.) The next three years and in 1869, it fell below a million. Of the above total of silver coinage (\$208,872,291.40) the amount coined from 1850 to 1877 was about \$132,000,000, leaving about \$76,000,000 to represent the silver coinage before that time. We have the exact figures before us for every year, but we have not time to make a precise calculation. The figures here given are nearly correct—near enough for our present purposes. The coinage of gold since 1877 has averaged not far short of \$40,000,000 a year, and that of silver about \$23,000,000. The quantity of gold coin in the United States in 1884, October 30, was estimated at \$557,588,441, and of silver coin at the same time the estimate was \$257,199,707. Of the gold, as above given, the amount in the treasury and in banks was \$277,784,954, and of silver \$185,012,536, including that covered by certificates; and the estimated amounts out among the people at the same time was of gold \$307,826,918; of silver, \$90,722,903. The total of both metals in active circulation, then, would be \$398,549,821, but this does not include \$96,491,251 in silver dollars held in the treasury, upon which silver certificates have issued and are out among the people. Paper money in circulation at same time is given at \$492,735,832.

These figures are given to show as nearly as may be, that all the talk about silver displacing gold is without warrant in truth. There is more gold coin in the country now than there is of silver, and more than there ever was before. There is more of both metals still, though we have been coining silver dollars at the rate of 28,000,000 a year since 1878, the silver coinage has not kept pace with that of gold. Last year the gold coinage was not quite equal to that of silver, but it was less by \$7,000,000 than it was the year preceding.

But there is a fact that the figures thus far given do not clearly show. The banks and the treasury hold a great deal of gold, while of silver not covered by certificates out among the people, the quantity is not large. On November 1, 1884, the banks held gold amounting to \$240,000,000 in round numbers, and of silver only \$37,000,000. The treasury held, at same date, gold, not covered by certificates, \$134,000,000, and of silver, not covered by certificates, only \$45,000,000 in standard dollars, and some fractional coins. It seems that the banks have a greater desire for gold than they have for silver, because they

keep more of it, and at the recent meeting of bankers in Chicago, it was evident that silver is not in favor with the leading bankers of this country. Silver is more free from the power of banking corporations than is gold or paper. Silver is, therefore, a money peculiarly well adapted to the uses of the common people and it ought to remain with them.

Sericulture.

The KANSAS FARMER had a pleasant visit a few days ago from Mr. I. Horner, of Emporia, this State, who has been devoting a great deal of attention to sericulture in Kansas the last few years. He had with him samples of cocoons and reeled silk, both of which, with our imperfect methods of examination, appeared to be without defects. Mr. Horner is of opinion that Kansas is peculiarly well adapted to the raising of silk worms and the production of silk. He thinks that as soon as Kansas people learn how to raise and handle worms and get the proper food for them, sericulture will become one of the established industries of the State. Silk already produced in Kansas has successfully passed critical examinations. It is pronounced not only good but very good.

As to the food, Mr. Horner agrees with all experienced sericulturists that mulberry leaves are the best. He does not deny that Osage orange leaves may be made use of as a makeshift, and that silk will be produced by worms fed on them; but he is opposed to Osage orange leaves on general principles and particularly because of the hard work required to gather them. The leaves are small, they are hard, they have short stems and they grow on branches that have thorns. The size of the leaves is against them, because the number must be much larger than those of mulberry leaves in order to amount to an equal quantity. Then there is the shortness of the stem, making it more difficult to disengage the leaf. And the thorns are always in the way of the fingers when gathering, and they are hard on the skin and clothing. Besides all this, the hardness of the leaf is that much against it when it reaches the feeding table.

Mr. Horner believes the Russian mulberry now successfully grown in Kansas is a good silk worm food. The leaves are not as large as those of some other varieties, but he regards the quality as fit to be used in regular sericulture. He is enthusiastic on this part of the subject, the more so, as he says, because it is demonstrated that the tree grows well in western Kansas. Last year he took some thirty thousand young trees of that variety to Dodge City, and distributed them gratuitously among people there who promised to plant them and take care of them. He has had reports from many of the plantings to the effect that less than 5 per cent. were lost. They were set out by people living in the country out from Dodge five to twenty miles. That experiment is regarded by Mr. Horner as settling the question as to silk worm feed in the western counties of Kansas. He thinks that every person that has any intention of engaging in sericulture in this State should begin at once to set out Russian mulberry groves, and for this purpose he recommends planting them in hedge rows ten feet apart and the trees two to four feet apart in the rows.

We have no doubt about the Russian mulberry leaves being good for silk worms. They are not as large nor as profitable as one or two other varieties of mulberry, perhaps, but we agree with Mr. Horner that they are more serviceable and more profitable to the silkwormer than Osage orange leaves. Our divide has been all along to grow mulberry trees as fast as possible.

The *North American Review* will be issued regularly on the first day of the month of which it bears date, on and after January 1st next. That is sensible.

Two iron making establishments at Reading, Pa., which have been idle two years, are to be started soon. They will give employment to from 500 to 600 hands.

The Dodge City *Times* says: "Great quantities of corn has been raised in western Kansas this year. In another year the demand will be supplied with home product. Corn, wheat, cattle and hogs will form our staple products."

The season for prairie fires is at hand. Every farmer and every other person living in the country should be very careful to protect their premises well. And it ought to be done soon. "A stitch in time saves nine," you know.

Rawlins county, next but one to the west line of the State—away out on the Great American Desert, held a successful agricultural fair this year. Think of that, ye croakers. The fair was held at Atwood, the county seat. Last year the fair was held in a school house. We are growing.

Our stitching and trimming operation is bringing in a great many pleasant notices. It certainly is a great improvement. It improves the appearance of the paper and it makes it much more convenient to the reader. One never likes to stop and cut leaves and pin them together.

A million bushels of corn! That is 56,000,000 pounds, and it would load 2,800 cars with ten tons or 20,000 pounds each, and allowing one rod or 33 feet to the car, that one million bushels shelled corn would load a train 17½ miles long. The Kansas crop this year will be 190 times that much.

Vol. II Northwestern Poland-China Record is out, and a copy is on our table. It contains 282 pages of pedigrees, running from 551 to 1851, is well gotten up and substantially bound. Price \$2.50. Vols. I and II together, \$4. Andrew J. O. Young, secretary, Washington, Kas. The annual meeting of the association will be held at the secretary's office October 30 inst.

Another large gas well was discovered a few days ago near Conensburg in Washington county, Pa. Natural gas is rapidly being substituted in Pittsburg for coal. At this time over 1,500 dwelling houses, 22 glass factories, 34 rolling mills, and 42 other industrial establishments are now supplied. As nearly as can be ascertained, from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of coal are daily displaced.

Suppose the corn crop of Kansas this year amounts to 190,000,000 bushels; suppose one thousand men were set to husking that crop; suppose every one of those 1,000 men husks 50 bushels a day: It would require their services three years working 300 days each year to complete the job. If all the work were required to be done in 30 days, it would require 126,667 men to do it if every one husked 50 bushels every day.

Some one suggests that during night the germs of swine plague are thought to collect on the damp grass, and the malarial air is believed to settle near the surface of the ground. For these reasons it is strongly recommended that hogs be kept from going on pasture in the morning until after the dew is off. Of all our farm animals the hog carries his head lower than any other, and is therefore all the more exposed to the evils of bad air settling near the ground,

The European War.

A war has broken out in Europe, but it is among inferior nations as to size, and there is no telling now what will result. It may yet involve all the nations of Europe except possibly Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Holland.

To understand what the trouble is about it is necessary to study a few facts of history and at the same time to look over the map of southern Europe. Take the valley of the Danube from its mouth in the Black Sea up to the Austrian boundaries. It will be observed that, lying between Russia and Turkey are two small countries on the west shore of the Black Sea, one on the north side of the Danube (Roumania) and the other on the south side (Bulgaria.) South of the eastern part of Bulgaria and lying on the Black Sea, is a bit of country called Roumelia, which was formerly a part of Bulgaria. They were separated in 1878 by a treaty made at Berlin signed by representatives of the principal powers of Europe. The Roumelians want to be again united with the Bulgarians, and a few weeks ago they rose in rebellion against Turkey and appealed to Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, to receive them and protect them, which he agreed to do, and immediately set about fortifying his dominions to resist any attempted invasion. That was the beginning.

The powers, as the leading nations of Europe are called, met by their diplomatic agents and took counsel. They advised the separation of Bulgaria, and it is important that they be consulted about its reunion. They decide that Turkey may interfere to compel obedience to the terms of the Berlin treaty, and Turkey is preparing to act by reorganizing her armies and supplying them with better arms than they ever had before.

In the meantime, a little country named Serbia, lying on the west of Roumania and Bulgaria, on the south side of the Danube, and directly between Austria and Turkey, objects to the Bulgarian union because it will add strength to Prince Alexander. Prince Milan, of Serbia, has declared war against Prince Alexander and has an army of invasion on the march. Serbia used to be a part of Turkey, but was separated in 1829, and became an independent state of Europe by the treaty of Berlin, 1878. Two provinces lying directly west of Serbia named Bosnia and Herzegovina, were given to Austria by the same treaty that made Serbia independent and divided Bulgaria. This brings Austria in as an interested watcher.

Roumania was made of two Turkish provinces, Moldavia and Wallachia. "The Crimean war grew out of the Russian occupation of those provinces in 1853." They were united under the name of Roumania in 1863 and put under a government controlled by a ruler appointed by Russia and Turkey jointly. Bulgaria is semi-independent, but pays tribute to Turkey as does Roumania. This interests Russia and Turkey.

From these facts it is easily understood that Austria, Turkey and Russia are necessarily and directly interested in affairs along the Danube, and the other nations—England, Germany, France and Italy are interested on general principles.

It does not seem to be reasonable that the disturbances will be permitted to continue long enough to draw the great nations into war, still nobody knows what a day may bring forth.

Phil. Thrifton says that sulphur and powdered copperas each five pounds, wood ashes two bushels, and slacked lime one bushel, all mixed together and

placed under shelter within reach of the hogs will do them good by way of keeping them free from worms and lice and thus the better able to resist contagious or infectious diseases, and the influence of malaria so prevalent during the latter part of summer and in the fall.

Kansas Crops--September Report.

According to the September report of Secretary Sims, of the State Board of Agriculture, the crop yields of Kansas this year are as follows as nearly as can be estimated: Wheat, 10,859,217 bushels, less than one-fourth of what it was last year—about 9 bushels per acre, and we usually have 18 to 23. Corn will probably yield 191,130,814 bushels, grown on 5,193,027 acres, an average of nearly 40 bushels. This is 15 per cent. above an average crop. Of rye the probable yield will be 2,714,705 bushels from 187,591 acres, being only about one-third as much as last year's product. The probable yield of barley will be about 848,570 bushels from 39,854 acres, fully 50 per cent. more than was raised in the State last season. The probable yield of oats will be 30,148,000 bushels, raised on 890,050 acres. The yield last year was 20,087,294 bushels. Irish potatoes will be about 7,131,505 bushels, a trifle less than last year's crop. The average is about 90 bushels. Millet is heavier this year than last. Broom corn is lighter. Seigwick county leads on oats, Sumner leads on corn, and Rooks on barley.

The Law as to Prairie Fires.

Let everybody read this law.

SEC 1. If any person shall wantonly and willfully set on fire any woods, marshes or prairies, so as thereby to occasion any damage to any other person, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months and not less than ten days, or both by such fine and imprisonment.

SEC 2. If any person shall set on fire any woods, marshes or prairies, so as thereby to occasion damage to any other person, he shall be liable to the party injured for the full amount of such damage by civil action.

SEC 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person firing against fire so as to protect his or her property from being destroyed.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: "I have about made up my mind that low ground is unhealthy for hogs, although they always seek such places to wallow in. I have kept from twenty to fifty for the last ten years and have only had the disease among them once, and only lost three then. It had been the practice to let twenty or more all run together in a small lot. Since then I keep them confined as little as possible until I got ready to fatten; then I do not keep more than eight or ten in one pen together, and have good luck with them."

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending October 16th, 1885; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Automatic corn-planter—Justin E. Page, of Rosedale.

Automatic car coupling—Perry E. Raudebaugh, of Florence.

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

A Corn Husking Machine.

In another place attention is called to the great amount of labor required to husk corn. If it be true that a corn husking machine has been invented, as is reported, it will be worth untold values to our farmers. Among the awards at the recent annual exhibition of the American Institute in New York city, the chief special premium medal was awarded to a corn husking machine, exhibited by C. J. Hawkins, of 32 Liberty street, New York. The editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, referring to that machine, says: "A friend we met today, who was at the exhibition, says it did its work to the great delight and satisfaction of all who saw it; that the corn ears, as plucked from the stalk, were run through as fast as a man could pitch them in with both hands, and that the stripped ears with the kernels unmarred, came out upon an endless apron, which deposited them in a bin, and the husks were carried to another place. We have only seen a photograph of the implement, in which it resembles a small grain thresher. It is claimed, we believe, that this machine, with a single horse power, will husk ten to twelve hundred bushels a day."

A dispatch dated at Buffalo, N. Y., the 14th inst., tells of a singular coincidence on Lake Erie. It said: The strong east wind, which was blowing here, lowered the water two feet in this end of the lake, so that the work of loading crafts with coal, in the Blackwell canal, has to be suspended. At Toledo the wind blew a gale from the west, and the water in the Maumee river dropped two feet below the level. The two currents must have met somewhere off Port Stanley, and from that point to the American shore there must have been high water of at least four feet. Such a thing has never been known before on the lake.

The State Veterinarian of Illinois, in an interview, says that from information received from various sources, he has no doubt that glanders exist extensively in Montana, Dakota, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas, and he addressed a communication to the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, suggesting that some prompt action be taken toward preventing the shipment of horses, mules and asses from these localities into the State of Illinois. The doctor reports that he has killed twenty-three glandered animals in various portions of the State during the past week.

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

This, That and the Other.

The curious discovery has just been made, that vegetarians are never affected by sea sickness.

The roller-skating fever must be dying out. In Vermont \$7,000 worth of rink is offered for sale for \$800.

In London, this winter, the rage will be for buttons on ladies' costumes. They will be immense in size.

General B. F. Butler recently told a friend that he had a presentiment that he would die within four years.

Wedding favors are now sold consisting of handsome slippers filled with rice to be thrown after the departing bridal couple.

The net loss of the Reading Railroad Company for the past nine months is reported to exceed four and a half million dollars.

Dean Alford flattered himself that he knocked out 1,000 commas in the course of revising the Greek text of the new testament.

Wanted.

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

Horticulture.

Trees and Shrubbery for Lawns.

The best trees for lawns are not those which grow the fastest; but if the lawn is to be made on open ground, where no trees are growing, the most rapid growers should be selected and set out first. In such places, however, as not to interfere with those of slower growth and which are to be set out afterwards to remain permanently. It should be the intention to remove the first planting as soon as those which are to remain are far enough along to show well without those first set out. Remember, there is to be a good deal of show about a lawn, just as there is about any ornamentation. We want something pleasing and attractive in appearance to ourselves and to other persons. And we want our lawn grounds to grow fast enough to show some pretty soon. Hence it is advised to select cottonwood, Lombardy poplar, silver maple, willow, box elder, and trees of that kind, that will grow fast and show the second year. Don't set them so thick as to be in the way of anything else that may be desirable. What we want specially with these trees is their rapid growth for a few years to do the principal part of the show business while the other trees are coming on.

After the rapid growers are in place, then select those desired for ornament and shade. A shade tree on a lawn ought to grow pretty high, so that there may be sunshine and a free circulation of air under the lower branches. And the branches should not be permitted to extend so low as to be in the way of persons walking over the grounds. Then the grass will always grow close to the tree trunk, and will not be affected by the shade. And trees ought not to be so close together as to prevent freedom of the winds. A lawn must have grass as well as trees and shrubs; hence, in laying out the grounds this fact must be kept in mind all the time, and trees must not be put so close together as to make shade over all the ground. The first and second years there is little danger, but after that, with rapid growers, there is danger. When all the ground is shaded, the trees run up to great length without spreading, and the grass disappears. Set out as many of the fast growers as you wish in the beginning, but remove them as fast as needed to give the others a good chance and to save the grass.

As to varieties for permanent growth, that ought to be left largely to the taste of those most immediately interested. Any tree that grows in Virginia, southern Pennsylvania, in the Ohio valley, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Territory, will grow on well prepared ground in Kansas. It must be understood, however, that trees which are peculiarly adapted to low lands and moist subsoils, will not do as well when grown on high and dry uplands. But where one has plenty of water, he can overcome that difficulty. And then, as to trees that have heavy, coarse roots and taproots, like oak, hickory and walnut, it is better to start the trees from nuts, and as soon as well sprouted, set them in the ground where they are to grow permanently. Indeed, it is better, where one has time and inclination, to start all the trees from seed. There is no danger of disappointment then as to variety, or healthfulness of the plants. (We will prepare an article soon on raising trees from seed.—Ed. K. F.) But it is not always convenient to raise one's own trees, nor is it necessary when a reliable nursery can

be reached. As to the trees last above named, however, it is always better to start them at home.

Among the deciduous trees which the writer of this regards with much favor in lawns are elm, mulberry, walnut, hickory, oak, hard maple, birch, locust and catalpa (*speciosa*). For evergreens, the red cedar, white pine, Norway spruce and Irish junipers are good, and all of them do well in Kansas. There are other varieties that may be used, but it is better to fill the principal places with such trees as to whose growing there is no doubt.

Shrubbery should be of the flowering kinds, as lilacs, seringa, roses, etc., and these should be arranged with reference to other objects, as finishing touches, like paint on a picture. Climbing roses, clematis, running plants in general and that bear flowers, may be used to advantage in large lawns. Nothing is prettier than an arch of rich flowers over a walk or a driveway.

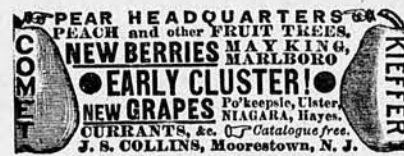
As much as possible of the planting ought to be done before the grass seed is sown. And it is better to wait two years at least before sowing the grass seed, in the meantime cultivating the ground thoroughly, and just before sowing, give the entire grounds a dressing of fine manure, fine enough to mix well with the soil. It is of great utility to pile fresh, rich earth about the trees after they are planted. Let it be six inches to a foot deep about the tree and extend out no matter how far. It must be remembered that when this is done the earth used for the extra covering must not be taken out of the grounds of the lawn; it must be brought from some other place, so that it will be that much added to the lawn grounds. This will make the grounds a little uneven, but it will not mar the beauty of the grounds in any way. It adds very much to the growth of the trees, for it acts as a perpetual mulch. This fresh earth must be rich, fine and lively, also, ready to receive the grass seed and feed the young roots well.

As to planting the trees, the nut-bearing varieties ought to be raised at home as above expressed. Such as low spreading roots, like elm and silver maple, may be handled just like apple trees. They ought to be raised in good condition and kept protected from winds and strong sunshine until they are to be reset. The holes should be made roomy, the roots well spread and fine earth mixed well among them before the holes are filled and the earth tramped. If the ground is dry, it is well, after the roots are well covered, to make a bowl shape about them and pour in a gallon or two of water, move the trunk enough to insure the moistening of all the roots, and then, when the water is all absorbed, fill up the hole and tramp. Cut the tops well back, being careful not to destroy the natural branching of the tree very low down. It is better just to cut back the principal branches, leaving the leader, unless it is long out of proportion, in which case cut it back close above a bud or little branch. If there is danger of wind moving the trees they must be staked the first year; but in doing that be careful not to tie the trunk or branch tight. Put a chip, bit of bark, roll of paper or something else of like nature between the string and the bark, and secure it with a bit of woolen yarn or anything light and yielding. Trees should be kept firmly in position until after the roots become so well set that they can hold the tree steady.

The transplanting of evergreens is much more particular work than that of deciduous trees, or those which drop their leaves every autumn. But it is not so much in the mere act of resetting, as it is in the extra care re-

quired in keeping the roots in good condition, that the difficulty consists. When a person wants evergreens it is better to go or send a friend to the nursery and see to the taking up of the trees and the caring for them afterwards. They ought not to be removed from the ground early. The latter part of April and any time in May will do in Kansas. It will not hurt to go half way into June, if one is very careful. The trees ought not to be lifted in a windy day unless it is cool and cloudy or raining, and it is always better to lift them in a cloudy or moist day. In every case, as soon as the tree is loose in its old place, cover the roots at once and keep them covered and moist and warm from that time until they are put in the place prepared for them in the lawn. This is very important. Roots of this class of trees are very fine and tender. They must be kept away from the sun, wind and frost. It is better to treat each tree separately unless they are small enough to pull up by hand and pack in bundles and box, all in a few seconds. Where the tree is, say two feet high, take care of it alone, then go for another and take care of it. A little box—a soap box, for example, is a good receptacle for a fresh tree. Put fresh earth in the bottom, sprinkle it, set the roots on it, cover and pack. Do so with every tree, then be careful in resetting to get the richest and finest earth well mixed among the roots and moistened; fill up and pack, then brace the tree, and there is no danger. It is often necessary to cut back evergreens, top and sides. When this is done, do it regularly, so as not to destroy the natural shape of the tree. The leader (top shoot) must be cut back with the rest, or it will spoil the shape of the tree. A side branch may be trained as the leader.

There is no difficulty in getting flowering plants to grow if they have good roots. They need rich soil about the roots, to be well cared for as to cultivation. The soil about them must be kept loose, and grass and weeds should never be permitted to grow close to them or among the stems. And every year they should have a basket full of very rich earth, fine manure, leaf mold, or similar fertilizing agency, dug into the surface soil about their roots.



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In the Dairy.

Bran as a Food for Milch Cows.

Kansas Farmer:

It is claimed by many persons, particularly dairymen, that bran has no virtue or worth as a food for milch cows. The writer, however, has long used bran for feeding cows in milk, with good results, and is satisfied that it is of value as a milk-producing food. When put upon a feed of bran mash or slop, the cows have always responded quickly with a very perceptible increase of milk, and the quality has not suffered on account of this increase.

It is not claimed, however, that bran helps the quality of milk in any material degree, nor can that be expected, as bran contains little of the oil, sugar, and gluten of the whole grain.

For this reason it is well to use a little corn meal with bran to keep up the quality of the milk, and to prevent the total waste of fatty tissue on the animal. Oil cake or linseed meal, and cotton seed meal, are good for milch cows, given in moderate quantities, but their too liberal use is not advocated or favored, as they may work injury to the animal. They are too rich and hearty for a regular diet if fed in large quantities, and will sooner or later impair the digestive and assimilating powers of the cow. Many cows put on fat so readily under such a diet as to damage their milking qualities, for no immoderately fat cow can make a good milker. Her milk may be rich possibly, but seldom if ever abundant in flow. Oats ground up make a good feed for milch cows, as they do for any animal under most all circumstances. Oatmeal is easily digested and assimilated, and contributes largely to the production of milk, and at the same time builds up the muscular system of the cow without producing unnecessary fat.

Bran possesses much the same qualities of oats, but with more waste or poor material, since most of the more valuable qualities are extracted in the flouring process. Bran made in the old burr mills is of much greater value as a food for cows in milk than that made by the new system or roller process, the latter taking away about all but the outer shell of the wheat. And when using bran made by this method it is the writer's custom to mix one-third part of shorts with two thirds bran, which gives it more body and strength.

Bran is cheap and it can be used in almost unlimited quantities without injury to the animal. It is a healthy food and contains enough nitrogenous substances to help replenish the waste of muscular tissue in the animal system as well as contribute to the production of milk. If there was nothing to be said in favor of bran as a food for milch cows, there is nothing to be said against it except its want of large nutritive and milk-producing qualities. But that it has those qualities to a degree sufficient to make it a profitable food for dairy cows, there is no doubt in the mind of the writer. Even when made by the roller process, bran still has clinging to it considerable of the farinaceous substance of the wheat, sufficient at least to effect its quality.

In cold weather a warm bran mash or slop given cows two or three times a day is a great stimulator of the milk flow and will keep it up, when without it, there would be a constant decrease in quantity. The fact of the food being warm has something to do with the increased flow of milk perhaps, as cows will give a larger yield of milk when watered with water slightly warmed than when given cold water. The effect of the warmth being to relax the

digestive and secretory organs, and help them accomplish greater work. But bran furnishes a light food which when fed in the form of stops or mashes is more readily digested and taken up into the system or converted into milk than heavier food is.

These conclusions have been arrived at by experience for many years in feeding bran to milch cows, and the writer feels warranted in advocating the use of bran as a food for milking stock, being fully satisfied by his experience and experiments that it has value as a milk-producing food. A.

Butter-Making in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

The farmers of Kansas for the summer months of 1885 have received a low price for their butter. The question is often asked what is the cause of it? There are two important causes which should be carefully looked after by the farmers, dairymen and creamerymen of Kansas. One of the first and foremost causes is the large amount of imitation butter, butterine or oleomargarine that is manufactured and put on the market and sold in Kansas, which is not fit or healthy for any person to eat. The manufacturers usually use from 20 to 30 per cent. of creamery or dairy butter to mix with their nauseous and vile compounds, which is detrimental to the health of all persons that use it. Manufacturers of imitation butter claim that they pay the highest market price for the best creamery and dairy butter, and if they are deprived of manufacturing imitation butter the price of best creamery and dairy butter will fall below the cost of production, as they keep the price up. There never was a more false and absurd statement presented to an intelligent people. Common sense teaches every one that you cannot take 20 to 30 per cent. of creamery or dairy butter and add from 70 to 80 per cent. more of vile and nauseous compounds thereby increasing the quantity from 70 to 80 per cent. more in bulk and deteriorating the same and then claim by so doing it makes creamery and dairy butter bring a better price on the market. The imitation butter is principally sold in cities and the larger towns where the deception can be more easily practiced, and where they can run the price of butter up so they can unload their artificial and miserable stuff at a big profit to themselves. The question arises how shall we get rid of it so we will be protected from its use. Our Legislature should pass a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of imitation butter, butterine or oleomargarine within the State of Kansas, unless every wholesale or retail manufacturer, buyer or seller, shall properly mark it by its proper name, and put their individual or firm's name on all that is sold. Any individual person or firm failing to properly mark it by its proper name, or fail to put their individual or firm's name on all that is sold, they shall be punished by a fine not less than \$100 for each and every offence.

The second and primary cause is the failure of a very large part of the farmers to make good butter. The largest amount of butter that is bought and sold on the market is spoiled in the making of it. There are several essential things necessary in making good butter. The first is cleanliness in all its branches, from milking the cow to working over the butter. Every farmer should acquaint himself with the most improved methods of raising cream and making butter. There should be no utensils used in setting the milk to raise cream that are porous. There are practical improvements for raising cream, being placed upon the market here at Concordia and elsewhere in Kan-

sas this season which will principally do away with pans and crocks on the same principle that the mower and reaper took the place of the scythe and cradle. Some of the farmers let their milk stand too long before they skim the cream off, which is a detriment to the flavor of the butter. If a cow does not have a sufficient quantity of good grass to eat to satisfy her hunger, she will eat noxious weeds, which impregnates the flavor of the milk and butter.

To get a good price for butter it must be made good; and to make the most and best butter from the same quantity of milk you will have to do as the leading and energetic farmers and dairymen are doing—use the latest and best practical improvements for raising cream that is being placed on the market. HENRY KELSEY. Concordia, Kas., Oct. 12, 1885.

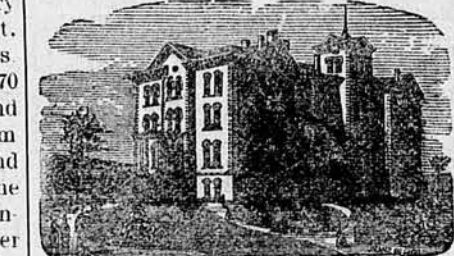
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SECRETS OF LIFE. A private treatise and adviser in 5 languages, 24 illustrations. Sent free to young and middle aged men. Dr Lucas Private Dispensary, 132 Clark St., Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 19, 1885.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,000 shipments 9,000 Supply slow with only a local trade owing to heavy rain. Native shipping steers 4 00a5 50 native butchering steers 3 00a4 50 mixed stuffs 2 00a3 50, stockers and feeders 2 50a3 75 grass Texans 2 50a 3 50. Indian steers 2 50a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 4,700, shipments 4,000. Market lower and slow. Packing 25a3 50, Yorkers 3 50a 3 65, butchers 3 6a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000 shipments 1,600. Good grades steady and quick of sale; packing stuffs dull. Common to medium natives, 2 0a2 60, good to choice muttons 2 75a3 00, Texans 1 75a3 00, lambs 2 25a3 00.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 8,000 Natives steady; range lower. Export steers 5 85a6 10 good to choice shipping steers 5 00a5 00 common to fair 3 75a4 65, native cows 2 00a4 00, Texas 2 50a3 40, native stockers and feeders 2 50a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000 Steady. Rough and mixed 3 20a3 50, packing and shipping 3 50a3 85. Light weights 3 25 3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady. Common 2 00a 2 25, fair to good 2 40a2 65, good to choice 3 00a3 35.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,391 shipments 1,771. Market slow and weak, and 5a10c lower. Exporters 5 25a5 50, good to choice shipping 4 90a5 20, common to medium 4 40a4 85, stockers and feeders 2 80a4 00, cows 2 00a3 00 grass Texas steers 2 60a 3 80.

HOGS—Receipts 6,083, shipments 2,469. The market opened weak and lower. Good to choice 3 45a3 55, common to medium 3 30a3 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 698, shipments 2,000. Market quiet. Fair to good muttons 2 60a3 25, common to medium 1 50a2 40.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Sales: No. red cash 96 1/2a97 1/2c, October 96 3/4a96 3/4c November 97a97 1/4c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash 39a39 1/2c.

OATS—Firm but active. No. 2 mixed, cash 24 1/4a24 3/4c.

RYE—Carce and higher and wanted for shipment. Sales, November, 60 1/4c bid.

BARLEY—Dull. Prime fancy 60a85. Canada to arrive, 100.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Rule weak. October 8 1/2a89 1/2c. No. 2 red 88 1/2a89 1/2c, No. 3 red 92c.

CORN—Fairly active and steady. Cash 4 1/2a4 2 1/2c.

OATS—Quiet and steady. Cash 25 1/4c.

RYE—Firm. No. 2 at 61 1/4c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 3, 67.

FLAXSEED—Easier. At local 17 1/2 for No. 1.

WHEAT—Receipts 14,412 bus. shipments 9,700 bus., in store 769,668 bus. Market lower. No. 2 red cash, sales at 76 1/4; November, 79 1/2c bid, 80 1/2c asked; May, 90c bid 9 3/4c a bud.

CORN—Receipts 4,977 bus., shipments 7,998 bus. in store 375,700 bus. Market quiet. No. 2 cash, 31 1/2c bid 32 1/2c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 21c bid, 22 1/2c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 49c bid.

BARLEY—45c per bushel.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 05a1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts and demand good for choice; other grades dull. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 18c; fine dry in single package lots, 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10c, common, 4a6c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 16c per doz. fresh re-caudled.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, 11c; part skim flats 8 1/2c; Young America 11c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes. In car load lots, 38c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 50c per bushel; yellow, per bushel, 60a75c.

APPLES—Receipts lighter and market steady at 1 75a2 25 per bbl. for best; common to medium, 1 00a1 50.

BORGHUM—20c per gallon.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 2a4c, self working 2a3c common 1a1 1/2c, crooked 1a1 1/2c.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c; medium combing, 21c; coarse combing, 17a19; low and carpet, 1a15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 18a 15c; light fine, 16a19c; medium, 18a20c. Tub-washed, choice, 28a30c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 28a24.

IXL 2 HORSE POWER \$160 ENGINE & BOILER Complete with fixtures. Send for Circular. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

LANGSHANS.

I have Langshan from best selected stock, which I will sell at \$1.50 a piece, \$3 a pair, \$4.50 a trio. I guarantee them strictly pure, for I keep that kind only. F. OLIVIER, Jr., Danville, Harper Co., Kas. Send by bank draft or registered letter.

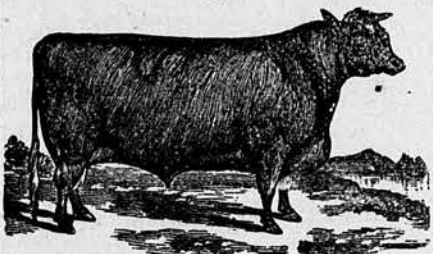
Silk Worm Eggs for Sale

500 Eggs and full instructions for hatching and raising, for ONLY ONE DOLLAR. The best variety, from healthy stock. Address: SU-IE FLOYD, Paola, Kas.

Six Extra Black Jacks FOR SALE.

From 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, from four to five years old. Also some younger ones and some good Jennets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky. J. MONROE LEER, Paris, Kentucky.

AUCTION SALE



THOROUGHbred Short-horn Cattle!

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1885, (At 2 O'clock p. m.)

FREMONT, DODGE CO., NEB.

At which time and place we will sell about THIRTY HEAD of choice-bred Short-horns, including Bulls, Cows and Heifers, of the

Bloom, Darlington, Rose of Sharon, Goodness, Louan, Ruby, and Other Popular Families.

Prominent among the offerings will be the very highly-bred show bull

6th EARL OF DARLINGTON 55897.

Cattle will be in ordinary breeding condition as they came from the pastures.

No postponement on account of weather. TERMS:—Six months time on approved bankable paper with 10 per cent. interest; 5 per cent. off for cash.

For particulars and catalogues address E. E. FINNEY, Fremont, Nebraska.

J. S. COLLINGS, Catalpa, Holt Co., Neb.

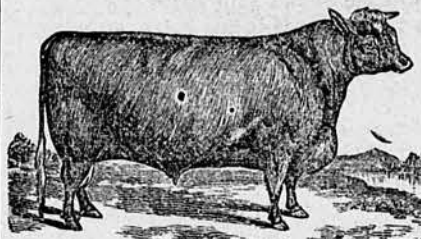
H. H. REED, Auctioneer.

REPRESENTATIVE SHORT-HORNS!

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

The Inter-State Breeders' Association

Will make, at Riverview Park, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Its Second Annual Public Sale of about



One Hundred Head OF TYPICAL SHORT-HORNS!

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

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

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

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

Will offer from their Noted

WALNUT GROVE HERD,

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

The get of such renowned sires as Oxford of Vineyard 3d (33427) and Barrington Belle Duke (49988), and others of the most distinguished Short-horn ancestry. These will not be cattle, but such an animal as any Short-horn breeder may be proud to possess, of the following families: Kirklevington Will Eyes, the Duchess, Hudson Duchess, Pur. Crags, Rose of Sharon Young Mary Louisa Duchess and Phyllis. The females will be bred to the Duke of Cornwall, a pure Bates Bull, or have calves by their sides by Duke of Cornwall or Barrington Belle Duke, and the bulls in robust vigor. Inspection is invited, and in making purchases can, before the sale, see these cattle as kept and bred, on the farm four miles south of Kansas City.

Catalogues and full information furnished on application to S. E. WARD & SON, Westport, Mo.

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

L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH-BRED HEREFORDS,

AT THE KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW,

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

Consisting of the celebrated BOVINE PARK HERD, the property of W. E. Campbell, Calwell Kansas and a draft of choice imported and home bred yearling and two-year-old Bulls from the EATLY DAWNS HERD, the property of Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence, Kansas.

ABOUT THIRTY COWS AND HEIFERS AND TWENTY BULLS.

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

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

W. E. CAMPBELL, CALDWELL, KAS.

OR SHOCKEY & GIBB, LAWRENCE, KAS.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF 52 Well-bred Short-horns!

41 FEMALES AND 11 BULLS,

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

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

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

Soldier Creek Park Herd,

Owned by F. Rockefeller, one of the finest in the West. The balance are from the herd of the Messrs. Noble of Harwood, Ohio. The Females are in calf to the grandly bred Duke Bull Frantic Duke 59799, 2d Earl of Crags 46002, and the Duke-topped Young Mary Bull Noxubee M. Duke, Vol. 29.

TERMS CASH.

F. ROCKEFELLER, MESSRS. NOBLE.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

For Catalogues address the Live-Stock Indicator, Kansas City Mo.

OIOLOGRAPH PORTRAITS. \$4 OUTFIT FREE!

AGENTS! You can make from \$25 to \$50 a week collecting small pictures to be copied and engraved. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send at once for full particulars to A. DUNNE & CO., 56 Reade St., N. Y.

BROOM CORN!

Correspond with us before making other disposition of your Corn. We make liberal advances on all consignments. Commission, \$5.00 per ton. Wire us for quotations whenever necessary, at our expense.

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

Refer to Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago.

J. L. STRANAHAN,

Dealer in

BROOM CORN

AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND

Broom-Makers' Machinery & Tools.

Advances Made on Consignments.

1 & 4 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

Filth and Diseases.

The Iowa Homestead, referring to hog cholera, says it must be admitted that the disease has a cause, and that cause is certainly a subject for investigation. It is a fact too well known to admit of denial that disease is a lover of filth, both in man and animals; that this disease is a stern reminder that the laws of health have been violated and that the only way to success lies in obedience to laws which admit of no repeal and will take speedy revenge on their violators. So far as we know, whether in swine plagues or in the plagues that afflict the human race the disease begins in filthy surroundings, in unwholesome diet, in the wanton violation of the laws of nature. It takes up its march, and when the air is poisoned and polluted, when the streams break with filth, it follows the course of winds and waters and smites all, whether the surroundings are healthy or unhealthy. When we hear of herds where the sanitation is perfect we always find that it does not originate there, but is carried in many ways; by winds, by waters, by dogs, wolves, rats, to say nothing of the dead-hog man, and the curious and honest, but foolish farmer, who wishes to see whether his neighbor is as unfortunate as himself. It is foolish to quote such cases as these to show the vanity of human effort and the powerlessness of human skill to stay the disease.

All such quotations tend to foster vicious habits, relax efforts and make the farmer believe that in some way a cruel destiny has marked him for its own. Let us notice some way in which every law of nature is trampled upon. Public opinion to the contrary, the hog in many respects is the cleanliest animal on the farm. He is greedy, but no greedier for food than many men who condemn him are for money. He will at least keep his eating and sleeping place clean if it is in his power, and that is more than some of his critics do. And yet farmers compel him to eat out of mud and filth and nastiness unspeakable, and then complain that his stomach is out of order.

All over the west he is for the most part kept in close quarters. If a pasture is used it is used for years. So of the trough, the pen and the yard. Free exercise is denied him; he is required to put up with the poorest accommodations. Anything is supposed to be good enough for the hog. He rarely lives to get all his teeth; his sire and dam are for the most in their teens, and the result is enfeebled constitution and low vitality. He is fed on a diet deficient in albuminoids and is expected to grow bone and muscle without the materials, or to solve the old problem too hard for Moses, "to make bricks without straw." Is it any wonder, then, that nature takes its revenges, and that epidemics, like the present, stir up thinking men and lead them to inquire into their causes? Frankly, we have wondered many a time, as we ride over the country and see the conditions under which pigs are kept, that the race is not swept out of the State.

Farmers sometimes feel that it is a cruel thing that the good should suffer with the bad. But this is only another form of the old, old problem, why must the righteous suffer with the wicked? The answer to both lies in the uniting of the race, or what the French call, the solidarity of humanity.

You simply pay the penalty of allowing your neighbor to be a poor farmer; for not being a missionary to instruct him, by clubs and granges and good newspapers. Public sentiment can compel a neighbor to haul out his manure, to keep a neat, clean barnyard, and public example will either make a man study to be a good farmer or sell out and move away.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. THE FEES FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 7, 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 certificate of description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in this State, to be deposited in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Broken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker up.

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

Any animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails or ten days after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Oct. 7, 1885.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk. MARE--Taken up by E. J. Brickey, in Emporia tp., one bay mare, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead, white on both hind feet; valued at \$40. HORSE--Taken up by John Q. Lead, in Jackson tp., one reel horse, 9 years old, some fresh saddle marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$40. Barber county--Robt. J. Taliaferro, clerk. PONY--Taken up by W. A. Edick, of Sun City tp., September 21, 1885, one dun mare pony, 1 1/2 hands high, 3 years old, both fore feet and right hind foot white, white stripe in face, brown stripe on back, no marks or brands; valued at \$40. Osage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by N. K. Young, of Agency tp., (P. O. Qa memo), September 3, 1885, one dark bay horse, 13 1/2 hands high, star in face, harness marks, black mane and tail; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Oct 14, 1885.

Crawford county--Geo. E. Cole, clerk. COLT--Taken up by W. A. Cole, of Washington tp., September 21, 1885, one 1-year-old gray mare colt, both hind feet white; valued at \$30. COLT--By same, one 1-year-old bay mare colt, left hind foot white; valued at \$35. MULE--By same, one 2-year-old black mare mule; valued at \$65. MULE--By same, one 2-year-old sorrel mare mule, no ring in right ear; valued at \$60.

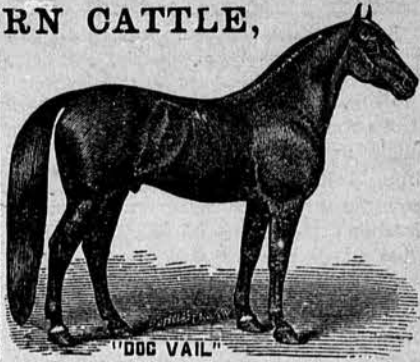
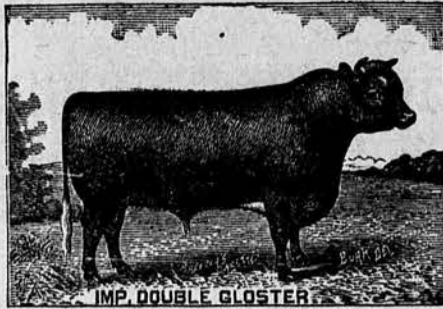
Strays for week ending Oct. 21, 1885.

Barber county--Robt. J. Taliaferro, clerk. MARE--Taken up by L. T. Walker, of Sun City tp., October 2, 1885, one dark brown mare, 6 or 7 years old, blue split in left ear, blotch brand on left thigh, collar marks, tail broken down at root; valued at \$50. SOW--Taken up by James Timbler, of Medicine Lodge tp., September 21, 1885, one white spotted sow, 18 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8. Kingman county--Chas. Rickman, clerk. GELDING--Taken up by M. E. Bane, of Eurka tp., October 12, 1885, one dun gelding, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30. Osage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk. BULL--Taken up by J. N. West, of Superior, September 29, 1885, one dark red bull, 3 years old, white on belly in forehead and on lower half of tail, no horns; valued at \$25. COLT--Taken up by N. K. Young, of Agency tp., October 5, 1885, one bay pony colt, all feet white, star in face, same in left shoulder; valued at \$15. Jefferson County--J. R. Best, Clerk. BULL--Taken up by David Jones, of Osawkee, September 25, 1885, one red bull, 7 or 8 years old, ring-bone on left front foot or leg above the hoo; valued at \$25.

COOK FEED for STOCK with the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR. It will make your stock thrive better, and fatten faster, and save 1/4 to 1/2 of your feed. Send for circular. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

BUTTER AND CHEESE making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & CO., 253 and 255 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



Such as Cruickshanks, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, and other good sorts. Also

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

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

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

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

MILK RECORDS:

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

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

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

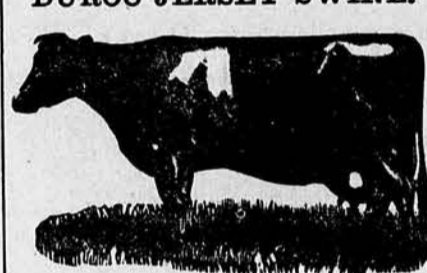
BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Sixteen three year olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 1/2 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

AND

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

FANNY FERN HERD

Registered Poland-China Swine, Jersey Cattle, Fancy Poultry.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Breeder, Ottawa, Kansas. Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

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

JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

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

JOHNSON BROS.

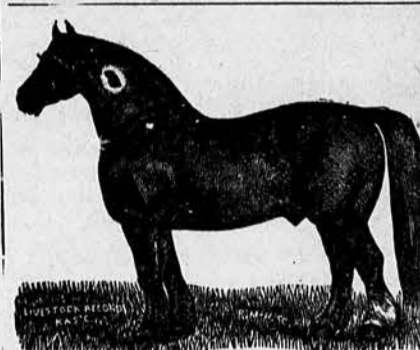
GARNETT, : : KANSAS.



Breeders of and Dealers in

PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

Imported and Grade Stallions for sale on easy terms.



JOHN CARSON,

Winchester, - - - Kansas,

Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE and PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. Choice stock for sale, including some fine Grades. Also JACKS for sale. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. BENNETT & SON

TOPEKA, : KANSAS,



Importers and Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

The Veterinarian.

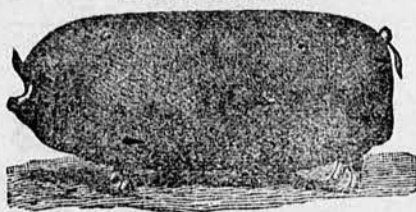
[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN SHEEP.—Does contagious pleuro-pneumonia ever occur among sheep? The lungs of a fine lamb were shown to me which exhibited the characteristic cadaveric lesions of the lungs of a man who has died of pneumonia—exudation or red hepatization, an abundance of false membranes in the trachea, and enclosure of the bronchial tubes by plastic lymph. The lamb voided considerable urine, had a short and quick breath, was hot, and accompanied by considerable cough. [Pleuro-pneumonia contagiousa is essentially a bovine disease and not infectious to other animals. By inoculation only can we get results of this disease in other species. Sporadic pleuro-pneumonia can occur in all the domestic animals.]

DISEASED TEETH.—We own a mare we guess to be 12 to 15 years old. She digests poorly—passing either corn or oats whole. We usually feed her cracked corn or rye chop, which she can digest. But she slobbers to beat any case we ever saw, and all the time, whether on pasture or fed hay, consequently she keeps very poor and has but little endurance. Has good life—in fact too free, but soon tires; appetite very good—eats ravenously—very bad breath. [If a careful examination is made of the mare's mouth, a diseased tooth will be found and this would account for the mare's present condition. Have a competent veterinary surgeon examine the mouth, and he will file down all rough edges and extract any diseased teeth that are present.]

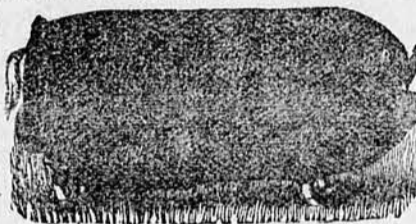
IMPACTION OF THE MANIFOLD.—A neighbor of mine owns a small herd of grade Short-horn cows. Some of them have been taken with a strange disease, and in thirty-six hours three of them died, and others have been attacked. The symptoms are sudden jerking or twitching of the head, constant rubbing of the head and nose until the skin is denuded from same, swinging of hind legs, frothy mucus running from nose, do not chew their cud. Cattle have been kept on rolling, tame grass, and watered from well on same. [The symptoms described are those of delirium, consequent upon impaction of the third stomach or manifold. With a view of preventing more animals from becoming similarly diseased, change their feeding. Give bran mash once daily, or a ration of steamed or cooked food; also provide access to common salt at all times, without mixing it among their food, and pure drinking water should be given or had access to twice or thrice daily. Treatment of this ailment is often unsatisfactory after the symptoms of delirium have manifested themselves by violent rubbing, etc.; but relief may be obtained by the liberal administration of saline potations with flaxseed tea. So soon as an animal loses appetite, or appears dull-spirited, falling back from the rest of the herd, etc., give in one dose, by careful and slow drenching, a solution of two pounds of Epsom salts in a gallon of hot water, to which solution add one pint of molasses and two ounces of ground ginger. Half of such dose may be repeated after eighteen hours, if purging has not set in before that time. If the animal has any appetite, give no solid food at all, but instead a slop made of a little bran with plenty of flaxseed tea. If thirsty, let the animal drink only flaxseed tea, which, whether mixed with bran or used for drink, may be given cold. When purging has begun, sloppy food should be discontinued.]

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



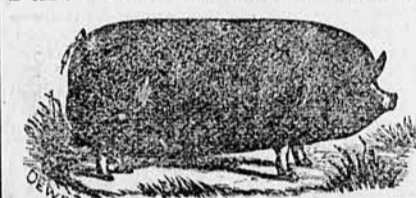
We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named strains to be found in the country direct descendants from *Imperial Sires and Dams*. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices. We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogues to
W. M. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

SHADY GLEN STOCK FARM



H. E. GOOD, LL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co. Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Choice young stock for sale. A. V. or correspondence invited.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD — Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured and of the very best strains of blood. I am using pure splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner *Plantagenet 2919*, winner of five prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1891. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex, not skin, or for matured animals. Price reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. **S. McCULLUGH,** Ottawa, Kansas.

2806 Lbs. Wg't
of two OHIO IMPROVED
CHESTER HOGS
Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls.
L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

S. V. WALTON & SON,
Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.
—Breeder of—
IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS
Of the Highest Type.
All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

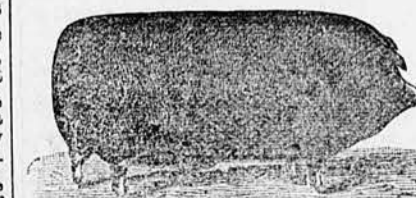
POLAND-CHINA Our Breeding Stock is
First Class
and all
Registered.
Choice Pigs
for sale at
Special Prices.
Send for
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W. H. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Mo.

OLIVER MCINTIRE,
P. O. Box 12, Halstead, Kas.,



Breeder of and dealer in Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. A. P. O. R. Stock for sale. Write for what you want. Mention this paper.

J. A. DAVIDSON,
Richmond, Kansas.

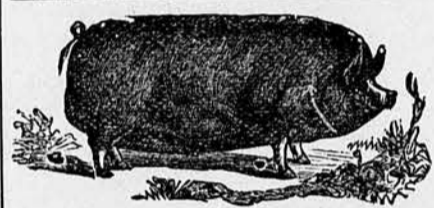


Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. 100 choice Pigs for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



SOVEREIGN DUKE 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 attained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being sweepstakes and 58 prizes for that year. Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fifteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that will sell at prices to suit the times, as well as Spring Pigs, now ready to ship. A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the spring and summer in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to
A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



ABILENE HERD — OF — BERKSHIRES FOR 1885.

COMPRISING the choicest strains of blood bred to perfection, including ten different families known to fame, such as the Sallie Sweet Seventeen, Cassanara and Gipsy families. At the head of my herd stands
EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,
A son of Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433 and Imp. Fashion, and Duke of Wellington 12392, winner of second prize at St. Louis Fair in 1884, under one year old. My pigs this spring are very fine, from different boars. I never have had a case of disease in my herd of any kind. Have some choice Boars now ready for service, also one young SHORT HORN BULL—fine individual and fashionably bred. I would always prefer parties to
Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,
But orders trusted to me will receive my own personal attention and will be filled with care, for I will not send out stock that I would be ashamed to keep myself. Catalogues will be ready soon. Correspondence solicited. Come an see or address
JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

POLAND-CHINAS.
We also have an extra lot of Poland-China Hogs, from a sucking Pig to a four-year old Sow. Our Hogs are made up of the best blood that money can buy, and to prove our claims we will sell by measure, giving points; and we guarantee all stock to breed, or to be replaced by animals that will breed. Please ask for what you want.
W. J. ESTES & SONS, ANDOVER, KANSAS.

EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.
My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also have from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and several Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular and mention KANSAS FARMER.

If you want
A YOUNG SOW,
Bred to our crack Boars;
If you want
A YOUNG BOAR
Pig;
If you want
A YOUNG SOW
Pig;
If you want
a place an order for
A SPRING PIG;

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

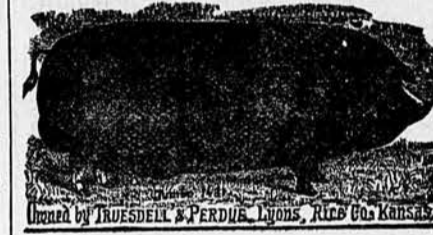
If you want
A SETTING OF
Plymouth Rock
Eggs, at \$1.50;
If you want
a Thoroughbred
SHORT-HORN BULL,
From \$100 to \$125.
Write to
MILLER BROS.,
Junction City,
Box 298. - Kas.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



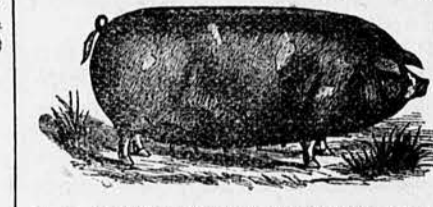
produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Mo. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's sale. We have 169 sows and 10 males we are breeding now. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.



My herd carries the blood of the most noted strains, at the head of which stand three of the most noted sires ever bred. Choice Boars ready for service, and Pigs of all ages, in pairs or trios not akin, for sale. All breeders recorded in the American Poland-China Record. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered.
F. W. TRUESDELL,
Successor to Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

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



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs, sired by Jay-hawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 26 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trios of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees.

The Indiana Farmer is good authority on bees. It says:

The question of safe wintering is probably the most important subject among bee-keepers and is less understood than any other part of the business. There are many who winter their bees very successfully, but their plan in other hands or in different localities makes utter failures. Again the same plan may be followed year after year with perfect success when from some unknown difference it proves valueless. There are, however, some general features in connection with safety on which most all agree.

THE AMOUNT OF STORE necessary for the safe wintering of an ordinary colony of bees should not be less than twenty-five pounds. Some will consume less than others. All will consume less or more according to the condition of the winter weather and its duration. The quality of the stores on which they are to subsist has much to do with the probable outcome at spring.

Another feature and one which we consider of the greatest importance is the age of the bees which are to form the winter cluster. We think there can be no mistake, but that the life of the bee is governed entirely by the amount of work done and not by the time consumed in doing it. In localities where no fall honey is produced, bees that hatched during the latter part of June and through July have but little work to perform and will last until the latter part of December. No fall honey coming in, but few young bees are raised which at the death of the older ones leaves the cluster too weak to withstand the winter. On the other hand gathering a good crop of fall honey soon exhausts the old bees, but the flow of honey induces brood-rearing, which will leave the winter cluster composed almost entirely of young bees, which with other favorable conditions almost insures safe wintering.

PROTECTION.

We consider protection from dampness more necessary than from the severe cold, as the first condition enables them to resist the latter. There is a moist vapor constantly arising from the cluster. We have seen this carried to such an extent as to completely enclose the cluster in a crust of ice. Our experience leads us to believe that the escape or absorption of this moisture is an important necessity, and for this purpose we find nothing better than forest leaves, with which we pack the second story of our hives. Cloths that have been in use on the hives for any length of time become so propolised as to be impervious to water, consequently we provide an opening to the leaves by turning back one corner of the cloth, but stop any direct upward ventilation by packing the leaves over the opening. In former years, much more so than now, it was our practice to reduce the size of the brood-chamber by the use of division boards, but we do not consider this of any great importance except in the case of very small clusters. By a consumption of the stores on which the bees are clustered it becomes necessary for the cluster to change position on the combs, and provision for this change must be made by allowing space for the bees to pass from one frame to another. The best point for this we consider is directly over the cluster, and we provide this there by laying short sticks across the frames in such a manner as to keep the cloth from settling down on the top bars of the frames.

UNHEALTHY STORES

are gathered at times by the bees in

the vicinity of cider mills and like places. We see the recommendation frequently given to throw this out of the combs with the extractor. We much prefer feeding additional stores of sirup made from good sugar; this will neutralize the poisonous effect of the juices gathered from frosted plants or decayed fruit.

F. D. Curtis, in *Our Country Home*, says: "In some of the cheese factory regions the farmers only get one cent a pound for milk! Quite so, and they think it pretty profitable business, says the *U. S. Dairyman*, if they can get a cent a pound for their milk, and away ahead of wheat-growing."



HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, -kin and scalp, with Loss of Hair from infancy to old age are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perpiration of impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp, heals Ulcers and sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; RESOLVENT \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any Operation or Detention from Business, by my Treatment, or Money Refunded.

Consultation Free. Send for Circular

DR. D. L. SNEDEKER,

Emporia, Kas.

Rooms over D. W. Morris' Drug Store.

Self Cure Free

Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now reduced.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

TAPE WORM

Infinitely Cured in one to three hours. Also Prof. Field's Worm Powders for common worms. For particulars and references, send for Pamphlet to FIELD, 214 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Water Wheels, Millstones and PORTABLE MILLS. A. A. DeLoach & Bro., Atlanta, Ga. Prices wonderfully low. Send for large catalogue. Mention this paper.

COOK FEED FOR STOCK. With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR it will save 1/2 to 2/3 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER. Inexpensive, perfect and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler. It cooks its kettle in a minute. Over 7,000 in use. Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. R. SPERRY & CO., GATAVIA, - ILLINOIS. Chicago Salesmen 237 Lake St.

THE Thos. Bradford Co. Successors to Thos. Bradford & Co. Sole Manufacturers of the Old Reliable and Celebrated BRADFORD PORTABLE MILLS For Any Kind of SMALL GRAIN. Also Manufacturers of General Flour Mill Machinery, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33 Lock Street, Near Highland House Inclined Plane, CINCINNATI, O.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS M'FG CO. Makers of all styles of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS & SADDLES. No. 1. Team Harness \$25. We employ no agents, and if what you order is not satisfactory, we pay all expenses. No. 42 Buggy (see cut) is just the same as others sell at \$150. Top Buggies at \$100, fine as usually sold for \$125 to \$140. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$8.50 to \$20. Everything fully warranted. Before buying, send for our illustrated catalogue free. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y., Elkhart, Indiana. SHIP ANYWHERE WITH PRIVILEGE OF Examining Before Buying.

FENCES FOR FARMERS AND LAND-OWNERS. Prettiest, Cheapest, and Most Durable. Can be made any size on our Standard Fence-Making Machine. Any farmer having 250 rods of fence to build can make a machine pay for itself. Owners of machine can then make from \$10 to \$25 a day selling fence to his neighbors and have a manufacturing business at home. Exclusive territory free. Agents that sell machines make from \$50 to \$100 a week. Illus. catalogue, terms, &c., free. STANDARD MFG. CO. Cincinnati, O.

ADAMS WIND MILLS. ARE BACKED BY A - SPLENDID TWELVE YEARS RECORD - TIME-TRIED. + STORM-TESTED. (ALSO) READY MADE WIND MILL TOWERS, SQUARE, OR ROUND WATER-TANKS, IRON-PUMPS, BRASS PUMP-CYLINDERS, &c. Pamphlets, Circulars and Testimonial Sheets, Mailed Free. MARSEILLES M'FG CO., Marseilles, La Salle Co., Ill., U.S.A.

TOLL YOUR OWN CRIST!! "MANVEL" WIND ENGINE. SIMPLE, DURABLE, SELF-REGULATING, NOISELESS. STOCKMEN AND FARMERS CAN HARNESS THE WIND. AND GRIND ALL THEIR GRAIN with a machine without a cog, friction clutch, or ratchet, and at the same time Pumps all their water for Stock. FULL LINE OF PUMPS, TANKS, IRON PIPES & FITTINGS kept on hand. Parties requiring a Wind Mill should examine this machine, built for service, and write, stating the kind and amount of work they want done, to B. S. WILLIAMS & CO. (Limited), Atchison, Kas. (FACTORY, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN)

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER. THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT. Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm. Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

CORN MILL. Best Corn and Cob Grinder in the World. ENGINES AND BOILERS OF ALL SIZES. Send for Catalogue COMMON SENSE ENGINE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

THE \$200 Saw Mill. Original. 1500 to 4000 FEET of lumber can be cut in a day. Built in a first-class manner. The Best Mill made. Many hundreds of these in use, giving universal satisfaction. We have the best Mills of larger sizes, Portable and Stationary. Send for circular I. LANE & BODLEY CO., Cor. John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, O.

WHITMAN'S NEW PATENT REBOUND PLUNGER PERPETUAL. GUARANTEED SUPERIOR to any LEVER PRESS NOW MADE. Received First Premium at N. Y. State Fair, 1880, 1881 and 1882, and Grand Gold Medal in 1883 over Dederick and others, also California State Fair in 1883. The only perfect Hay Press made. Puts 10 tons in car. Most simple and durable. A bale every 3 minutes. Warranted superior to any. \$3 bales to any other Press. Send for Circular. Also Horse Powers, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, etc. WHITMAN AGRIC'L CO., St. Louis, Mo.

For Handsomest! Cheapest! Best! Iron Roofing, Siding, Ceiling. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices of CINCINNATI (O.) CORRUGATING CO. Established 1866. MANILLA ROOFING. Resembles fine leather; for ROOFING, OUTSIDE WALLS, and INSIDE in place of Plaster. Very strong, durable, CAP-PETS and RUGS of same material. Catalogue with testimonials and sample. Free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

Sedgwick STEEL WIRE Fence. Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without barbs, don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock ranges, and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School lots, and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. Give it a fair trial; it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength, and durability. We make the best, cheapest, and easiest working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the neatest cheap iron fences now made. The Boss folding poultry coop is a late and useful invention. The best Wire-Stratcher, Cutting Pliers, and Post Augers. We also manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping, and Geared Engines for grinding etc. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

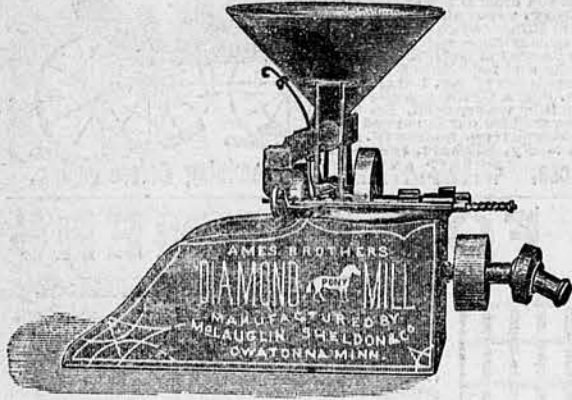
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The DIAMOND FEED MILL

Is Far Superior to Any Other in Market!

This is not mere "advertising" talk, but we are ready to prove it by any practical test, or to give a dozen sound reasons for our claim, to any one interested. Can be run by any Power, from two to ten horse.

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WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND FARM MACHINERY.

Branch House and Sole General Depot for

The Garden City Plows, the Schuttler Wagon, the Watertown Spring Wagons, BUGGIES OF EVERY STYLE AND GRADE.

Also General Agents for the Leading Farm Machinery, such as EAGLE CORN-SHELLERS, HORSE-POWERS and FEED-CUTTERS, OTTAWA (CYLINDER) POWER SHELLERS, DICKEY FAN-MILLS,

The Bradley Combined Lister-Drill for 1886.

Ask your Dealer for B. W. & CO.'S GOODS, or write to us for full information and prices. All goods sold under our own name and guarantee.

CORNER TENTH & HICKORY STS., {NEAR UNION DEPOT} KANSAS CITY.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

600,000 HARDY SILK-PRODUCING Mulberry Trees for sale at a trifling cost this fall. Address I. Horner, Sericulturist, Emporia, Kas.

J. P. FARNSWORTH, 62 Tyler street, Topeka, Kas. has for sale Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Price low.

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

FOR SALE—One Percheron-Norman Stallion, full-blood, and two Percheron-Norman Grades. Call on or address J. D. Webb, Hillsboro, Kas.

FOR SALE—Seven hundred Merino Sheep. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Said sheep are free from disease. Address J. C. Dwelle, attorney at law, Florence, Kas.

HAVING NO FURTHER USE for "Jumbo 148," (3-year old) and "Black Hawk 1799" (2-year old) A. P. (C. Record) will sell them. They are both "sweepstakes" cars and first class pig-gitters. Write for prices. True-dell & Purdie Lyons, Rice Co., Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—I have 450 Grade Merino Sheep mostly Ewes. For particulars address E. T. Frowe, Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

Topeka Business and Normal College.

205-207 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

4-COURSES-4.

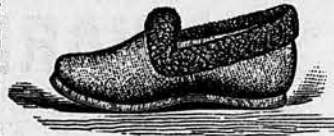
Business, Normal, Shorthand, Penmanship.

Thorough, Practical, Complete.

A full corps of experienced and energetic teachers compose the Faculty.

Send for Circulars. Address the College.

SKINNET & SON,
219 K. A. V. Topeka,



"TENDERFOOT" SLIPPER.
For Invalids and Corns of Feet.

PATENTS

THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide.

Great Auction Sale

—OF—

THREE HUNDRED

TOWN LOTS!

Will take place at

Great Bend, Kas., October 28, 1885.

Proceeds to be used in Building

THE CENTRAL KANSAS COLLEGE

Which has been located at Great Bend.

Here is a chance for a splendid investment in one of the most prosperous young cities in Kansas.

Two hundred new houses built here the past year. A beautiful \$30,000 Court House and handsome Public Park. Fine School Buildings, with six hundred pupils. Seven Church organizations.

BARTON COUNTY has the finest body of lands in the State. Several new Railroads are almost a certainty here within a year.

The Lots to be sold adjoin the College grounds, and are handsomely located on the most slightly grounds adjoining the city.

The College will be opened for students, September 1st, 1886.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent. on day of sale and 20 per cent. on the 1st days of March, May, July and September, 1886.

Sales without reserve, and title guaranteed.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

CLYDESDALE HORSES!

—ON—

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3d, 1885,

—AT THE—

Kansas City Fat Stock Show Grounds,

We will offer at public auction twenty or more pure-bred Clydesdale Horses and a few high-grade Stallions; six full-blood Stallions, five of them imported; three of them three years old, one four years old, one five years old, and one eight years old. All of good colors and first-class animals. The Mares represent three or four families (Imported and Home-bred)—four of the famous Darling family. The offerings will comprise nearly all ages, from sucking filly foals up. The mares will have been bred to first-class imported stallions. Catalogues and further particulars furnished on day of sale.

WM. MOFFAT & BRO.,

COT. J. W. JUDY Auctioneer.

P. W. PAW, ILLINOIS.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE!

—OF—

33 Head of Imported, Pedigree

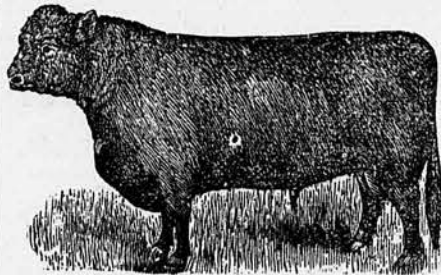
GALLOWAY

BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

At Riverview Park, Kansas City,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, '85,

(During the Fat Stock Show.)



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

These cattle are a vigorous lot of Breeding Stock. They are all recorded in the Scotch and American Herd Books, and embrace some of the choicest Galloway blood. Among the bulls is the celebrated prize-winner Vindicator of Closeburn (1907), 1876, descended from a grand line of prize-winning ancestors. The cows and heifers represent the best strains, and are all in calf by prize-winning sires or have calf at foot. Lot 22, Fanny of Kirkhill (644) 2286, won first prize at Mt. Pleasant, in 1882, and second in 1883. Remember it was the Galloway steer, Duke of Montgomery, which won the grand sweepstakes on the block at New Orleans. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

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

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

WALTER C. WEEDON & Co., Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City.

ANNUAL FALL SALE!

AT TURLINGTON STOCK FARM,

TURLINGTON, OTOE CO., NEBRASKA,—B. & M. R. R.,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1885.

Short-horns and Polled Aberdeen-Angus!

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

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

The Cattle offered will be of highest pedigree, both Polled-Angus and Short-horns. Catalogues on application to

T. W. HARVEY, Turlington, Nebraska.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

We will sell at Public Auction, at Locust Lawn, two and a half miles east of EDGERTON, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1885,

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

Animals from the Most Popular Families and of Rare Individual Merit,

And as the cattle are all of our own breeding, except three head, any one can see that it is no selling sale by the number of young things offered.

TERMS:—Cash, or nine months time with 10 per cent. interest with approved note.

Sale positive, without reserve. Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, sharp.

The morning trains on the Rock Island, both ways arrive in due time for the sale, and there will be free transportation at Edgerton for all strangers, and the west bound train on the Wabash road will be met at Plattsburg on morning of the sale.

Catalogues sent on application to

B. F. WINN, Proprietor of Locust Lawn Herd, Edgerton, Mo.

S. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor of Bourbon Place Herd, Smithville, Mo.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.