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Prince of Altijdwerk.

Our illustration this week is a correct representation of the Holstein-Friesian bull, Prince of Altijdwerk, owned by Mr. M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo. This celebrated bull was bred in the province of Friesland, Holland, by Johannes De Vries, one of the most successful cattle-breeders in the province. At the time Prince of Altijdwerk was purchased, Mr. De Vries had secured more

herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, which alone is guarantee of his having choice animals from which to procure milkers. This noted bull and his get has secured for Mr. Moore valuable prizes at St. Joe, Bismarck and Kansas City this season.

About Building Bridges

Kansas Farmer:

Perhaps it is not generally known to new-

ering; but one of the secrets of making planks last on a bridge, is to spike them well to the stringers. They should be put down so solid that there would be no spring or shake to them. As we have had a great deal of bridging, we have bought our lumber by the carload, getting it cheaper and of better quality, and just what we want. For stringer for sixteen-foot bridges (and we have more of them than any other), we get

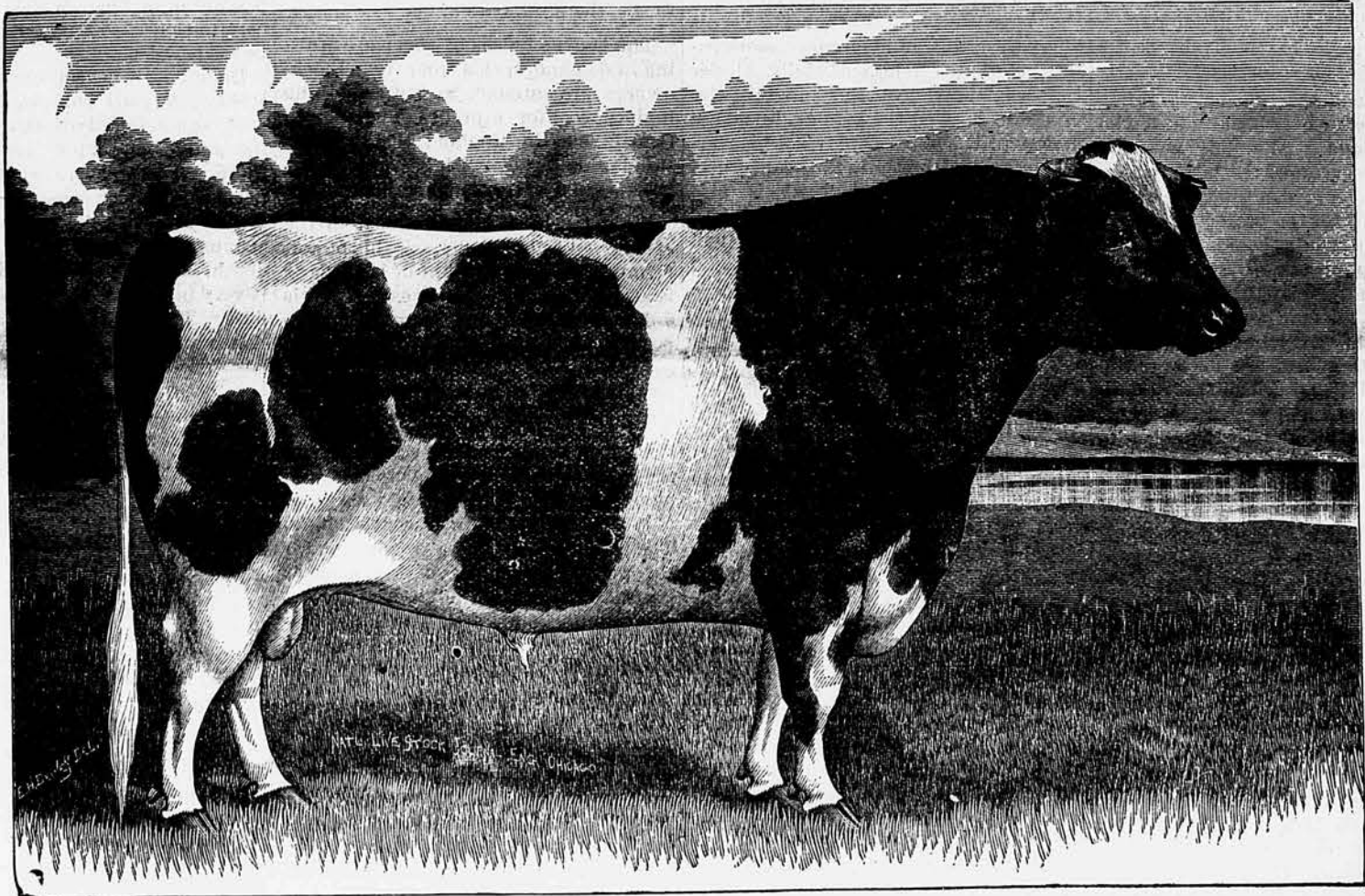
that are one foot square are soon filled up by rabbits and are almost worthless.

E. W. BROWN.

Stop Voting Bonds.

Kansas Farmer:

I wish to be one to say amen to "W. C. C.'s" article in your issue of September 15th. The present law authorizing municipalities to vote bonds to aid in the construction of rail-



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL, PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK. --- PROPERTY OF M. E. MOORE, CAMERON, MO.

prizes at fairs and cattle shows than any other breeder in that portion of Europe. He has a large number of valuable gold and silver medals and other testimonials of prizes received at some of the most important exhibitions of cattle ever made in western Europe. Prince of Altijdwerk is a descendant of a long line of the choicest strains of this superior breed. He was sired by Hallumet, an animal of great notoriety among the cattle-breeders of Friesland, having captured many valuable prizes. He was sold by Mr. De Vries to an eminent German cattle-breeder for the further improvement of his very choice herd. The dam of Prince of Altijdwerk, Lady De Vries, was regarded by many as probably the finest cow in the province of Friesland, and was a very superior milker. Since being imported to this country she made the first year a record of ninety-one and three-fourths pounds in one day, 877 11-16 pounds in ten days, 2,508 1/4 pounds in thirty days, and 18,848 1/4 pounds in 365 days. "This record," says Cornelius Baldwin, the noted cattle expert, "can be implicitly relied upon as being strictly accurate."

Prince of Altijdwerk heads Mr. Moore's

comers to the State, that any damage to person or property that one suffers in crossing a defective bridge in this State, the township or county is not liable for. In most every State they are, and while the law no doubt is a good one, Kansas people in early days were too poor to insure her thousands of immigrants in any form against loss. Road officers are only obliged to watch our bridges closely and stop travel as soon as they think there is any danger.

The building of bridges is an important item in Kansas, as we have so little material in the country that we can use. What to use is easier asked than answered, for the ground we have to build them on is so different. Stone, if you can get a solid foundation, will last the longest; but up this way the creek bottoms are so soft that, after repeated failures, we have fallen back on posts, altogether. At present we are using hard pine 6x7 for posts in all small bridges, and after this we expect to use hard pine for all wood-work about a bridge, the cost being the same as for soft pine, and it will last twice as long at least. Where there is a great deal of travel, oak is the best for cov-

pieces 3x12, sixteen feet long, putting five or six in a bridge, using four posts at each end, and covering with fourteen-foot planks. On the inside of the posts we saw in one and a half inches and make a notch at the top, extending ten inches below the top of the post; in this we spike a one-foot plank, and that holds up the stringers. The stringers are notched at the ends about two inches, so they fall below the top of the cross-planks; that keeps the ends from falling in when the dirt is thrown against them. Four of the stringers are spiked with heavy spikes to the posts, also. Our truss-bridges are fastened to the posts in the same way. This is the general plan, but is varied more or less according to the situation.

Bridges should be raised some above the level of the road, so that when a team comes to the bridge they will naturally slack up, and go slowly over the bridge; and when high water comes it will run around. For the last eight years we have put in our bridges in this manner, and have never had a bridge wash out, or lost a plank, that I know of. Culverts should be sixteen feet long and not less than two feet wide; those

roads is all wrong and should be repealed. His suggestions on the proposed amendment are logical. The question should be discussed in political meetings, that all may vote intelligently.

M. ARNOLD.

Little River, Kas.

Japan has a population of 37,000,000, but has less than 10,000 paupers.

A so-called mad dog in Hebron, Ky., bit a cow. The cow in a few days showed signs of rabies, and about the same time a baby that had been living on the milk of the cow became similarly affected. It is said that the symptoms of hydrophobia are pronounced in the child, whose sufferings are very great.

"Don't strike unnecessary blows when forging iron," says the *American Machinist*. "Hammering the anvil" is a habit which many smiths fall into. Don't do it. It does not shape the iron or lessen the time required to do the job. A certain smith who forges pocket-knife blades exclusively will forge a medium-sized blade in twenty seven blows of his hammer. He will do this day after day, without missing a blow.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

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

The Cattle-Breeder

An intelligent correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* asks and answers—

Who is he? Where does he live? Perhaps he is in Texas, Colorado, or Wyoming. The fellows that organize large companies and sell out the shares may appropriate the name; so also may some of those who boast of an ownership of 10,000 lanky, lean and angular-looking rustlers of the plains, for which no provision is made for summer drought, nor protection from winter storms. Those men may claim the name of cattle-breeder, though they usurp the privileges under a loose government. They may be cattle-breeders, but we of the central portion of the country now engaged in stock-raising can take no interest in the reckless course pursued, nor can we discuss to our advantage the barbarism of their enterprise.

There is also the breeder of thirty years' experience here in our midst, who owned the land at \$7 and \$10 per acre. He has always scorned the introduction of improved stock; can't see the use of building barns for the protection of live stock, for he wants them healthy and hardy, though it takes him three years to build up a forty-five dollar steer. This is not the man we want to spend any time with; no doubt he expects to be called cattle-breeder? Then there is neighbor O. P.; he seems to take an interest in stock, and is regular in attendance, but he often is troubled to know why his neighbor's two-year-olds are heavier and bring more per pound than his three-year-olds fetch. He hath said in his heart, "Blood don't tell." Good-bye, O. P.; Q. R. lives over there beyond the turnpike. He displays quite a taste for cattle; circumstances formerly favored him, and he was the fortunate purchaser of many good cattle. But the cattle that some people buy don't seem to pan out; they don't seem to produce anything worthy of themselves. It don't seem as though they were kept in barn too much (the young may be kept out too much). They may have too much pedigree; that is, the pedigree part receives more attention than the other part. There are numerous other suggestions that might be offered as an excuse for the failure of the young things; but this is not the man I am hunting a name for. He might better succeed in raising Shetland ponies, which to dwarf is only to increase in value. Or, if he was raising leather carp, this extended drouth might to some extent vindicate his position by drying up the mud.

Where, then, is the cattle-breeder? We failed to see him in the organizer of speculations. We did not recognize him among the large number of horns and tails. We could not see him in the old fogy who had better cattle in his pioneer days thirty years ago than to-day. We cannot find him in the person who stands in the path of progress; nor need we look for him in the retrograde.

But, says Anxiety, you are crowding the breeder into small quarters and out of prominence. Don't you scare yourself! The true gem is often found in the mire. In stock-breeding it is prominence enough for a man if he helps to raise to above the level mark,

the low places made by others. He will be honored for his advancement.

The cattle-breeder is to be found in different stations in life; his avocations are various; he must understand the art of breeding—to breed for a purpose; how to accomplish certain ends. It may be to breed off the long, bony legs of the scrub, substituting a finer and much shorter leg, and at the same time lengthen the bones in the carcass.

This must be accomplished by the use of a sire which has the desired qualities firmly established in him by the process of repetition. Then the care and keep that promotes early maturity must follow if success is attained. The muscles and fat around these extensions must be developed, that the shape may be properly molded and established; otherwise we gain little by the first process, for while the carcass is nearer the ground, the ends will be diminished and the outline irregular, presenting a great lack of symmetry and smoothness. If a happy nick has been produced by a well directed effort in the breeding, in order to derive a benefit therefrom, it must be judiciously followed up; by a new model in the form nature has also made provision for an extended capacity requisite to mould that form, provided the opportunity is offered. But, should circumstances interpose that would materially hinder the development at this stage of the proceeding, even the gain made in the first step, if lost here, may not be overtaken for generations in the near future.

The quality of the beast is also sacrificed in the same operation, as by a righteous development the upper and best half of the carcass is extended, and the good cuts increased in the proportion, advancing the price per pound. If our breeder has studied those two steps unto a good and practical understanding, he is ready to embrace additional advances in the enterprise.

For instance, he may begin just where the unsuccessful man has left off; he can build up the gaps previously made. Any person of means can buy good cattle, but it is the legitimate business of the breeder to breed and raise them. Nay, more; it belongs to his sphere to improve all cattle in his care, or that may come in his possession. This latter feature is one of the most remunerative sources of the breeder; by the addition of one-eighth to one-fourth to a previous good carcass, the value is often increased from 50 to 100 per cent., for the simple reason that the estimated value of a first prize animal as compared with the second prize taker, often has a very wide range. The breeder is the grand architect that plans foundations which in turn reproduce themselves; foundations on which lovingly beautiful, breathing structures are reared, though it may require the aid of the master-builder to complete the enterprise in generations yet to follow. He may not breathe a long life, but he will live generations—his works will follow.

Our breeder is a broad-gauge man; he delights to study phases which to put in practice must benefit his fellow man. By precept and example he gently leads his associate farmers into his own path, and introduces methods conducive to greater remuneration. The great interest now manifest in the breeders of live stock and the adoption of the use of improved males by the general farmer is one of the best sureties that the Iowa farmer is on the right road to progress and success. A little more thought and less hard work suits the man of advancing years, though the same course is open to both the youth and the middle-aged.

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

Stock Notes.

Individual excellence is the first requisite of a good horse. If a horse has not the qualities to speak for himself, all the pedigrees that could be written ought not to be able to sell him.

In going into stock a man with money may choose that which best suits his fancy; but one with limited means must content himself with the kind which will bring the greatest and quickest returns with the least outlay.

If your blacksmith insists upon burning your horses' feet in order to make the shoes fit, hunt another farrier at once. The horse-shoer who will do such a thing is either an ignoramus, or is too lazy to do his work as it should be done.

Young colts are as fond of petting as kittens are, and a little fondling every day will do them good. By being handled kindly often they soon become gentle and docile, and are much more easily handled when they become horses.

Mutton sheep require much more care and attention than the Merinos, but especially the mutton breeds cannot be herded in great flocks as can the Merinos. Yet, where excellent attention can be paid, as on well-cultivated farms, the profits are larger.

The Downs breeds of sheep are growing in demand in this country. Flock-owners are anxious to try something besides wool for a profit. They see in Canada and in England that mutton stands side by side with beef, and many are disposed to try the experiment here.

When the horse sheds his coat in the spring and fall he is not capable of performing the same amount of labor as he is at other seasons of the year. He feels dull and languid, and is more predisposed to debility than at any other time, as indicated by profuse perspiration, swelling of the legs, dainty appetite, sluggish movement, etc.

High calks on horse's shoes have a tendency to cause contracted heels and quarter-cracks. They should be used only when necessary to prevent slipping. The frog is intended as a cushion for the foot to prevent concussion when it comes to the ground, but a dry frog is a very poor cushion, and high calks prevent the frog from keeping the walls of the hoof spread in their natural position.

Randall, the great authority on sheep-raising, remarks: "It can require no formidable array of facts to show the profits of sheep-raising on the prairies must greatly exceed those obtained in States lying farther east, where the land is no better adapted to it, and costs from five to fifty times as much. It seems now, also, to be a conceded fact that the profits of sheep-production decidedly exceed those of horse, cattle or swine."

However meritorious a stallion may be it is but little trouble to find some one who is ready and willing to find innumerable faults with him, and, worse yet, willing to dilate upon the defects which he sees, whether imaginary or real. Many a good horse has suffered at the hands of some vile ignoramus, who, not being able to own as good a one, tries to prejudice the minds of the people by finding fault. It is generally a very poor plan to try to build up by tearing something else down.

"Free trade" and wool-growing do not grow well together on American soil. It is evident to observing sheepmen that both cannot survive, and that one or the other must fall. Whenever wool is placed on the free list, sheep husbandry will receive its death blow. The majority of flockmasters think that even now the business is badly crippled for want of adequate protection, and

that its perpetuation under auspicious circumstances, for its most rapid advancement, cannot be possible under present conditions.

Care of Sheep.

Here are some good suggestions concerning the care of sheep. A fundamental idea is, that in feeding, it should be regular as well as plentiful, so that health of body may be maintained, and a perfect growth of wool insured. The idea that sheep can be turned on a barren field which by bad cropping has been utterly exhausted, and from such a field to not only obtain their living but also to get material from which to grow heavy fleeces and produce fine lambs, and in addition to all this to convert the field into a luxurious pasture, is certainly absurd. If the pastures are reasonably well managed the flock will have no difficulty in getting along well upon it, but if it should be poor to start with and perhaps limited, the flock will fare badly in a long-continued drouth, unless the greatest care is taken. It is often said that we must be careful in the transition from grass to dry feed. That is good advice, and we must be equally careful in the transition from pasture to no feed, or either we must be careful that such a transition shall not be made.

Do not crowd sheep too much in their stable. A good rule is, one sheep to each square yard of area contained in the stable, and rack enough so that there will be an average of fifteen inches per head for each sheep, if the sheep are large. Do not allow the manure to accumulate beyond five or six inches in depth, as the ammonia arising from it is very injurious to the health of the flock. The hay should be fed in racks. A good model for racks is to take four posts one and a half inches square and two feet four inches long; nail a board twelve inches wide around the bottom, and one four inches wide around the top, with edges dressed smooth, making it twenty inches wide. Nail cleats three inches wide from top to bottom board, nine inches apart. If they are intended for wall racks, fifteen inches is wide enough. The grain troughs should be made eight inches wide and three inches deep, and when used out of doors should be set fifteen inches from the ground so as to keep filth and snow out of them.

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 8-page illustrated 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, Mo.

The wheat crop of this country thirty years ago averaged only nine bushels per acre. Lately it has increased to twelve or thirteen, but it is still much below the crop of England, which for many years has averaged twenty-nine bushels per acre.

In the Dairy.

About Soiling Cattle.

As most of our readers know, soiling means the feeding of green stuff, grass, cornstalks, rye, oats, etc., to animals by cutting it in the field where it is growing and giving it to them in their stalls, or in stables or feed lots. Ordinarily animals are turned into the fields where they eat and tramp at will. By the soiling system no more grass is taken than is needed at the particular time, and the rest remains untouched. Every feed is fresh, for the feeder who soils his cattle will vary his grass crops so as to have some fresh, green and growing all the season, from spring to fall, and then he has roots and other green things in the winter. By adding ensilage he has green feed all the year round.

There are extremes in soiling as well as in other departments of farm economy and it is better to avoid them. Experience tends to show that it is not best to confine animals for a long time to very small space, and reason approves the showing. A little exercise in the open air is better for health than close confinement, and what conduces to good health ought to be considered in all fattening processes. A writer in the *American Farmer* has the correct idea, as it appears to our judgment. He believes in a "modified system of soiling." He thinks that cattle, hogs and horses should have, at least in summer, small and convenient pasture grounds in which they may find shade and water, take moderate exercise and have the benefit of the healthful air of the fields. Cattle under such circumstances properly fed will take no more exercise than they need. It must be remembered that to avoid waste is the principal object in soiling, waste of feed and waste of animal substance. When animals are compelled to travel about to hunt up their feed the exertion uses up a considerable part of the food consumed. It is a waste of tissue that is avoided when the feed is taken to the beast instead of making the beast go to his feed and gather it, here a little, there a little. Turning cattle onto growing grass destroys a good deal of it, for it is tramped over and the stock will not eat. When it is cut just as needed, there is no waste, it is all used; and then, when the cattle are kept within small enclosures, there is no waste of flesh by unnecessary exercise.

As to other benefits. Mr. Puryear, of Richmond College, Va., the gentleman above referred to suggests—

1. The first advantage is that it keeps the animals and the owner acquainted, securing on their part docility and gentleness, thoughtful care and attention on his, and on both a pleasing and charming attachment. Whenever this state of things exists, losses alike from neglect and theft, from accidents and disease, will be fewer and less. Cattle always suffer when deprived of their owner's daily watch-care. The lack of this attention is painfully illustrated in those gaunt and wretched animal frames that seldom see their owner's crib, but are turned upon the commons and virtually told to get their living as they can, and all the better if they do it by trespass on the fields of neighbors. In constant peril of bludgeon, stones, dogs, shot-guns and poison, they are at once worthless to their owners, so-called, and a pest and enemy to the community.

2. It is by long odds the cheapest and most economical plan. An acre in good heart will furnish several times as much food as a similar acre in pasture. The only difference is that we have to cut or mow the food instead of requiring

the cattle to get it in their own way. But this additional labor by human hands substitutes a far more costly labor by our domestic animals. It must be done; shall it be we or they. That is the only question. Every consideration demands that we should do it. We can do it intelligently, selecting the best time of the day, choosing the best instruments and doing the work when the food is in the most suitable condition and when least damage is done to the soil. And when we give this matter a little forethought and prepare to furnish suitable and abundant food to our domestic animals that look to human hands for support, it is wonderful how much food can be raised and how easily the good work is accomplished. Rye and the grasses in spring, an unbroken succession of Indian corn from July to December, from wonderfully small areas for the animals to be fed, will furnish the food in rich and easy abundance.

3. But with advancing time the yield becomes more abundant, the work relatively less, and the results in every way more satisfactory in consequence of the rapid and constant improvement of the soil, which will be certain to follow the judicious employment of the plan recommended. The drain upon the soil is vastly diminished. Instead of removing from the land all of its yield, as we do when we sell the great staples, only a small part is removed when we convert the yield of the soil into meat and milk and butter. The excrements and urine, properly husbanded, are restored to the soil, and vast quantities of domestic manures from leaves, pine tags, straw, stalks, etc., are made at little cost, and to the comfort of the animals. Acre after acre may be thus enriched, and at length the whole farm brought to its maximum productiveness.

4. All these considerations, inherently weighty, obtain vastly additional force when the farmer can secure sale, to a greater or less extent, of the products of the dairy. When butter is made on a large scale for market then the drain upon the soil is reduced to the minimum, and the process of soil fertilization goes on at the fastest rate. If the cow yield one pound per day then only one pound of the thirty or forty pounds consumed daily as food is sold and permanently removed from the soil. All the balance, at least all that is capable of conversion into fertilizing material, is, by proper management, returned directly or indirectly to the soil. Compare this slight demand with the heavy drain of cotton, tobacco and other crops, in which cases nearly all the yield of the soil is transported to and sold in other localities.

Even when milk and butter cannot be sold in large quantities, yet it will be found that abundance for the family and small quantities sold will not be an unimportant factor in the multitudinous items that determine the farmer's success. A great many more can manufacture butter for sale than think they can, and particularly if they will learn to make an article that is strictly prime. There is sale for all such butter, and at most remunerative prices.

Compound Fuel.

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

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, \$3.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the year.

HORSES.

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

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 8th St. road.

CATTLE.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 24, #4450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloucester and Aldredie Rose of Sharon #718 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 125, Wichita, Kas.

D. B. W. H. H. GUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAMA HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. O Jersey Cattle, of noted bull families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

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

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of HERFORD CATTLE. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choice blood and quality.

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

SWINE.

W. W. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for seven years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hogs. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Howe, Proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 678 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 3 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Pigs, at \$10 and upward. F. M. BUCK & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strain. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

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.

SHEEP.

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

SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for weights and prices. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

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

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

H. V. FUGSLEY, Plattsmouth, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes average 14 nearly 17 lbs; stock rams, 24 lbs to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Hereford Cattle.

POULTRY.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Poultry for sale. Eggs in season. Send for prices. W. J. Griffin, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

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

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of the Hawking, Conger and Pitkin strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

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

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 15. Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hille, Prop'r.

N. R. NYR, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, S. Prop'r. Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Jersey Cattle.

Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale. Also several Bulls at low prices. Address O. F. SEARL, Solomon City, Kansas.

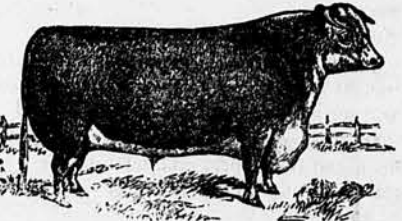
Choice, Highly-Bred HEREFORD BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kansas.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

KANSAS FAIRS.

WICHITA FAIR.

Last week the seventh annual exhibition of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society was held at the city of Wichita, and from all visible appearances it terminated successfully. Everybody seemed to heartily enjoy themselves and endeavor also to cause others around them to partake of the same pleasure. The weather at all times was very propitious and the attendance large, averaging about 5,000 people per day. Each forenoon a general parade of fine stock was made on the half-mile track, and the showing was greatly admired and highly commented on by those having an opportunity of witnessing the elegant procession as it wended around the circle amid the sound of skilled music by the K. of P. band.

The buildings of this association were very inadequate for the demands made upon them by the numerous exhibitors, and from some cause or other considerable dissatisfaction was manifest, whether the fault of the association or not, I was unable to learn. One thing certain, a grave error was made when the price of admission was raised from 25 cents to 35 cents, for it had the tendency of keeping many from patronizing the fair that would have come had the price been as it always had been heretofore. However, all organizations must, one time or another, have a lesson taught them whereby they may profit in the future, and this is "one of them lessons."

Among the cattle exhibitors were Hiram Smith, C. S. Eichholtz, J. C. Hyde and Henry Blakesley, with Short-horns; Jacob Wiedlein, with Herefords; W. J. Estes & Son and C. F. Stone, with Holsteins; R. E. Lawrence, with Polled Angus, and A. B. Henthorn, with Jerseys. The three-judge system was the manner through which awards were made, and this method was adopted and used throughout all the different classes and departments. This method is very inferior to that of the single judge, and should be discarded as rapidly as possible, for it never gives general satisfaction, nor can it while one of the judges invariably holds the other two under his dictation, and causes, by hook or crook, such a decision as he would desire to have made.

The horse exhibit was quite large and consisted of fine animals—beauties in every respect. Among those showing, I notice E. T. Ware, Robinson & Son, James McElroy, E. Reim, C. S. Eichholtz, E. L. Snyder, Wm. C. McCune, Hiram Smith and Joseph Furhman.

The sheep showing was the largest of any fair coming under my jurisdiction this season so far and very choice. Exhibitors were R. Hoffman, J. R. Mathews and H. L. Hunt. Both fine and long-wools were represented, and the display of fleeces and other samples by Mr. Hoffman attracted attention from all sides, to the delight of the party preparing same.

In the swine department one could feast for a long time, as it was full and complete and showed to good advantage the commendable points of each particular breed represented. Oliver McIntire had Poland-Chinas; J. C. Hyde, Poland-Chinas; M. B. Keagy, Berkshires; T. A. Hubbard, Berkshires and Poland-Chinas; Stewart & Cook, Poland-Chinas, and James Bolrick, Berkshires. These hogs were in good breeding and show condition and were the means of selling many good ones to visitors at the fair.

The poultry display was excellent and consisted of the numerous varieties, and among the exhibitors I noticed some of our most prominent breeders.

The farm products, floral and art halls were all replete with articles too numerous to mention, and I will conclude by wishing for many returns of as fine exhibits as were here seen.

HORACE.

NOTES.

Jacob Weidlein showed his beautiful "white faces," and got five first, two seconds and second on herd; also first in special.

M. B. Keagy made a grand good exhibit of his noted Berkshires and got four first and three second. While here he sold a number of fine fellows to go to different parts of the State.

Among other articles of note might be mentioned the portable dump and elevator, a simple contrivance for handling all kinds grain. It is easily operated and can be used anywhere at nominal cost; does away with

building elevators, and other useless expenditures. An illustrated description will be given soon.

C. F. Stone, the Holstein cattle man, was on hand with a meritorious selection from his excellent herd, and won seven first, two second, and sweepstakes on cow and three of her offspring.

In the poultry show L. E. Pixley made five entries and captured five first premiums, which speaks remarkably well, for he had a large display to contend against and competition was lively.

Henry Blakesley, with his Short-horns, secured five first, one second, and sweepstakes on best cow and best herd. He is highly elated over the possession of so worthy a herd of Short-horn cattle.

Among the leading attractions was a fine thoroughbred pacing stallion by Leo Twyman, of Kentucky, and which made a grand showing before the people from day to day, leaving all others in the shade.

R. Hoffman, breeder of fine-wool sheep and an advertiser in this paper, made a choice display of Merinos and captured everything in the fine-wool class, and the special besides. He showed twenty head and sold seven of them.

Hiram Smith had his celebrated stallion Brustus 3742 (331) on exhibition. This animal is of Percheron stock, a black, and was imported in 1884 by M. W. Dunham. His sire, Brilliant 1271, won first prize over all at the World's Fair at New Orleans.

C. S. Eichholtz showed a fine lot of Short-horns and captured several good premiums. His advertisement is elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER. Earl of Gloster and Aldrie Rose of Sharon 49712 head the herd and are very fine animals. Mr. E. would be pleased to have you write.

T. A. Hubbard showed about thirty head of Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, and received four first and two second prizes on Poland Chinas, and three first and two second on Berkshires. He also got sweepstakes for best boar any age or breed, best sow any age or breed, and best herd of breeders.

Joseph Furhman had on exhibition four pure-bred Percherons, with Kansas Boy 1691 heading his stud. This animal has taken, for the past three years, the silver pitcher awarded by the fair association. Tudor 2278 (1019), an imported Percheron, is considered rather superior to Kansas Boy. Mr. F. has been engaged in the propagation of pure-bred horses for eleven years and has met with good results, his highest aim being to send out choice stock.

Stewart & Cook made a fine display of Poland-China hogs, and got first sweepstakes premium on pen of sows of own breeding. Challenge 3919, an extra fine animal, heads their herd, which by the way was not fixed up for showing, but exhibited as coming from the yards. Look for their advertisement. These gentlemen sold a pair of choice pigs to S. Miller, of Russellville, Ark., one to W. W. Anderson, of Ansdale, Kas., and one to Oliver McIntire, Halstead, Kas.

JUNCTION CITY FAIR.

The eleventh annual Fair of the Kansas Central Agricultural Society was a creditable success, everything considered. The showing of swine was small compared with previous fairs, while the exhibits of cattle, horses and sheep were large and excellent, and have never been surpassed by the Association. Other departments of the Fair were represented as usual with creditable displays, although it has been one of the hardest years for this Association to make a representative fair, yet the superior management were equal to the occasion, and the citizens of Davis county have nothing to complain of at the hands of the management of the Fair of 1886.

WAMEGO FAIR.

The sixth annual Fair of the Pottawatomie and Wabausee Fair Association held at Wamego was the most successful ever held by the Association. The show of stock of all classes was especially fine. The entries for grade draft horses numbered twenty-one; horses of all work, thirty; French Draft, Clydes and Cleveland Bays, six; carriage horses, fourteen; and jacks and mules, seven. In the cattle department, Short-horn entries, nine; Herefords, seventeen; Polled Angus, four; Jerseys, three; and a special

class was made by the enterprising management in order to have the famous herd of Red Polled cattle shown by W. D. Warren, Maple Hill. The representative herd of Herefords shown by F. H. Jackson, Maple Hill, won the universal admiration of the many visitors, besides making many new friends for the breed.

Some twenty entries of swine were made. The notable exhibit of Poland-Chinas was made by J. W. Arnold, Louisville, and a very fine lot of Chester White swine was enthusiastically exhibited by the well-known Kansas pioneer, J. L. Huggins, who triumphantly carried off sweepstakes for best boar any age or breed by one of his Chester Whites—probably the first sweepstakes ever won by the breed in Kansas in competition with other breeds. A creditable showing of Merinos were made by C. F. Hardick and J. W. Arnold.

There were 101 entries of farm products, the best showing made by any fair visited by your representative; of fruits there were seventy entries. The poultry department had forty-five entries.

The Fair had an immense audience on Friday, and was a well-managed and creditable Fair in every way.

MIAMI COUNTY FAIR.

The Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair held at Paola last week was a marked success financially, and the exhibits, although not many of a kind nor very large, were good. The weather was quite auspicious, and the attendance all that could have been wished for, as the receipts amply show up. The different stock departments contained choice animals, and what was lacking in numbers was more than made up in quality. Among the decidedly useful things exhibited at this Fair was the Kansas Electric Washer, an article of rare meritorious value, which to be seen in operation is to convince one of its worth as a labor-saving motor and create a desire for possession of same. It is something that all housewives need.

Better facilities are needed for exhibitors than is now afforded, and it is hoped that by another year they will be supplied, for Miami, once the "King of Counties," ought never to be found wanting in matters of so great importance as that of advertising their county through well-arranged exhibits, amply provided.

HORACE.

WASHINGTON FAIR.

The sixth annual Washington County Exposition was held last week, with a fair local attendance. The exhibits were among the best to be seen in county fairs. Almost all breeds of stock were shown. Some fine horses were shown by J. O. Young, J. Vankirk and J. C. McNulty, of Washington, and Geo. Fittell, of Clifton, Kas. The Short-horns would average with the displays of larger fairs, and were shown by B. Hawes, of Morrow, Kas., and Thomas McGuire and J. C. Lenszler, of Washington. Mr. McGuire captured ten premiums, including four sweepstakes. Mr. A. Young, of Greenleaf, had the only herd of Holstein-Friesians, but they merited all the premiums they took. The display of swine as usual was good, and were shown by Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf; H. E. Billings, Linn; A. Stelzer and B. McLeod, Washington, who divided class prizes about equally, with Z. D. Smith taking sweepstakes on herd. Berkshires were shown by W. E. Blackstone, of Washington, with good pigs. The fruit display was indeed meritorious, and is deserving of special notice. The principal exhibitors were J. C. Penwill, with seventy varieties, and W. O. King, J. S. Haines and H. Newcomb. The poultry was also fully represented; C. A. Welch, of Washington, whose advertisement will appear in the KANSAS FARMER in the near future, had the largest display and with fine birds. The success of this enterprise is largely due to the Secretary's (J. O. Young) untiring efforts.

VOTAW.

NEOSHO FALLS FAIR.

This fair opened on the 21st and closed 25th of September. The weather being very favorable, should have enlisted a large attendance. But the drouth, finance and some other local affairs caused many to withhold their presence and their exhibits, yet considering the situation there was a fair attendance. In the exhibition of live stock, horses stood first. Trotters and running horses were plenty. As the track was in bad condition no fast time was registered. First premium on thoroughbred was given to

Judge Lenard, owned by Alex Reed (colored). Mr. R. also had first on draft stallion. There were a number of each, draft, general-purpose, and thoroughbred stallions, all good animals. A few good mares and several good yearlings on exhibition. Two well-bred young jacks and three jennets, owned by A. T. Wade, of Le Roy, all taking premiums.

Mr. Woodside, of Woodson, represented all the registered cattle. He had a fine lot of Short-horns. His herd is headed by 6th Duke of Sharon, a fine yearling.

J. S. McCartney, of Colony, represented the best lot of sheep, taking all the ribbons. He has an excellent ram at the head of his flock. He sold a number of pure-bred Merino males.

Jos. Parks, of Neosho Falls, took the premiums on hogs. He had a very good display.

Very good corn was on exhibition by different parties. First premium was awarded to S. Killian for corn on stalk.

J. S. Wilson took blue ribbon on wheat. The vegetables and grain didn't have the appearance of a drouth, but appeared as though there were only a half dozen farmers in this district.

Apples made a fair display, but very little other fruit.

Flowers and plants, well selected, but not enough to make any display. So with the fancy work.

We felt sorry that a beautiful ground like this one should not be better appropriated to educating and stimulating the farmer and stock-raisers in their avocation. But instead of this, the reverse was brought to bear its evil influence.

Swindling devices were licensed to take the hard earnings from men and boys. Very many farmers will become disgusted with fair associations that tolerate these rascals on their grounds or permit them for a stipulation to defraud their sons and also teach them perhaps their first lesson in gambling. It is our private opinion that if an agricultural fair cannot succeed without such supports as these it had better go by the board.

SPECTATOR.

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

Some oak timber, which in 1824 had served for 364 years for roof beams in an English church, is still doing duty as a seat in a farmer's kitchen.

Farmers' sons and daughters will find the winter terms at Campbell University (Holton, Kas.,) to furnish just the opportunity for making valuable use of the winter months.

A clock pendulum at Avignon, France, the longest known, measures sixty-seven feet, carries a weight of 132 pounds, and swings through an arc of between nine and ten feet in four and a half seconds.

The widest shaving ever made by a wood-working machine was recently placed on exhibition in a store in Winchendon, Mass. It was forty-two inches wide, several feet long, and of uniform thickness.

In an Indian mound near Oakland, Ind., was unearthed recently a stone wall ten feet square. Within were five or six skeletons, three copper vessels filled with fifty pounds of rich silver ore, a copper axe weighing eighteen pounds attached to a stone handle, and a number of stone hatchets.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN MILES OF ORGANS.—In numbering the organs of their manufacture, Mason & Hamlin have reached No. 160,000. Arranged in line these would reach one hundred and thirteen miles, or would fence the railroad on one side from the Grand Central Station in New York to within twenty miles of Springfield, Mass. Not only does this show the great popularity of American organs, but it illustrates what was declared by James Parton to be a general fact, that he who makes the best article in his line always has the greatest success.

We understand that the Mason & Hamlin company's new Upright Piano is now commanding a large sale, and is, in every way, up to the standard of their unrivaled organs. We predict a large success for this piano, which is constructed on a new system, said to be a decided advance over the prevailing wrest-pin system.—Boston Journal.

Correspondence.

Official Salaries.

Kansas Farmer:

In your number of September 15th, you have an article on the salaries of public officers and the proposed amendment to the constitution for the raising of the Judges' salaries from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, also increasing the number of Judges. If the business of the court is such that three Judges cannot dispose of it, increase the number, but no increase of salary. The people of this State should move to reduce the salaries of some of the county officers, which are out of all proportion to the service rendered, and to the incomes of those who have to pay them. There is no person engaged in any productive employment that receives an income equal to some County Treasurers and County Clerks, where as in the one case there is a large investment of capital and consequent risks to run, in the other case none of either. The limit of the County Treasurer's salary should be \$2,500, and the County Clerk's \$1,800, and graded down from that in proportion to population. The people would be as well served as at present. There would be plenty of candidates willing to sacrifice themselves on the official altar at the reduced salaries, and it would leave many thousands of dollars in the pockets of the tax-payers. The pay of our Representatives is very small, and it would not be thought unreasonable to raise their pay per diem one or two dollars, but we see all the places are filled at \$3 a day; and so with the other officers, there would be no vacancies even at a greater reduction than I have stated. Why not let the law of supply and demand rule in public as well as in private affairs? If an employer in the trades and factories find three men seeking the one job, he at once reduces wages; the rule would apply to the public service.

Yours truly,
J. J. WILKES.
Crainville, Kas.

Mammoth Clover.

Kansas Farmer:

I wish to write briefly of my success with Mammoth or Big English clover. Believing it very important to get seed that I knew was both pure and fresh, I sent to Ohio and bought it directly of the grower. As no one can distinguish the seed of the common Red clover from that of the Mammoth, and as the latter is worth from 50 cents to \$1 dollar more per bushel than the former, I have an idea that the common Red clover seed is often sold for its big brother. I have an idea that they might have had some such experience as this on the Agricultural College farm at Manhattan, for I remember of reading that Prof. Shelton said he could see no difference between the two varieties growing upon their experimental grounds.

I procured ten bushels of the seed and sowed it on fifty five acres of common upland prairie of average fertility that had been cropped to grain for sixteen consecutive years. I sowed with flax about April 1st, 1885. The flax made a fair crop, and the clover a luxurious growth. After the flax was taken off I pastured it until about Christmas; it was a rich pasture and I think worth all the seed cost. Apparently it did not winter-kill at all, and started off this spring with a magnificent growth. I pastured it until May 15th with over fifty head of stock; upon that day I turned out of it to let it make a crop of seed. It made a remarkable, rampant growth; seemed as if I could see it grow day by day. It ripened evenly and I finished cutting it July 15th. In many places the growth was so heavy that the platform of the reaper would not hold it all between the gavels, although the rake threw off once each revolution.

The seed shatters off easily, and the wind-storm of August 5th whipped it about over the ground and I think beat off one-third of it; still it averaged two bushels of excellent seed per acre. It will be observed that only two months (from May 15th to July 15th) was required to make this crop of seed. The field could have been pastured all the rest of the season. (Since cutting it has made no growth, owing to the drouth). Altogether, I consider it the most profitable crop I ever raised, not for the seed alone, but the pasture and the fertilization of the worn soil. Every observing farmer knows that our upland soil is being rapidly impoverished by

successive exhausting grain crops, and the washing floods of spring which drifts the cream of our fertile soil down the murky streams to be finally scoured out into the Gulf of Mexico by Ead's jetties. It is time to call a halt in this profligate waste, and clover and the grasses are the means to do it, and now the time to apply the means, and not continue the raising of grain until we must use commercial manures to stimulate the impoverished soil sufficiently to start a crop of clover, as they are now obliged to do in many sections of the East. Plow less and pasture more is my motto.

EERWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas., Sept. 20.

Our Brown County Letter.

Kansas Farmer:

The recent rains have materially improved the condition and the prospects of the entire county. The brown pastures and meadows are now dressed in the loveliest springtime green, fattening and fitting the cattle to pass through the coming winter months. There is feed of all kinds in abundance. The hay crop was very good, and much corn fodder was put in shock and it will be good feed. The grain and stock market is still low and money matters close. But the change in the weather has greatly encouraged the farmers, and traffic of all kinds is reviving.

The Brown County Exposition was interrupted on Thursday, the 16th, by a drenching rain; but the sunshine on the 17th and 18th brought cheer and large crowds to the fair from all parts of the county, and made it a financial success. Otherwise, in point of display, the Fair was one that can be called a good one, and a credit to its managers and the county in general. The fruit, corn and wheat display was excellent; no indications of a dry season. The ladies art gallery was as attractive as ever, and the sight was enjoyed by all spectators. The Exposition Association is now among the established institutions of our rapidly-developing county. It is in the hands of good citizens, of business enterprise. The moral tone has also been on the ascendency for the last few years. Racing and jockeying, however, still hold considerable prominence—things that cannot be overcome in a short time, only as people become educated to a higher plane of thought. In these days of railroad speed and telegraph swiftness, we have but little need of fleet horses. The cattle show, in point of quality, was behind in nothing of former years. All other departments of every kind of industry were well and fully represented, and all were pleased with the Fair.

C. H. ISELY.

Sabetha, Kas., September 25.

Letter from Pawnee County.

Kansas Farmer:

Just in from another trip through south and west Pawnee and north part of Edwards county. Have never seen finer corn in the State (Stafford and Pratt counties included). The best growth of forest and fruit trees I have seen in the past nine years. The farmers steadily gaining on the north side. Hogs, cattle, sheep and horses healthy and in fine condition; feed plenty for winter and shelter preparing. Farmer's club in flourishing condition. A gathering of 300 people at the ranch of Gillison on Saturday last in spite of the rain. All partook of a sumptuous dinner, and had interesting speeches from Col. Lewis, Mr. McCune and others. Hogs was the topic. Next monthly meeting at Captain Donnell's. All are invited.

Lewiston is on a boom. Wendell had sent for a cheap casket, some of the town had been cremated and the ashes sent (by wind) to Lewiston for burial. Belprey is making frantic struggles for a footing on the boom platform. Several more railroads in contemplation, if the people will only vote bonds, which they will, of course. Taxes are not half high enough. Every farm should have a railroad and every township should have a city, and every lazy bum should have an office, and a drug store should be at every crossing, and then and not until then will the people be satisfied. Prohibition seems to be in disgrace, judging from the conduct of its advocates. The Dodge City Times seems to be all the advocate the party has, or at least the only independent one. Wheat-sowing has just commenced in a timid and hesitating manner. Very little will be sown. Some transactions in cattle

and sheep at a slight advance. Broomecorn has commenced to move; the price is low. Plenty of rain and chinch bugs.

W. J. COLVIN.

Gossip About Stock.

The Short-horn herd of A. H. Lackey & Son, advertised in our columns to be sold at Peabody, October 14th, took every first premium and sweepstakes at the recent Marion County (Kas.) Fair over four of the best herds in central Kansas, there being as high as seven animals competing in some of the classes. Their famous Cruickshank bull, Barmpton, is, we understand, among the offerings; also a number of young Cruickshank bulls.

Kansas, so far as range cattle are concerned, has but little inducements to offer to those who formerly grazed their cattle upon the public domain free and unmolested by the so-called granger in years gone by. The large stock ranges of Kansas have all been settled up by the hardy sons of toil, and the ranchman was obliged to move westward to some other country which was yet unsought for by the immigrant of the East. Kansas as a whole may now be termed an agricultural State.—*Dodge City Globe Live Stock Journal.*

The following notable sweepstakes, awarded by the Brown County Exposition Association at Hiawatha, Kas., were sent us last week but not in time for publication: Best stallion, D. P. Gray, Whiting, Kas.; best mare, J. A. Worley, Hiawatha, Kas. Best bull, John McCoy, Sabetha, Kas.; best cow, Dr. R. Patton, Hamlin, Kas.; herd of one bull and four cows, R. A. Person, Falls City, Neb. Flock of one buck and four ewes, S. Detwiler, Hiawatha. Best boar, best sow and pigs, and best herd of one boar and four sows, Poland-Chinas, J. F. Glick, Highland, Kas.; best sow, Poland-China, E. Zimmerman, Hiawatha.

Wm. Booth, Winchester, Kas., writes: "I procured of Wm. C. Norton, the most noted breeder of Small Yorkshires in this country, the Small Yorkshire boar that took first premium for best boar in his class (under six months) and first in sweepstakes for best boar same age at the Illinois State Fair, held in Chicago. He also took 'blue ribbon' in sweepstakes at the Inter-State Fair at Kansas City. I think he is the most perfect model of a pig I ever saw, and if no misfortune befalls him he will be heard from in the show ring next year. I would have made an exhibit at Topeka this week had the management made a class for Yorkshires, the coming hog for this country."

Public sales of thoroughbred swine are becoming more popular every year. The buyer has an opportunity to see the stock and the highest bidder get the animal, and usually at a lower figure than if the breeder was selling at private sale a single animal. The hog goes to the purchaser upon his merits. At present there are three representative swine sales advertised that will repay any swine-raiser to attend. On October 7th, a grand public sale of 200 thoroughbred Poland China and Large English Berkshire hogs of all ages and both sexes will be held at Burlingame, Kas., by F. M. Rooks, a well-known breeder and exhibitor. On Friday, October 15th, at Highland, Doniphan county, Kas., J. F. Glick, proprietor of Ash Grove Stock Farm, will sell at public sale his entire herd of 100 Poland-Chinas, males and females, different ages, including his prize-winners at the fairs this season. On Wednesday, October 20th, at the fair grounds at Hiawatha, Kas., E. Zimmerman will hold his first annual sale of recorded Poland-China swine and high-grade Holstein cattle. All these men are well-known and reputable breeders and should have successful sales.

J. W. Hile, of Valley Falls, Kas., advertises poultry for sale, in this issue. First-class poultry is the only kind that it is profitable to raise. Mr. Hile is known as a responsible business man and offers some bargains.

A Wisconsin farmer, going down a hill with a load of hay, locked one of the wheels of the wagon. The friction of the wheel upon the ground struck a spark, which ignited the hay and started a fire that required eleven men to extinguish.

First winter term of Campbell University opens November 9th; the second, January 19th, and will close March 25th.

This, That and the Other.

Kissimmee, Fla., boasts of a cucumber nineteen inches long, weighing five pound and a half.

A beautiful custom is said to prevail with the natives of Java. A father, when his child is born, plants a tree, and thus signals the birth.

By a very careful test it has been found that the strength of a Bushman's forearm compares with that of an Englishman of the same weight as fifty five to eighty-five.

A physician says: "When a teaspoonful of warm honey is taken every fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes, it has a surprising effect on catarrh. Every family should have a glass of pure honey in the house, in order at once, after catching cold, to be able to use some."

An English writer remarks that the recent successful attempts at balloon-steering in France have led many thoughtful persons to believe the day not to be far distant when we shall see balloons plying in well-paying passenger traffic between England and the continent.

The one place in the country where the most railroad trains pass is said to be the Union depot, Elizabeth, N. J. A man was put on for the purpose last week, and counted up 3,255 as the total, and in one day of twenty-four hours, 600. It is a crossing at the street level, too.

A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this, he must draw his pen through the space of a rod—sixteen and one-half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. We make, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 turns to each minute; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; in a year of 300 such days, 43,200,000. The man, therefore, who made 1,000,000 strokes with his pen was not at all remarkable. Many men—newspaper writers, for instance—make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark 300 miles long to be traced on paper by such a writer in a year.

Money Tells!

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

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The Home Circle.

My Neighbor's Baby.

"Blessed are the peacemakers."

A sturdy, fair-haired laddie
Was Roger, my neighbor's son,
With the innocent look in his blue eyes
Of a life that has just begun.
When I see a crimson dress,
Hear a sweet, child-voice at play,
It always, somehow, reminds me
Of the baby over the way.

He was 2 years old that summer,—
I had never noticed the child,
Till one day, when I was passing,
He looked through the gate and smiled.
He made a pretty picture,
With the sunlight on his hair;
He wore a red dress, I remember,
And his little feet were bare.

I had always a weakness for children,
So I stopped and spoke to the lad,—
He told me what his name was,
And how many kittens he had.
He filled my hands with blossoms,
In spite of all I could say,
Then lifted his face to kiss me
Before I turned away.

I guess I may as well tell you,
That my neighbor and I were—well,
Now I've begun the story,
I hardly know what to tell;
It was such a little matter
At first, but it ran along
As things will, if you let them,
When they've started to go wrong,

Until—I'm ashamed to say it,
Living as close as we do—
After a bitter quarrel,
When a cutting word or two
Passed back and forth between us,
We did not speak again.
Childish, you say! I know it,
But I didn't think so then.

But we were the best of comrades,
The little Roger and I,
After that day when he kissed me,
As I was passing by.
I might turn toward my neighbor
A face that was hard and grim;
But Roger, my neighbor's baby,
I had always a smile for him.

And so it went on all summer,
Till at last there came a day,
When strangely hushed and darkened
Was the cottage over the way.
A few words told the story,—
A few words carelessly said,
But freighted with so much sadness,—
"The baby, you know, is dead!"

I filled my hands with the flowers
I knew he loved the best,
And just as the sunset glory
Was fading out of the west,
I entered my neighbor's gateway,
Went up the path to the door,—
The months had grown into years since I
Had trodden that path before.

But we who are very wilful
By a little child are led,
As I entered the darkened chamber,
And stood beside the bed,
Where the silent form of Roger,
Half covered with flowers, lay,
All my bitterness to my neighbor
For ever passed away.

It needs no words to explain it,
I think you will understand;
Over the little sleeper
I clasped my neighbor's hand.
The bond that was formed will never
Be broken till time shall cease,
For Roger, my neighbor's baby,
Has spoken the words of peace.

—Good Housekeeping.

Beans at the Barracks.

The first town out from Topeka, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, is unpretending and probably unnoticed by most passers-by on the railroad. On September 15th and 16th these same passers-by might have noticed an unusual commotion in the town, flags flying and drums beating, and many blue-coats and other coats and dresses swarming around and in some white-spread tents. If the commotion was not manifest, the crowds awaiting the incoming trains must have been noticed.

The occasion was the reunion of all the soldiers of Jefferson county. It was the occasion also of the convening of a larger crowd than this same little town could heretofore boast. The prominent features of the days were, first and foremost, a good dinner of beans each day, served to soldiers, soldiers' wives, children and grandchildren, upon tin plates with tin spoons. The accompanying tin-cups of coffee and piles of white bread arranged the length of three long tables, was, as one of the soldiers said, an exaggerated "mess;" but it was interesting, even if one could not imagine it to be tempting.

It was something to be remembered by the

little ones, to visit the regimental tents and see where "papa used to live." Some families went so far as to try tenting over night upon the camp-ground, and found, during a thunder-shower, their fortitude tried until they fled for refuge to a friendly church. This reminds one of the safety sought, and sometimes found by the vanquished in ancient warfare, upon sacred altars.

This reunion was not without its "feast of reason." General Campbell interested and entertained his comrades by a most eloquent speech. The rumors set afloat, intentionally or otherwise, that others of note would speak to the multitude kept the crowd well together to finally listen to some of the lesser stars in their self-styled "love feast." The pith of their remarks was veritably love—love for each other personally and for the order of G. A. R. Those who could not sympathize in all this affectionate outpouring were relieved by music interspersed by the band, all our own, and the Modoc club, or a portion of it, from the capital.

These same Modocs sang well because they couldn't help it, not because they seemed to try. What couldn't they do if they tried! But from the first incomprehensible song to the "Modocology," was a succession of harmonious sounds, long to be remembered by those who enjoy such things only at long intervals.

After all, the greatest feature of the occasion was the crowd. Friends lost each other for hours; husbands and wives sought each other, but not with tears. As far as we have heard, everybody arrived safe at home and in his own proper company at last.

PHOEBE PARMALÉE.

"An Exchange for Woman's Work."

Of all the schemes for the benefit of women which have been projected within the past quarter of a century, not one has accomplished more than the "Exchange for Woman's Work." It has reached a class which no other organization could reach—the struggling, impoverished, educated women, whose change of circumstances or reverse of fortune necessitates their doing something to help themselves, who are trying to keep "the wolf from the door," to smooth the rough edges of broken fortunes; to retain at least a "comfortable living."

These exchanges have been formed in a number of our cities and larger towns, and have proved an inestimable blessing to many a disheartened, almost despairing woman. A store or room is provided where woman's work of every kind is offered for sale, or orders taken for any article that can be made by woman. Here is offered the most exquisite embroidery, every variety of Kensington work, decorated china, knitted and crochet work, water-colors—oil painting, rugs, toys, baby outfits, children's clothes, the endless variety of useful and ornamental articles devised by the cunning brain and executed by the skillful fingers of woman. It well repays a visit to one of these establishments, merely to look at the artistic and often wonderful work exhibited. Here also may be found cake, rolls, pies, puddings, jellies, preserves, canned fruits, pickles, which find a ready sale, for there is nothing which so delights the palates of the unfortunate people who have been accustomed to baker's bread and confectioner's desserts, as genuine "home-made" articles. But these must be genuine, as only the most excellent work is accepted by the Exchange; and a woman who has a "knack" for concocting these dainties will find many a dollar added to her purse, nay more, she may be able to earn a steady and large income.

In the large establishments there is a lunch counter where tea, coffee, sandwiches and various tempting small dishes are served to business men and clerks, who are rejoiced to find home-made viands, served in a neat and appetizing style. Orders are received for every kind of sewing, patching, darning, repairing of garments, washing, ironing, house-cleaning, in short, whatever the hand of a woman "findeth to do." But this work cannot be carried on without money, you say. Certainly not. A subscription fee—usually from one to three dollars, entitles a person to send her work or that of a friend for a year. The industries received are sold on a commission of 10 per cent. Then there are always to be found kind hearted people who are glad to aid those who are trying to help themselves, and they willingly pay the subscription fee with no idea of sending any

article for sale. They recognize the Exchange as a means of assistance to their less fortunate sisters, and devote their time and energies to the success of the enterprise.

All work is offered for sale without the maker's name appearing, as a number is assigned to each consignor and the number placed upon the article. The names are known only to the officers of the society. Everything is sold strictly for cash; in fact, no article is allowed to be taken from the store until the money is paid. So if one has "forgotten her purse," the courteous attendant will promise to reserve the article for an hour or two, until the money is brought.

Now, as to instances to prove that the Exchange has been beneficial in individual cases, we will name some that have come under our personal notice. A lady who had been accustomed to earn her living as a book-keeper found her eyesight falling, and was told that she must give up that employment for at least a year. What should she do? She went to the Exchange and presented her case. "Is there any one thing you can do well?" she was asked. "Nothing," she answered laughingly, "but make chicken pie." "Just what we'd like," was the response, to her amazement. So she went to work at her chicken-pie making, furnishing it in small dishes, just enough for one or two persons; she had all she could do to supply the lunch table, and went on her way rejoicing. Another who had been wealthy, and in these days of sudden reverses found that her "riches had taken to themselves wings," made a complete wardrobe for a doll—furnished from some of the finery which she had worn in her prosperous days, and should I tell you the price received for the exquisitely-made outfit you would declare I was romancing. Not only was the one sold but orders received as fast as they could be executed. A young lady who could crochet with marvelous rapidity found a ready sale for the beautiful and fanciful creations of her busy fingers, and with manifest pride declared she had earned enough to defray the expenses of a summer's "outing." A teacher who had "broken down" under a long apprenticeship in the school-room, by developing a half-hidden talent for cake-making, gained such a wide reputation for her delicious cake that she was able not only to earn a steady and profitable income but what was of far more value, to regain her health; the change of occupation and improved sanitary conditions proving the most efficacious restoratives for her shattered nerves.

While speaking of the Exchange as a benevolent or charitable scheme, one should remember that there are different kinds of poverty. While a person has comfortable food, shelter and clothing, there may be a craving for books, for instruction in music, or painting, or a longing to be able to know the blessedness of giving to others. To all such does the Exchange afford the most grateful help. So, one young girl declared, "My ginger-snaps pay for my music lessons." Another, "I made jelly enough to pay for my tuition at the academy last winter." And still another, "All the money I have for the benevolences at our church I earn by knitting and fancy work for the Exchange." Other instances might be cited, but here is enough to prove that the work is a noble and encouraging one. Would that the number of Exchanges might be multiplied; that in all our large towns, especially in the manufacturing centers, the praiseworthy institution might be established.

Aside from the pecuniary help it would offer, there would be the incentive to "go on unto perfection" in all that pertains to woman's work. The young girls would be trained to furnish "perfect" specimens of the culinary art, as well as "lovely" fancy articles; and one absurd notion would be totally and forever dispelled—namely, that if a woman must earn money, it can be done only in the school-room, store or office.—Rhoda Lander, in Good Housekeeping.

The demands of fashion have brought a new profession into prominence. It is called "truquage," and the professor of the art devotes much skill and ingenuity in making new things, especially furniture, look battered, worn-eaten and old enough to satisfy the prevailing taste for the antique. The new articles are modeled after sixteenth-century patterns, and then beaten with bludgeons, stained with acids and otherwise maltreated until they assume the proper time-worn and ancient appearance.

Poisonous Plants.

Children should be taught not to eat the leaves of any plant or shrub which they find in the fields without first showing them to their parents or some adult person. Many serious and sometimes fatal results have occurred from a neglect of this precaution. After a long tramp through the woods and fields, children soon become very hungry, and, unless provided with a substantial lunch, will often eat leaves and berries, thinking they are the same as those which they are accustomed to see in the city markets.

We cite a few plants to illustrate. The buttercup, so common in our New England fields, should never be put into the mouth. If gathered, it should always be held by the stem, as the petals are very caustic and will quickly excite inflammation. The oleander contains a deadly poison, both in its leaves and flowers, and special care should be taken to exclude them from bouquets for the parlor or dining-room. The leaves of the meadow saffron and of acónite, or monkshood, seem to possess for children the fascination of the rattle-snake, but should be avoided carefully. During the month of August there is, perhaps, no plant so common in the fields, by the seaside and on mountain-tops, as the meadow hemlock, of whose fatal decoction it is said that Socrates drank. Its tiny white flowers are indeed beautiful, and are often gathered in large quantities by ladies and children who have little idea of their poisonous qualities.

But it is those poisonous plants which so closely resemble common vegetables that we need specially to shun and to warn children against eating. The common dropwort, before it flowers, is so much like celery that the former is often eaten with deadly effect. This plant contains a virulent poison, which, taken into the stomach, causes convulsions and often death. Another plant, almost equally dangerous, is fool's parsley; this is often mistaken for turnips. Water-hemlock, or cow-bane, resembles very much the common parsnip. Ivy and dogwood, though not eaten, are often gathered because of their beautiful twining leaves. These, to a large number of people, are poisonous.

We cannot be too careful ourselves, nor watch too closely the children, in pleasant rambles during the summer vacation. In cases of poisoning, let no time be lost, but promptly use every means to counteract its effects. Until the arrival of a physician, produce copious and frequent vomiting, and persistently keep it up until all offending matter is expelled. By no means allow the patient to become sleepy, but give strong coffee or tea, and if the body feels cold or chilly apply mustard and bottles of hot water. By every means keep up the circulation and the brain active.

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

The time to pull beans is when about half the pods are yellow, though they may be pulled earlier if there is danger of frost.

There is a veteran Georgian in Americus who has fifteen children, fifty-one grandchildren and twenty-four great-grandchildren.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Was recommended to me by my druggist as a preventive to hay fever. Have been using it as directed since the 9th of August, and have found it a specific for that much-dreaded and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies for its cure, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy.

F. B. AINSWORTH,

Of F. B. Ainsworth & Co., Publishers, Indianapolis, Ind.

Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are, but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring. Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born; then to multiply it by two; then to add five; then to multiply by fifty; then to add her age; then to subtract 365; then to add 115; then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will denote her age, and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822; she is 22 years old, and was born in the eighth month, August. Try it.

The Young Folks.

Hive of B's.

The Bending Boughs are Bright with Bloom,
And softly Blows the Balm Breeze,
When Baby Boy across the fields
A Beauteous Basket-palace sees.

Now Baby Boy is Blithe and Brave,
And Bonny too as he is bold;
His Bosom Burns with high desire,
That palace nearer to Behold.

He drops his Beautiful Bouquet
Of Buttercups and Blossoms sweet,
And Briskly through the Bushes creeps,
With Bare white knees and slipped feet.

The Bugs and Beetles crawl Beneath;
The Briars Bruise his dimpled hands;
But valiantly he Battles on,
Till Breathless by the Bench he stands.

The Big Brown Bees come Booming out,
With angry Buzz about his ears;
His little Breast B-gins to heave;
His Blue eyes Brim with Bitter tears.

He Beats a Blundering retreat,
Bewildered by his vague alarms,
And Biting Back his Bursting sobs,
Betakes him to his mother's arms.

The Baffled Bees go Booming Back;
Faint laughter Bubbles on the Breeze,
But Baby Boy will, after this,
Beware of Bee-hives and of Bees.

—Harper's Young People.

JAPANESE NAPKINS.

Funny Little Mouth-Wipers Made from Rice Paper.

"Paper napkins! Who ever heard of such nonsense! What good are they?" were among the many exclamations uttered by good housewives when they first learned that paper napkins were being sold for table use. They pictured to themselves squares of thin, white paper that would break at the first attempt to put them to use, and sighed over the frivolity of the Japanese for bothering to make such articles.

Now, however since their value has become known, every picnic party must be well supplied with these little squares of Japanese art. Hotels and boarding-houses have begun to use them, greatly to the delight of their guests, and it will not be long before restaurants, steamboats and even private families will have them in use.

"We make no pretensions to what is called style. We are still in that social stratum where the article called the napkin-ring is recognized as admissible at the dinner table. The napkin ring is the boundary between certain classes," says Oliver Wendell Holmes in his most recent story, "A Mortal Antipathy."

PAPER NAPKINS INTRODUCED.

But the introduction of paper napkins will do away with this social stratum, and instead of a clean napkin once a day, or twice a week, as the rule may be, every one may be even more fastidious than a Vanderbilt or a Gould, and have a dainty and new napkin three times a day, and at a very trifling expense.

For a family of six three napkins for each one every day would make 126 a week, which is quite an extra in the wash, besides the care to keep them in nice order.

The reporter visited a quaint little Japanese store on Broadway, which, strange to say, is kept by a Turk and a youth from the Mikado land. Queer little dolls with bald heads and bright, black eyes peeped out from Nankin bowls and Tokio pots; matings and hammocks, fans and umbrellas of wonderful size, spangled with impossible Japanese ladies and gentlemen in painful attitudes of Japanese grace; funny little ivory "back-scratchers," tobacco jars, tea sets, bamboo chairs, and hundreds of other odd, yet useful, articles, which the two countries have taught us how to use for our own comfort, filled the little place.

"Abou Ben Adhem," in a flowing gown of soft red silk and a little cap on the back of his broad head, sat in the back of the shop on a square box covered with a bright rug, and puffed calmly away at his long pipe, while his Yokohama assistant flitted about with a big silken handkerchief flipping specks of dust from the thousand articles of bric-a-brac.

The reporter asked the little Japanese if he sold many paper napkins.

"How many hundred you want?" he said, bringing out four or five packages. "For picnic these very nice. Sell for fifty cents 100," and he took out a soft bit of crumpled

white stuff bordered with pale blue mandarin, each one trying to hit his neighbor with a mushroom-like parasol, while a big mandarin sat in the center in seeming bliss.

"We sell good many of these for picnic. Americans say they are 'funny.' I see no funny, but still like they please. Here some more fancy \$1 one hundred. These good for own dinner table."

THE MORE EXPENSIVE KIND.

The more expensive napkins were not generally comical in design, according to the Japanese idea. Some were as soft as silk, and could be doubled up in the palm into little balls and smoothed out again without a break. They were in white, pink and blue, and while the majority had only borders of a different color about them, many were covered with birds and flowers, umbrellas, weeping willows, teacups and pots, and every kind of a Japanese figure.

"Do you sell many of these?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, yes! We sell this warm time thousands and hundreds. They go for picnics, they go for summer resort cottages where ladies want no trouble with washing. They go with traveling parties, who like them at all times. Then we sell them for decoration of parlors."

"Do the Japanese use them?"

"Oh, yes, at all times. We have only the rice and the bamboo for our house. Out of rice we make our food, our paper, some of our wraps. Rice makes the soft paper like this, that does not break. Other things we make of bamboo.

The reporter learned that scented paper napkins, as high as fifty cents each, are used in New York. Jay Gould and many other men of wealth have them for their yachts, and many of the cottagers at Newport and Long Branch are using them this summer.

For watermelon or berry parties, for picnics and garden parties, they are considered just the thing. Fine linen is apt to become stained or get lost, but paper napkins are sweet and fresh, and may be thrown away when used. The Japanese expect to drive a big trade in them next winter, and several cargoes have been sent here.—New York Journal.

Japan's Wondrous Garden.

The spring and summer in Japan is full of picturesque beauty, and yields an atmosphere of delicious comfort. The skies drop gladness, and the earth teems with loveliness. Its garden pictures are changing as a kaleidoscope. The terraced hillside ranks with verdure, vie with wheat-fields bending 'neath their load of grain; some just cut and supplanted by rice, in fields flooded with water, while others, green with the tender shoots, are ready for transplanting. When the seasons are unusually dry nothing is left to suffer. The reservoirs are so large, and the irrigating system so complete, that Japan's wondrous garden smiles on beneath scorching rays.

The trees of Japan are a wonder. Here is the "mocking," with its purple bell-shaped flowers; also the magnolia, with its rich white and purple clusters. Queen among the trees towers the camelia. Some of these are sixty feet high, and are covered with blossoms from January to May, of many varieties, from the large pure white, resembling a double rose, to various shades of pink and red. The cherry and plum trees are cultivated solely for their blossoms, and are trees of rare beauty. The former grows thirty feet high and as many broad, its branches covered with red and white flowers, two inches in diameter and perfuming the air at a great distance. Its petals of snow and cream, falling in showers, spread many a carpet for the feet on the stone paths leading to the temples, verifying the native poet when he says, "There are snow showers which do not descend from the skies." The plum tree is par excellence the poet's tree. Often it is seen standing leafless in the snow, yet adorned with blossoms like a bride. The tree bursts into soft clouds of bloom and fragrance in February, but without leaves.

Along the hillside maples and pines are covered with vines of exquisite loveliness, trailing and intertwining with bewildering intricacy; among these are the wistaria and thumbergia, with their purple stars and tufts. From the verdant valleys to the tops of the mountains are seen lilies, pinks, and roses of endless variety. The grass is studied, and flowers spring even from the

quaint, artistic, thatched roofs of the tea-houses, asking leave only to grow and bless the light. These tea-houses seem idyllic. They are a national institution, for they are everywhere, as the people are everywhere; along the city streets, by the roadside, in the groves, woods, parks, valleys, and up the mountain-side.—Helen Thompson, in Brooklyn Magazine.

A Toy from Antietam's Field.

Gen. Hector Tindale post, No. 160, of this city, has been presented with a small brass cannon, which is apparently a toy, but it has a historical interest. It was used at the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, with deadly effect. It was drawn from Sharpsburg while the battle was in progress by a boy 16 years of age, who lived in the vicinity, and who, like old John Burns at Gettysburg a year later, went into the conflict on his own personal responsibility. He took a position on an elevation, and with his little cannon faced the enemy and poured lead after load of deadly missiles from the muzzle of his miniature cannon into the ranks of the Confederates. The young hero fought for hours in the ranks of the Union army. Among the 100,000 men with whom he fought there was not one with whom he had any personal acquaintance.

While thus engaged he was shot, it is believed, by a Confederate sharpshooter. When found he was lying upon his face, with his body across the little gun. After his death the cannon was kept until recently, when it was sold for old brass and brought to this city with other old metals. A comrade of the Tyndale post, who is an extensive metal broker, learned the history of the little piece of artillery, then dirty and corroded, and presented it to the Society. It has been cleaned and brightened up and looks like new. It is about three feet in length and has a bore of less than two inches.—Philadelphia Times.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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

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

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GREAT SPECIAL OFFER!

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

ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

For \$1 we will send the KANSAS FARMER on trial to a club of four for thirteen weeks.

The *Farmer's Review* suggests that good, healthy seedling apple trees may be used profitably as bases for hardy trees by budding and grafting into them good and tested varieties of Russian stock.

The Montgomery county Fair this year exceeded all former efforts of that kind in the county, as we see by a notice in the *South Kansas Tribune* and also in a letter from the efficient President, D.W. Kingsley.

Another link in the chain of Kansas progress is the fact contained in the following brief letter of J. E. Lockwood, general passenger and ticket agent of the K. C., F. S. & G. railroad: "I have much pleasure in advising you that commencing October 1st, a line of first-class coaches will be formed, which will be run daily, between Kansas City and Bristol, Tenn., via Chattanooga and Knoxville."

Mr. Wilson Keys, of Rice county, writes us: "The weather continues dry and cooler; not much fall seeding done. The output will be very small in this section this season. Stock of all kinds are healthy and in fine condition, but prices of cattle are very low. Corn in the Arkansas Valley is about 20 per cent. below the last two years' average, which was extra good, and it will net the farmers more money than either of the other crops."

After Some Swindlers.

Among the good things to be placed to the credit of the present administration is an effort about to be made to suppress swindling at and near the different land offices in the country. Every settler or other person who has had business at any of the western land offices at any time knows how thickly sharks inhabit the region round about. These sharks hang out their signs, Land Office, Attorney at Law, etc., and invariably there is some attachment, as "Filing papers made out here," "Pre-emption papers here," "Land office papers here," and other like phrases to deceive and draw in the unwary. The writer of this now recalls the first land office in Kansas with which he had dealings. The building had rooms besides those occupied by the Register and Receiver and they were occupied by lawyers, claim agents, money lenders, and other persons engaged in like occupations, and they were placed on either side of a hall in front of, that is, nearer the door than, the rooms occupied by the government officers, so that it was necessary for every person who transacted business in person at that land office to pass the doors of those private offices before reaching the place where he could see the men who were paid to wait on him. It was rare indeed that any one got passed all those doors without leaving some money within. Only persons who understood the situation escaped the fleecing process to which every unsuspecting pioneer was subjected when he fell among those shearers.

The acting commissioner of the General Land Office has undertaken to prevent as much as possible of this species of swindling. A circular letter has been sent to every Receiver and Register of the different land offices in the country calling their attention to the presence and habits of men who make a business of deceiving and cheating persons who have legitimate business at the land offices. He calls particular attention to the signs above these fellows doors, such as UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, in large letters and then some other words in small letters beneath, as "papers drawn here," or "business done here," thus drawing strangers in by means of the large letters which would very reasonably lead to the supposition that that particular room is the land office of the United States; and after they are caged they are robbed of five to fifty dollars according to their susceptibility, and the amount of money they have. The Commissioner wants their names so that he may take steps to get rid of their services.

This is a praiseworthy movement, and the people will give it their unqualified approval. Much good work in the same direction was done a few years ago when some government officers lost their political heads and some land offices were removed from towns that had grown morally corrupt under the evil influences of men whose business it was to cheat and swindle every person who would submit to it. But the good work was only begun, there is a great deal yet to be done, and it is very much to be hoped that this renewed effort will be attended with good results. The proceedings at many of our land offices, we mean what is done by such persons as the Commissioner refers to, is outrageous. The government can wisely interfere in the interest of poor settlers as well as of decency and common honesty.

The exports of wheat from India increase yearly. It is said to be inferior to American wheat, still, at a slight reduction of price; it finds a ready market

in Liverpool. English and Scottish farmers complain of the competition of their cousins in Asia, but that helps them none. The wheat area in India is enlarged every year, and with modern appliances in culture and the cheapening of transportation by building new railroads, it may be safely estimated that the production and export of Indian wheat will continue to increase in the years to come.

Regulating the Oleomargarine Trade.

The circular of instructions detailing regulations for the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has been issued from the internal revenue department. The instructions are voluminous, the intent being to execute the spirit of the law as well as its letter. Manufacturers are required to file a bond with the collectors in the districts where their factories are located, for an amount to be fixed by the collectors of not less than \$5,000. Inventories are also required which shall be open to the inspection of internal revenue agents, showing all materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and make monthly returns in duplicate from their books as to material and products. The manufacturer is also required to display a sign on his factory, giving his full name and business and number of his factory, which shall be designated by the collector. Wholesale dealers will keep a book and make monthly returns, showing the oleomargarine received by them and from whom received, and to whom sold or delivered. Minute directions are given for stamping, branding, canceling, and numbering each original package in conformity with law, and the use of tin in packing by manufacturers is forbidden except upon special permission of the Commissioner. Each retailer's wooden or paper package must have, besides the name and place of the dealer printed or branded thereon in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square, the word "oleomargarine," and the quantity in pounds contained therein written or printed thereon.

The 31st of October, 1886, all oleomargarine on the premises of any dealer must be in wooden packages containing not less than ten pounds each, and each dealer is required to make an inventory of the stock on hand, mark the packages with their weight, and stamp and cancel each package. Immediately after the 31st of October, 1886, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the internal revenue officers will travel over the districts, inspect stock on hand, and seize all that is not duly marked, branded, and stamped.

Don't Be Alarmed.

Western cattlemen, especially interested in the ranch business, are unnecessarily alarmed about the alleged pleuro-pneumonia prevalent at Chicago and are taking every precaution within their power to prevent the disease from getting a foothold in the West. Caution is necessary, but there is no occasion for any great scare, for the reason that the State and federal authorities are actively doing everything possible to prevent the spread of the contagion. The class of cattle shipped West are thin stock or breeding cattle, and they do not have the least opportunity to come in contact with the diseased Chicago cattle, which are local.

Mr. A. C. Chenometh, of Jewell county, says he has interviewed many farmers recently on the lister question, and nine-tenths are greatly in favor of the lister. All claim that they can plant and tend several more acres by planting with a lister and raise more corn to the acre. Corn here ranges from one-half to three-fourths of our last year's crop.

A Bad Custom.

The custom of mortgaging growing crops in some parts of this country, and especially in the Southern States, is full of grave dangers. In the May report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department may be found some interesting facts on this subject. The *Philadelphia Press*, quoting and commenting on the discouraging features of this bad custom, calls attention to a few particulars worth studying. In general it is not money that is borrowed from the banks, but credit from merchants who furnish provisions, farm implements, fertilizers and the like, and takes mortgages on the coming crop, payable when that matures. This might be endurable if only legal interest were paid, even when that is as high as 1 per cent. per month. But the merchant charges from 15 to 25 per cent. above cash prices, and when the notes mature, the farmer must sell regardless of price, and thus may lose again by being forced to dispose of his crop when prices are low. In North Carolina not less than one-fourth of the crop is sacrificed to meet this exorbitant interest. In South Carolina more than a million of dollars will be paid this year for advances. In Georgia the average addition to cash price of all goods sold to farmers is said to be 50 per cent. per annum. In Florida the entire cotton and fruit crops will no more than pay the debts of the year. In Alabama the cost of this indebtedness to the agriculture of the State in the form of diminished production and improvement and increased wear of farms and improvements is \$5,000,000 a year. In Mississippi one-third of the farmers are hopelessly ruined. In Louisiana 75 per cent. of the farmers and planters are in debt. In Texas it will require from 75 to 85 per cent. of the value of the cotton crop to pay the year's debts. In Arkansas it takes every bale of cotton to settle up for advance.

An Important Suit.

The Kansas City Board of Trade recently brought suit against the railroad companies in the southwestern pool. The object of the suit is to dissolve the combination, and to test the question whether railroad companies have lawful right to combine in pools, thus cutting off all benefits that would accrue to the people from competition. There has not been a more important court proceeding than this brought in any State within a quarter of a century. It strikes at one of the gigantic evils of the day. It will raise nicer points than were involved in the granger cases of Illinois, which broke the power of railroads to charge just what they chose. This case will go still deeper into the general subject and discover whether half a dozen roads may combine to do what one alone may not do lawfully. The suit is brought in the name of the Attorney General of the State of Missouri against all the roads doing business at Kansas City. The petition calls forth the grievances of the Board against the pool in detail, and states all the reasons for instituting such proceedings against the association. It calls upon the courts in the name of the State to dissolve this association, and requests that a decree be issued against the pool, dissolving it and forever prohibiting it forming again.

HARD-PAN OFFER.

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

The Shawnee county Fair opened at Topeka yesterday with good prospects, but, as our forms being made up for the press Tuesday afternoon, we can give no report of it this week.

A great many persons are taking advantage of our low rates and becoming subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER. We will give them their money's worth and more. The paper in 1887 will be better than ever before.

When the flesh on a leg of mutton shrinks back in cooking, leaving the end of the bone stick out an inch or so, it is a sure sign that the animal was not properly fed. The only good meat of any kind is that which was made from good feed and plenty of it. Shrinking meat is too full of water. Good meat is juicy and bears well against heat. Flabby, watery meat always shrinks.

It is a mistake to suppose that no soil except that in which lime abounds will, when wet, cause sore heels on horses. Good authority says it is the continued wetness and chill to the parts that causes the mischief, and while it is not worth while to argue the case, as to whether or not lime mud is worse than any other mud, a fair trial will show that any mud will, if the application is long enough continued, make the heel sore.

It is not good to graze the pastures very close at this time in the year; indeed, it is never good to do it; but it is a matter of importance now to give our pasture grounds all the benefit they can get from the fall rains so as to have good grazing later on. It ought to be a part of every farmer's plan to have green feed until the ground freezes in the winter. If pastures are eaten close at this time in the season, late pastures will necessarily be very short.

The management of the KANSAS FARMER feel very much encouraged by the kind expressions of the people and their friendly interest in the paper. Never before, at this time of the year, have so many new names been placed on our subscription books. One agent sent in a hundred and fifty in one letter last week. Clubs came nearly every mail. We appreciate these evidences of the value of our efforts, and will be stimulated by them to still greater exertions in the way of good work.

Discussing the mutton question, Mr. Joseph Harris, a New York farmer, says it is no wonder that mutton is not as popular here as in England. The trouble is not in the breed. We have all the English breeds of sheep here and the Merino in addition. And, a little Merino blood improves the quality of the mutton and gives us a hardier and healthier sheep, better adapted to our climate and system of farming. We do not feed well enough. It would pay us handsomely to feed our sheep more or less grain, malt-sprouts, bran and cotton-seed cake.

Mrs. M. J. Hunter, a valuable correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, is editor of the *Reformer*, a paper recently started at Concordia, Cloud county, this State. Mrs. Hunter is a thoughtful woman, a hard, conscientious worker, and a terse, vigorous writer. It would give us pleasure to know that the *Reformer* is well established and that Mrs. Hunter would remain in editorial management in the years to come. The *Reformer* is devoted to reform in general, and to the temperance reform in particular. If the zeal and courage of its editor could mould opinions and laws, the last grogshop would be in dying pangs. May the Good Master bless her and her cause.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

We feel much interest in the coming exhibition of fat stock at Kansas City, and wish for it the best success. At this time we know of nothing better to do in the interest than to publish the following circular letter just received from the Secretary:

KANSAS CITY, September 18, 1886.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—Dear Sir: We shall be gratified to have you present with us during the Kansas City Fat Stock Show from October 23d to 30th. If it is your pleasure to attend the show, please notify me and I will with great pleasure forward you a complimentary ticket of admission.

This is the only fat stock show west of the Mississippi, and there is but one other in the country. As no other objects are shown save domestic animals, and only fat animals, it will be seen at once that the show is a field and for concentrated study and not for amusement. For this reason there will be found at this show the breeding and feeding genius of the West, and the highest product of the art and science of breeding and feeding will be open for study. Here, then, is to be found the best opportunity to study the best types of domestic animals, and at the same time to get into communication with those whose high art has produced them, with nothing else to distract attention.

Premium lists which have been or will be sent to you will show liberal premiums for the various recognized meat breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, in single numbers; sweepstakes in each line, and grand sweepstakes for the breeds and crosses. Early maturity, carload lots and dressed carcasses are also liberally premiumed for cattle, sheep and hogs, while pen lots of five hogs and five sheep each by States, and special premiums for various purposes are given. The total amount of general and special premiums will amount to \$7,000 on stock alone. No other class of fairs give such opportunities for critical study, and no others deal so fully in so important an interest.

We are apt to regard the four young States, more or less in business communication with Kansas City, namely, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, as grain-growing States. They do sell enormous amounts of grain, yet in 1880 these States held \$314,847,797 in live stock and \$315,935,408 in crops of all sorts. Since then the table has doubtless been turned in favor of stock. The ratio is destined to be heavily in favor of stock in the future. In short, live stock is the great moneyed interest of these States, and surpasses every other interest, town or city. Beyond question, live stock is much more profitable than crop sales. This interest justifies the show and warrants our farmers in coming out.

You will pardon the suggestion, in view of the fact, that this show is not a money-making but a money-spending one. The stockmen and friends of this interest put their hands in their pockets and pay about two-thirds of the premiums and other necessary expenses. This fact tells of its special function as an educator.

Very respectfully yours,
J. W. SANBORN, Secretary.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, at the head of the Knights of Labor, is quoted as saying: "The number of applications from Locals during the past year to grant dispensations to allow the initiation of rumsellers was alarming. I have persistently refused, and will enjoin my successor, if he values the future welfare of the order, to shut its doors with triple bars against the admission of the

liquor dealer. His path and that of the industrious workingman lie in opposite directions. The rumseller who seeks admission to a labor society does so that he may entice its members into his saloon after the meeting closes. No question of interest to labor has ever been satisfactorily settled over a bar in a rum hole."

Mulberry Trees for the People.

In accordance with the plans of the Women's Silk Culture Association, as suggested to the Congress of the United States, by whose dignified bodies the bill to appropriate \$5,000 to the Association to promote the industry of silk culture in the United States has passed into a law, the Association desire to offer to the State Agricultural schools, institutions and reformatories, or to individuals who may have a purpose or desire to establish the culture of silk, a gratuity in mulberry trees in lots not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred. In every instance a guarantee must be given, signed by two vouchers, that the recipient who may accept these trees shall give them the proper attention required for their full fruition. It is desirable, in these days when the question of forestry has become such a momentous one, that we shall not only preserve the trees, but increase them; and to this end the new movement of the Association will be taking a step in the right direction.

The mulberry trees of many varieties, notably the *Morus Alba* and *Morus Japonica*, are clean, healthy trees, of large leaf, rapid growth, great age, and, most important, the product of leaves is of great commercial value. Further, from a small number of trees, any quantity of cuttings can be taken during growth for a new nursery. It is hoped these claims to the planting of mulberry trees, which are without parallel, will encourage the planting of them without delay. A grove of such trees means wealth for the future.

The Association, therefore, ask for orders for mulberry trees, the order stating number, locality of planting, and the date at which they are required, as only TWO SEASONS are open for planting, that will cover the government fiscal year of July, 1886, to July, 1887. Prompt suggestions are invited.

MRS. J. LUCAS,
President,
MRS. V. C. HAVEN,
Cor. Secretary,
1222 and 1226 Arch St., Philadelphia.

A Word About Business.

The New York *World*, after interviewing business men in different departments of trade, sums up in this encouraging way: "The long period of depression in business now seems to be giving way to one of prosperity. Merchants and general tradesmen agree that the prospects of fall trade are very bright. There is no boom, but a steady healthy growth. Every one sees indications of better times. It is the universal opinion in commercial and financial circles that not only is the present condition of business better than it has been for a number of years past, but the future is of greater promise than for a long time."

Notice of the American Antiquarian.

Now that the Apaches are before the country in the light of hostile savages it may be interesting to learn something of their history and customs. An illustrated article on this subject appears in the September number of the *American Antiquarian*. This magazine makes a specialty of treating such subjects. Edited by Stephen D. Peet. Published by F. H. Revell, Chicago, Ill.

100,000 Copies of the Kansas Farmer.

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

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

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

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

A Prize Essay.

The Board of Officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America offer a prize of one hundred dollars for the best essay on the "Breeding of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, the selection of Sires, and their care during the season of service to the end that they transmit to their offspring health, strength, and superior milking and other desirable qualities. Also suggestions on the care and feeding of Calves."

CONDITIONS.—A copy of each essay to be forwarded to the President of the Association, F. C. Stevens, Attica, New York, and one to the Secretary of the Association, Thomas B. Wales, Jr., Iowa City, Iowa, on or before February 1st, 1887, each essay to contain from 3,000 to 5,000 words, and to be printed or very plainly written. The successful essay to become the absolute property of the Association upon the payment to the author of one hundred dollars.

Inquiries Answered.

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

MARE OUT OF CONDITION.—The mare described by A. M. M., unless there is more in the case than he describes, is probably only out of condition. If this be true, feed her as much green feed as she will eat, give her plenty of pure water, and for grain give her oats and rye ground and mixed with clean straw cut, and give her one feed daily of wheat bran in the same way, and exercise her lightly. A teaspoonful daily of gentian and ginger mixed would be of service.

REMOVING TREES.—We do not recommend the removal of trees in the fall until after the leaves begin to fall. And when they are removed, see that the roots are not left exposed to the air a minute longer than is absolutely necessary.

Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER can send us at least four new subscribers for three months at 25 cents each.

Tell your neighbors to form a club of four subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER for three months at 25 cents each.

Horticulture.

The Carpet Beetle.

This is a foreigner, but appears to have been naturalized; at any rate it has come to our shores and gone to work as if it had always been here. It was known in Europe a long time, but its first work in this country was in 1874; at any rate, it was in that year that reports were sent out from New York and New England telling of insect injury to woolen carpets and other woolen goods. In Europe it attacked meat, but in this country it has as particular liking for carpets, and for that reason Prof. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College, insists that it shall be known as the carpet beetle.

Since the discovery of this pest in the Eastern States two years ago, it has spread into others as far west, any way as Michigan, how much further we know not. They are very small, hence their work of cutting carpets, shawls, and other woolen fabrics is often charged up to the account of moths and other insects.

Prof. Cook, in describing the beetle, says it is only one-eighth of an inch long and about two-thirds as broad as it is long. The main color is black with a red line along the back and red markings on the wings, and three white spots on each wing. But the beetle does no harm; it is the larva (the caterpillar stage) which does the mischief, just as is done by worms, caterpillars and other larvæ on leaves and other vegetation. The larva is longer than the beetle—about one-half; it is ringed with light and darker brown bands, and the body is margined with tufts of brown hairs, which are very long at the ends of the body, "wholly obscuring the head, similar shorter hairs cover the whole body." Prof. Cook says the ringed and hairy character makes it easy to identify this larva.

The work done by this larva is usually in the summer months, but there is no knowing what effect the temperature of warm rooms may have on it, so it is best to watch for it "all the year round" and prevent its ravages if possible.

It is difficult to destroy this diminutive pest. It seems to have as many lives as a cat. But Prof. Cook suggests remedies which he thinks will destroy even the carpet beetle. We quote:

"Though I have had no experience in battling these pests, yet from my general knowledge of such matters, I think I may urge certain remedies with much confidence.

"First, I should recommend ironing wet cloths placed over the affected part of the carpet, using flat irons that were very hot. The cloths may be two or three thicknesses of common toweling, wrung out of water just so they will not drip; then ironed till dry. To secure the best results one ought to have a dozen or more irons. I have found that this thoroughly done is most deadly to the carpet moth larva, and surely the intensely heated steam penetrating every fiber of the carpet, and to every crevice of the floor, must sound the knell of every larval carpet beetle that feels its deadly presence. I have tried this on delicately-tinted carpets, and while it was delightfully efficient in destroying insects, it did no injury whatever to the carpet. The only caution here then is to make thorough work; be sure of a full head of steam.

"Another remedy of which I should feel quite certain would be to brush, by use of a paint brush, the floor under the carpet with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, the bi-chloride of mercury. This should be made as follows: Four parts (by weight) bi-chloride of mer-

cury, one of chloride of ammonia (sal ammoniac), and fifty parts of water. This is surely fatal to bed-bugs, *Cimex lectularius*, and certainly these carpet beetles can hardly be possessed of more lives than are the bed-bugs. The objection to this remedy is the virulency of the poison. Of course with care there is no danger; but so many of us are by nature and practice so culpably careless that to have such a poison in the house is hardly safe.

"I have reason to believe that tarred paper under the carpets, naphthaline, the crystals of naphtha, kerosene oil or gasoline would each and all kill the insects if freely used under the carpets. There are two objections to their use. They are all more or less offensive as to odor, while the last two from their inflammable nature might do great harm. I have used the naphthaline with marked effect. And although it does scent a room thoroughly it could be removed after effecting a cure, and the carpet and room so aired as to greatly lessen this objection. Kerosene would surely kill all insects that it touched, but its tendency to stain the carpet, and its persistent odor might be considered serious objections to its use. Gasoline—much better than naphtha, as it never stains and quickly evaporates—is also a sure cure, and great caution to thoroughly ventilate before any fire is brought near would render it use safe. If used thoroughly in a house, no fire should be allowed even in a distant room till thorough ventilation, as shown by the absence of the characteristic odor, had removed all the explosive vapor. As an accident by the use of gasoline might be most terrible it should only be used with the greatest care.

"In case furniture is infested, the free use of gasoline would be the safest and surest remedy. In this case, the articles to be treated could be removed to an outbuilding, and should not be returned to the house till the liquid had thoroughly evaporated.

"Woolen garments not in use may be protected by putting them in perfectly close boxes. As the insects are so small, we could not be sure that they were excluded except that we paste paper over any crack, as where the cover meets a box or trunk.

In such close quarters, camphor gum, which keeps clothes moths away, is said to make no impress upon these beetles. I believe naphthaline, which I am told not only keeps the *Dermestes lardarius* away but actually destroys it when once at work, would also serve to protect against the carpet beetle. The trouble with this would be the persistent odor. Yet it is possible that if it should be closely wrapped in a cloth it would still keep the beetles out, and yet would not so scent the clothing that it would not soon pass off upon exposure.

"If clothing should become infested it could be put into a close box and drenched with gasoline. As soon as the insects were killed the clothing could be aired, when the odorous liquid would quickly escape. Bisulphide of carbon could be used in the same way. This is deadly to all insect life; but is fully as explosive and dangerous when fired as is gasoline. So if it is used we cannot be too cautious."

A New Grape.

Among the curiosities in the fruit department at the Kansas City Interstate Fair last week, was Wells' seedling grape, a remarkably fine-flavored, large-sized white, distinctly-colored grape, slightly bronzed when matured, very hardy, and ripening from September 1st to last of the month. This grape is as large as the Gœthe, much superior and hardier, and is introduced to the

public by C. I. Roberd, of Bates county, Mo. However, he has none for sale. He states that their next horticultural meeting will be held on the third Saturday in October at the residence of John B. Durand, near Prairie City, Mo. Rockville is the railway station near thereto. At said meeting Captain John B. Newberry will read a paper on "The Adornment of Cemetery and School House Grounds."

Prof. A. J. Cook says soft soap, or a strong solution of the same, will surely vanquish the apple tree bark or scale louse if it is applied in early June and again three weeks later. To apply this specific he knows of no better way than to use a cloth and scrub by hand. To be sure we can, if dainty, use a brush like a shoe brush, but he likes to go at it with a good cloth, when, with sleeves rolled up, he makes pretty sure that no louse escapes.

For the past few weeks he has changed the substance by adding crude carbolic acid, which he thinks improves it, especially if but one application is to be made; and we know that at this busy season the second application is apt to be neglected.

He heats to the boiling point one quart of soft soap to two gallons of water, and while still hot thoroughly stirs in one pint of crude carbolic acid. This may be applied as before. This carbolic acid mixture retains its virtue, he thinks, longer than does the soap alone, and so it is especially desirable when but one application is to be made as described above.

Like the arsenites, so the carbolic acid and soap mixture is of triple value. Not only does it kill the dreaded lice, but it also keeps off the dreaded borers, which are also serious pests in the orchards.

Very rash—a boy with measles.

The farmer who gives no quarter to weeds generally has good crops.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

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

Catalpa Grove Nursery.

D. C. BURSON & CO., Proprietors, TOPEKA, KAS.

Sibley's Tested Seeds

Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

J. L. STRANAHAN, BROOMCORN Commission House. Liberal advances made on consignments. 194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

NURSERY STOCK---FALL 1886.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886

With the choicest stock of their specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, offered to the public at low prices, all Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted and free from the effects of aphid and hail. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including all the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their orders for the coming Fall. [When writing always mention this paper.] SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK AT THE SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES

Established 1859. We offer for the coming trade season the largest and most complete assortment of Nursery Stock GROWN IN THE WEST; embracing Fruit Trees of every description, Ornamental Trees, Roses, shrubs, etc. We make the growing of Std. and Dwarf Pear a specialty; and invite inspection from Nurserymen and Dealers. Wholesale price-list on application. Consult your interest by getting our prices before buying. Inducements and good accommodation for agents and dealers. S. M. BAYLES, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.

MILLIKEN'S GREENHOUSE, EMPORIA, KAS. A general stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Send for Price List. ROBERT MILLIKEN, Emporia Kas.

NEW FRUITS! South Lawrence Nurseries. Price List Free.	MARIANNA PLUM.
	MARLBORRO RASP PARRY STRAW BERRY Bubach's No. 5
Also all the other small Fruits. B. F. SMITH, Kas. Lock Box 6, Lawrence Kas.	

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

WRITE TO THE YORK NURSERY CO. FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, For Catalogue and Prices.

NOTICE! To the Farmers, Planters, and Everybody, that the PEABODY STAR NURSERIES are now prepared to furnish, in almost any quantity, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Vines, Small Fruits, Shade Trees for the street in variety, Forest Tree Seedlings for the timber claims, etc. All nursery stock grown. Fine and thrifty stock of the Russian Apricots, Russian Olives and *Lucretia Deuberries* at wholesale or retail. Club together. Correspondence solicited and answered promptly. E. STONER & SON, Peabody, Kansas.

250 Acres. Established 1868. LAMAR NURSERIES,

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock of any Description at Hard Time Prices. Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties wishing to buy large or small quantities will save money by getting our prices. We have a surplus of Apples, Berries, Forest Trees, Osage Hedge, Russian Mulberries, Apple Seedlings, etc. Address C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MISSOURI.

La CYGNE NURSERY!

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, FOREST TREE SEEDS and PLANTS, Field and Garden Seeds.

Send for 88 page Catalogue, free, before you buy. Our motto is, honest stock and fair prices. Address D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN Co., KAS. Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

The Poultry Yard.

In the Beginning.

It would hardly be worth the effort to attempt the establishment of a poultry farm without some fowls to begin with. An incubator with borrowed eggs might work well enough, but it is better to follow nature at least in the beginning and get some of the best breeding fowls, and as suggested by the *American Poultry Yard*, when a beginner starts out in the poultry business, the first thing, of course, is to choose the breed he will keep. This is an easy matter if he knows what he wants; but, as a general thing, this is more than beginners really know. They must first consider whether they want chiefly eggs or large fowls to be kept for their flesh principally, or merely want handsome birds and do not care particularly whether they are profitable to keep or not, but simply want them as ornaments. After our tyro has settled on that he can easily decide which breed to keep, for we now have a hundred or so varieties, and they all have their merits. Some have one predominant trait, while others are very different, and their especial value is in some other direction.

There is much to be gained by experience in the selection of the breeders. Many times young, inexperienced fanciers will sell off the very best chicks they have raised during the year because they are offered a good price for them, as they have an idea they can raise more that are just as good the next year from what they have left. This plan is a very bad one, and if followed long the stock will soon run out and be of no more value than common fowls.

A breeder, if he wishes to succeed, must make it a rule never to sell his best chicks to any one, but always retain them for his own pen of breeders the following spring. Fine-bred animals of any kind cannot be kept up to a high degree of excellence unless the best specimens are used in breeding, and, in turn, the best of their offspring. With poultry the selection of the very best specimens should be made each year in order to keep the breed strong, vigorous, and as near standard as possible.

The best time for the beginner to start into the poultry business, and stock up his yards complete ready for business, is sometime in the fall or early winter, for then he can go direct to the yard of some reliable breeder and select just what stock he wants, and will have a nicer lot to select from, and the breeder will let him have good stock for a great deal less than he will have to pay for them the following spring at breeding season. Not only this, but the fowls will become acquainted with their new surroundings, and will be in good laying condition in the spring, and will lay their litter of eggs and be ready to sit early, and in this way raise a fine lot of early-hatched chicks; but if the beginner waits until spring before he buys, the birds will be completely broken up, and it will take them some time to begin to feel at home in their new quarters and get into good laying condition again.

All practical poultry-keepers know that the breeding birds which give the best satisfaction are early-hatched pullets, for they will, if properly taken care of, be large and well developed before winter comes, and most of them will commence laying early in the winter, before the old hens begin, and if well housed and judiciously fed will lay all winter, and when breeding time comes in the spring, they will be strong, active, and in excellent shape for breeding. But when they are hatched late in the season they will be small when winter comes, and the cold weather will set

them back, and they will not commence laying until spring; and all breeders know that the first litter of eggs from young hens are not fit for breeding purposes, for if they hatch at all the chicks will be weakly and will not do as well as if they came from older and stronger hens. Hence you will see that most of the success in the poultry yard depends upon early-hatched chicks, and they, in their turn, will bring up another lot of early chicks to take their place, and if the best specimens are selected each year for breeding you will have one important element of success.

A successful Canadian dairyman thinks bran, peas and corn mixed the best butter-producing food for cows. Cows should be milked with dry hands, and should not be milked in close proximity to the dung pile.

In buying pigs for breeding stock the best is the cheapest, though it cost a little more money. The reason why breeders justify themselves in saving runts, is because some men are thoughtless enough to buy them at a low price.

Bees do not work as well in a hive exposed to the sun. In midday, when very hot, all work on the inside, such as comb-building and storing honey, has to be suspended. Sometimes combs melt down, and the brood dies in the heat of the sun.

Livingstone met with a wonderful distilling insect in Africa on fig trees. Seven or eight of these insects cluster round a spot on one of the smaller branches, and they keep up a constant distillation of a clear fluid like water, which, dropping to the ground, forms a little puddle. If a vessel is placed under them in the evening, it contains three or four pints in the morning. To the question, Whence is this fluid derived? the natives reply that the insects suck it out of the tree, and naturalists give the same answer. But Livingstone never could find any wound in the bark, or any proof whatever that the insect pierced it.

Purify the Blood.

We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it is absolutely unequalled. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is immeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once and Cures

COLD in HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER.

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

A particle is applied to the affected part. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free.

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any operation or detention from business, by treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas.

Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay of Life. \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2.

Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M. C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

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

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of **Turner's Treatment**. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says: "Turner's Treatment completely cured me, and I think it has no equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or from nervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

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

Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find **TURNER'S TREATMENT** pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice.

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

BLACKSMITHING on the FARM
Save time and money by using Holt's celebrated **FORGE and KIT of TOOLS** For \$20
Larger Size, \$25. Single Forge, \$10.
Blacksmith's Tools, Hand Drills, &c.
HOLT MFG. CO., Central Way, Cleveland, O.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.
S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.
THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.
Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.
Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City.
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

STAKE Missouri Pacific R'y

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BETWEEN
Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.
Equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeper and Buffet Cars.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS
And Elegant Coaches.
THE MOST DIRECT LINE TO
TEXAS AND THE SOUTH.

3—DAILY TRAINS—3
To principal points in the
Lone Star State.
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TO
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6 ROUTES TO NEW ORLEANS.
For tickets, sleeping car berths and further information, apply to nearest Ticket Agent or
J. H. LYON, W. P. A., 523 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.
W. H. NEWMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.
H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita RAILROAD.

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New Reliable Short Line.
Forty eight miles the shortest route to Chicago, Hannibal, St. Louis, and all eastern points. All trains run daily. No stop-over. This is the popular route via Ft. Scott to

Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Nashville, Cleveland, Memphis, Buffalo, Atlanta, New York, New Orleans, Boston, Jacksonville, Philadelphia, Chattanooga, Portland, San Francisco,
and all points in Texas, Missouri, California, Dakota, Ohio, Indiana and New England States.
Through

PULLMAN SLEEPING and CHAIR CARS
Attached to Passenger Trains.
Leave ANTHONY, 7:10 a. m.; WICHITA, 9:45 a. m.; IOLA, 3:15 p. m., arriving at ST. LOUIS Union Depot, 6:50 a. m. daily, making direct connection in Union depot at St. Louis for all points East.
Maps and further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
J. W. MILLER,
Vice Pres't and Gen'l Manager,
Fort Scott, Kansas.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY IS A KANSAS ROAD,

And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running
THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attila, Kiowa, Medicine Lodge and intermediate points.
THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Independence and intermediate Stations, making close connections at Ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with our trains for Emporia, Burlington, Girard, Walnut and Coffeyville.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Olathe and Ottawa.
REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations. **THROUGH TICKETS** can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South.
PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains.
For further information, see maps and folder, or call on or address S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Passenger Agt., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



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ESTABLISHED 1866

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

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advert. To secure such information as will enable you to advertise **JUDICIOUSLY** CONSULT **LORD AND THOMAS** NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Busy Bee.

Artificial Honey.

It is alleged, and we have no disposition to doubt the assertion, that an article which is sometimes sold as strained honey is not honey any more than oleomargarine is butter.

There are some things which it does not seem possible to duplicate by any device of man, and among the inimitable things are the stinger of a bee and a honey comb.

Comb honey owes its excellence to very delicate structure. The cell walls of the comb are only 1-140 of an inch in thickness, and thus the delicate wax breaks up in the mouth almost without any extraneous force.

When a horse's feet and legs become muddy and he is taken into the stable in that condition, it does little good to wash the mud off there unless the limbs are rubbed dry immediately.

cases, the mud ought to be removed and the body cleaned and warmed up as soon as the day's work is done and before the night's rest is begun.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending September 25th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

- Vehicle wheel—Jas. A. Johnston, of Topeka.
Vehicle hub—Jas. A. Johnston, of Topeka.
Combined spoke socket and tire fastener—Jas. A. Johnston, of Topeka.

The following were reported for September 18th:

- Switch stand—Howard V. Hinckley, of Topeka.
Check row corn planter—Hamon Morrison, of Xenia.
Calf weaner—Harvey L. Jones, of Coffeyville.

The following were reported for September 11th:

- Rotary paddle churn—Joseph B. Riley, of Pittsburg.
Pie plate—Martin J. Grosser, of Emporia.
Washing machine—Wm. V. Burgess, of Sterling.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,000, shipments 600. Market stronger. Good to choice nativeshippers 4 10 a 85, butchers steers 3 25 a 4 00, Texas grades 2 25 a 3 65.

Chicago.
The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 40 a 4 90; stockers and feeders 2 00 a 3 40, Texas cattle 1 80 a 2 50, do, steers 2 50 a 3 15, western rangers weak, natives and half-breeds 3 0 a 3 70.

Kansas City.
CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 855. The market to-day was generally quiet. Good fat shipping steers and grass rangers were steady.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Lower and closing firm, with some reaction. Ungraded red, 82a88 1/4c; No. 2 red, 84c in elevator, 85a86 1/4c delivered; No. 2 red, September, 81 1/2 a 84 1/4c; October, 84 1/4 a 87 1/4c.

St. Louis.
WHEAT—Active but easier. No. 2 red, cash, 78 1/4 a 79 3/4c; October, 73 1/2 a 74 1/4c.

Chicago.
WHEAT—The visible supply reported disclosed an increase of somewhat more than 2,000,000 bushels, which had a weakening effect.

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which ranged 3/4c lower, but rallied again toward the close.
RYE—No. 2, 48a48 1/2c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 54 1/2 a 55c.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, 1 06.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market on 'change to day was quiet. No. 2 and No. 3 red were entirely nominal. No. 2 soft was nominal except for October, which sold for 67c, 1/4c higher than Saturday's asking price.

CORN—There was a weaker market to-day on change. No. 2 cash sold at 30 1/4c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 1 car at 24c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; September, 93 bid 43c asked.

FLAX—Receipts 19 cars. Market steady. Fancy, small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 50; wire bound 5 00 less.

OIL (CAKE)—No. 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; No. 20, 22 1/2, free on board cars. Car lots 21 00 per ton.

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

GASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.

BUTTER—Supply light and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 19a21c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15a18c; store packed do., 12c; common, 8c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 13 1/4c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 13c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 13c. Kansas 5a7c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, 50c per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 1 00 a 1 25; red, 7 a 90c.

APPLES—Supply large; 1 50 a 1 75 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—Good short in demand. We quote: Short, 4a5c; green hurl, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4c; self working, 4 1/2 a 5c; long coarse, 3a3 1/2c; cr.-oked, 2a3c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for r.-und lots. J.-b lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 8 1/2c; dried beef, 12c; Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 90; long clear sides, 6 80; shoulders, 5 75; short clear sides, 7 25. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 7 40; long clear sides, 7 30; shoulders, 6 50; short clear sides, 7 85.

BROOMCORN.

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

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

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, ABILENE, : : : KANSAS, Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms. CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz: The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK. Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000. Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

W. H. BARNES, Pres't. J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary. GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company, TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

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

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

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Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

FIRST WINTER TERM, NOVEMBER 9.

Beginning and advanced classes organized in all the common branches, German, Latin, Book keeping, Algebra, Rhetoric and others.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is in charge of capable and experienced instructors. Our work is pronounced by many to be superior to that of any business college in the West. Actual Business and Commercial Law every term. Classes in Typewriting and Stenography every term.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

Tuition, \$10 per term; \$19 for two terms. Board, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week; Room, 50 cents per week.

Address President J. H. MILLER.

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PIANOS.

The Improved Method of Stringing, introduced and perfected by MASON & HAMLIN, is conceded by competent judges to constitute a radical advance in Pianoforte construction. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos generally. Descriptive Catalogue by mail.

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

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

The Veterinarian.

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

SWEENEY.—I have a very valuable horse that is badly sweened. I have tried various remedies without any good results. You will do me a great favor by giving a permanent cure through the columns of your paper. [The possibility of restoring the wasted muscles to a natural state of development will very much depend on the cause of its origin. If it is the result of lameness, and the lameness is permanent, very little good can be accomplished by medical treatment. Mild blistering applications or hand-rubbing with some stimulating liniment is the only hope.]

CORNS IN HORSES.—A corn is regarded as an unsoundness. When a horse is first observed to be lame, he should be examined for corns, unless the lameness can be plainly traced to some other cause. In nine cases out of ten they result from bad shoeing. A corn is a bruise of the sensitive sole, causing an effusion of blood to the affected part. It is usually located in the inner heel, and is chronic in some horses. It usually terminates in suppuration. The affection is recognized by lameness, tenderness of the quarter when tapped with the hammer, and when the heel is pared down, extravasated blood is noticed, and sometimes there will be an exudation of pus, known then as a suppurating corn. Corns are seldom found in the hind feet. A corn is treated by first removing the shoe, then thinning the sole to relieve pressure; apply a poultice two to five days. Afterwards, when working, remove the shoes every month.

BLOOD-POISONING.—I would like to ask your veterinarian about my two-year-old colt. Five weeks ago he pawed into a wire fence, cutting a gash three inches long and into the bone one-half an inch above the hoof on the front leg, and also severing an artery. We stopped the blood, sewed the wound with silk (white), and it is now healed; used carbolic acid on the wound. But two weeks after the accident the colt's leg began to swell and is getting worse every day, and is now swollen up to the body. He is not lame; but stiff; he can hardly walk. [Swellings of this kind result from the absorption of a small quantity of pus from the wound. It can be reduced by bathing the limb three times daily in warm water for half an hour at a time, and if there is any extra heat and tenderness about the wound apply a warm linseed poultice for a few days. Give a cooling diet composed of green food, bran mash, etc., and mix in mash every night and morning one of the following powders: Cinchona bark, pulverized, 3 ounces; chlorate of potash, 1½ ounces. Divide into twelve powders. Give light exercise.]

INJURED—SWEENEY.—Three weeks ago my mare was injured by running one of the guards of a mowing machine into her leg just below the large joint of the pastern. It tore a large hole and I think tore some of the cords. I had a good deal of trouble with the sore but it is filled up and looks healthy. Her leg is yet badly swollen at the pastern joint and is very feverish, and I am convinced her leg is poisoned, as there are lumps grown half way to the back which get sore and open. She puts some weight on her foot. She does not put her foot down flat. I think she is getting sweened in the hip. I have been using glycerine, carbolic acid and water, but it does not do any good. [I have no doubt the lumps you refer to are filled with mat-

ter and will require particular attention, as the after result will be of a serious nature. Were the circulation to take up the matter then blood-poisoning will result. Get healing ointment; rub well over the leg, then wrap a cold-water bandage around the leg up to the hock, and apply to the part of the hip where atrophy has taken place iodine two times a day.]

All small apples and others defective in form or damaged by worms have their best market on the farm as food for animals. If packed with sound fruit, even in small proportion, they reduce the price of all even to the point of loss.

Farm Loans.

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

A strange accident happened to a consignment of heavy cattle sold for shipment to England. Rough weather was encountered on the voyage, and the stanchions to which the cattle were tied gave way, forcing the stock to the other side of the ship and causing it to careen so much that to lighten the vessel the cattle were thrown overboard, a loss of \$13,000.

FAST TIME

From Kansas City to New York Via the Wabash Route.

The following telegram explains:
St. Louis, May 20, 1886.
H. N. Garland, Western Passenger Agent, Wabash Route, Kansas City, Mo.:
Under new arrangement taking effect Sunday, May 30, the Wabash New York Limited train will leave Kansas City at 7 a. m., St. Louis 6:30 p. m., Toledo at 7:50 a. m., Buffalo at 5:10 p. m., arriving at Grand Central Depot, New York City, 7:30 a. m., second morning from Kansas City. This shortens the time between Kansas City and New York four hours. The finest through car service in the world is on this train.
F. CHANDLER, G. P. & T. A.
Wabash Ticket Offices, 531 Main street, 1040 Union avenue and Union Depot.

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

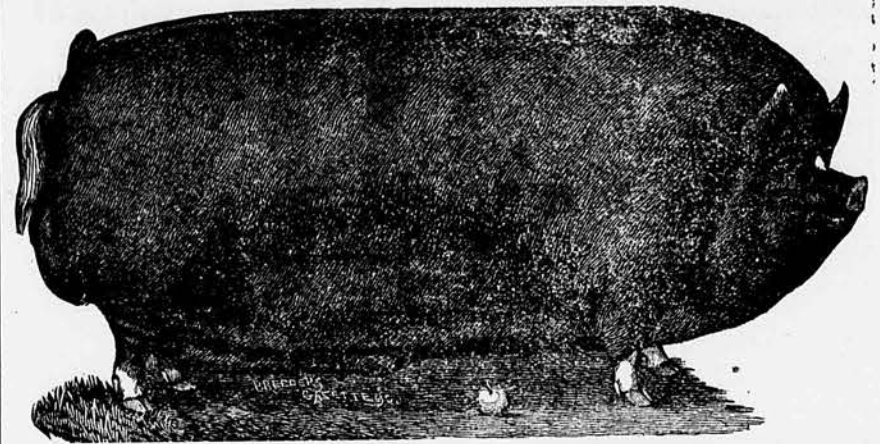


PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S. and Horse Educator, performs all surgical Operations on HORSES and CATTLE. Castrating, Ridgling, Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed. He performs the operation on Ridgelings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day. The success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., Wichita, Kas.
References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Perth, Y. Kas.; Dr. C. Welsch, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Douglas, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St. Marys, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. (Mention this paper.)

FOR SALE! Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.

We will offer for the next sixty days, a choice lot of Berkshire Boars and Sows, farrowed in March and April, at prices to correspond with hard-pan times. Our stock is all eligible to record, having been bred from our choicest sows and boars. They are all in healthy condition, and we warrant them to give satisfaction. Those wanting first-class young boars and sows will save money by sending their orders to us.
We shall have some choice Small Yorkshire Boars for sale this fall. The best and most profitable hog to raise in this or any other country. WM. BOOTH & SON, WINCHESTER, KAS.

MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never obtained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1887 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 thirteen sweepstakes and fifty-eight prizes for that year.
Twenty choice young Boars for sale at lower prices than formerly.
Herd entirely free from disease and in splendid shape. Healthy pigs from a healthy herd, and satisfactory guaranteed. Ten different families of Sows and four noted Boars in use.

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

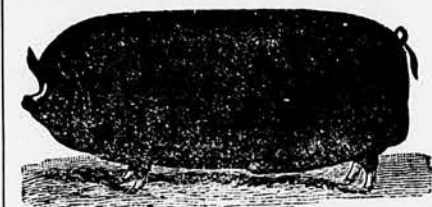


SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

G. W. BERRY, TOPEKA, KAS.

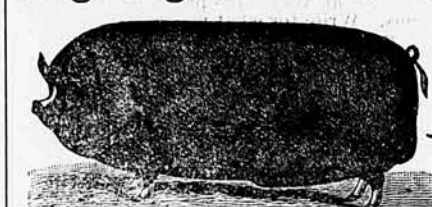
Belgian Champion 11, 13481, at the head of the herd, and the sows represent the best families and prize-winning strains in America. These hogs are distinguished for size, early development, and docile dispositions. Breeders registered. I offer none but first class stock for sale.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 1850. The best consist of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

Large English Berkshires



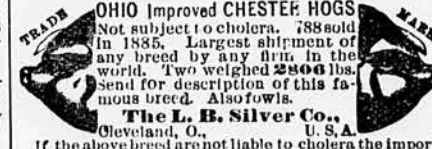
BRED AND FOR SALE BY JOHN B. THOMPSON, PLATTSBURG, MISSOURI.
The very best imported boars and sows that money can procure at head of herd. Fine young stock, from pigs up to yearlings, of both sexes, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will send illustrated catalogue and price list. Name this paper.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

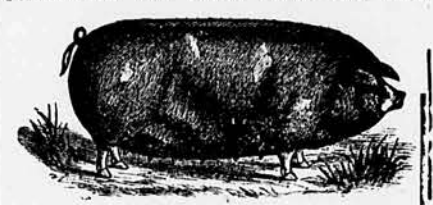


I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex, not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

OHIO Improved CHESTER HOGS
Not subject to cholera. Sold in 1885. Largest shipment of any breed by any firm in the world. Two weighed 250 lbs. Send for description of this famous breed. Also fowls.
The L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, O., U.S.A.
If the above breed are not liable to cholera the importance cannot be overestimated and should be investigated.



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



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county) and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from 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 trio 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. Send for Catalogue.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.



Black Bass, U. S. and Tom Corwin strains, from 2 to 6 months old. A choice lot of pigs for sale at \$10 each, \$25 per trio. I will ship at these low prices on all orders received before September 15th. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Breeders all recorded in A. P. C. Record. I now have low express rates to all points in the United States. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

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As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1885 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 48 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

EASTERN KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



Perry D 5851 and White Ear 5117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Milla 6666 (O. R.), sired by Streber's Cor 619; Fancy Gem 12448, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, sired by St. Louis King 1903; six sows sired by York's U. S. 3349. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P. C. Record. Stock all healthy. J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.


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Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 20 to 3,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machines set to work in 20 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drill ing Wells in earth or rock 20 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making \$25 to \$40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send 4 cents in Stamps for Illustrated Catalogue D. Address, **Pierce Well Excavator Co.,** New York.

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A New Farm Implement.
BROWN'S FENCE-BUILDER!
Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised.
JOHN P. BROWN,
Rising Sun, - - - Indiana.

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LEWIS COMBINATION FORCE PUMP
AGRICULTURAL SYRINGE
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Selling LEWIS'S Combination HAND FORCE PUMPS. It makes 3 complete machines. I have agents all over the U. S. who are making \$20 to \$25 per day selling these pumps. I give their name and address in catalogue. To introduce it I will send a sample pump, express paid, to any express station in the U. S. for \$5.00. Made of brass; will throw water from 50 to 60 feet, and retails for only \$6.00. Indispensable for spraying fruit trees. The Potato Bug attachment is a wonderful invention. Agents wanted everywhere. Send at once for illustrated catalogue, price-list and terms. Address P. C. LEWIS, Catskill, N. Y.

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Will effectually exterminate PRAIRIE DOGS, GOPHERS and SKUNKS.
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The ACME SMOKER never fails to do all that is represented, and will never fail to rid any place of Prairie Dogs, etc.
Can be operated by a Boy.
Address
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AN AUTOMATIC AND NON-FREEZING STOCK WATERING TROUGH.

BOIES' STOCK WATERING TROUGH.



ADDRESS GOODWIN & BISHOP DELPHOS, KANSAS.

Farmers and stock-raisers will find, in the contrivance for watering stock herewith illustrated, a construction calculated to save time and trouble, promote cleanliness, prevent waste of water, and yet always perform the service required. The platform in front of the trough is arranged to have an up and down movement, and is so connected by short rods, and a crank rod and crank arms, with the cover, that when the hog or other animal steps upon it the cover will be raised, and when the animal steps off the platform will return to its normal position, and the cover will automatically close over the trough, the cross bars across the top preventing the stock from putting their feet in the trough and dealing the water. The trough is made in two compartments, one of which receives water direct from a tank or reservoir, and is connected with the other by an opening, so that the water will always stand at the same height in both compartments, but the height of the water in the first division is controlled by a stop cock actuated by a float, which admits water when it falls below a certain level and cuts off the supply as it rises above that level, so that there can be no overflow or waste water. The sides, ends and bottoms of the trough, and its covers, are made with double walls, the space between them being carefully packed with asbestos millboard, as a non-conductor of cold or heat, making a substantial protection against the freezing of the water in cold weather, a difficulty which many of the farmers in some of our Western States, where water is scarce, have found to be a most serious one. The cover has a small aperture with which the interior of the trough may be ventilated, and the interior partitions are so made that they can be readily removed for cleaning.—Scientific American, January 9th, 1886.


TESTIMONIALS:

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAS., June 21, 1886.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify that we have for some time had one of the "Boies' Stock Watering Troughs," of which Messrs Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphos, Kas., are the agents, and that the workings of the Trough have been entirely satisfactory from the first. The Troughs and connections are simple and not likely soon to get out of repair, and the supply apparatus is strictly automatic working freely in such a way as to keep the troughs constantly supplied. This Trough seems to be a useful addition to our list of farm appliances.
Yours truly, E. M. SHELTON.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kas., June 13, 1886.
MESSRS. BISHOP & GOODWIN—Dear Sirs: The Trough you put up for me gives entire satisfaction and I wish to say something of its good qualities. I have thoroughly tested its use. First, the saving of labor; second, I can put on more flesh with less feed than with open troughs; third, the use of this Trough from sanitary considerations, cannot be overestimated, as it is well known that access to pure fresh water at all times conduces more to the general good health of domestic animals than all other causes combined.
Respectfully, J. T. WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

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

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Send for Form Scene Circular and Prices. Address
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Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
[Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.]
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MRS. JOSEPH SWIFT, State Center, Iowa: The most useful article about the kitchen. ANNA RAMSEY, Milford, Tex.: Have thoroughly tested it on articles from less than a bed quilt; gives entire satisfaction.
ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., Egypt, Washington Terr.: Sells itself and can not be spoken of too highly. JOHN DETTON, Brigham City, Utah: Have given it several severe tests and it came out triumphant every time.
JNO. B. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.: They have proved treasures to the families who secured them. A. P. SHIVEL, Patoka, Ill.: Gives entire satisfaction. Rather handle the Washer than anything I have seen.
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MRS. G. W. TALCOTT, Northfield, Conn.: I have thoroughly tested it for five months with entire satisfaction. EDNA J. HUNT, Snyman, Mo.: I had rather give up my Jersey cow than part with my Washer.
I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency or wanting one for family use, on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents BIG MONEY. Write for particulars to nearest address, J. WORTH, Box 516, St. Louis, Mo.; or Box 1955, New York City.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE **IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINES.**
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BUCKEYE FORCE PUMP
Works easy and throws a constant stream. Has Porcelain Lined and Brass Cylinders. Is easily set. Is the Cheapest and Best Force Pump in the World for Deep or Shallow Wells. Over 90,000 in use. Never freezes in Winter. Also manufacturers of the Buckeye Lawn Mowers, Buckeye Hose Reels and Lawn Sprinklers, Buckeye Wrought Iron Fencing, etc. Send for Circulars and prices



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With the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR** It will save 1/2 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address
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Smith's Famous VICTOR MILL AND Horse Power Combined.
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Over 400 Elegant, Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important Cities and Towns in the great States of **ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.**
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Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.
J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.
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INDIANA PAINT & ROOFING CO. Indianapolis, Ind.

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.

FOR SALE—One Plummer Fruit Evaporator—medium size; nearly new and in good order. Can be seen at Ripley's Preserving Works, near bridge, North Topeka. Owner has sold his orchard and offers it at half-price for want of use.

FOR SALE—Choice young Thoroughbred Jersey Bull—\$25. A. B. Smith, box 190, Topeka, Kas.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES—Thursday, October 7, 1886, by F. M. Koska, Burlingame, Kas., breeder of Poland-Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Will sell 200 head, both sexes. Terms:—One year at 6 per cent. Five per cent. off for cash.

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

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

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

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

\$10 REWARD—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, had strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Rowley, Trull P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

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

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

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

I HAVE FOR SALE—The following Hogs, bred from selections from M. E. Keagy's Berkshire herd, viz: One Boar, 20 months old; three Sows of same litter; five Gilts, 2 months old. Choice Pigs; prices low. Order solicited. Address J. H. Dougherty, Wellington, Kas.

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

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

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

TO CATTLE-FEEDERS!

Two Thousand Head Doubly-wintered Northern Texas Steers for sale. Three and a half years old; in good flesh and condition. Will be sold in lots and on time to suit buyers. Apply to JOHN R. MULVANE, President Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

TO CATTLE-FEEDERS IN KANSAS!

The undersigned desires to make arrangements to have bunches of Colorado native and half-breed Steers fed with corn during the coming winter and spring.

Bids wanted on the basis of compensation for increased weight. Address W. THOMSON, P. O. box 2945, Denver, Colorado.

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

ESTABLISHED 1872. J. D. BEST & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants. Dealers in Fruits, Butter and Eggs. Agents for "Silver State Flour." 373 Holliday St., DENVER, COLORADO.

BARTELDES & PATCH Hay and Grain Commission Merchants. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited 403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

POULTRY FOR SALE. FINE-BRED FOWLS. Large White Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Cockerels and Pullets—Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per trio. Leghorn Cockerels—White and Brown—rose or single comb good, 75 cents each; very choice \$1.00. Eggs in season. References—Any business man in Valley Falls. J. W. HILL, Proprietor Kansas Poultry Yards, Valley Falls, Kas.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS. We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit. At Prices to Suit the Times. In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want. W. J. ESTES & SONS, Andover, Kansas.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



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

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

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

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!



WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas., Thursday, Octob'r 14, 1886,

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

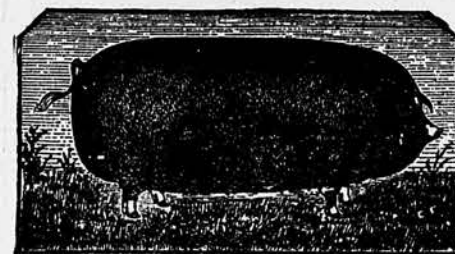
WELL-BRED HORSES and COLTS, and some Extra Fine LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

TERMS:—Cash, or good bankable notes, at 10 per cent. Catalogues ready after October 1st, and will be sent on application. PEABODY is on the main line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and reached by three trains each morning.

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

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE!



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

HIGHLAND, DONIPHAN CO., KANSAS,

And six miles northeast of Robinson, On Friday, October 15, 1886,

My entire herd, comprising about 100 POLAND-CHINAS!

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

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

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

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

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Auctioneer.

J. F. GLICK, Proprietor Ash Grove Stock Farm.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE!

RECORDED POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

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

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

Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, October 20, 1886,

Consisting of thirty-five Male Pigs, from five to seven months old; five yearling Sows with litters from six to ten weeks old; twenty-five Gilts, from five to seven months old; five fine two-year-old Sows that raised litters in the spring. These Hogs are all of aged dams and sires, and are in perfect health. Seven Holstein Bull Calves, from two to six months old, some extra-finely marked. One three-fourths Clydesdale Stallion, two years old, weighing 1,200 pounds.

Parties coming from a distance can have stock transferred to depot free of charge. Positive sale; no by-bidding allowed. TERMS:—A credit of six months will be given with 8 per cent. interest from date, if paid when due; if not so paid, interest at 10 per cent. Five per cent. discount on each and every dollar for cash.

N. B. MOORE, Auctioneer.]

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Prop'r Poplar Grove Stock Farm, Three miles west and three-fourths mile south of Hiawatha, Kansas.

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. Must sell as my range is all fenced. J. C. DWELLE, Atty at Law, Florence, Kansas.

THE LITTLE GIANT FENCE-WEAVER

Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. Sale men wanted. Particulars free. WM. P. JESTER, Lock box 933, Wichita, Kas.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. FISH BRAND. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.