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DODGE CITY FAIR.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The first annual exhibition of the Ford County and Southwestern Agricultural Society was held on their new grounds, near Dodge City, last week, with an attendance very large for this section of the country, thus making the undertaking a financial success as well as a grand success in matter of variety of displays and quantity of same in each and every department.

Save first day the weather was unusually propitious and everything took place pretty much as advertised, which means, by so doing, an institution of this kind a favorite among those interested in its future development and progress.

This is the first time in the annals of history that the people of Ford county have been enabled to place before the public such a monster exhibit, and to chronicle its unparalleled success as here so fully manifested. Who would have thought ten years ago that in the year 1886—the extremely dry season to many parts of our country—that there would be held a fair, real fair, in the county of Ford, State of Kansas, and that, too, away out in what was then known almost the world over as a vast barren expanse of immense nothingness, fit for naught but the wild man of primeval time to wander over and gain as best he may his pitiful sustenance. Hence, to record this grand achievement is something to more than feel proud over, as it is one of the important historical transactions pertaining to this county, of this century, and the benefits accruing therefrom will be of untold value to every citizen of this beautiful domain.

Colonel Thomas Moonlight, the Democratic nominee for Governor, made the opening address, after which the Rev. J. W. Wright, of Cimarron, delivered an able address on the "Future of Southwestern Kansas."

The neatly-arranged display of mammoth farm and garden products was such as to create an awe of deep surprise, for here on all sides could be seen nothing but almost endless varieties of nearly everything possible to grow, and that, too, of more than common proportions. Those who had concluded that Western Kansas was an unproductive country could, and did, here have all such conclusion banished from their minds forever. One man exhibited of his own growing seventy-one different varieties of farm and garden products, and he said if people are not yet satisfied of what our soils will produce let them come and go with me and I will show them beyond a doubt, upon my own farm, all this and more too.

Nearly every township in the county was represented. S. Burrell exhibited sugar cane grown on sod that measured fourteen and a half feet in height, and a Hubbard squash weighing 100 pounds. Pumpkins were exhibited that weighed over a hundred pounds, corn stalks thirteen feet tall; wheat that tested sixty-five pounds to the bushel; Fultz wheat that yielded twenty-nine bushels per acre; barley thirty-three bushels per acre, and rye the same. One man had a sample of Kansas rose potatoes of immense size, having grown 900 bushels of same this season on a very small tract of ground.

Cimarron displayed an artistic piece of

work representing the front of their new school building, and all made out of cereals and grasses grown in their part of the county. Meade county made a fine exhibit at this fair, creating encomiums of praise from every hand, and it is well, for she deserved same without stint or reserve, for here appeared many articles very large, and among them a black locust limb measuring seven

pounds, being elongated and about the size and shape of a common Globe coal heating stove. A soil that will produce these mammoth roots will grow anything else that is that is susceptible of being grown.

H. B. Van Voorhis showed a pyramid of

premiun on blooded draft horse, and first on colt, and under 2 years old. Smith & Mudgett, of Spearville, showed a Holstein bull that captured first on 3 year old and over, and sweepstakes in his class, his name being Grand Duke, No. 768, H. H. B. R. M.

Wright, of Dodge City, under charge of W. B. Rhodes, exhibited Polled Angus, Herefords and Short-horns, getting sweepstakes on Hereford bull, as best animal any age or breed, first on Polled Angus bull 3 and over; second on Hereford bull 3 and over; second on Polled Angus heifer, and second on Polled Angus bull calf; first on Short-horn cow 3 and over, and sweepstakes on Short-horn cow of any age or breed. Wm. Tighman, of Dodge City, showed Jerseys, Herefords and Berkshire swine, and on his Jerseys got first on bull 3 and over, first and second on cows 2 and over, first on heifer 2 and under 3, first and second on heifer 1 and under 2, first on heifer under 1 year, and sweepstakes on herd; on Herefords he captured first on bull 1 year and under 2, first on cow 2 and under 3, first on heifer 1 and under 2, first and second on heifer calves under 1 year; on Berkshires he won four first, three second and three sweepstake premiums. In his herd of Jersey cattle appear Queen's Cash Boy (10132) A. J. C. C. H. R., a grandson of Rex (1330), Augusta Zeibig 2nd (19477) A. J. C. C. H. R., a fine cow in individual merit and quality; Camella of Riverside (16494) A. J. C. C., granddaughter of Sweepstakes Duke Imp. 1905, or Duke 76, and is an extra milker. In his Hereford herd are found True Blue 19139, sired by Fortune 2080, and out of Lady Franklin 19138; Una 19186, sired by Grove 4th 13733, and out of Becky 10th, 11317. Besides the foregoing he has many other choice well-bred animals worthy of a place in anyone's herd. He will let you know what he has by advertisement in this paper soon.

HORACE.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Kansas Farmer:

In reading the FARMER, I notice several grave objections enumerated by correspondents, and your editorial comments, to the judicial amendment submitted to the voters in this State at the next election, each of which deserves serious consideration. Making the term ten years, authorizing the Legislature to increase the number of Justices to seven, also to increase the salary at any time, should not be incorporated in our constitution; and that part of it that relates to eligibility and restricts membership to attorneys of the Supreme court, is unrepresentative, and if adopted will be the first step towards an oligarchy in Kansas—an oligarchy of lawyers that should be resented by every voter in the State. The implication is, that all attorneys of the Supreme court are competent to be Judges of that court, and that no one else is. The constitution as it is, and has been for more than a quarter of a century, makes no distinction between its electors as to their rights to aspire to any office. Why should an exception now be made in favor of lawyers? HARRISON KELLEY. Ottumwa, Coffey county, Kas.

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CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW AND FLORAL EXHIBITION—To be given by the Bristol Sisters, at Library Hall, Topeka, Kas. Exhibition will open at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, November 9th, and continue every afternoon and evening during the week.

feet six inches, raised from seed planted May 1st, 1886; box elder, five feet, one year growth; cot-

tonwoods eight feet high from cuttings; a beautiful sample of blue grass, convincing the unacquainted ones that such luxuries will grow in the wilds (?) of the West.

One gentleman exhibited a grape vine upon which had grown this season 800 bunches of the luscious fruit, and as it hung in a conspicuous place in the hall, with the hundreds of choice bunches of grapes pendant therefrom, who could not help on seeing this display let slip from their lips ecstasies of wonder and admiration, with longing desires for a sample of same? But I must hasten, for already this article is becoming too extended.

The corn, wheat and oats exhibit was exceedingly large, and none finer has been shown anywhere in the State. Captain Wagner showed a Kansas morning-glory root that weighed something less than 500

sod corn, the finest I ever saw, which, according to his own statement, yielded eighty bushels per acre. We might measure, and now who can beat it? Broom corn was exhibited with brush two and a half feet in length, and of the finest quality.

The ladies' department far excelled that of any other of fifteen fairs visited this season by me, and all most tastefully arranged, so as to show to the best possible manner. Several business colleges availed themselves of space and displayed their skill to an appreciative public.

The gentlemen in charge of this organization have acquitted themselves nobly and made warm and lasting friends of those helping to make this their first endeavor a decidedly remarkable chain of successes.

The horse, cattle, swine and poultry exhibit, although not large in numbers, was fine in quality, and demonstrated to those attending the fair that the people of this section are alive to the importance of propagating good stock if they would succeed as breeders. John Burtzfield received first

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

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

Interesting Facts in Sheep Husbandry.

Prof. Sanborn, Secretary of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, in a recent letter to the *Breeder's Gazette*, states some facts of much interest to persons engaged in sheep husbandry or who expect to go into that department of stock-raising. Small farmers, especially, will be interested in the Professor's statements. He says:

I believe that we are to enter a more healthy period for sheep husbandry than ever before known. Sheep give about six pounds dressed meat per 100 pounds of food, while cattle give slightly less. In addition to this gain sheep will give from one and a half to two cents worth of wool for every pound of mutton. Thus can be realized more gain from 100 pounds of food for sheep than from 100 pounds of food for cattle. Sheep present the further advantage of making lamb for market within four to five months after dropping. This advantage is rarely understood. But when we reflect that winter growth costs four to five times as much as summer growth, and that lamb growth is made wholly on summer feed, we see the advantage of sheep over cattle. This great possible advantage is, however, at the price of skill, as sheep, under mismanagement, do poorly. Wool is now encouraging our shepherds, and it is certainly to be hoped that our farmers will come out and study breeds and compare notes with the successful breeders and feeders who will be present. What may be learned? I have had a table compiled for our State Board of Agriculture of the weights and measurements of our breeds of sheep at the fat stock shows. I would give it here, but space will not allow me to do justice to the breeds. Besides, the available figures are meager, as sheep have been too much neglected. (It is for this reason that we give special premiums on sheep at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show.) which needs explaining to this extent. I will give some facts that are of material interest. First, that it is so far seen that the growth of the breeds varies with the year; that is that a certain breed will grow relatively best the first year, while the second or third year it will not appear to so good advantage. Those coming to the fat stock shows, either of them, will do well to study this influence with the sheep before them, as seeing is the best method of obtaining impressive knowledge. The following figures will carry their own lesson—an old one, but yet in constant need of being enforced in sheep husbandry:

Average weight of all breeds under one year, 119.8 lbs.; gain per day, 52 lbs.

Average weight of all breeds under two years, 179.5 lbs.; gain per day, 30 lbs.

Average weight of all breeds under three years, 218.5 lbs.; gain per day, 22 lbs.

Average weight of all breeds over three years; gain per day, 14 lbs.

As there were varying numbers of the breeds, and their ratio varied with the year, an element of criticism exists in them; therefore I give the result with the grades:

Twenty-six grades under one year weighed 120 lbs.; average gain, 56 lbs.

Thirty-one grades under two years weighed 187 lbs.; average gain, 34 lbs.

Thirty-eight grades under three years weighed 224 lbs.; average gain, 21 lbs.

Six grades over three years weighed 197 lbs.; average gain, 14 lbs.

Sheep husbandry entered upon thoughtfully and earnestly is our most profitable department of farming.

South-Down Sheep.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of the joint catalogue of South-down sheep owned by the reputable and representative breeders of Illinois, who jointly represent the stronghold for this class of mutton sheep. The catalogue contains the pedigrees of the breeding animals of the flocks of D. W. Smith, "Boskymeade Stock Farm," Bates, Ill.; Geo. Pickrell, "Wheatfield Stock Farm," Lanesville, Ill.; and Chas. F. Mills, "Elmwood Stock Farm," S. E. Prather, "Riverdale Stock Farm," and Springer Bros., "Haw Hill Stock Farm," all of Springfield, Ill. A schedule of prices has been agreed upon for South-down sheep of approved breeding and individual excellence, sex, age, and the number of sheep regulating the price.

The catalogue also contains the following regarding this excellent breed, which is well worthy a careful perusal:

"For its mutton qualities the South-down excels all other sheep. In this respect it has long been held in the highest esteem, and by its standard as a mutton sheep are weighed the merits in this direction of every new aspirant to public favor. A near approach to the South-down in the quality of mutton is considered high praise in any other breed of sheep. Some writers have suggested that this unsurpassed excellence of the South-down for mutton has been reached at the sacrifice of the wool-producing capacity. However, we find that the South-down originally shearing two or three pounds, and later, three or four pounds, now not unfrequently produces a fleece of from ten to thirteen pounds; and good-sized flocks are known to average fleeces of eight or nine pounds each. The wool, besides being abundant, is of medium fineness and usually finds ready sale at good prices. In certain other desirable qualities the South-downs have no superiors; as, for example, in their hardihood, their docility, their early maturity, and in the ewes being prolific and careful mothers. Not the least among the causes of their great popularity is the commanding beauty of their form. No other breed of sheep can approach them in this regard.

"It is not claimed that the South-down is suited to every farming locality within the bounds of civilization, but it is believed to adapt itself to a wider range and greater diversity of soil and climate than any other breed of sheep.

"In parts of the country where an open range for sheep can no longer be had, the South-downs are rapidly growing in favor. In central Illinois, for example, where, in the days long gone by, Merinos were kept by the thousands on the broad prairies, but where now farmers must keep their sheep on their own lands, and in consequence reduce the size of their flocks, depending for profits on the production of mutton as well as wool, the South-downs have become the popular and profitable sheep.

"The growing demand for mutton in this country is leading American breeders to use South-down blood on their flocks to a greater extent than ever before, and doubtless the taste for good mutton will greatly increase as our markets become better supplied with mutton of the highest quality.

"Hon. T. C. Jones, a well-known writer and contributor to the *Breeder's Gazette*, gives the following brief statement of the leading characteristics of the South-down, which he terms 'the great breed of mutton sheep':

"The individuals are of full medium size, the wethers weighing at the age of eighteen months, on fairly-good keep, 125 to 150 pounds. The form is round, symmetrical and compact—the neck short and strong, with beautifully-

formed and well-placed head, the ears standing wide apart, and the forehead well covered with wool. The legs are short and fine and of brown color, as is also the face. The fleece is a felting wool of good medium and unexceptional uniform quality, the staple being now longer than formerly, sometimes reaching the length of three and a half inches; and the fleeces in many flocks average from five to six pounds of well-washed wool. This breed of sheep is as remarkable for hardiness and vigor of constitution as for its superiority in beauty of form. The ewes, on fairly-good pasture, will maintain their flesh while nourishing their young, and the lambs are always in good condition, weighing, at the age of four or five months, from 70 to 90 pounds."

Destruction of Diseased Animals

Veterinarians agree, pretty generally, that in cases of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle all diseased animals ought to be killed and the carcasses destroyed by fire. The recent outbreak of this disease at the Chicago distilleries brought out this destroying doctrine again. And now we are in receipt of a communication from Dr. John W. Godsdon, of Philadelphia, ex-Government Inspector, in which he goes even further than most of his professional brethren. He would not even let a recovered case pass muster. He would destroy every animal that is now or ever was affected with pleuro-pneumonia. He says:

It has been very difficult to educate the people of this country to believe that pleuro-pneumonia was contagious, and harder still to convince them that it was incurable. Many animals that had been but slightly affected, apparently recovered, and to outward appearance to the unprofessional eye, were restored to their normal condition of health, and yet these very animals have been the means of spreading the disease all over the country, and while apparently healthy themselves, were centers of contagion that disseminated the seeds of the plague to hundreds of healthy animals.

How much of the broad statement here made has been demonstrated to be true, is debatable. Whenever Dr. Godsdon will prove that no case of pleuro-pneumonia ever originated from local causes, he will have made it easy to believe that it is the movement of animals once diseased and now in good health that has scattered this dangerous disease over the country. What caused the disease at Chicago? What caused the disease on the Missouri college farm last year? What causes lung fever or consumption among human beings? The Doctor further says:

While acting as an Inspector of the United States government in 1881, in my report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, I recommended as an ultimatum, without which the disease could never be eradicated, "the killing of all chronic cases no matter how apparently healthy they might be." I arrived at this conclusion from careful observation of the operations of the disease not only in this country, but in England, where I had considerable experience in examining its development and spread. Since that time I have carefully watched the progress of the disease in this country, and have communicated with some of the most eminent scientists and experts in England and the United States, who fully agree that the greatest danger to be apprehended is from these chronic or apparently recovered cases. Prof. G. T. Brown, Royal Veterinary College, London, professional adviser to the British government on contagious diseases of animals, in answer to an inquiry I addressed to him, says, under date of October 21st, 1884: "It is quite impossible to tell at what period recovered animals cease to be capable of communicating pleuro-pneumonia, but we have ample evidence to prove that they are the cause of numerous outbreaks of that disease in various parts of the country; in fact, you may take it to be a matter of absolute certainty that it is quite impossible to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in any country where the so-called recovered animals are allowed to remain alive."

This may be good doctrine to preach as a revivalist does, to excite the people to action of some kind; but as a practical matter, we have little faith in it. If these doctors owned large numbers of animals once exposed to the disease and

now well, it is doubtful whether they would feel like having them all killed unless provision for payment of their value to their owners was first made. It is well to be vigilant and place a guard about infected premises, and enforce quarantine regulations; but we doubt the propriety of going into such extremes of legislation as to jeopardize the whole cattle interest. We must leave some things to the judgment of individual persons. It is too rigid and exacting to do as Dr. Godsdon advises: "Have every animal killed that is or has been affected with the disease, or has had the slightest contact with diseased animals."

When animals are diseased, let them be isolated and the premises cleansed, keep the well animals in clean, healthy quarters; keep all, both sick and well, out of storms and protected from all injurious atmospheric conditions as far as possible, feed and care for the animals in order to get rid of the disease, and when any of them recover, let the owner have the benefit of the recovery.

It is too expensive to pay for all the sick animals in the country, and if such a law were enacted, payment for such losses would soon become a burden, for they would increase from year to year. Better teach men how to take care of stock, than to tempt them with bounties on disease.

Losses of Live Stock.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company of Topeka, Kas., has paid the following losses: I. N. Haworth, Stockton, cow, \$25; G. K. Sarver, Laton, mare, \$93.75; W. Law, Bennington, cow, \$22.50; J. Gravenhurst, Kirwin, mare, \$82.50; A. C. Sedgwick, Ottawa, horse, \$45; P. H. Finley, El Dorado, two mares, \$150; same, stallion, \$500; C. Witheroder, Huntsville, horse, \$100; S. L. Cook, Stockton, cow, \$20; Grant & Allen, Laton, steer, \$12; J. M. Massey, cow, \$75; E. E. Smith, Stockton, horse, \$75; A. Beal, Valencia, horse, \$40; John Anglus, Logan, horse, \$38.75; D. A. Bumgarner, Paola, five cattle, \$105. These losses have been paid by the company, which is a new institution, and we gladly give the space to announce these pertinent facts concerning them. It is a Kansas institution which asks stockmen to insure their stock with them, and we can assure those so doing that they do a wise thing for themselves by insuring with this company which pays losses promptly. Every reader of this who owns a valuable animal of any kind should not delay having the same insured. The cost is trifling compared with the risk. For square dealing and honorable treatment this company is commended. For information, address Kansas Live Stock Insurance Co., Topeka.

Common Sense About Feeding Horses.

If owners and drivers of horses were all posted on the subject of foods and how they should be fed, horses and other working stock would fare better than they do. It is not generally known, although constantly presented through agricultural papers during the last few years, that carbonaceous foods furnish only heat and motion, while the nitrogenous foods furnish muscle and power. It is not even generally known what carbonaceous and nitrogenous foods are, and many do not even know the definitions of the terms, nor of others used as synonyms. But if these facts were known, common sense would teach owners of horses that fast going and hard work requires frequent feeding of concentrated food—not so concentrated as to pack in the stomach, but with just enough coarse material to keep the food loose, so that the gastric juice may

penetrate and dissolve it. Corn is a concentrated food, but it is not of the right kind; it is too carbonaceous, furnishing heat and motion, but a small amount of muscle material and force. Hay and grass are too bulky, and the horse cannot eat enough to get sufficient nourishment when hard worked or hard driven. Oats come the nearest to the filling of all requisites of a complete food; yet, if they are crushed, the addition of a little pea meal would be an improvement in cases where extra exertion is demanded. But it should be borne in mind that the more violent the exertion, the sooner the food is used up and the system exhausted, and as the horse has a very small stomach in proportion to his body, it will be seen that it must need frequent filling when the horse does extra duty; indeed, it needs filling oftener than it generally is filled under ordinary circumstances. The writer has often heard it asserted that it does no good to feed a horse extra when it has done extra work. As well say the owner does not require extra feed when exhausted from hard work. Surely a man taking much physical exercise needs more food than one taking none. The same is true of the horse.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

In the Dairy.

More About Ensilage.

Different crops are used in the preparation of ensilage, as rye, clover, corn, etc. Experiments in this country all tend to show that corn is the best plant for this purpose. John M. Bailey, a pioneer in this department of food-preservation, says "corn for ensilage is in its right stage of growth as soon as it is tasseled out, but it loses none of its value until after it begins to glaze." Mr. Carskadon, Keyser, W. Va., to whom we referred last week, and whose little book on this subject is well worth its price (50 cents) to any farmer, says the proper time to cut corn for ensilage is "from the perfect roasting state to the hardening of the grain, and before glazing." Cut before this stage it is too watery and the ensilage is less valuable on that account.

Any kind of corn will make good ensilage, but the best is that which makes most in quantity, "the big foddered southern corn," as Mr. Carskadon describes his most profitable variety. The object being to get a large yield of fodder, the seed is planted closer than it is when corn only is desired. But experiment has shown that the corn ears preserve quite as well in the silo as the fodder does, and there is a disposition to grow corn as well as fodder. That suggests planting in about the ordinary way, the object being to raise a crop that will be valuable whether ensiled or left to harden and mature. Ground should be fertile and in good condition, and the yield of green stalks at the proper time for ensiling will be enormous. "Some land will probably yield not more than twenty or twenty-five tons with liberal manuring and good cultivation, where there has been a crop raised which yielded at the rate of seventy-two tons per acre; there is a great deal depends on the seed and how it is planted."

A silo 10x20 feet, 12 feet high, will hold about fifty tons, ample to winter ten cows; one 12x24 feet, 12 feet high, will hold about seventy-five tons, equal to the requirements of fifteen cows for the winter. The fodder is cut either by hand or by machinery as the farmer wishes or is able, and hauled to the silo where it is cut and thrown into the silo. The cutting is done by a machine, (E. W. Ross & Co., Springfield, Ohio,

make a good one). The shorter the pieces are cut the better, because the more closely the mass is packed the better it keeps. From one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch is a good length. Let the chips be thrown in in any manner most convenient, scatter them evenly in the silo and tramp them down well, especially at the corners and along the sides. It is better to hurry the work along after it is begun, so as not to let the silo, when only partially filled, lie open more than a day or two at a time. The mass soon warms up and it does no harm if not left exposed to the air too long. The secret of ensilage lies in excluding the air. When the silo is full, then cover and press as directed in our last issue.

As to cutting in the field, hauling to silo, cutting there and filling, the farmer must exercise his own ingenuity and judgment as to means which will accomplish most work in least time and at least expense. Where only a small quantity of forage is to be preserved, it is not a very big job, but when a large quantity is to be put away a great deal of labor is required, it is all hard, heavy work, too, and devices come well in use, such as slides, aprons, chutes, trucks, etc.

As suggested in our article last week, the ensilage may be fed out by cutting down at one end, or by taking off the top, and we are satisfied the latter is the better way.

The value of ensilage as feed is no longer matter of doubt. All kinds of stock relish it, and it is especially good for dairy cows. But in all cases it is better to feed some grain with it. Some farmers feed hay and ensilage alternately. Mr. Sibly, a Pennsylvania breeder and dairyman, says he can furnish the forage part of the food for one hundred cows on sixty acres of land by soiling in summer and ensilaging in winter. He estimates the cost of a year's food for a cow to be \$12, and he also declares that this food will keep cattle in a healthier and more thrifty condition than any other forage; and for milch cows it is especially valuable, in that it increases both the quantity and quality of the milk. Another writer, referring to the same matter, says it is a system that makes the small farm big enough, and makes the large farm big enough to be divided among a large family of boys, or give scope for the head that can manage a large business, to have a big manufacturing enterprise on what is now called the ordinary-sized farm. Men can make dairy goods, beef, run a breeding establishment, raise horses, hogs or sheep, according to their tastes—the strong point being that food for any kind of domestic animals can thus be produced easily and cheaply, and at the same time keep adding fertility to the soil.

It requires some experimenting, of course, to get this system of preserving green forage in good working order, but where a few farmers conclude to make some experiments in this line, it would pay them to join in sending one of their number to visit a farm where the system has been adopted. The time is at hand, even in Kansas, where economy is wealth. Why not make an acre of Kansas land produce all it will and of the most profitable crop in the most profitable way?

Waste consists in giving good and abundant food to cows that are unable to turn it to the best account.

Insufficient food tends to decrease the casein of the milk and substitute albumen; it also decreases the butter product.

Too much exercise means the inhalation of too much oxygen and the unnecessary consumption of fat in the system of the animal.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred **CLYDESDALE HORSES** and **SHORT-HORN CATTLE.** A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

THOROUGHbred AND TROTting HORSES and **Poland-China Hogs** bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

CATTLE.

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred **RED POLLED CATTLE.** Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station St. Marys.

D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head for sale now on easy terms.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Aldrie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

ALTAHAM HERD

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

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. O. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter 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.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of **HEREFORD CATTLE.** Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest 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.

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

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

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

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, 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. WALTHIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for seven years of Thoroughbred **CHESTER WHITE HOGS.** Stock for sale.

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

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.

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

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. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS, at \$10 and upward. F. M. Rooks & 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 what 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.

DAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of **Large English Berkshire Swine** of prize-winning strains. 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.

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

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 wants and get prices. **HARRY McCULLOUGH,** Fayette, Mo.

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.

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of **MERINO SHEEP.** Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also **Holstein Cattle.**

POULTRY.

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

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, 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 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

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

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

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

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, 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. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., **Live Stock Auctioneer.** Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., **Live Stock and Good references.** Have full sets of **Herd Books.** Compiles catalogues.

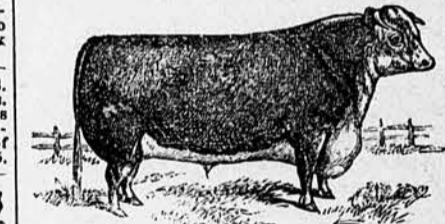
Choice, Highly-Bred HEREFORD BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for *Private Catalogue.*

HEIFERS IN CALF TO **BEAU REAL** AND **BEAU MONDE.**

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Lawrence, Kansas.

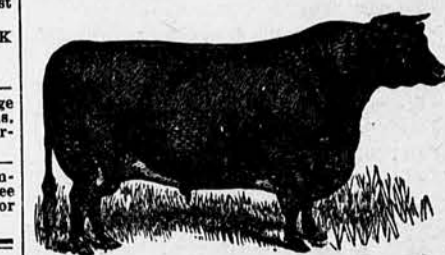
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F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS

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.

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 Eulls. Prices low. Write or come.

Thinking Among Farmers.

As a farmer's son, brought up to the plow and the scythe, and always associated with farmers in the most intimate of business relations, I cannot but be especially interested in anything that concerns farm life. With such feelings, it seems right to talk plainly, as to personal friends, about some of the natural tendencies of thought among farmers.

Farmers are somewhat isolated from each other, less dependent upon the plans and motions of their neighbors than other people, and so less likely to feel the importance of those plans. They don't think how important in the plans of a business man any promise to meet another, or to make a payment, must be; and get the name of slackness from not thinking.

Farmers are, from the nature of their business, dependent to a great extent upon the weather. They easily drift into finding an excuse for all shortcomings in the weather; too wet, too dry, too windy, too hot, too cold put off a host of hard jobs which would not be half so hard if they were done when first thought of. Moreover, this chronic interference of the weather leads to a feeling that all misfortune comes from other sources than their own lack of energy. If the weather does not account for being behindhand and unfortunate, the bugs will, or the freight rates, or monopolies, or mortgages,—always something outside of personal power. The evils which follow inattention, want of plan, want of energy are overlooked in view of the many outside.

Farmers find the routine of daily cares—the chores forever returning—enough to keep their thoughts busy. In this way, the fellow-feeling for the brutes they tend sometimes outgrows their higher thoughts, and they lose interest in subjects outside the perpetual round of corn and pork and land. The world goes too fast for their thoughts, and seems to be going wrong because they cannot understand it. Closer business relations with their neighbors, and free interchange of thoughts upon the general progress of the world, are a great help in preventing this settling into the rut of unthinking toil.

Farmers, too, are the most practical of men in certain definite lines of work. They care nothing for a crop that does not pay. And yet this very adherence to the practical side of life makes them in certain lines of action unpractical. Those who would not waste an hour in studying the principles of nature in the sciences of chemistry, mechanics or physiology, waste hundreds of dollars on drugs and nostrums of impossible qualities with utterly impracticable objects in view. More years are wasted by practicable farmers over the impossible problem of perpetual motion through gravity than all the scientific men of theory have spent days in their pure speculations. More useless inventions are stacked up in the Patent office as the product of practical gumption than from the supposed less practical efforts of the professional men. This is the natural result of too close attention to the bread-and-butter side of life, so that the things right about us have no distinct and clearly understood relations.

Not to give too many doses at once, the conclusion is, that every means of acquaintance with neighbors and their thoughts and ways, with science and its method, with the world and its progress, is needed as much by the farmers as by other men,—perhaps even more, because of these isolating and seclusive tendencies in thought. —Pres. Fairchild.

Outting Up Corn With a Reaper.

We find the following item of news in the correspondence of an exchange, the writer being a Kansas man (Prof. Shelton, if we are not in error):

"While visiting recently at the paternal homestead in Daviess county, Mo., we saw a field of corn that had been cut with a reaper. The work was done on the farm of E. R. Chubbuck. The corn was early planted on good land and was large and heavy, at least so far as the fodder goes, and the yield of grain was estimated at thirty-five or forty bushels per acre. It was planted in checks and cultivated with an ordinary two-horse cultivator. The machine used was a No. 6 Osborn reel-rake reaper, and it was found to do the work in a most satisfactory manner until a severe wind-storm blew the corn down so badly as to make machine cutting impossible. The corn was laid off to one side in bundles in a perfect manner. Two

horses only were employed on the machine, cutting one row at a time. From seven to ten acres per day can be cut and shocked by one man and team and two men to do the shocking. This any one who has cut corn by hand knows is far in excess of what can be cut by the same force in the old way.

"With corn planted in drills instead of checks and the ground given level culture, there is no reason for employing the old, laborious, slow and clothes-destroying method of cutting up corn. If three men and a team can put seven acres of corn in the shock in a day with a machine, there is not much excuse for letting the hundreds of thousands of tons of good cattle feed go to waste that is annually lost in this State."

Notes from Wichita County.

Kansas Farmer:

After a pleasant stage ride of fifty miles in a northwesterly direction from Garden City, your correspondent arrived at the booming town of Leoti City, the future county seat of Wichita county. The town site was platted August 5th, 1885, and proved up in the name of the people. The title therefore, rests in the people and is properly called "the people's town." The site contains 320 acres, on which are about 325 buildings, consisting of business houses and residences. All branches of trade usually found in a town of 500 inhabitants is represented. Church societies are forming of different denominations. The Methodists are building, it is said, the best church house to be found west of Larned, and if the nearly completed structure be seen, the visitor will say, verily it is even so. Town property and lots can be had at very reasonable prices. Business lots range from one hundred to eight hundred dollars, and residence lots run from twenty to one hundred dollars each. An excellent quality of sheet water is found by digging to a depth of sixty-five feet. This county is one of the most level in the entire state, and contains nearly 3,000 quarter sections of as good land as ever the sun shone upon. It consists of pre-emption, homestead, timber claims and school lands. About 25 per cent. of the claims within the county are yet subject to settlement, though at the rate that settlers are pouring up it will not be many months before all will have been settled upon. Timber claim relinquishments can be bought at from one to four hundred dollars, and homestead relinquishments for less money, even. Deeded lands, or those on which final proof has been made, range from three fifty to eight dollars per acre. There are hundreds of claims ten miles and further from this town that can be had by settlement and complying with the Government land laws. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and in order to be convinced that it is fertile and productive, the skeptical individual only needs to see the immense crop grown on sod during the season of 1886. Last week this county made a display of agricultural products at Garden City, where the Southwestern Kansas Exposition held its first annual meeting. There were some fourteen counties represented, and for variety, growth and well matured specimens of grain, grasses and vegetables, Wichita county did the handsome among the handsomest of her sister counties.

By reference to a map of Kansas the reader will find that Wichita county is situated about midway between the two great lines of railroad, the Santa Fe on the south and the Union Pacific on the north. It is also one of the tier of six counties through which four lines of railroad are each striving to first reach and occupy the counties of Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley. The fact is, there is no such unoccupied field in the entire State. The reason why the field has not been heretofore occupied is very evident from the fact that the two roads, the one on the north and the other on the south, have controlled the field; but now the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island are branching out over the State to that extent that dirt is being made to fly at an unprecedented rate in Rush, Pawnee and Ness counties. It is not now a question—will there be a road? but which one will "git thar" first.

The city of Leoti and Wichita county may be reached by either of the two railroads and by stage. On the line of the Santa Fe the homeseeker can stop at Garden City and there take Green's cannon ball daily

stage line to Leoti, or he can go on farther west to Hartland and take the stage at that point. To come in from the north over the Union Pacific, run to Wallace and there take the Faucett & Haines stage line to Leoti. The county of Wichita is located in the Wa Keeney land district, the Government land office is located at the town of Wa Keeney, on the line of the Union Pacific railroad. As an evidence that the people of the city and county are alive to the best interests and welfare of the new West, I find three ably and well conducted papers here in Leoti City, the *Standard*, by C. S. Triplet; the *Lance*, by J. F. Ward, and the *Democrat*, by Miss Kate Skidmore.

"PROVISO."

Leoti, Kan., October 26th, 1886.

Gossip About Stock.

J. W. Schuesler, Colony, Kas., has purchased the Red Polled bull, Davyson, from Warren, Sexton & Offord.

After two years' weary waiting the Kansas breeders, W. D. Warren and Col. W. S. White, have received one-half of the premium money due them from the World's Exposition held in New Orleans in the winter of 1884-5.

Joseph Haag, Neodesha, Kas., has purchased of T. M. Marcy & Son twenty-two head of Short-horns, including one bull and twenty-one females—a good start in the right direction. Mr. Haag is well fixed for handling good stock, which he understands so well.

Don't fail to be present at the important Short-horn sale to be held at Asherville, Mitchell county, Kas., November 4th, 1886, by M. S. Chapel. There has never been a better time to buy Short-horns for profit than at present. Every cattle-raiser in northwestern Kansas should make it a point to be present at this sale.

Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will remember the well-known breeding firm of Miller Bros., Junction City. They have sold their farm and will go out of business, and in their new advertisement, offer their swine herd for sale. They say: "We have the best lot of spring pigs we ever offered for sale, and as we will be going out of the business, a chance now offers for breeders to get some of the best brood sows in the United States—sows that money could not buy if we were to remain in the business."

Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., write: "We have just been cabled that our ninth shipment of Clydesdale and English Shire stallions left Scotland October 15th. This lot numbers twenty head, and includes winners at the Royal, the Highland, and other leading shows. We have now on hand the largest and finest lot of pure-bred Clydesdales and English Shires in this country. We have taken seventy premiums this fall, including four sweepstakes, two grand gold medals and one silver medal."

CENTRAL ILLINOIS NOTES.

The time for the annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association has been fixed for November 16th, 1886, at the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. This will be during the second week of the Fat Stock Show.

The pleasant fall weather continues. We could wish for no better in which to fatten stock, gather corn and prepare for the coming winter. If it were possible to reach the farmers who are not subscribers for good papers, it would be well to remark that now is a good time (while they are marketing their crops) to make provision for reading matter the coming winter.

By the time the sales of road and draft horses announced for this fall are over, we will be able to figure more definitely than heretofore the comparative profits of horse and cattle-breeding in central Illinois. Not a few farmers here think there is more profit in raising draft horses than beef cattle. The cost of production to a saleable age is said to be about the same, and it is believed that selling prices will, for some time to come, be greatly in favor of the draft horse.

The draft horse business is certainly on the increase in the West, and the advocates of rival breeds are quick to use whatever goes to show the superiority or popularity of one breed over another. Hence the coming sale of pure-bred and grade Clydesdale horses belonging to the estate of the late Geo. Pickerell at Lanesville, Ill., November

5th next, is looked forward to with considerable interest by breeders. The set of figures in prices and averages it may give will doubtless have their effect on the future of this breed in central Illinois.

PHIL THRIFTON.

Springfield, Ill., October 23d.

Book Notices.

THE PROBLEM.—A pamphlet of sixty-six pages devoted to a discussion of the question—"Shall avarice rule?" John A. Bliss, publisher, 219 Fulton street, N. Y. Price 30 cents. The author says—"The object of this pamphlet is to turn the thought of the earnest workingmen of our country to these problems of the times."

THE POTTER'S WHEEL.—This is a neatly-printed pamphlet describing the methods of making "plates and dishes." It is written in the form of a conversation, is dedicated to "the American housewife," and is sold by Burrows & Mountford, Trenton, N. J., at 25 cents a copy. The publishers are potters, and this book describes methods at their works at Trenton, so that the matter is not second-hand.

"The American Cowboy" is the subject of a timely and instructive article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., in the November *Harper's*. The public service which the cattle-rangers have performed as pioneers of civilization, repressors of Indian outbreaks, punishers of injustice, and leaders in a great industry, are well shown. Special attention is given to the recent northern movements of cattle-raising through Montana, Dakota, Colorado, and Kansas. Some valuable information is given concerning the methods, the extent, and the proceeds of ranching in that section.

MODERN HOUSES.—This is No. 4 of Volume 1 of a quarterly publication devoted to house-building and the adornment of homes. This number contains fifty-one designs for modern houses, with plans, descriptions and costs, from \$600 to \$15,000; two designs for stables and carriage houses; articles on painting, landscape gardening, picture hanging, picture frames, removal of house slops, earth closets, habitations of man in all ages. To persons contemplating building residences or making any special improvements about home, this publication would be very serviceable. Address Co-operative Building Plan Association, 191 Broadway, N. Y. The numbers are printed on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year. Price of a single number, \$1; price per year, \$4.

The *Southern Biweekly*, Louisville, Ky., for December will commence the publication of a history of the North western conspiracy during the war of the rebellion. The conspiracy referred to is that which was intended to result in the release of rebel soldiers in National prisons, and the capture of Northern cities. The publishers say: "There is no political purpose involved in the publication. The story involves the scheme to capture the only gunboat on the lakes, attack Chicago, release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase, then attack St. Louis, and the general uprising of the North-western copperheads for this purpose. All the papers of Jacob Thompson, Jefferson Davis, letters of instruction and a vast amount of correspondence is in our possession. The connection of Vallandigham with the conspiracy will be shown, and there will be other facts demonstrated that will be of extreme national importance and interest. It has been a labor of years to get all these and the results are worth the effort."

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.

Special Club Rate.

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

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

Editorial Visitors.

An excursion of agricultural journal editors belonging east of the Mississippi river was arranged by the Southern Kansas Railway Company, two weeks ago, and the KANSAS FARMER acknowledges the courtesy of a personal invitation to its editor from Mr. Caldwell, advertising agent of the road, but it came at a time when it was next to impossible to comply. To have accompanied the excursion would have afforded any Kansan pleasure. We append what the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator says of the affair:

With that far-seeing sagacity so characteristic of a large number of those men who have the up-building of Western enterprises, and especially railroads, in their hands, the managers of the Southern Kansas Railway some time since conceived the idea of giving a complimentary excursion over their lines to representatives of the Eastern agricultural press, many of whom knew only from reading and hearsay about the wonderful country traversed by this highway and its branches. The trip was taken last week, the editors and their wives having a special Pullman train at their disposal from the time of leaving Kansas City until their return on Saturday night, in the meantime going to the ends of the road at New Kiowa and Medicine Lodge and being banqueted and entertained generally in a most royal manner by the warm-hearted, whole-souled people of such cities as Ottawa, Chanute, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Hazelton, Kiowa, Medicine Lodge, and Lawrence. Of course much that these visitors saw, notwithstanding all they had previously heard, was a revelation to them and made a favorable impression that will never be effaced from their memories nor cease to be objects of admiration and praise. This applies not only to the fertile fields, the abundant crops of grain and fruit, and the farm improvements, but to the people, their homes, cities, churches, school houses, hotels, improved live stock, public enterprises, and the thousand and one evidences on every hand of a progressive spirit. They have seen these things with their own eyes, and as a rule people feel that what they have seen they know.

They could not before comprehend that Kansas in area is greater than New York and Indiana, or Maine and Ohio combined; that nearly one-half of this is in farms enclosed by 12,000,000 miles of fence; that in one season it has produced more than twice the wheat grown in that fabulous wheat garden, Dakota, or 4,000,000 bushels more than California or Ohio; that in one year it raised 190,000,000 bushels of corn—more than all New England, New York, Arkansas, Kentucky and Texas combined, and that one of the counties they traversed had alone in a single season yielded nearly 6,000,000 bushels. They but poorly realized before that the State had 2,000,000 cattle, 600,000 horses and mules, or 2,500,000 swine, worth in the aggregate say \$115,000,000, and that along with all these it had a population and a civilization equal to that of any of the older States, propelled by an energy to which the people of more Eastern States are strangers.

The gentlemen and their ladies who came West on this trip have gone back to their homes and their work with a new and enlarged view of Kansas and its possibilities, and will tell of them in a way that will redound for years to come in an increase of its wealth and population.

For this stroke of enterprise and act of courtesy the State and its visitors are under great obligations to Mr. S. B. Hynes, the general freight and passen-

ger agent of the road, a gentleman who taking charge of its business when it was in a very sickly condition, has built it up to proportions that give him high rank among railway men wherever he is known.

The Business Situation.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's note a further decline in the total volume of merchandise distributed, owing to the prolongation of unseasonable weather, to continued low prices for grain and produce, and to the country merchants having been quite well stocked with goods in the late season of active trading.

The earnings of forty-four railways during the second week of October show a gain of nearly 10 per cent. compared with 1885.

The domestic money markets maintain the general firmness heretofore noted, the larger portion of the demand at some of the important points being to supply ordinary commercial and industrial needs.

Dry goods generally are not so active as a week ago, for causes already named, but prices, however, are firmly held, and in some grades of brown and bleached cottons even higher figures are asked.

Woolens are firm and promise to advance. Wool is easier, with a tendency toward weakness. The labor trouble at the Philadelphia textile mills, where a lock-out affecting 75,000 employes is threatened November 3rd, promises to become a disturbing influence.

Wheat is firmer and higher on better export demand, and the arrival of cold weather will stimulate the hog producing industry.

The conspicuous trade feature is the large increase in demand for raw and finished iron. At the West and South prices are again higher, and makers are inclined to refuse figures which were acceptable a week ago. At the East the demand is not nearly so large, though prices are firm as quoted a week ago. Steel rails are no higher and not likely to be in the near future, although the mills are well sold up.

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.

Effect of Rain on the Soil.

A correspondent of the Tribune and Farmer, in enumerating some of the benefits of soil drainage, mentions as one of them the better absorption and utilization of rain. And the advantages of this, he says, are many. It causes the air to be renewed in the soil. The frequent admission of air into the soil promotes its fertility, and the rain descending into the soil expels the air previously there, and as the water flows away or is evaporated, new air goes into the soil. When the land remains full of water, no such renewal of the air can take place.

It equalizes the temperature of the soil. Falling upon the heated surface, the rain is warmed and carries this warmth to the lower earth, parting with it there. If the air is warmer than the soil, it carries this warmth also to the ground. It also causes less evaporation, and therefore less loss of heat to the soil.

It carries down soluble substances from the surface soil to the roots of the plants. This is one of the most valuable effects of drainage. All the fertilizing material added to land, as rapidly as it becomes soluble so as to be plant food, is carried by the rain to the roots of the plants, and the soil constantly made richer and more productive. On undrained soil where the rain water flows off, these soluble matters are carried with it, and the soil made poorer and less productive.

It brings down fertilizing substances from the air. Rain water is not by any means pure water. Ammonia, nitric acid, the salt from the ocean, and the numberless forms of soluble matter that arise from decaying animal and vegetable matter and the countless factories, fill the air, and are absorbed by the rain and brought to the earth, and made to increase its fertility, by being left in the soil by the water on its way to the drain.

We note two items of special interest in the Industrialist last week relating to things about the Agricultural College. One is, that the turning lathe has been connected with shafting run by steam power, and the other is found in this paragraph: "The chief attraction at the greenhouse for some time to come will be the banana, now in flower and partially in fruit. The plant stands some ten feet high, with a stalk nearly ten inches in diameter, and leaves about two feet broad and five feet long. The cluster is nearly two feet long."

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

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the ordinary kind is, and cannot be sold as cheaply as with the assistance of the new process of phosphate powder. Sold only in cases. ING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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ORGANS.

Honors at all Great World Exhibitions for 25 years. 100 styles, \$22 to \$500. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented. Catalogue sent free.

PIANOS.

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

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Patented Nov. 24, 1885.

Surpasses all other wire and picket fence machines, for making strong and durable fences in the field, that no stock will break down. On rough, hilly ground, it keeps pickets perpendicular which no other machine will do without constant adjustment. It is easy to handle, uses any kind of pickets, and any size of wire. Write for circular and price. WAYNE AGRICULTURAL CO., Richmond, Ind.

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The Home Circle.

Beard and Baby.

I say (as one who never feared
The wrath of a subscriber's bullet)
I pity him who has a beard,
But has no little girl to pull it.

When wife and I have finished tea,
Our baby woos me with her prattle,
And perching proudly on my knee,
She gives my petted whiskers battle.

With both her hands she tugs away,
As cooling at me kind o' spiteful—
You'll not believe me when I say
I find the torture quite delightful.

None other would presume, I ween,
To trifle with this hirsute wonder—
Else would I rise in vengeful mien
And rend his varlet frame asunder.

But when her baby fingers pull
This glossy, sleek and silky treasure,
My cup of happiness is full—
I fairly glow with pride and pleasure!

And, sweeter still, through all the day
I seem to hear her winsome prattle—
I seem to feel her hands at play,
As though they gave me sportive battle.

Ah, heavenly music seems to steal
Where thought of her forever lingers,
And round my heart I always feel
The twirling of her dimpled fingers.
—Chicago News.

My neighbors are honest, and quiet, and meek—
They are in the frame houses just over the way;
Not one of my neighbors a quarrel will seek,
Nor invite; and they're made of the commonest clay.
They lie not, they sigh not; they care not for any
Man, woman or child that inhabits this sphere.
Queer, is it not? Among all the many
Who live here below, there is none to them dear.

My neighbors will never gloat over the fall
Of a weak brother fighting the battle of life.

Not one of my masculine neighbors will call
The plainest or fairest of sweet women, wife!

They often go in, and they never come out,
But my neighbors are only inanimate clay;
And the little frame houses I'm writing about
Are in Trinity churchyard just over the way.

What We Eat.

It is a subject of sensible remark by all who properly consider the matter, that the scruples and prejudices by which we endeavor to thwart the dispensations of Providence are more than idle. One of the most absurd of these is the fancy some people have for depriving themselves of the materials which have been placed at our disposal for the purpose of food. Many persons appear really to esteem it a virtue to condemn themselves to entire abstinence from animal food. Others regulate their diet according to notions which examination in the light of science would speedily explode.

A prejudice against fish has been at times general; and during the prevalence of cholera, especially, the public could not be persuaded that the danger lay, not in eating fish, but in eating it when not perfectly fresh. One ill effect ascribed to fish is the production or augmentation of skin diseases. This is supposed by many to have been the origin of the partial prohibition among the Jews; whereas, it is more probable that, like other laws regarding their diet, it was framed with the view of keeping the Hebrews a distinct nation. An old Roman law prohibited the use of poultry; and a reference to Apicius, the great oracle of Roman cookery, will show how much our modern bill of fare is limited by prejudice. They considered delicacies many things we could not be induced to taste. On the other hand, pork, which is among us a favorite meat, has been the abomination of Eastern nations. The two national dishes of China are dried sharks' fins and birds'-nest soup, the nests being formed of a seaweed coated with a gelatinous matter deposited by a species of barnacle.

The old Britons denied themselves hare, goose and fowl. Blackbirds were classed by Cranner among choice articles of food, and cranes, herons and curlews were eaten in the middle ages. If we look at the habits of various nations with regard to diet, we can hardly discover anything belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdoms that has not been, at one time or another, used as food. Experience also has taught us what kinds of

food are most nutritious, and science has explained why they are so. The first great principle in regard to food seems to be that, as the constituents of the blood may be arranged in the four classes of water, salts, substances containing nitrogen, as the albumen and fibrine of the muscles, and substances containing no nitrogen, as fat, so in food the same four constituents should be present, for the substances cannot be converted into each other. All four are contained in animal and vegetable food and in milk. The similarity in composition between fat and the sugar and starch which form the chief part of vegetables has long been known to be very close; but it is also discovered that vegetables contain a substance identical with the albumen and fibrine of the blood. These elements, however, are in different proportions in different substances.

From the fables that Hercules lived on beef and figs, and that Chiron fed Achilles, in his infancy, upon the marrow of lions and bulls, we see that the ancients had a correct notion of the value of animal food. To do work, food rich in nitrogen is requisite. Highest in this scale stand the flesh of the mammalia; that of a darker color is rather more nutritious than white meat; the flesh of birds and fish is less nutritious than that of mammals. Neither albumen nor fatty substances are alone capable of affording proper nourishment. Animals fed on fresh butter, lard and fat have died starved, though in a remarkable state of embonpoint. It is probable that fat and other non-nitrogenous substances merely serve for the purpose of respiration by means of their carbon. The effect of an abundance of fatty and vegetable food in producing fat is familiar to every owner of live stock. Fowls are fattened for the London markets by being confined in the dark and crammed with a paste made of oatmeal, mutton suet and molasses or coarse sugar mixed with milk. On this diet they are ready in a fortnight, but cannot well be kept longer. The influence of external temperature, excess of food and want of exercise upon the condition of the liver is seen in that especial delicacy, *foie gras*. The goose destined to furnish this luxury is shut up in a basket where it cannot move, kept in a room highly heated, and assiduously stuffed with food. There is a hole in its prison through which it pokes its head to get at a trough of charcoal and water. In a month the liver has acquired the requisite size and true flavor. There are some human beings who subject themselves to a similar discipline, a course of cramming and stuffing, heated rooms and an idle life. They would do better if, instead of taking medicines for dyspepsia, they would give full play to the faculties of mind and body, and proportion their food to the requirements of nature, without any experiments in the way of departure from the ordinary experience of men in regard to suitable variety for the table. Man is an omnivorous animal—neither a vegetarian nor a muttonarian—and the permission given by Divine Providence to "slay and eat," as well as to use the fruits of the field for food, is significant to the certainty that our health and comfort will be best promoted by a compliance with this wise provision.—*American Cultivator*.

Cooking Vegetables.

It is surprising what a difference there is in the time required for cooking many vegetables that have stood a day or two after the picking, as compared with those which have come fresh from the garden. For example, peas that are picked in the early morning for use the same day can be cooked in about half time that would be needed if the same peas were kept a day or two longer. Besides, the flavor of vegetables that are cooked while fresh is much superior to that of those which have stood for some time.

Ears of green corn that are just filled with, if plunged into boiling water as soon as gathered, cook in ten minutes, or perhaps in less time, while the same corn, if kept for one or two days, will require twice as much time for cooking and will not be so tender and fine flavored as if cooked at once. This is where one having a garden of her own has a great advantage of the housekeeper who is obliged to get her supplies from the market. Eating green peas and corn in the country spoils one for anything that can be bought in a city market.

A piece of cooking soda about the size of

a pea will, if added to a quart of peas or beans, make them tenderer and preserve the green color. It should not be added until the vegetables are half cooked.—*Maria Parloa, in Good Housekeeping*.

Notes and Recipes.

Silver that is not in use will not tarnish if rubbed in oatmeal.

Lard, if applied at once, will remove the discoloration after a bruise.

In following rules given by weight, one even pint of smooth sugar or sifted flour is considered a pound.

The under crust of pies will bake better if the pies are baked on tin plates. On earthen plates it is apt to be soggy.

Cayenne pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

Keeping Cider Sweet.—First. To one barrel of cider add half a pound of white mustard seed and half an ounce of oil of sassafras. Second. To each barrel of cider add two and a half pounds of rock candy and a half pound of rare beefsteak. In using either recipe let the cider reach the stage of fermentation desired before using the recipe, and keep the air excluded as much as possible.

Turpentine.—This is a very useful article in the household. It will generally cure corns if applied often; is very quickly and easily applied to burns and gives relief immediately; it will heal a blister on the hands made by hard usage, and remove the soreness; it is speedy death to vermin of all kinds; it will keep moths out of carpets, woolen and furs; a little in the suds makes clothes wash easier and keeps them clear; it is an excellent remedy for sore throat, rheumatism, boils and felons.

A Delightful Dessert.—One quart of sweet cream, sweetened, flavored, and whipped to a stiff froth; drain on sieve. In the meantime have two squares of Baker's chocolate melting by placing in a small tin basin over a tea-kettle of boiling water. Stir the chocolate carefully into the whipped cream. Pour into a freezer or pail and freeze without stirring. When wished for the table, dip a cloth in boiling water and wrap about the freezer until the cream slides out. Slice, and it looks like variegated moss.

Old Bachelor's Chicken Pie.—Put your chicken in a pot, with as much water as you wish gravy. If the chicken is young, it will be only necessary to let it come to a boil; don't forget to season it. For the crust, three pints of flour, rub three teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and a half cup of butter thoroughly through it; one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda—must be dissolved in hot water; put in milk to make it stiff enough to roll out. Butter the dish you are to bake it in (a deep earthen one is best), put the dough around the sides, not the bottom, then pour in the chicken, but first thicken the gravy. Now put on the crust and bake.

A Very Nice Bread Pudding.—Put the inside of a small loaf of bakers' bread into a deep pan, with two ounces of butter; pour over it one pint of boiling milk; let it stand until the bread is perfectly saturated; then mash it up with a wooden spoon until smooth and fine, without a single lump. Whisk six eggs till very stiff and white as snow and then stir them gradually into the bread batter; add to this one quart of rich milk. Beat all very thoroughly together and sweeten it to suit the taste. Pour all into a well-buttered pudding dish; season with a little cinnamon. Bake in a quick oven. When done and cold have ready some very fine, ripe peaches; pare them, slice and sugar. Just before sending to the table, place as much of the peaches on top as the pudding can conveniently hold, and sift over as much white sugar as is needed. Eat with thick cream sauce.

The Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, at its annual commencement had a graduating class of ninety-seven, of whom eighteen were women, nearly one in five. Thirteen prizes were offered, four of which were carried off by the women, almost one in three. The following prizes were awarded to women: For excellence in surgery, to Dr. Grace E. Garrett; for best report of women's clinic, to Dr. Emma T. Meinhardt; for best thesis on effect of tobacco, to Dr. Kate I. Graves.

Uses of Onions.

A lover of the tearful bulb has been giving the *Gardeners' Chronicle* some notes of his favorite, from which we give the following specimen:

"Big onions stew and bake well, and if served up with condiments and melted butter, they are not to be cried over and certainly not to be sneezed at. There is a proverbial fondness for sage and onions, if only stuffed into the body of a certain carcass of bone and skin called goose, and then done to a turn by proper roasting and basting with fat. A popular error is that sage and onions constitute stuffing or flavoring for the goose; real experience shows that the goose simply helps to flavor the stuffing, which is, after all, about the only edible portion of the roast.

Onions, sliced and fried with calve's liver, or other strong meats, need the stomach of an ogre to thoroughly render justice to. Still, if this be so there must be many ogres walking our earth, for the dish after all finds high favor in many quarters.

"To descend to plain matter of fact, the onion is really most favored as a flavoring vegetable, whether in soups, broths, stuffing, stews or other food compounds, and in many and various ways so largely employed that it is in great request and forms an important and, we trust, a very profitable article of commerce. Even yet there remains one very favorite use for onions, and that is as pickles. Only those familiar with the trade are aware of the immense quantity that is in this country annually grown for this special purpose. Pickled in salt, they are afterwards scalded with boiling vinegar flavored with spices and then bottled for home and foreign consumption. Pickled onions proverbially assist the English husband to dine or sup sumptuously upon his national dish—cold mutton. This description of meat forms our staple article at the dinner-table, and for that reason there is never an abundance of it cold in the larder. English cookery is of so crude a kind that we know of but one later method of serving up the mutton warm, and that is in the form of hash—literally a hash; and as that may, indeed does, become somewhat monotonous to both bachelors and benedicts, and to serve the mutton up cold is so simple and easy, the welcome pickled onion helps to give to the otherwise dry and non-tempting meat a savory adjunct. Hence the enormous consumption of pickles in this country.

Humility is the deep ground into which all the streams of heavenly blessings are poured.

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
—Pope.

In making jelly the sugar and fruit juice should be measured in the same dish, and an equal quantity of each used.

An Awful Doom

of any nature is usually avoided by those who have foresight. Those who read this who have foresight will lose no time in writing to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, to learn about work which they can do at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards per day and live at home, wherever they are located. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. You are started free. Both sexes. All ages. Particulars free. A great reward awaits every worker.

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The Young Folks.

Here and Beyond.

Leagues of gold and crimson glory,
Dazzling, glimmering, far and near,
Sighing, each to each, the story
Of the swiftly wasting year,—
List the story
Of the swiftly wasting year!

Mark yon cliff, whose lone recesses
Glow with autumn's dying grace;
Dreamfully the lake caresses,
Surge by surge, its leafy base.
Vain caresses—
Autumn glows with dying grace!

Steadfast, 'mid the shifting splendor,
Sentry'd by the friendly kine,
Note yon homestead, whose dear fender
Stands to-day my pilgrim shrine,—
Dear old fender,
Sought to-day—a sacred shrine.

By this window, dim and lonely,
Where, in days new passed away,
Two have lingered long, one only
Sadly muses here to-day,—
Lonely, lonely,
One who lingers here to-day!

Musing, while the scene is shifting,—
Gusty grows the autumn air;
Leaves are swirling, clouds are drifting,
Change is ringing everywhere,—
Shifting, drifting,
Change is ringing everywhere.

Yet, O Love! life's desolating,
Rounded, recompensed shall be
In that heavenly mansion, waiting,
Changeless, by the jasper sea,—
Ready, waiting,
Loved and lost, for thee and me!
—Georgia A. Peck, in Good Housekeeping.

Aye, the world is a better world to-day!
And a great good mother this earth of
ours;
Her white to-morrows are a white stairway
To lead us up to the star lit flowers—
The spiral to-morrows that one by one
We climb and we climb in the face of the
sun.

Aye, the world is a braver world to-day!
For many a hero will bear with wrong—
Will laugh at wrong, will turn away;
Will whistle it down the wind with a
song—
Will slay the wrong with his splendid scorn;
The bravest hero that ever was born.
—Joaquin Miller.

The man who will not gird his loins
For that which truth or love enjoin,
Because he knows his work when wrought
Will fall below his hope and thought,
Is no true workman. Let him do
The thing his conscience points him to,
And he shall find the seed he cast
Spring up, when many days are past.

How Shot are Made.

Every person who has walked about the lower part of this city, says the New York Tribune, must have noticed a high round tower, as high as the roadway of the bridge, which rears itself high above the surrounding buildings and has small windows at different places. There are several of these towers in this city. They are places built especially for the casting and manufacture of shot. The tower rises to a height of one hundred and seventy-six feet, and is fifty feet in diameter at the base. It diminishes in diameter as it ascends, being about thirty feet across the top. It is divided into several stories. A circular stairway made of iron extends to the summit, giving access to the several stories. Great height is essential for casting, as the lead must cool in the descent, and thus assume a spherical shape. If hot, it would flatten when it strikes the water.

The first method is making what is called "temper." This is a mixture of arsenic and lead. The mixture is melted in large kettles, and is constantly skimmed and stirred. It is cast in bars, the same as lead. When the temper is made it is carried to the top floor, where there are kettles and a furnace for melting it. The temper is mixed with the lead, as pure lead would assume various shapes in casting; but when mixed with the temper in the proportion of three tons of lead to one ton of temper, it takes the shape of globules when it is cast.

The casting pans are large colanders, round pans with holes perforated in the bottom. The casting is all done on the top floor, and the colander is suspended over an opening in the floor, which goes through the entire height of the building to the ground, where there is a well of water. The lead is melted in large kettles, and is dipped out and poured into the colander with ladles which

have long handles. It oozes through holes in the bottom of the colander, and falls through the opening to the ground floor into the well. The shot is taken out of the well by small buckets fastened to an endless belt, which runs over a wheel, which carries it from the well up to a long hot metal table. Here the shot is constantly stirred by men with long rakes; and the heat rapidly dispels the moisture, and the shot soon become dry.

It is taken from the "drying table" to the "screeners," a series of tables with narrow openings between them, the tables being set at a slight angle. If the shot is round and perfect, it rolls rapidly along these tables, skipping the openings, until it reaches a box at the extreme end, into which it falls. If it is imperfect, it cannot roll fast, and falls into the openings, under which boxes are placed.

The shot then goes to the "separators," which are a series of drawers, not unlike a bureau, which rocks backward and forward by machinery. The shot is poured into the upper drawer, which has an iron bottom perforated with holes of a certain size. The second drawer has holes of a smaller size, and so on down to the lowest drawer, the bottom of each drawer being perforated with holes of a size smaller than those in the drawer above it. The backward and forward motion throws the shot from side to side, letting all the shot the size of the holes or smaller pass through into the second drawer, while all larger than the holes remain in the drawers. The same is repeated down to the lowest drawer, so that each drawer contains a smaller size of shot than the one immediately above it.

The next process is "polishing." The shot are put into irregular-shaped iron boxes, which continually revolve. When the box is nearly full, powdered black lead is put in. The irregular motion of the box throws the shot from side to side, and the black lead is so ground into it that it cannot be rubbed off. And this gives it the shiny appearance.

A Monster Kite.

At Dorchester, Mr. Foster M. Spurr, the assistant city messenger, resolved to make a practical test of the amount of wind pressure upon kites. With a velocity of fourteen miles an hour—a good breeze for kite flying—the pressure of wind was found to be about one pound to the square foot, though for an altitude of about sixty feet from the ground 30 per cent. must be added. It was calculated that as the pressure upon a kite is not direct, for the wind slides off, thus forcing the kite up, that it would amount to about one-half of its whole surface. Mr. Spurr, therefore, concluded that a very large kite could be sent up and very easily managed. Accordingly, with the assistance of some friends, he commenced a few weeks ago the construction of a kite in the shape of a parallelogram, ten feet long and six feet wide, a surface of sixty square feet. The "sticks" of this great air ship are of ash, twelve feet long, one and one-quarter inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, crossed in the center. At the point of intersection a piece of strong wood is fastened perpendicularly to the crossed sticks. The piece is round, ten inches long and one-half inch in thickness. Across this piece, and reaching from the ends of the sticks, two strips of ash, of the same width as the sticks, are drawn, making two complete trusses. These are each braced by short pieces about two feet apart. Across each of the frames two sticks are placed, the one to hold the whole firmly in place, and the other, parallel to the sticks in the center, holds the covering out at the sides. The covering is made of glazed cloth, such as is used by architects in drawing plans, and is firmly fastened by cord running through a hem and tied upon the corners and cross sticks. The "loops" are fastened as upon an ordinary small kite. The tail of the monster is fifty feet long, made of bobs of paper fifteen inches long, and placed at intervals of about ten inches. The tassel on the end suggests the tip end of a lion's tail, and is about three feet long. The loop to which the tail is fastened is long enough to reach the center of the kite. The weight of the whole thing is eight or nine pounds, the frame itself weighing just six.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Spurr, with Messrs. William F. Merritt, N. T. Merritt and T. C. Dennis as assistants, repaired to the field

adjoining Mr. Spurr's residence, on Norfolk street, to give the kite a trial trip. About 500 feet of cotton netting twine, tested to 150 pounds, was run out from a large reel, and the kite being held in position by Mr. Merritt, Mr. Spurr holding the line at a distance of about 100 feet from the kite, waited for a friendly puff to come along. Shortly a breeze sprung up, the man on the string started on a brisk run, and the huge affair sailed off proudly into the air. As Mr. Spurr ran he allowed the cord to slip through his gloved hands till the reel was reached. At this time the white air-ship was sailing along prettily at a height of fully 200 feet. Then the line was let out about 500 feet and fastened.

The wind was blowing about ten miles an hour, and the kite rode in the air almost motionless, occasionally rising as the wind freshened. The pressure on the line was estimated by good judges to be about forty pounds, and a man could hold it easily with one hand. The name "Spurr," printed on the covering in letters two feet long, when the kite was at the highest in the air, looked like small type to the spectators below. After keeping the kite up the most of the afternoon, to the great wonderment of the people of the neighborhood, and more especially the small boys, the aerial monster was easily wound down to the reel and carried off the field, having proved conclusively to her builders the fact that this air-ship, like the Puritan and Mayflower, was modeled on an excellent plan.

The Fall of Large Rivers.

The average pitch of large rivers, excluding regions of cascades, seldom exceeds twelve inches to a mile, and is sometimes but one-third that amount. According to Humphreys and Abbott, the pitch of the Mississippi from Memphis down (855 miles) is only 4.82 inches at low water; from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio (1,088 miles), 6.94 inches; and above the Missouri, from its highest source, only 11.75 inches. The Missouri, from its highest source (2,908 miles) descends about 6,800 feet, or twenty-eight inches a mile; but from Fort Benton to St. Joseph (2,160 miles), about 11.50 inches; and below St. Joseph to the mouth (484 miles), 9.25 inches. Dana gives the average pitch of the Amazon as a little more than six inches a mile; of the lower Nile, less than seven; of the lower Ganges, about four. The Rhone is remarkable for its great pitch, it being eighty inches per mile from Geneva to Lyons, and thirty-two inches below Lyons.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
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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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Look up the matter of shelter for stock of all kinds during the winter. Besides the human side of the work, there is money in it.

The granges of Shawnee county, by unanimous vote, declare their opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment and advise farmers generally to vote against the same. The KANSAS FARMER is requested to give the same extended circulation.

Business failures throughout the country for the week ending October 22d, inst., number for the United States, 182; Canada, 16; total, 198, compared with 179 last week and 190 the week previous to last. The casualties in the Western, Southern and Pacific States are above the average.

An Eye to Business.

This is not a political paper, but there would be nothing impolitic about the transaction if our farmer friends would talk a little in the interest of the KANSAS FARMER on election day. Look at our SPECIAL OFFER, and order as many sample copies as you want to help you out. You can earn a reasonable commission and at the same time help circulate a journal devoted exclusively to the agricultural interest. Get all subscribers you can at our published rates, retain 10 per cent. for your trouble and send us the balance. If you cannot do any better, take 20 cents for the FARMER the remainder of this year, and send us 15. Talk it up, anyway.

THE JUDICIAL AMENDMENT.

The more we study the proposed amendment to the State constitution to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme court and to increase their salaries, the more serious and important do the objections to it appear. That the number of Justices ought to be increased there is probably no doubt in any reasonably well informed mind, and there would be no objection if that were all that is proposed. That much could be done by changing the wording of section 2 of article 3 of the constitution as it now stands. That would leave out all questions except only the one relating to an increase of the number of Justices from three to five, and probably four of every five voters who would vote on the subject at all would vote for the amendment.

But that is not all that is proposed. The salary, which is now three thousand dollars a year, would be raised to five thousand, not only for the new Justices but for the old ones—they that were elected on the three thousand dollar basis, and with which they are or ought to be satisfied; but it would fix these salaries in the constitution, (a matter of very doubtful propriety,) and it would authorize the Legislature to appoint two additional Justices whenever that body should determine to do so.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER have noted the objectionable features of the proposed amendment as they have been suggested and discussed by our correspondents and by the editor. There are still others: To authorize the Legislature to increase the membership of the highest court in the State, is to place temptation in the way of men whose partisan feelings are stronger than their patriotism. Suppose the two great parties in the State should come to be of nearly equal numbers and strength, and that they are divided on some question of great public interest, and that an addition to the Supreme court of two Justices of certain party politics might be expected to affect a decision on the great issue; and suppose the party having control of the Legislature should decide to shape the law and have it construed by the majority of the Supreme court made by the two new Judges, what could hinder the consummation of this, one of the most gigantic crimes?

The salary as at present fixed by law is above the average income of lawyers in the State, but it is not high enough to tempt the cupidity of lazy lawyers of high repute. As it is now, the best lawyers in the State, the active, growing, working men of the profession, aspire to the bench, being satisfied in part at least with the honor of so exalted a position. Judge Valentine, one of the present Justices and who has been on the bench a dozen years, asks a re-election. He is a good lawyer, a good Judge, and is satisfied with the salary now allowed by law. Two other gentlemen are aspiring to the position, and neither of them is making any objection to the salary. If the income of the office should be raised so high as to make the

salary itself an inducement, it is doubtful whether the Judges hereafter elected would be from among the most deserving members of the profession. The office, independently of the salary, ought to be some inducement, and that would stimulate the ambition of the best equipped men, while a high salary might tempt men who would want the salary only and who would have political influence enough to secure nominations on the party tickets, leaving better men behind.

To defeat the amendment will postpone further action on the subject two years, and that was the turning point in our decision to support it; but on more mature consideration of the matter, and going more into the heart of the subject, we have concluded that it is better not to make any change in the direction suggested other than that increasing the number of Justices, and if nothing more than this is done, the whole subject must be delayed two years. Let the pending amendment be voted down, then let the Legislature which meets in January next, frame another amendment, changing section 2 so as to make the Supreme court consist of five Justices instead of three as now, and adjusting the tenure so that at least one of them shall be elected every other year.

Candidates for the Legislature.

Before another number of the KANSAS FARMER is issued members of the next House of Representatives will have been elected. There are but a few days until the voters of Kansas will be called upon to choose from among the various candidates those which they believe will best represent them. Now that all the candidates are named and known, there is little difficulty in the way of determining our choice. It is very important that good men be chosen, and it is by way of suggestion on that point that this is written. Who are the good men we are looking for?

There are two standards of measurement, and every candidate that does not measure well under both standards ought to be ruled out. One of these standards relates to the man's private life, the other to his opinions on public questions. In the first are included honesty, temperance, industry, frugality, and intelligence. If a man is tricky and disposed to deceive or defraud his neighbor, he is not an honest man, and will not be a credit to any community as a representative. He might pass through one or a dozen terms without doing harm, but it would be because no temptation offered. If a man is in the habit of taking an occasional drink of whisky and coming home to his family in a state of intoxication, he will not do to send away as a representative man because at the very moment when he would be most needed he might be drunk. A man who has acquired a habit of getting tipsy occasionally, can not be depended upon in any great emergency because there is no assurance that at the most critical time he will not be unfit for duty by reason of intoxication. A lazy man is of no use anywhere. A spendthrift is not fit to handle other people's money or to legislate concerning it. If he does not take care of his own property he would not be a safe custodian of that belonging to other persons. An ignorant man is of no use in any representative body, no matter how willing he may be or how

honest and industrious and saving. Intelligence is absolutely necessary in every legislator. If he lacks in this, he would be better at home.

In mentioning these traits of private character particularly, it is not intended to be understood that we insist upon perfection in any of them, for that would be impracticable. But taking men as they are in practical affairs, those who cannot in a reasonable way come up to the standards we have set up ought not to be chosen for representatives anywhere, more especially in the Legislature. What is demanded is that degree of attainment in all these traits as to command our respect by reason of their quality. Judging a neighbor by what we know of him and hear of him in daily life, do we respect him as an honest, temperate, intelligent man, and one who works and saves? That is the test. We need not expect men to be angels, nor any better than men well developed mentally and morally. A man need not be as good as Paul nor as learned as Humboldt to fit him for the Legislature, but he ought to be good enough and intelligent enough to have the voluntary respect of his neighbors, a man that they have no doubt about.

In respect to these private and purely personal qualifications, there will not be much difference of opinion except as voters are influenced by what they desire in legislation or in the public conduct of legislators, and that brings us to the second standard—opinions on public questions. If a man desires to follow a life of crime he would not care to have well qualified men in the Legislature. If, on the other hand, the voter is himself a well developed man and he wants good legislation, he will naturally be exacting as to the qualifications of his representative. Accordingly, the farmer will consider what he wants in legislation and the general tone of the laws, and that will weigh with him in selecting the man he wants to represent him.

Applying these principles and suggestions, the voter who wants sound legislation concerning railroad corporations and other persons or companies enjoying special privileges under the laws, who wants to see taxation reduced to the lowest possible limit, who wants good order maintained in the community, who wants temptations removed as far as possible from all the people and especially the young, who wants nurseries of vice, resorts of evil disposed persons and persons of bad habits prohibited to the greatest possible extent, such a voter will look to the opinions of the candidate in all these directions, and he will not be satisfied with evasions or uncertainties, he will want to know from first-class evidence.

How is it with the reader of this? Have you measured your candidate and how big is he? Are you in favor of reforms in legislation wherever reform is practicable? How does the candidate stand on such questions? Are you in favor of temperance and sobriety in the community and of obedience to the laws? How is it with the candidate? Do you want every possible protection and guaranty thrown about agriculture and labor in general? How stands the candidate? Put these and other practical tests and measure the man before you conclude to vote for him, no matter what party he belongs to. There is nothing wrong in voters going with their parties if the candidates are fit persons; but the best party on earth cannot transform a bad man into a good one. If the candidate is right, the party will not hurt him much.

Subscribe during 1886 and get the KANSAS FARMER for \$1.

TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCE.

The cost of transportation to market is deducted from the selling price of all farm products, and it is for that reason that the lower are the rates of transportation, the farther away from market can farms be worked profitably. Many of our readers can remember when corn could not be sent to distant markets at all because of the cost of transportation. The *Indiana Farmer*, discussing this subject, calls attention to some facts which bring the truth of this proposition to mind forcibly. There was a time, and not many years ago, when wheat and corn grown on Western farms could not be sent to European markets at all. When the Wabash and Erie canal was opened from Lafayette to Toledo, in 1842, it cost 50 cents a bushel to put Wabash corn into the New York market. Now Kansas wheat is carried to New York for 25 to 30 cents a bushel. This is low, very low, as compared with rates of the past.

But conditions are changing, and compared with rates which will obtain in the future, present rates are high. Agriculture, like other departments of work, has been undergoing changes in the last few years. Farm products do not bring as high prices as they did a few years ago, and there are no present indications that they will ever get back to the old prices. Manufactured articles have fallen in price equally as low comparatively. These facts make it evident that transportation must go down still lower, for in that department of industry, though the fall has been great, it has not reached the lowest point. Transportation, as suggested above, has been wonderfully cheapened, but it must go lower because the necessities of agriculture will force it down. The next wheat crop will show the effect of low prices on the farm. If wheat and corn production are to be made profitable in this country, we must have an increase in our mechanical and manufacturing industries and a decrease in expenses of transportation.

Already the process of cheapening has begun. More than a dozen years ago President Grant called attention of Congress to the subject, recommending an examination in order to ascertain whether some means of cheapening cost of shipment from Western farms to the seaboard could not be devised. A commission of intelligent and earnest men was appointed to look into the matter, and their report set the people to thinking in new directions. Since that time, we have had canal projects, river projects, national railway projects, and other schemes. A barge line was started on the Mississippi river, and the northwestern States have been talking about connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi by means of the proposed Hennepin canal. And now grain merchants in New York are building steel ships specially for the grain trade on the lakes. We have an account in the *Buffalo papers* of the launching of the new steel propeller *Susquehanna*, a steamer with a capacity for 100,000 bushels of wheat. The length of the *Susquehanna* is 322 feet with a draft of 15 feet of water. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* uncovers the new project in a few words: "Mr. G. B. Mallory, of New York, who designed the *Susquehanna*, is also engaged to construct a similar vessel though of 30 feet greater length, for the Union Steamboat Company."

Commenting on these facts, our contemporary then adds: "It is evident that the day of big ships is at hand. Competition with the rail routes will often force rates down to a point where only vessels of the maximum tonnage

can do more than pay expenses. The shallow waters of the St. Clair river and of many of our harbors forbid the introduction of vessels as large as some ocean steamers in our lake marine, but the limit of tonnage has not been reached yet. The maximum depth possible under existing conditions is 15½ feet, but a steady increase in carrying capacity is effected from year to year by extending the other dimensions, and by improved methods of construction. Two hundred years ago La Salle built the *Griffon* at Cayuga creek, the first vessel that ever sailed upon the upper lakes, a tiny craft of five or ten ton burdens. Fifty years ago the biggest craft on Lake Erie carried 5,000 bushels of wheat. A little more than twenty years ago the *Merchant*, the first iron vessel on the lakes, was built by the Messrs. Evans, now agents of the Anchor line, owners of the *Susquehanna*. To-day steel propellers costing a quarter of a million dollars and carrying 100,000 bushels of wheat are required. The changes of the last twenty-five years in lake transportation have been very striking. Perhaps those of the next quarter of a century will be even more startling."

It is encouraging to know that great changes are now taking place in the status of the railroads of the country. The pooling fever was one stage in the development of this great subject. The consolidation of connecting lines was another. Now the pools are to be dissolved and prohibited from reforming because they are against public policy and the courts always interfere in such a case when asked to do so. While this dissolving process is going on the strongest companies are providing themselves with connected facilities for taking up the farmer's grain at a station on or near his farm and delivering it without change of cars in elevators or on ship board at Chicago or New York, or New Orleans or Galveston or San Francisco, or Guaymas. And this last move is going to give us still cheaper transportation.

Southwestern Kansas.

In our last issue it was stated that the next number of the paper, (this one) would contain a report of the great fair at Garden City by our special correspondent. The matter is postponed one week and this is to tell the reason why.

Those southwestern Kansas men are as lively a set of folk as ever rustled for a living, and when they heard that the *KANSAS FARMER* was going to publish a full report of the fair and of that portion of the State where the exhibits came from, they said—"Hold on, there; let us embellish the marvelous story by a picture that will represent the fair and the approaches to it, and we shall want ten thousand copies of the paper to distribute among the people, that the world may see and read and know us as we are." The cut for that picture is now being engraved, and it will be used on the first page of the *FARMER* next week, as introductory to the story which Horace tells of the wonderful transformation of the desert into farms.

Management of Fairs.

A great deal was learned this year about the management of fairs, and it would be a good thing now, while the subject is fresh and when it will do good by being in time for next year's work, to discuss the subject among the friends and patrons of these excellent institutions. The columns of the *KANSAS FARMER* are open for matter of that kind. The *Indiana Farmer* makes a suggestion of the same kind in this paragraph: "With the close of the fair season any suggestion wherein im-

provements could be made in the management, or mistakes pointed out would no doubt be received in a spirit of kindness by all fair managers, State and local. Any rule or change beneficial in one case will be applicable generally to all fairs. One of the most difficult problems to solve is how the crowd can be more equally divided among four days instead of the big Thursday with its jam and inconvenience. There is no reason for the seemingly spontaneous outpouring on any one day, when the show and railroad facilities are the same for all the week. At the State Fair exhibitors could not give attention to but a small portion of the visitors on Thursday, and frequent regrets by them were heard that the same crowd could not have been better equalized while they were on duty."

The American Protective Tariff League.

This is a non-partisan organization, recently announced, made up of persons holding every variety of opinion on other subjects, but agreeing substantially that "the American people should not, and will not, submit to the low standard of wages prevailing in other countries; that this is a government by the people, and not one in which the people are subordinate to the governing powers; that the existence of the Republic depends upon the maintenance of a high standard of American citizenship; and that in all questions of public policy the advancement of the citizen takes precedence of every other consideration."

The League, in giving reasons for its organization and defining the scope of its objects, proposes a union and organization of all industrial workers of America in defense, and for the elevation of the American standard of wages, living and self-government, and submits that—

While opposing monopolies and exclusive privileges, the League advocates and upholds that policy which protects the right of every American citizen to his share in the fruits of American labor, employed under free government, in the development of our unequalled material resources.

It affirms that the intelligence, skill and ambition of our workmen, encouraged by liberal wages, will enable them to compete advantageously with cheap and unintelligent labor everywhere; that the same methods by which many of the advanced products of American labor are now successfully competing abroad with similar products of foreign labor, may be applied to other industries; and that cheap production, through high wages and intelligence, will enable us not only to hold our own market, but ultimately to command the markets of the world.

It maintains that cost of production and expenses of living are diminished, and rates of wages increased, with the advance in the productive power of labor; and that the growth of this productive power depends upon the opportunities and rewards for intelligent effort afforded by a high standard of wages.

It holds that not only the industrial growth of the Republic, but the prosperity and social well-being of its citizens, are promoted by a judicious protective tariff. The recent report of the United States Labor Commission shows that, during the past quarter of a century, under a protective tariff, cost of production and expenses of living have steadily diminished, rates of wages have increased, and wage-earners, in common with all other citizens, have reaped incalculable benefits from the general cheapening of commodities that has followed home-production and healthful home-competition.

Under no circumstances will the League identify itself with any political party—its aim being to unite all parties in support of the policy which it advocates.

The plan of the League includes a central organization in each State and Territory of the Union, with a Vice President and a State Secretary at its head. Subordinate to these, a local organization will be formed in each county, with a Chairman and Corresponding Secretary. In populous districts, town and ward associations, or tariff clubs, will be formed.

Any person may become a member of the League; or auxiliary associations may appoint delegate members to represent them in the management of the League. Provision is also made for life membership, with exemption from annual fees.

All members and auxiliary associations will receive the publications of the League, either gratuitously or at a nominal price to cover cost, and such other aid and facilities as the League may be able to supply.

All contributions should be made payable

to Chester Griswold, Esq., Treasurer, and addressed to him, or to the General Secretary at the office of the League.

Correspondence is cordially solicited with any person or association wishing to unite with the League, or to obtain information of its plans and purposes.

The President of the League is Edward H. Ammidown, of New York city; Robert P. Porter is General Secretary, A. M. Garland is Assistant General Secretary, with headquarters at No. 23 west Twenty-third street, New York.

The chief officers for Kansas are W. A. Peffer, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, Vice President, and J. G. Wood, of Topeka, Secretary.

Potato Rot.

We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, in which he asks our co-operation in distributing the contents of a circular letter he is sending out for the purpose of collecting information concerning the potato rot. The letter, with a series of questions, are printed below. The Commissioner requests all persons who have knowledge on the subject to write him, answering the questions according to their number as they appear in this paper. The importance of the subject is apparent to all, and every farmer who can answer the questions and can find time to do so, ought to help in the good work by furnishing the information requested. Here is the letter, with statement and questions:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—In investigating the potato rot, it has been found desirable to obtain a more extended and complete knowledge of its distribution and of the losses occasioned thereby, in various parts of the United States. With this end in view the following questions have been prepared, with the full assurance that the great economic importance of this subject will be sufficient to insure your prompt co-operation. Very respectfully,

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Commissioner.

POTATO ROT.

The potato rot is caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*, which grows in leaves and stems as well as in tubers. Early in the growing season the external threads of the fungus may be detected on the stems and leaves of the potato in the form of patches of fine white mould, which causes, later on, a more or less extensive browning and decay of these parts. The rot of the tubers may be either dry or wet, and may continue after the potatoes are dug and housed. The disease has been known for many years. It is present each year, but is disastrous only in exceptional seasons. It is believed to be worse in wet than in dry weather; on low land than on uplands; on clay soil than on sand; in thin-skinned white varieties than in thick-skinned red ones.

1. In your county, about what per cent. of this year's potato crop was destroyed by rot?
2. What per cent. of last year's crop was so destroyed?
3. About what per cent. of the harvested crop of 1885 was lost during the winter and spring by a continuation of the rot in cellars and storage pits?
4. Were any varieties entirely free from rot, or freer than others?
5. Was the season in 1886 wet or dry? In 1885?
6. Did early or late varieties rot most?
7. Did you observe any instance in which location (wet or dry), or quality of soil (sand, loam, clay, etc.) affected the severity of the disease?
8. Did the weather (cold or hot, wet or dry) exert any marked influence?
9. What remedies or means of prevention, if any, did you try? and with what results?

[In case there was no rot, your statement to that effect will be of use.]

Horticulture.

Importance of the Farm Garden.

Here is a good thing we find among our old clippings, written by S. B. Green, in one of our exchanges, but we do not know what one, as there is no credit mark. We commend it to every reader of the FARMER.

Every farmer, who ever had a first-class garden, properly cared for, knows that it is a most important feature of the farm. He is aware of its usefulness; has derived pleasure and profit from it in very many ways; his wife likes it, for it gives her a feeling of independence; his whole family is healthier and happier for it, especially if the members themselves contribute something to the labor of caring for it. Its products form the most important item in provisioning the family, the most important for the health of the household, and at an inappreciable small cost. It furnishes at all times a pleasant topic for observation and conversation. What more appropriate present for a friend than a box or two of choice strawberries? Or a dainty basket of extra early peas or corn? And how pleasant to sit down to dinner before a real fine collection of the very best varieties of vegetables with the satisfaction of having them all grown in one's own garden? What enjoyment in a quiet chat by a cozy fire in the winter about the year's experience in gardening and the pleasant planning in the spring with its anticipation! From first to last the garden is a constant source of inspiration and delight if conducted as it should be.

Then, the children will quickly get an insight into the wonders and "mysteries of the kingdom of nature," from a little experience in gardening, than in ten times as much farming, and it is the way now to make the children stay on the farm by showing farming in its proper sphere as an ennobling, broadening, delightful occupation. Give them a live garden paper to encourage thought in their work and to make that work easier and progressive. Many a boy has become dissatisfied with the farm because the work was monotonous and a drudgery. The garden can easily be made a "thing of beauty and a joy," as well as the most profitable part of the farm.

Perhaps no one appreciates the advantages of a well-stocked garden, so much as the housekeeper. She knows, when an unexpected visitor comes where in a moment she can obtain a nice mess of salads or beets or sweet corn or a box of raspberries or strawberries for dessert. It makes her wonderfully independent and it is therefore that she appreciates its value more than the "men folks." Give the women the say, and every farm would have a good garden, and the husbands themselves would be happier for it. How uncomfortable for the men to find for dinner nothing but a piece of boiled salt pork with old soggy potatoes, and bread and butter! And how different would the same pork look were it supplemented by some crisp lettuce, new potatoes, a few fresh beets, some nice cabbage, and, for dessert a dish of raspberries! It would often make all the difference between having good and poor help. It is stock in trade for a farmer to be called a good liver, and in no way can he so easily or cheaply raise his standard of living as by cultivating a garden.

The importance of a garden for the farmer's married helpers and especially for the laborers who have families on large farms, can hardly be overestimated. Here at a trifling expense, the employer can provide a piece of good land for the purpose, and plow and manure it. The workman will do the

rest himself at odd times, some spare day, after work at night, or in the morning; and his family will help him cheerfully. It will produce the best part of the family's living the year round when carried on judiciously.

Many a farm hand have I known to sell twenty or thirty dollars' worth of vegetables and fruits, besides providing their families with all they needed. It will make him and his wife and children better contented and he will like his situation. It will keep him at home evenings and give him a stimulus for thought, when otherwise he might spend his spare time at the nearest saloon or store talking and hearing foolishness or doing worse things. And just here, let me urge that the best present to a farm hand is some good garden paper, even if he cannot read himself, he will be prompted to have it read to him, and the information thus derived will make him not only a happier and more contented man, but also a more valuable one to his employers.

Horticultural Notes.

Nurserymen, gardeners, and sometimes farmers, find the conditions of out-door exposure unsuited to the propagation of many kinds of plants, and are forced to employ other means. Where a very limited amount of this work is needed, and largely consists in germinating seeds, the hotbed, supplied with heat from fermenting manure, is usually made use of. But in case of propagating some kinds of plants by cuttings, especially those not having woody stems, a building otherwise heated is found necessary. Also it is useful in keeping growing plants in a thrifty condition through the winter, raising plants for early vegetables, testing seeds; and for many other purposes. A very good propagating house can be built and fitted up at a comparatively small cost.

Mr. Johnstone, having described an ideal garden, adds—And such a garden is to the household more than a mere purveyor of food. It feeds our love of beauty by its fair young flowers, its tender greens, its reproductions and renewals. Here in the spring we see how earth's slow pulse thrills under sun and rain and

" * * * Every clod feels a stir of might
And climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Here we find the aesthetics of horticulture, for here the busy woman, her thoughts intent upon what Owen Meredith calls

"Hour of all hours, most blessed upon earth,
Blessed hour of our dinner,"

yet pauses among its beauty and fragrance to rest a moment, and feast her eyes; and goes back to her kitchen refreshed and strengthened by the reviving influence of nature. Into this ideal garden the observant man takes his microscope and pries into nature's secrets as under the magic glass he counts the petals of close-folded blossom buds, discerns grape clusters within the warm, resinous, eider-down blanket tucked about them, and even counts the grapes upon the cluster. After all, in spite of all they can tell us of its multiplying insects, its laborious culture, its demands on time and muscle, we feel that its continuity is its charm, that the old-fashioned garden is the garden of our dreams, and that the relation of the household to such a garden is that of pleasure and profit.

But the garden from which the whole family may gain the purest delight, in which they will feel the most interest and take the most pride, is the old-fashioned one, the fashion of which came with the Puritans from old England, and lingers in New England yet. It is that in which year after year

fruits and flowers meet and mingle, where spade and hoe and hand weeder give the culture, and rectangular beds and trim pathways abound. Such a garden is fair to see.

The evening glory, a species of ipomoea, flowers only in the evening, as does also the evening primrose, which opens with a loud noise. One of the most beautiful of this class of flowers is the night-blooming cereus, a variety of cactus—one of the most curious plants in the vegetable kingdom—which unfolds about nine o'clock, remaining open for several hours.

Some plants again do not awake or flower until the afternoon or evening, like the anthericum, which blooms about two o'clock, but closes before night, and the marvel of Peru, or, as it is familiarly called, "four o'clock," which is gay with color about four o'clock and outrivals the weather, while, singular to relate, if high winds prevail they are almost motionless.

Do not let the blackberry and raspberry canes grow up in grass, but cultivate them thoroughly, so as to secure greater growth and stronger canes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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100,000 pounds of fresh Forest Tree Seed and 1,000,000 Forest Tree Seedlings offered at prices that defy competition. Also I have for sale a limited number of the famous Pottawatomie Plum Tree.
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Black Walnuts, hulled, \$1.25 per barrel; not hulled, 90 cents per barrel. Hardy Catalpa, No. 1—Per 1,000, \$1.75; No. 2—Per 1,000, \$1. Cottonwood, 1 to 2 feet, per 1,000, \$1; 10 to 15 inches, per 1,000, 80 cents. Box Elder, one year, per 1,000, \$1. White ash, one year, per 1,000, \$1. Apple trees cheap. Packed on board cars here. Order quick! Address BAILEY & HANFORD, MAKANDA, (Jackson Co.), ILL.

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We make the growing of Std. and Dwf. 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.
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D. W. COZAD,
Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KAS.
Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry-Raising and Judging.

Kansas Farmer:

In my letter to your paper some weeks ago, I promised to write and tell you how I succeeded in raising poultry, and also how I succeeded with my exhibit at our county fair, which was held last week.

As to my success at raising poultry, I have had better success this season than any other, although, as I stated before, I have been troubled with rats and cats taking the chicks. I went into a wholesale slaughter of the cats, killing every one I found on my place. My stock has been very healthy, not 2 per cent. dying from any disease.

As to my exhibit at the fair, I will have but little to say, but more of the judges and their manner of awarding premiums. I had three varieties—the Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorn, and Langshan. I was awarded first on the Langshans and second on the Plymouth Rocks as the best trio. This was more than I expected and possibly more than I deserved, as there were other fowls there far superior to mine. Right here I wish to say something regarding the awarding of premiums in such contests. The judges went through and gave premiums to such fowls as they (the judges, of course,) thought were the best, without any regard to perfection of strain. The standard was not thought of, but awards were made to the fowls making the best appearance and which suited the peculiar likes of the judges the best. A person with standard birds stood no more show of getting premiums than a person with the commonest kind of "dung-hills." If there was but one entry of a certain kind it was sure to get first without any regard to its qualifications. They would scarcely look at the fowls, and if the worst kind of mongrels had been entered as a variety which the judges were not acquainted with, they would have received a premium of whatever their entry called for. The judges did the best they knew how, and I suppose it is no worse with our fair than it is at most county fairs; but I do think the judges should have the standard with them, to at least see if the fowls look anything like the standard describes them.

The exhibition of poultry at our fair was the best ever made in the county, something over fifty entries being made.

A. W. McDOWELL.

Columbus, Kas., Oct. 18, 1886.

Poultry Notes.

Charcoal and sulphur are both very excellent ingredients to mix occasionally with fowl feed, either for young or old birds, but both should be used with discretion.

Whenever fowls can run at large without detriment to the garden, they should be allowed to do so by all means. Nine-tenths of the trouble and disease among poultry are the results of keeping fowls too close.

Poultry need far more care during damp, rainy weather than during the dry, warm weather of summer, or the clear, cold weather of winter, for dampness engenders numerous disorders, many of which are difficult to cure. Therefore it is better to apply the preventive than to administer a proposed cure.

Carefully gather the scraps from the table and give them to your fowls. There is no kind of food which will produce a more liberal supply of eggs. There are hundreds of families who throw these scraps into the waste basket and buy corn for the fowls, where the former is far the best feed for egg-pro-

duction. Corn and grain should also be fed.

An English writer in the *Farmers' Gazette* finds oatmeal the best staple food for chickens. He generally wets it with new milk and gives it immediately after mixing it, allowing none to remain after each feed. No more food should be mixed at a time than the chickens will eat, as any food which lies over will become sour and unwholesome. On wet days, when they cannot go out, he gives a hard boiled egg to each brood. He finds this cheaper and better than artificial food. He also gives eggs at first for a week after the chickens come out, one egg to each score of chicks. He always uses up stale bread, soaking it in warm milk and mixing it with meal. If the price of meal were no objection he would give it until three months old. He always gives each brood a handful of good oats for their last feed in the evening, when they pass three or four weeks old. This keeps them full during the night. If fowls get soft food when going to roost, it is digested early in the night and they are hungry before morning. This is avoided by giving whole grain.

Pouring oil on the troubled waters is a common expression though very few persons understand its full meaning. When oil is poured on ocean waves from a ship the danger is less, so sailors say. A case was reported recently where on a voyage from Baltimore to Dublin, in a storm of three days, after throwing out two bags of linseed oil and oakum and hauling them astern, no more waves went over the ship. Only seven gallons of oil were used. "Previous to placing the bags over the stern, had taken heavy seas aboard, flooding the decks; but after towing the bags no more water came aboard. The gale lasted three days, with very heavy seas, but, owing to the oil, ran quite easily and took no water."

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

Young men soon give and soon forget affronts; Old age is slow in both. —Addison.

Ensilage is said to be excellent for sheep in winter, Merino sheep having been wintered on it with advantage, the wool being heavy and the sheep keeping in health.

The Commercial Department of Campbell University (Holton, Kas.) offers unsurpassed facilities for gaining a thorough business and English education.

Do not allow your meadows to be gnawed down into the ground because rains have freshened them up a little. It is not good policy to pasture meadows severely in the autumn.

If the bolts of wagons and farm implements are occasionally tightened during the dry season many breakages will be avoided. The tools should always be carefully examined before using them.

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.

Money Tells!

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

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

It is a noticeable fact, says the *Farm and Dairyman*, that the cows that have made such big records soon come to an end. The famous Holstein cow, Echo, owned by F. C. Stevens, proprietor of the Maplewood stock farm, Attica, N. Y., which gave birth to male triplets March 4th, died on the 8th ultimo. Her owner refused \$25,000 for her, and was offered \$5,000 for a calf, if male. She had the largest milk record in the world. In this case it appears to have been the enormous strain upon the constitution, made by bearing triplets, that was the immediate cause of death. How far the terrible drain of 23,700 pounds of milk the previous year aided in the matter, no one knows. We are beginning to think that big records mean cruelty to animals.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

GOOD ENOUGH FAMILY OIL CAN.



The most practical, large sized Oil Can in the market. Lamps are filled direct by the pump without lifting can. No dripping oil on Floor or Table. No Faucet to leak and waste contents or cause explosions. Closes perfectly airtight. No Leakage—No Evaporation—Absolutely safe. Don't be humbugged with worthless imitations. Buy the "Good Enough." Man'd. by

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ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once and Cures

GOLD in HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER.

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

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



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

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

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Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. 1 rice, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

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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.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary.

A DICTIONARY 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD of 25,000 Titles, and a BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of nearly 10,000 Noted Persons, ALL IN ONE BOOK.

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Cheapest Eating on Earth! ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

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

The Busy Bee.

Fall Management of Bees.

A great deal of the work which beekeepers term "fall management" should be attended to during the month of September, but usually much of it goes over to the early part of October, and even later. It is poor policy to ever put off the work of the apiary. In no business is there greater necessity of thoroughness and punctuality. As the season for storing honey draws to a close, which usually happens after the first cold spell in September, all surplus honey boxes and frames should be removed, in order that they may not become solid, which injures the sale of the product. Seldom will bees gather more at this time than to supply their daily wants, even when there seems to be a profusion of bloom. Whenever it becomes evident that the honey season has closed, every frame should be removed from the hive, except those covered by the bees. A good swarm of bees will cover six or seven frames of the Langstroth size, and these should be well filled with honey, not less than twenty-five pounds of actual (not guess) weight. If this amount is wanting, their feeding must be attended to before settled cold weather. Honey placed above the frames in a shallow dish with plenty of little floats of wood to prevent the bees from becoming drowned, will be readily stored in the empty cells, when the dish may be refilled, and so on until the required surplus has been secured. A good feeder is made by tacking a piece of medium weight muslin to a wooden frame-work which may be from eight to twelve inches square, and of any convenient depth, to be placed over the cluster of bees. The honey is taken by them through the meshes of the cloth, the top being covered to exclude them from the inside. In fastening the cloth to form the bottom of the frame or box, it should be folded and tacked to the upper edge to prevent leakage at the sides. A little practice will enable one to select cloth entirely suitable for this purpose. Another thing that must be heeded is, to have the honey at the same liquid consistency at each time, or one grade of cloth will not answer the purpose. For a colony of ordinary size, the entrance should be contracted to about one inch in breadth, and smaller for a colony of less size. No opening should ever be allowed that will admit mice, as they are fond of honey, and whenever they gain entrance to a hive the destruction proves very great. Every hive should be provided with two division boards, which are essentially solid frames of wood, and fit closely at the ends. In taking out a frame of comb, and putting one of these solid boards in its place, has the effect of making the hive in the same proportion smaller, and of the right size to accommodate the swarm. Some kind of covering to the frames is always necessary beneath the cover of the hive. In summer a thin cloth answers the purpose, and it will do to use the same in winter if bees are to be kept in a cellar; but wintering out of doors, something of a warmer nature has to be supplied. Many use small quilts with a filling of chaff or cotton batting, or some other good material. Something of an absorbing nature is best for this purpose on account of removing great accumulations of moisture, all the time arising from the cluster. Unless this moisture is carried off it freezes in large masses of ice in the case of out-of-door wintering. The location of the apiary should be in a spot secluded from the sweeping winds.

Right to Kill Domestic Animals.

Any person may lawfully kill a ferocious dog, which is accustomed to attack and bite mankind, when it is found at large upon the public highway or street, without a muzzle or other means of preventing it from injuring persons. And it has been decided that the inhabitants of a dwelling house may lawfully kill the dog of another, where such dog is in the habit of haunting his house, barking and howling, by day and by night time, disturbing the peace and quiet of his family, if the dog cannot otherwise be prevented from annoying him. A person may legally kill an animal when it is necessary for the preservation of his property, if the animal be found in the act of destruction. In New Hampshire an interesting case arose on this subject. A farmer had a flock of geese in a pond, which were being pursued by four minks. Upon seeing the farmer they stopped pursuing the geese, and ran out of the water onto an island for a moment, where the farmer killed them all at one shot. A law of New Hampshire forbids any man to kill minks, snakes, or otter, between May and October, under a penalty of ten dollars for every animal so killed. The farmer was prosecuted for this penalty. The court decided, in a very able and interesting opinion, that he had a right to kill them, notwithstanding the law, if necessary to protect his own property from destruction. Legal Adviser.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 25, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 4,650. Market inactive and closed dull. Native steers 3 75a5 35, Texas and Colorado steers 3 70a4 15.
SHEEP—Receipts 14,700. Market dull at 3 00a 4 50 for sheep, and 5 00a6 00 for lambs.
HOGS—Receipts 18,200. Market nominal at 4 40a4 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2 210, shipments 1,400. Market firm, smooth grades a shade higher. Choice native steers 4 30a4 80, fair to medium shippers 3 90a4 20, butchers steers 3 00a4 15, Texas and Indian 2 00a3 65.
HOGS—Receipts 3,900, shipments 800. Market opened strong but gradually became easier, closing steady. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 00a4 15, packing 3 85a4 05, Yorkers 3 80a4 00, pigs 3 00a3 75.
SHEEP—Receipts 700, shipments 3 00. Market fairly active at unchanged prices. Common to extra 2 00a4 10.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,000. Natives 10c higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50a5 40; stockers and feeders 2 25a3 60, through Texas cattle steady—steers 2 50a3 30.
HOGS—Receipts 23,000, shipments 6,000. Market generally steady. Rough and mixed 3 50a 4 05, packing and shipping 2 65a4 15, light 3 50a 4 15.
SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives 2 00a4 00, Western 3 40a3 80, Texans 2 20a3 10, lambs 4 00a4 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,767. The market to-day was firm for offerings of the best quality and steady but slow for others. Colorado steers 3 80a4 45, feeding steers 3 30.
HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 1,182. Extreme range of sales 3 40a4 10, bulk at 3 85 and above.
SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 783. Market steady. Good to choice 2 50a3 00, common to medium 1 50a2 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Ungraded red, 79a88c; No. 2 red, 85c elevator, 86c afloat.
CORN—Ungraded, 44 1/2a45 1/2c; No. 2, 45 1/2a45 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 75 1/2c; November, 75 1/2a76 1/2c.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 33 1/2c; November, 33 1/2c.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 25 1/2c.
RYE—Firm at 48 1/2c bid.

Chicago.

The wheat market was nervous and unsettled to day, prices fluctuating within a range of 1 1/2c and closing in the latest trading at about the lowest prices current during the day. The advices from the Northwest were bearish, receipts being free. Cables came in firmer than usual, and early in the session it was estimated that the visible supply report would show a decrease, but the official announcement disclosed an increase of 500,000 bushels, which caused a free selling of 'long' property, and the market closed for the day 3/8c under Saturday. The strongest feature to corn was a decrease of

321,000 bushels in the visible supply, but the general feeling was weak, in sympathy with wheat. Oats ruled dull, prices fluctuating within a narrow range and closing a shade easier. Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73 1/2c; No. 2 red, 75c.
CORN—No. 2, 35c.
OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c.
RYE—No. 2, 49c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 52 1/2a53c.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, 96 1/2a96 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was merely nominal, there having been no sales.
CORN—The market to-day on 'change was steady with limited trading. No. 2 was nominal except for cash, which sold at 30 1/2c 1/2c higher than Saturday's bid. No. 2 white was also nominal.
OATS—No. 2 cash, October and November, no bids nor offerings.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 38 1/2c bid special, no offerings.
HAY—Receipts 6 cars. Market firm. Fancy, small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire bound 50c less.
OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton.
FLAXSEED—We quote at 85c per bus. upon the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.
BUTTER—Supply fair and market quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15a18c; store-packed do., 12c; common, 8c.
EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 15c

per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 13 1/2c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 13 1/2c, Kansas 6a7c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, natives, 40a45c per bus.; northern, 50a55c; Greeleys, 75a80. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a1 00 per bus.; red, 75c.
BROOMCORN—We quote: Short, 4a4 1/2c; green hurl, 5c; self working 4 1/2a4 3/4c; long coarse, 8a 8 1/2c; crooked, 1 1/2a2 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 10c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 50; long clear sides, 6 40; shoulders, 5 00; short clear sides, 6 75. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 7 00; long clear sides, 6 90; shoulders, 5 75; short clear sides, 7 25.

BROOMCORN.

We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly, and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water Street, CHICAGO. Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farrell & Co.

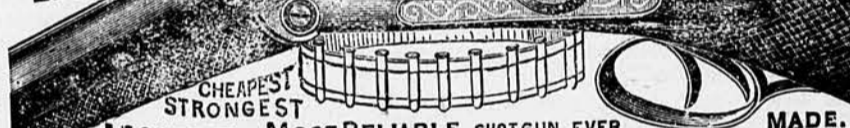
THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

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 past House for all parts of the City. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

The "WOOLWICH"

Weight from 7 to 10 lbs. Shoots Accurately

METAL PERFECT DOUBLE BARREL BREACH LOADING SHOTGUN \$12.50 FOR \$30 SHOT GUN
GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED



CHEAPEST STRONGEST LIGHTEST MOST RELIABLE SHOTGUN EVER MADE.

NOW OR NEVER IS YOUR CHANCE!

to get the best handmade, reliable shooting gun ever manufactured.

The Grandest Triumph of Intelligence and Practice. It is made for service, not show, although very handsome. No other breach-loader begins to have anything like the same powerful action. It is a centre fire, 10 or 12 bore, steel barrel finely bored. Has very easy working Steel Lock, blue; an automatic shell ejector suits either paper or brass shells handsome case, hardened mountings. Barrels 28, 30 and 32 inches.

It Shoots Perfectly at 80 Yards and Will Kill at 150 Yards.

This illustrated a Target with both Barrels Target 24 inches in Diameter. Distance 65 Yards.



We recommend the Woolwich Gun to our readers as a gun that will give good satisfaction. It is well made, strong, safe and a first class shooter, in fact as good a gun for service as those sold at four times its price. If you want a good gun at a moderate price we advise you to buy the Woolwich. Kindly mention our paper when you order.

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

CONTAINING EVERY TOPIC OF INTEREST TO FARMERS, RANOHMEN, STOOKMEN, 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, comprised in one elegant imperial octavo volume of 1,284 pages. It contains 40 separate departments, each complete in itself and alone worth the price of the entire book. It is embellished with 400 elegant and practical engravings, and at its remarkably low price (\$4.50) is within the reach of every one. No man who tills an acre of ground or owns a head of stock can afford to do without this admirable work. Sent to any address postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, with remittance, HAMMOND, FABLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Oct. 13, '86.

Graham county--B. Van Slyck, clerk.
 MARE--Taken up by J. B. Smith, of Gettysburg tp., 8th day mare, 4 years old, branded A J combined on left hip; valued at \$48.

Ford county--S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.
 GELDING--Taken up by J. R. Adams, of Dodge tp., October 2, 1886, one gray gelding, 13 1/2 hands high, branded P on left hip and right jaw; valued at \$20.
 GELDING--By same, one bay gelding, 15 hands high, branded J. Y. on left hip; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Oct. 20, '86.

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

Strays for week ending Oct. 27, '86.

Ottawa county--W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.
 HEIFER--Taken up by Joseph Peters in Sheridan tp., one 2-year-old heifer, red and white spotted; valued at \$15.

Marshall county--J. F. Wright, clerk.
 7 CALVES--Taken up by Sumner Preston, of Blue Rapids tp., September 27, 1886, seven late winter and early spring calves--one red and white spotted heifer,

and six bulls, two red and three mostly white and one red and white spotted; all valued at \$35.
 Thomas county--James N. Fike, Clerk.
 MARE--Taken up by M. J. Williams, of Colby, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands.
 HORSE--By same, one light bay horse, about 10 years old, one white hind foot, white strip in forehead; value of both animals \$150.

STRAYED.

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

COMPOUND FUEL.

SOLID FUEL can be cheaply made out of Weeds, Grass, Straw, Cornstalks, Paper, and other porous or inflammable materials, green, wet, or dry. This fuel made from cheap and waste materials can be used in place of any other fuel. The Liquid Compound is highly inflammable and will burn any green or wet vegetation, or ignite wet coal. It is not expensive or dangerous to use, and as a fire kindler has no equal in economy and effect. The solid fuel partakes of the nature of the liquid, and in manufacturing it all waste combustible materials can be utilized, and the most economical fuel in existence can be made in any country where the sun shines and grass grows--better than Wood or Coal and in many places much cheaper than either. Rights for sale by J. N. OWEN, Butler, Mo., Inventor and Proprietor.

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

JOHNSON BROS. Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade French Draft Horses.
 Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

STRIMPLE & GARVEY

McGUNE, : KANSAS,

Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and Home-Bred CLYDESDALE AND NORMAN HORSES.
 CHOICE STALLIONS
 For sale at very low prices and on easy terms. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. L. HASTINGS,

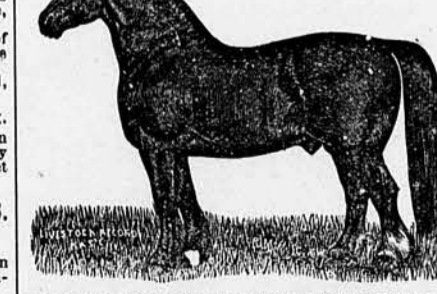
Wellington, - - Kansas,



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.
 Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

E. BENNETT & SON

TOPEKA, : KANSAS,



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

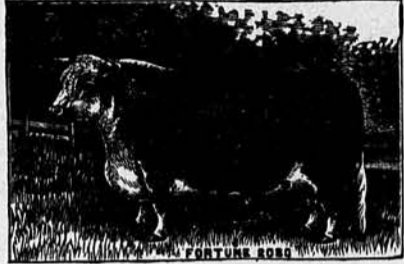


Sexton & Offord,

In connection with Mr. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of English Shire (Draft) Horses
 RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,
 Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited.
 34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords, headed by the following first-prize and sweepstakes Bulls:
 The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.
 SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.
 GROVE 4TH 18733, by the noted Grove 3d.
 DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.
 Grades Bought and Sold.
 Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

TIMBER LINE HERD

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

HOLSTEIN PARK.

W. A. TRAVIS, HOLSTEIN BREEDER, TOPEKA, KANS.
 WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS, BREEDERS OF Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer. O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

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 \$50.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$75.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$78.00 at risk.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't. ED. C. GAY, Secretary. C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't. M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

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

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

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

W. H. BARNES, Pres't. J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary. M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't. C. C. WOODS, Treasurer.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death

BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

LITTLE :-: JOKER :-: BUTTONS

For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

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

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The Veterinarian.

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

WIND-SUCKING.—What, if anything, can be done for a horse that has contracted the habit of wind-sucking? My horse is sound otherwise, but recently got into this habit. It causes him to bloat and act dull and lazy. In driving out of the stable in that state several times he has staggered and nearly fallen down. [It is seldom that we meet with such an acute case of wind-sucking and staggers as indicated, the brain being involved by a pressure of blood caused by an abnormal state of the stomach. There is little if anything can be done to make a permanent cure for such a disease brought on by that habit. You will give him ten drops of belladonna in one tablespoonful of cold water three times a day. Remove feed-box, hay-rack, and everything that he can get hold of with his teeth. After he is fed put a broad belt around his neck tight and get a muzzle and keep it on him while in the stable. Do not feed bulky food.]

SICK COW.—I have a three-year-old Holstein cow; she runs in good pasture, but does not get fat, and if she wants to eat it seems as though she can't get the food in her mouth, so whenever I see her she stands in some corner of the fence and has her mouth open, and is lolling as though it were too hot. Sometimes she has her tongue sticking out, and she has her mouth all full of slubber all the time. She don't eat or drink to amount to anything. She is so poor that she can hardly walk, and she has her lower jaw hanging down. [There is, in our opinion, some abnormal growth connected with the mouth or throat which needs removal. What it is we cannot say—may perhaps be due to diseased teeth, or a tumor in the throat at the entrance to the gullet, or perhaps an abscess in the region of the throat. We would advise you to have an educated veterinary surgeon make a personal examination of the cow, and perform an operation if such is necessary.]

SPRAINED TENDONS.—I have a two-year-old colt that I kept up nights in a box-stall and turned out through the day; drove him a very little to break him about three weeks ago. I caught him up at night and saw he was a little lame, but couldn't locate it exactly—thought it was in his fore ankle. In the morning he seemed much better; in fact, it was hard to tell he was lame. I kept him up four days, the fifth I walked him half a mile and he seemed all as well as ever; I gave him another half and he showed some lameness. I led him another and could hardly get him back to the barn. His ankle and back tendons seemed hot. I bathed his ankle and leg well three times a day with Goulard's extra whisky and water. I never noticed any more swelling of back tendon, but he swelled and seemed hot below the fetlock joint, but didn't seem lame. I treated him this way a week and he seemed all right, except a slight swelling. I kept his ankle well bathed all the time. A few days ago I was away from home and he got out of his stable and did some tall running, I suppose. The next morning he was some lame. I blistered over the back cords from fetlock to hoof, not very severely, but he don't seem lame any more since I blistered him; but his ankle is puffed some. I also noticed a swelling where a splint would come, and there is a little bunch as large as a buckshot on each leg, but this one seemed swelled from bunch to knee, but he isn't lame in the least. Would a

two-year-old have a splint? He is running out now all the time, and in the morning, after he has run in the dew all night, his leg is clean and no swelling, but if he stands in the stable two hours it begins to puff up. It don't feel like a swelling at all, except from splint bunch to knee. He runs and plays at will, but I can't make out that he limps a particle, but I don't like the puff part of the play. [Although it comes and goes, the swelling will eventually disappear. Do not work the colt for a few weeks, but turn out to pasture, and when taken up daytime, bathe swelling with cold water, or if you have water-works turn the hose on the fetlock. A two-year-old colt can have a splint and frequently do have.]

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate moths.

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

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 strong favor growing for the white breeds of poultry, as such fowls dress well for market, the pin-feathers not showing as clearly as on black-plumaged birds.

A solution of boracic acid is excellent for fowls affected with sore head or eyes. It should be applied warm, using a soft sponge, and marking the head, eyes and nostrils with it.

THE BLOOD WOULD RUN.—For five years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh. My nostrils were so sensitive I could not bear the least bit of dust; at times so bad the blood would run, and at night I could hardly breathe. After trying many things without benefit I used Ely's Cream Balm. I am a living witness of its efficacy.—PETER BRUCE, Farmer, Ithaca, N. Y. Easy to use. Price 50 cents.

Chickens should never be allowed to roost till ten or twelve weeks old. If allowed to perch their breasts often get crooked and their growth and appearance at the table are spoiled.

Consumption Cured.

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

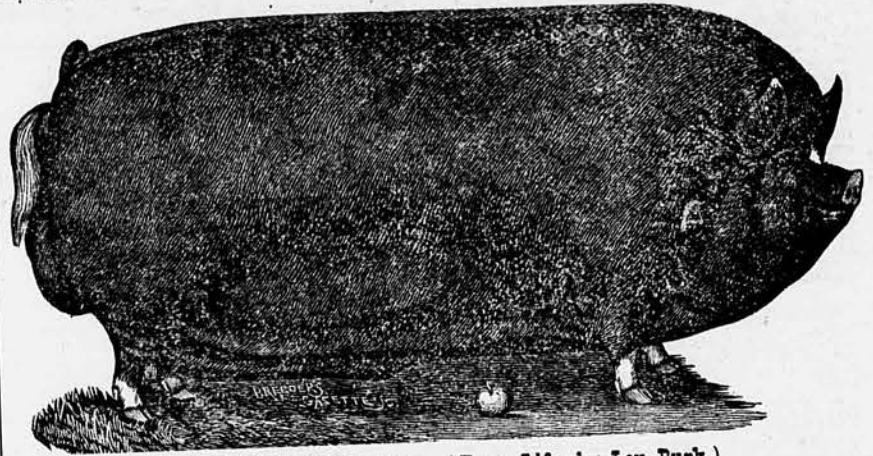
EUREKA HOG REMEDY.

I manufacture and have for sale the EUREKA HOG REMEDY; also all kinds of Condition Powders. My specialty is the Eureka Hog Remedy, which will cure the sick hogs if given in time, and will prevent the disease from spreading. *Best of references and testimonials.* Medicine sent to any part of the United States C.O.D. Two and a half pound package, \$1.00; or for the next thirty days, one dozen packages for \$8.00. Address HENRY MOHME, Eudora, Kas.

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S. and Horse Educator, Operations on HORSES and CATTLE. *Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed.* He performs the operation on Ridglings 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," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Welsch, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Volaw, V. S., Douglass, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St. Marys, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. [Mention this paper.]

MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



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

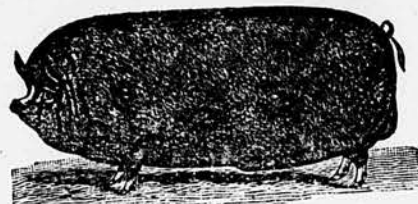
SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never obtained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being 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.

FOR SALE! Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.

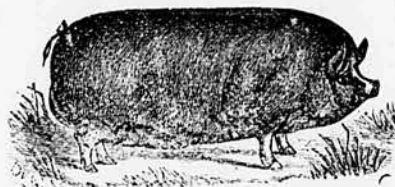
We will offer for the next sixty days, a choice lot of Berkshire Boars and Sows, farrowed in March and April, at prices to correspond with *hard-pan times*. Our stock is all eligible to record, having been bred from our choicest sows and boars. They are all in healthy condition, and we warrant them to 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.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



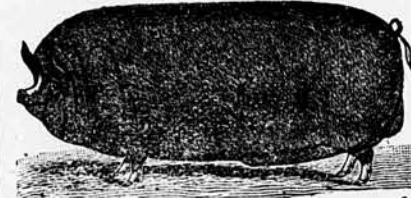
THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 4880. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD 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. S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

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. Write for illustrated catalogue and price list. Name this paper.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep 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.

British Champion II, 18481, is 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.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.

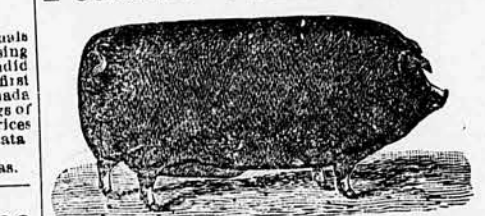
Black Bess, U. S., and other popular strains. Boars, ready for service, \$16 each. Pigs, 8 to 12 weeks old, \$8 each; \$20 per trio. Either sex. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates by express. All breeders recorded in A. P. C. Record. F. W. TRUESDELL, LYONS, KAS.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



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 1883 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 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

EASTERN KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



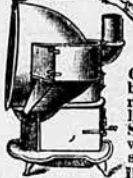
Perry D. 5851 and White Ear 8117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Milla 6666 (C. R.), sired by Streber's Cor 6119; Fancy Gem 12448, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, sired by St. Louis King 1993; six sows sired by Cook's U. S. 3549. Choice pigs for sale at prices to 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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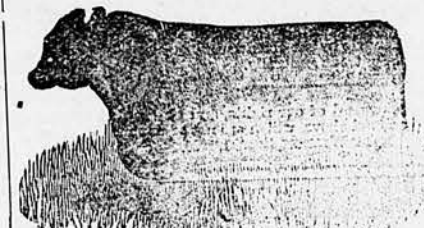
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