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ADDITIONAL CROP REPORTS.

[The following reports did not reach this office in time for our last issue. They may be a little late, but we could not give them sooner.—EDITOR.]

Anderson county.—September dry and warm; one rain during month—on the 19th; a slight frost on the 28th. Corn will make an average of about eighteen to twenty bushels to the acre, and all well matured; late-planted best. Very small acreage of wheat sown on account of dry weather; ground very dry. Fall pasture not good—injured by the drouth. Farmers have an unusual supply of hay, millet and fodder. Potatoes, fair crop; early potatoes best, late ones considerably shortened by dry weather; sweet potatoes a fair crop. Apples, average crop.

Barton.—First week in September warm and a good rain, then cool; a good local shower through the county from southwest to northeast. Corn, three-fourths of an average crop—some very heavy and some very light. About 10 per cent. of old corn still on hand. The lister is liked very well; those that have used it will continue to do so, and some that were much prejudiced have conceded it to be a good utensil. Wheat-seeding progressing very slowly on account of drouth; where rain fell a week ago it is well along; chinch bugs very thick; area about the same as last season. Condition of ground average. Fall pasture very good; stock feed quite abundant. Potatoes, average quantity; quality above average. Sweet potatoes very fine, a little late.

Brown.—Fairview.—September, first part hot and dry; had our first good rain about the 10th, the first since June 26th; since the 10th of the month there has been some hot and some cool days, with three fine rains. Corn, half a crop—better than it seemed possible it could be; the lister helped us out. Old corn on hand, 20 per cent. of the crop. Nearly all of our corn was listed; it is 20 per cent. better than top-planting. Don't think the wheat sown is more than 60 per cent. of the acreage of 1885; ground in good condition for seeding. Fall pasture good; grass growing like spring. More stock feed than last year. Early potatoes a fair crop, late ones very poor. Apples, very light crop.

Chautauqua.—September, from 1st to 25th, quite warm and seasonable, and from 25th to last cool. Corn, sound, but yield not over 50 to 75 per cent.; acreage very large. The lister was used by many, and in some cases appears to give the heaviest yield; can tell more in future. Wheat-seeding is generally done, and a greater amount sown than for years. Condition of ground very good. Fall pasture never was better; stock feed plenty and very good. Potatoes very light crop, rather good in quality; sweet potatoes extremely fine and plenty. Apples have not been as fine nor as plenty since in bearing.

Graham.—September dry and windy nearly the whole month. Corn, early good, late badly damaged by chinch bugs. The listed corn is about the same as that planted the old way; it don't seem to do any better here than that planted with planter. But very little wheat-seeding done, on account of dry weather and chinch bugs. Ground very dry. Buffalo grass good. Stock feed plenty; more feed put up this fall than ever before. Potatoes not much of a crop; early good, late affected by drouth. Sweet potatoes about half crop.

Lyon.—Americus.—September was dry

and extremely hot much of the time; had a few showers, but not enough. Corn, in consequence of the drouth, will not be more than half a crop or twenty bushels per acre; some fields will make more. Where the ground was not too solid, the listed corn did rather better than any other, but generally the old check-rower is to the front. But very little wheat-seeding is done yet, and if it continues dry a little longer there won't be much wheat put out. Ground dry and solid. Fall pasture badly dried up; stock feed very scarce; considerable corn has been cut up. Potatoes fair—about one hundred bushels per acre; sweet potatoes less than an average. Apples, one-third of a crop, dry, windy weather causing them to fall badly.

Mitchell.—We had two or three rains during September; quite warm the first part; slight frost on 28th and 29th. Corn on bottom good, on upland injured 25 per cent. by chinch bugs and dry weather. Ten per cent. more old corn on hand than last year. Lister was used with best of results, and is well liked. Wheat-seeding nearly done. Condition of ground good. Fall pasture never better. Stock feed plenty. Three-fourths crop of potatoes. Sweet potatoes fair. Apples are a good crop, but few orchards old enough to be in bearing.

Ottawa.—September dry, no rain. Corn one-half crop. Listed corn is far ahead of what checked—stands the drouth better. Wheat-seeding about all done. Ground too dry for wheat to come up. Fall pasture very short. Plenty of feed for stock. Potatoes half crop; sweet potatoes fair crop. Apples fine crop in spite of drouth.

Republic.—The fall of rain in this vicinity during September was five and three-eighths inches; the latter two-thirds of month driest. Corn will not run over twenty bushels per acre; generally loose on cob. The people generally like the lister; some talk of double-listing next year—planting the second time they pass, or as they split the ridges. Ground rather dry and but little wheat-seeding done; the acreage will perhaps be decreased, as many fear the chinch bugs. Fall pasture short and poor. I think there is enough stock feed for winter. Potatoes poor crop and rotting; sweet potato crop light, and selling at \$1 per bushel.

Russell.—High winds and a few light showers during September. Corn mostly cut and shocked; early damaged by dry weather and hail, later good. Considerable old corn still on hand. About one-third of our corn was listed; liked well. Wheat seeding about all done; not as large an acreage as last year. Ground in good condition. Fall pasture good; plenty of stock feed. Both Irish and sweet potatoes good.

Smith.—September, generally clear, with high winds; some rain in latter part of month. Corn damaged by chinch bugs in some places; is below average yield; feeders are paying 20 cents for old corn and 18 cents for 80 pounds new. Ten per cent. of old corn on hand. Early-listed corn did very well, late-listed did very poorly; preference equally divided between lister and planter. Very little wheat sown on account of bugs. Ground in good condition for plowing. Fall pasture splendid. Stock feed plenty, millet good. Potato crop short; sweet potatoes very good.

A rash man is liable to break out any moment, no matter how he may feel about it, either.

From Brown County.

Kansas Farmer:

We have passed through the hottest summer that I ever experienced, even exceeding that of 1874. We had no frost after the middle of April. The rains, though scant, were sufficient until the 1st of June. On that day we had the last soaking shower, and soon after the heat became excessive, lasting through June, July and August, with only a brief interim of cooler days and nights in July. The sky had a peculiar hazy appearance, and the usual Kansas breeze was generally rather light. The few light showers that under ordinary temperature would moisten the earth, seemed to evaporate at once by the excessive heat, so that in a day or two the same scorching days and dewless nights prevailed. On June 6th, our thermometer reached 106 deg. Fahr., and again the same on August 12th, (school meeting day). On August 16th it reached 108, and on the 22d it rose to 110; and at last on August 24th it went up to 112 degrees. Our thermometer is in the shade, on the porch on south side of house. How the corn stood such heat and drouth and still is as good as we find it now, seems wonderful, indeed. I am inclined to think that the deep snow-drifts on unfrozen ground last spring filled the subsoil with an unusual amount of moisture, that helped us through

The drouth here was not broken till September 11th; then one and one-fourth inches of rainfall started plows, and pastures revived. On the 15th a like quantity helped more yet, and wheat-sowing commenced. To-day (25th) we are having another good, gentle rain; an inch already has fallen.

Apples were much injured by the heat, many of the injured ones dropping off prematurely. The grapes also were injured, especially those on young vines; many bunches were partly and others wholly cooked on the vine.

The corn that was planted in time, not too thick, and well cultivated, is yielding a fair crop. The different fields will run from twenty to forty bushels; very few extremes go above or below this. The average around here is about thirty bushels. Corn is drying fast and can be gathered early. The Editor speaks about noticing the difference between the listed corn and that planted in the ordinary way. With us listing is the ordinary way; and the pieces not listed are so few and far between, that we have not much to compare. I have seen a few pieces that were planted "on top," and compared with other pieces of like ground and after-culture, they are not as good as the listed. As for myself, I had sixty acres fall-plowed stubble-ground, listed again last spring. I have gathered a little of this, and find it yields thirty-eight to forty bushels per acre, except about five acres of it that is too thick, and which falls much below. I have one piece that we spring-plowed, and then about a week later listed and planted, the corn on which is at least five bushels better to the acre. The plowing was shallow and listing deep. Another piece was simply listed, and well cultivated afterward; yield estimated at about twenty-five or thirty bushels; but as it was planted last about May 25th, it had some disadvantage in that respect. Still another piece of twelve acres of good ground we double-listed, and planted about May 10th. This is our best corn. We have fed from it some three weeks, and find it yields about fifty bushels per acre. The same

piece was plowed and put in with planter last year and yielded less than forty bushels.

Guided by this year's experience, we shall try to double-list and spring-plow as much as we can. The next most favorable is the early fall-plowing and followed by spring-listing.

Early potatoes are fair—good half crop; late ones less.

Not much wheat is being sown this fall, but a little more rye. That which is sown is coming up nicely.

September 27.—We had another good rain yesterday morning. Pastures of tame grass are getting nicely green now. Stock is doing well, except horses, which are having a kind of epidemic cough or distemper, most of them in a mild form, though a few have succumbed. There is feed enough to carry stock through a long winter here. Considerable corn has been cut up, and as we have had no frost yet, the abundant pasture will send stock in good condition into the winter.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.

American Silk the Best.

Kansas Farmer:

Mr. W. C. Wycoff, the silk statistician, pays a great compliment to our domestic product. He says: "The American silk manufacturer produces to-day, as a rule, the most honest article made, owing to the fact that the dyers in this country are not able to 'load' the silk to the same extent as the French and Swiss.

The American article preserves its luster longer, wears better and will in the end, command a better price than the adulterated foreign article swollen with salts of tin and sugar of lead. So skillful is the French dyer that he is said to take twelve ounces of silk and by subjecting it to his process make them weigh thirty-six ounces. The American silk is only the size it seems, while the importer of French manufactured goods makes profit on a bulk two-thirds of which is spurious. The only remedy for this, according to the domestic manufacturer, is to make the duty a specific one—so much per pound weight. Every *ad valorem* duty of more than 16 per cent. is, according to some of our domestic manufacturers, a delusion and a snare. The nominal duty is 50 per cent, but queer tricks are sometimes played upon the custom authorities, and the real duty paid will not average more than 30 per cent."

There is another remedy for this evil cited above; we can raise our own silk, on our own soil, and it can be dyed by our own honest dyers and woven by our unequalled manufacturers, thus making us independent of foreign aid and trickery.

It is policy on our part to earnestly endeavor to supply our manufacturers with home-grown silk, but we must learn how to treat the little worm that produces it before we can do it.

MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Silk Culturist.

Junction City, Kansas.

Tornadoes have so scared the citizens of Meriden, Ill., that they talk of building a huge "cyclone cellar," where the whole town can take refuge when a windstorm comes along.

Tommy Perry, aged 14, was plowing near Bottsford, Ga., when lightning struck his head, passed down his arms through the plow handles, and along the plow to the mule, killing both the boy and the animal.

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.

Grading Up Stock on the Farm.

It is too late now to discuss the propriety of keeping stock on the farm. The necessity of putting products of the soil into something that is worth more per pound is apparent to all men. It is much easier to get the beef of a fat steer or the mutton of a few sheep to the consumer than it is to market the feed that made it, and it is worth more. An acre of ground will produce more value in meat than in corn or any other grain. Roots, as turnips, and vegetables, as pumpkins, can be grown in immense quantities on good land, but they are too cheap to send away, they will not bear transportation much farther than from the place where they grow to the barn or feed lot. They make excellent beef, mutton and pork, however, and in that form they will bear shipment across an ocean. It is best that every farmer should keep all the stock he can handle profitably, that is, all that he can keep well, always growing in stature or flesh. That is the best standard of the best farming. In order to reach that standard, some grading is necessary. The farm itself must be improved—(of this we will write at another time)—and the stock must be brought up to more profitable animals. Not one farmer in a thousand in Kansas is able to start with all the advantages and conveniences that a finished farmer on a good farm needs and will have; almost all of them begin at the very ground and build up, they are poor. They set out with little but their hands to work with. But they soon get a pig or two and a cow and a few sheep, and in a few years they have considerable stock around them. They go on from little to more until they are comfortably situated and are making surplus savings every year. But this is not done without economy. It is done much faster when the business of farming is made a constant study. Grading up the stock is of prime importance, because a good breed of stock is of as much importance as good individuals of the breed. The thing to aim at is the best, not only the best animals in themselves, but the best breed of animals. How shall this grading up be done? Let us start with horses, of which the average farmer needs two or three. If what he has are geldings, trade them off for mares and let him get the best he can. Breed these to the best stallion within reach, no matter what the service fee is. In determining the best stallion to breed from, one must consider the object in view, namely to raise not only good but salable colts. A good colt or horse is always marketable at a good price. The classes most in demand and which will remain so are the two classes of draft horses—light and heavy. There is always a general demand for these. Then, there is the saddle horse, the trotter and the racer; but the wise farmer will always confine his horse-breeding to those which are to fill the largest market, and for two reasons: (1) he breeds from animals that he uses himself on the farm; (2) he will succeed better in producing good animals if he confines his work to the class with which he has constant experience. The farmer will choose for himself between the classes. The writer of this does not favor the use of the heaviest draft horses on a farm, nor does he believe they are the best for the farmer to raise. He prefers the lighter draft, and in breeding he would select

light stallions of the heavy draft breeds or such as the Cleveland bay, the object being to raise an animal that would be equally serviceable before a plow, a light wagon or a carriage, and that would carry an average-sized man on his back fifty miles a day without extra fatigue. Let the farmer use his own judgment in selecting the particular breed.

Sell off the horse colts and save the mares to take the place, at the proper age, of their mothers as breeders, and continue this course right along, never breeding in the same line, that is, do not breed a mare to her sire. By following such a line a few years any farmer may grade up his horses to a very high standard and be making money all the time. The best time to sell a horse depends on the owner's circumstances. If he is able to hold on, it is better not to sell until the animal has grown to its full stature and its full value. Up to that time, if the beast is well raised, every pound of feed put into his flesh and bones is made more valuable. But as soon as the end is reached, when the horse is matured and will not longer make oats and corn and grass more valuable by eating it, then let him go, for that is the best time to sell. If the owner is in debt and cramped for means, he may be compelled to dispose of his colt before maturity; in that case, he must let go at the first favorable opportunity. In order that he may be always prepared to honestly ask the highest price for his colt, let him see to it that from the very beginning he pay good attention to that colt, caring well for the mother during pregnancy, giving her special care about the time of parturition, and giving the young animal first-class handling and feeding from the hour of its birth all along its life until the hour of sale. Breed first, care second, necessary partners in the production of good animal. Such a process will have the colt ready for market at any time a purchaser appears. He will be healthy, vigorous, lively, gentle, in full flesh, and worth three scrubs at the same age.

Thus far our treatment of the subject has been on the financial side. It is more profitable to raise good, showy and salable animals, and profit is necessarily the first consideration with most of us, though not the highest. The other and the better side is the pleasure flowing from the rearing and care of choice animals. This point is made perfectly clear to any mind when it is considered that the reason why all other people as well as ourselves are willing to pay more money for choice articles than for inferior ones is the greater enjoyment of pleasure in their use. It matters not to what use one wants to put his purchases, he prefers something better rather than worse. This idea runs through all the avenues of human action. We like good horses just as well as we like good apples. So God has made us that, following the natural plan, we all want to be better ourselves and we want to have good things about us to enjoy. Improvement comes from this, and there is enhanced enjoyment in the progress we make. To have a better colt this year than we had last year, or a better calf or lamb, or to have better crops, fences or buildings, or to be better ourselves, every vein of progress carries in it the very blood of happiness. So it is that in breeding for profit we also breed for pleasure, and when men and women can combine those two sources of prosperity they have very much to make them happy.

This article has referred to horses only; but they are only one department of the farm stock. The same general principles apply to cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Of these we will take occasion to write some other day.

Late Fall Management of Pigs.

There is probably nothing in farming more diversely managed than pig-feeding—in no two sections alike, and you might almost say by no two farmers alike. That is the language of the *National Live Stock Journal*. And here is more on the same subject from the same source: One has a clean, dry, warm, and well-ventilated pen, with everything convenient for feeding or cleaning. In such a pen, as soon as the cool weather sets in, the pigs eat their food and rest as comfortably as in summer. Animal heat is kept up at the least cost of food, and the pigs put on weight at the least cost of food.

In a good pen, with a variety of food, pigs will go on growing and fattening, in November just as well as in September. They make a steady progress without regard to the weather. And the experienced pig-feeder has learned that all his efforts to make the pigs comfortable, and to furnish them with such food as their appetite craves, is paid for more liberally when he sends his pigs to market.

But another pig-feeder reverses all this. His pigs are not "coddled" with a comfortable house; he does "not go into any of that nonsense." His pigs can stand the weather, and they are fed in an open lot, subject to winds and rain or snow storms, or whatever else comes. He does not even have a floor to feed on, but the corn is thrown into the mud and the pigs dive for it. He has, in fact, no real conception of what results from his mode of feeding. His pigs stand in the mud hours every day, trying to get food enough to keep them warm. In a rain or snow storm their hair and skin are soaked, and the food they eat must be expended in evaporating this water or keeping their bodies warm, and the consequence is, if the weather is bad, they do not gain in weight from all they eat, and he expends all this food to do what a comfortable pen would do—keep them warm. But he is profoundly ignorant of the real situation—does not believe that this food is all wasted. All he observes is that his pigs do not grow as fast as they should, but he lays this to the pigs, and not to his own management.

Notes From Illinois.

"What delightful weather we are having." Yes, but did you ever see any other than a delightful autumn in central Illinois?

Of all seasons of the year the fall here is the most enjoyable.

When we visit other climes for pleasure it must be at some other time of the year. No other country suits us better during the autumn months than central Illinois, with its broad prairie views, its tinted woods, its bracing air, and its evidences on every side of health and thrift, even in times that are said to be "hard."

The first cutting frost of the season occurred last night.

Rather more wheat being sown this fall than usual.

Pastures have improved some within the last three weeks.

The live stock breeders of central Illinois lost a good man from their ranks in the recent death of Mr. George Pickrell, at his late home near Lanesville, in Sangamon county.

The premiums offered for butter and cheese at the American Dairy Show to be held in Chicago, November 8-19, 1886, exceed \$3,000. Handsome premiums like these will insure exhibits from the best butter and cheese-makers in Canada and the United States. Some of them will be for dairy products made in the several States, and the best of

these will then be brought together in competition for the large national or sweepstakes prizes.

Farm stock of all kinds doing well this fall.

PHIL THRIFTON.

October 1, 1886.

Stock Notes.

There is a great objection to underground or barn cellars for sheep, for they are apt to be damp and close, and of all domestic animals sheep require the most air, and like a dry bed best. Keep a sufficient number of feed racks out-of-doors to hold hay for the whole flock; they can be easily removed under cover for use in stormy weather. Let the sheds be so built that the flock can be housed in them from storm; but they should be well ventilated, and by all means left open in good weather. In our latitude we have no weather cold enough to drive sheep into warm sheds or stables if they can find a dry bed in the open air.

There is a great deal to be learned by our farmers about taking care of horses during winter months. Our climate is rigid, and, if the truth was known, more horses are killed every year through carelessness than by old age or hard work. At this time of the year there are a great number of horses dying, all for the want of proper care. There is a great abuse of farmers' horses in winter, especially when marketing. For instance, they are driven a long distance with heavy loads and on bad roads; they are halted at wayside inns and allowed to remain outside without any shelter for ten or fifteen minutes, not even blankets or anything else; then a lot of cold water is given them, and again the animals are driven off at high speed, and are again drawn up at another stopping place, heated and sweating, and allowed to remain out without blanket or anything to cover them. This treatment not only destroys a horse's constitution, but it is inhuman, and really this treatment of horses can be seen every day of the year. Take our markets again for example, and here are horses standing for hours with loads of produce without blankets or anything else to protect them. I can safely say that there is more horseflesh sacrificed every year by the lack of proper attention to horse hygiene by farmers than would pay a big percentage of the profits of the farm. Good horser pay; they are a staple; they are gold in any market, and the care of horses should, even in an economical point of view, be a sufficient incentive to every farmer to use his horses well and take good care of them.

Two South-down rams, fair representatives of the improved stock for which central Illinois is noted, were recently shipped to Jamaica, West Indies, by Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., this being their second shipment of stock to the island this season.

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.

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

In the Dairy.

The Largest Milk Yield on Record

We are in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., breeders of Holstein cattle and Clydesdale horses, and they hand us what purports to be a correct statement of the milk record of Clothilde, a six-year-old cow, given at 26,021 pounds and 2 ounces in one year. They say: She was selected by us in person in North Holland as an unusually fine specimen of the breed and imported in October, 1880. She dropped her first calf on January 24th, 1881, when but twenty-two months old and just out of quarantine, and gave that year 8,964 lbs. 2 ozs. in eleven and one-half months.

This cow as a three-year-old was first brought prominently before the public by her record of 15,622 lbs. 2 ozs., surpassing all former records of cows of that age.

As a four-year-old she again made a high mark by giving in one year 17,930 lbs. 3 ozs. or by omitting two days when sick and adding two at end of the year, she gave 18,004 lbs. 4 ozs. in 365 days, far surpassing all previous records for that age.

Her six-year-old record, 26,021 lbs. 2 ozs., this year, surpasses that of Echo, much the highest record before known, by 2,245 lbs. 10 ozs., and excelling all other records that we have seen published by over 5,000 lbs.

Clothilde is a cow of unusual vigor, constitution and substance, with remarkable digestive organs, a capacious chest, very large barrel and has the broadest and straightest back and hips we have ever seen on a Holstein-Friesian cow. Her head is long and clean, her neck is lengthy, clean-cut and fine, her coat soft and silky, skin mellow, her veins and udder large and well-developed. Even as a heifer we were very strongly impressed with the remarkable qualities of this animal, believing that she was a cow of great capacity, possessing many desirable, marked characteristics.

Clothilde was awarded the first prize at the New York State Fair in 1883 in a class of twenty-one very fine Holstein-Friesians.

Clothilde dropped her last calf August 17th, 1885, and has made the following record for each month and the year:

| | Lbs. | Ozs. |
|--|---------------|----------|
| August 18, 1885, to September 17, 1885, inclusive | 2,302 | 4 |
| September 18, 1885, to October 17, 1885, inclusive | 2,311 | 6 |
| October 18, 1885, to November 17, 1885, inclusive | 2,218 | 11 |
| November 18, 1885, to December 17, 1885, inclusive | 2,091 | 8 |
| December 18, 1885, to January 17, 1886, inclusive | 2,238 | 7 |
| January 18, 1886, to February 17, 1886, inclusive | 2,237 | 7 |
| February 18, 1886, to March 17, 1886, inclusive | 1,937 | 4 |
| March 18, 1886, to April 17, 1886, inclusive | 2,110 | 1 |
| April 18, 1886, to May 17, 1886, inclusive | 2,195 | 15 |
| May 18, 1886, to June 17, 1886, inclusive | 2,222 | 3 |
| June 18, 1886, to July 17, 1886, inclusive | 2,080 | 5 |
| July 18, 1886, to August 17, 1886, inclusive | 2,045 | 11 |
| Total | 26,021 | 2 |

Average per day for the whole year, 71 lbs. 4 3/4 ozs.

Highest day's yield, 88 lbs. 4 ozs. on her second month in milk.

Smallest day's yield, 57 lbs. 14 ozs. on the third day in milk.

The next lowest day, 58 lbs. 12 ozs. on the fourth day before the close of the year.

Average yield per day for each month:

First month, 74 lbs. 4 ozs.; second month, 77 lbs.; third month, 71 lbs. 9 ozs.; fourth month, 69 lbs. 11 ozs.; fifth month, 72 lbs. 3 ozs.; sixth month, 72 lbs. 2 ozs.; seventh month, 70 lbs. 4 ozs.; eighth month, 68 lbs. 1 oz.; ninth month, 73 lbs. 3 ozs.; tenth month, 71 lbs. 10 ozs.; eleventh month, 69 lbs. 5 ozs.; twelfth month, 65 lbs. 15 ozs.

Her record for the whole time has

been very carefully and accurately kept, each milking being carefully weighed and recorded at the time. We have spared neither time nor expense in having this record carefully verified by gentlemen who are known by all breeders of dairy stock in the United States as experts in all matters pertaining to the testing of cows. The high standing of all these gentlemen will satisfy all parties of the fairness and accuracy of the record. We will give the reports of the various testers in the order that the tests were made, that they can be more readily compared with the total for the various months.

Then following a number of affidavits of persons who state that they have personal knowledge of the facts, and they corroborate the foregoing statement as to the quantity of milk and the time given. There does not appear to be any room for doubt. It is surely a wonderful record. A gallon of milk weighs about eight pounds, and here we have a continuous record of a whole year giving a daily average of 71 lbs. and 4 3/4 ozs., about nine gallons, or a large wooden bucket full three times a day. The year's total of 26,021 lbs. amounts to thirteen tons in weight, enough to load seven two-horse teams with nearly two tons each, and put into liquid measure, it is equal to eighty-one barrels of forty gallons each, and twelve gallons. Such a milk-making machine as that is valuable indeed.

The testimony of the witnesses shows that the cow was milked every six hours—four times a day, and her feeding is thus detailed by the persons who had charge of her, one of them the milker: We, the undersigned, hereby certify that since the Holstein-Friesian cow Clothilde (1308), dropped her last calf, on August 17th, 1885, we have had entire charge of feeding her, and have personally given her all her grain feed. This feed was composed of wheat bran and oatmeal, half and half by weight, which weighed twenty-four pounds to the bushel. From the date of commencing her record until green feed was gone in October her average daily feed was 12 lbs. (16 quarts) of this mixture, with pasture and green corn when put in stable to milk. During the winter she was fed an average of 18 lbs. (24 quarts) per day of this feed, the amount varying at times according to her appetite and condition with what corn ensilage and dry hay she would eat, and four to six quarts of carrots per day. After soiling crops were ready for feeding in the spring, her grain feed was gradually reduced to 12 lbs. per day, with green rye, green oats and green clover for soiling, with pasture of clover and timothy. During the months of June and July, during the flush of green feed she ate very little grain, not over six pounds per day. She had no other kind of grain or feed and no liquid of any kind but water, which she was given as often as she would drink.

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

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

I COULD SCARCELY SPEAK—It was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or colds in the head. —J. O. TICHENOR, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

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.

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

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

CATTLE.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 21, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloucester and Air-drie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 12-8, Wichita, Kas.

D. R. W. H. E. 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. G. L. Bullens, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

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

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

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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. WALTIRE, 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. F. O. E. 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. Hovey, 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 prices. **HARRY McCULLOUGH**, Fayette, Mo.

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

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COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS—Pure-bred Brown Leghorns 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. 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 BRAHMAS** 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 Pl mouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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Also several Bulls at low prices. Address **O. F. SEARL**, Solomon City, Kansas.

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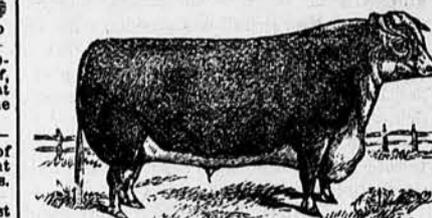
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For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

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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.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

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

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

KANSAS FAIRS.

FORT SCOTT FAIR.

The Fair held in this city last week was one of the most successful exhibitions financially ever witnessed in Bourbon county. The weather was very auspicious throughout and the attendance exceeding large, thus happily favoring the hard-working managers who spared neither time nor expense in making this their culminating effort in giving southeastern Kansas the best fair ever having been its privilege to enjoy. General satisfaction was manifest among all exhibitors, and the promptness displayed by the Secretary in paying those having been awarded premiums was a grand card in the Association's favor, and will be the means of causing more extensive showings for next ensuing fair. Only one bad feature was noticeable throughout this exposition, and that was the numerous fakir stands looming out in bold relief along each side of the most prominent promenading grounds. Granting such scheming sharks a place within the jurisprudence of any fair is detrimental to their future interest, and should cause all moral and law-abiding citizens to discontinue patronizing fairs and exhibitions that tolerate anything of the kind, for when an association accepts admittance fees permitting gambling and confidence games to be played upon those who may see fit to come and visit the fair or exhibition, paying therefor a gate entrance fee of 25 cents, and then instead of finding a moral, refining and an educational institute, to be confronted with the slugs of perdition and outcasts of hell seeking every possible way to defraud those who may "bite" out of their hard-earned dollars, certainly is the height of imposition—is a shameful blot upon the good name of our best citizens tolerating same, and should be made to cease. Each association accepting monies from such a source becomes, in the eyes of law, an accessory or an abettor to the crime of robbing the unwary, and should be treated accordingly. I am sorry to have to speak of this matter, but public justice demands it, and I trust that all future fairs held within Kansas' beautiful domain will never more be cursed with these nefarious devices. Still, fair managers are not always to blame for permitting these barnacles to gain a footing upon their grounds, but they are to blame for not giving them the *g. b.* (grand bounce) when they become cognizant of games other than legitimate being operated. One of the board of directors at Newton said to me, when approached concerning this matter: "These men have paid us to run, and if the people get skinned out of their money, why it's none of our business. Let 'em go it." How long can any fair exist that will thus ignore the interests of those who have the best wishes for a good exhibition at heart, all freed from the contaminating influences of sin-cursed leeches? The Fort Scott Fair is not the only place where patrons have been victimized out of their dimes and dollars. No, verily no. What has been said here will apply to over one-half of the fairs held in the State of Kansas this season, and that, too, to their shame.

The horse, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry exhibits at this fair were simply grand, and will be hard to surpass at succeeding exhibits. Floral hall was an acme of beauty, filled to overflow with the finest of art and nature deftly arranged so as to display to best advantage every feature, whether salient or not, to even the most scrutinizingly particular observer. And every article, like the refiner's gold, was more beautiful the longer one beheld the same.

Farm products exhibit and fruit display was commendable beyond degree, and decidedly meritorious in each individual showing. Several prominent enterprising business men of Fort Scott offered handsome special premiums on many articles of exhibit, thus greatly augmenting the beneficial results manifested in each and every department of this, the sixth annual exhibition of the Bourbon County Fair Association.

NOTES.

H. G. Farmer, swine-breeder, of Garnett, Kas., showed ten Poland-Chinas and three Berkshires, and got first on Poland-China sow one year and over, being the eleventh first premium captured with this sow since coming into his possession; first on best Poland-China sow with litter of pigs under six months, first on Berkshire sow six months and under one year, first on Berkshire sow

and boar under six months. This finishes Mr. Farmer's showing for this season, and he now retires to his home the happy possessor of many choice premiums.

Wm. Roth & Bro., of Deerfield, Mo., exhibited twelve Poland-Chinas, and secured first on boar under six months, first on sow under six months, second on sow over six months and under one year, sweepstakes on boar any age or breed, and same on sow any age or breed. Roth Perfection, a noble animal, heads their praiseworthy herd.

Walter C. Weedon & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., showed four Polled-Angus, four Galloways, six Holsteins and one Jersey. They got first on bull any age in class, first on bull and three cows in class, two years old and over, of Polled-Angus and Galloways; with Holsteins, first on cow any age, and first on bull and three cows. These cattle showed well, and received many words of commendation from interested visitors.

Walter Latimer, of Garnett, was here with his justly famous herd of lovely Short-horns, of which a detailed notice has been given through the columns of this paper. He captured first on bull two years old and under three, first and second on cow three years and over, first and second on cow two years and under three, second on one year heifer, first sweepstakes on bull, first sweepstakes on cow, and first sweepstakes on best herd.

M. A. Householder, of Columbus, Kas., showed a very fine and meritorious herd of Short-horn cattle, and succeeded in procuring first on bull three years old and over, first on heifer one year and under two, first and second on heifer calves, and second sweepstakes on cow. This gentleman is a young breeder, and manifests promise of becoming one of the very best, as will be seen from an interview of the stock he now has on hand.

J. M. Purcell, of Piqua, Kas., exhibited five choice Poland-China swine. W. E. Legy, one very fine Poland-China. M. D. Johnson, of Walker, Mo., ten Poland-Chinas, excellent animals. C. B. Quick, of Spruce, Mo., ten Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, and nine coops of poultry, embracing fourteen different varieties. Ream & Manon, of Moundsville, Mo., seven Berkshires and eight thoroughbred Oxford-down sheep. Alva Wyckoff, of Appleton City, Mo., one pair of choice Berkshire pigs. N. E. Bartholomew, of Pleasanton, a superior lot of registered Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. C. M. Beck, eight Jersey Reds, and Will Osburn two of same variety.

F. G. Eaton, proprietor of the Marmaton Valley Poultry Yards, Fort Scott, made an excellent exhibit of fine-bred poultry, consisting of Light Brahmas, Wyandots, Plymouth Rocks, Royal Black Javas, Mottled Javas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze turkeys, White Holland turkeys, and Pekin ducks, upon all of which he secured first premiums. This gentleman's yards are located adjacent to the city of Fort Scott, and all appurtenances pertaining thereto are of the best, neatly-arranged, well-ventilated, convenient and attractive. It is a profitable pleasure to be thus fixed to handle poultry, and in a future article more will be said concerning this enterprise.

The Hart Pioneer Nurseries made several special awards on display of apples and grapes, which was indeed very commendable upon their part, and clearly demonstrated that they have the work of encouraging the growth of choice fruits at heart. This company has become, by their honorable dealing, the lasting favorite among all who have made purchases of them and followed out their very concise instructions. In accordance therewith, the Hart Pioneer stands today the peer of all other nurseries in the West—a position much envied by others, yet of which they can never attain nor even approximate. The packing and shipping season, now just opening, is indeed a busy time, and if one desires to witness a throng of industrious workers constantly engaged at getting this or that particular article ready for its proper place in shipment, that person has only to visit this great enterprise at any time prior to close of the autumn delivery.

HORACE.

MANKATO FAIR.

The eleventh annual fair of the Agricultural and Industrial Society chronicled one of their most successful exhibitions last week. The local attendance surpassed any

other county fair attended this year by your representative. With a few exceptions, every department was fully represented. With one exception, the live stock all came from their own county, and, considering the display, speaks well for Jewell county. Space will not permit the exhibitors names to be given. The art and agricultural hall was especially attractive; and duty compels me to mention J. T. Wood's self-feeding bin for all kinds of stock, it certainly being meritorious. The management was almost perfect, which speaks well for the farmers connected therewith. A part of the list of subscribers names secured at this Fair was lost. If such subscribers will send in their receipts they will get their paper.

VOTAW.

NEWTON FAIR.

Harvey county held her thirteenth annual Fair September 28th to October 1st, inclusive, at the Association grounds, one mile west of the city of Newton. The premiums were so arranged as to give special prominence and encouragement to the industries most important to the people directly interested. All kinds of domestic, ornamental and artistic productions were generously remembered, and the displays in each of these departments was accordingly elegantly represented.

This county does not cover a very large area of territory, but what she has is, generally speaking, hard to beat, and the city of Newton being the gateway to the celebrated Arkansas valley, makes it a place of no small caliber, as one can judge from the amount of business transacted day by day, her beautiful location, elegant business and resident properties, and her many manufacturing interests. She is also well supplied with important railway facilities to all parts of the country, an object which other more pretentious cities strongly envy and desire to possess.

The exhibitors were so numerous at this Fair, and having only one day to make the rounds, it was impossible to get the names of all. However, in justice to each party, I can say that they, with one accord, did the best possible to add success to the Fair. A few fakirs plied their nefarious work within the grounds, but it is hoped for the good of those having charge of this organization that by another year all such will be barred out entirely, thus making the Fair as it should be, a grand intellectual feast, morally, socially, and in every other respect pertaining to elevation of that which is good, true and beautiful.

Mrs. A. L. Miller, of the household department, remembered the KANSAS FARMER representative with a bountiful supply of six different varieties of very fine cakes, all her own making, and having received premiums on each, spoke highly in her behalf. A new mode of drying fruit was shown by Mrs. S. A. Prouty (samples of which were on exhibition), which created no little comment, pleasing everybody.

NOTES.

R. T. Allison, of Newton, showed twelve Poland-Chinas, and got four first and two second. Black Jim, recorded in A. P.-C. R., heads his herd.

J. W. Duflinger, Halstead, Kas., showed Galloways, with Modoc 640, at their head, and received two first. His stock are of the Anderson De Witt family, and are very superior.

J. E. Howard, Burrton, Kas., exhibited Holstein cattle. Shadeland Ross 4080, heads his herd—a fine animal, weighing 1,640 pounds, and only 2 years of age. He got first on this bull and second on herd of spring calves.

O. McIntire, Halstead, had a display of Poland-Chinas, and secured first on boar any age or breed, first on boar one year and over, second on sow six months and under one year, and second on sow any age or breed.

J. C. Hyde, of Sedgwick City, had sixteen Poland-Chinas, getting two first and two seconds. Also had six Short-horn cattle. His stallion, Acme, purchased through the KANSAS FARMER, he sold at this Fair to J. E. Howard, of Burrton, at a good price.

Floyd Morris, Halstead, exhibited a herd of Short-horns, with J. S. Latimer 66569 at their head. This noble animal was bred by J. S. Latimer & Son, Abingdon, Ill. He captured second on bull any age, second on sweepstakes any age or blood, first as breeder

and four of offspring, first on herd of spring calves, second on cow with calf by side, and second on cow any age or blood for breeding.

S. B. Rohrer, proprietor of Hazard Stock Farm, Newton, exhibited twenty head of Jerseys—little gems of beauty, with St. Valentine's Day 15278 and Happy Gold Coast 14713 at the head of this superior herd of popular Jerseys. St. Valentine's Day's sire is a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, who is the sire of more large butter-yielders than any bull living or dead, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197. So it is seen that St. Valentine's Day is one of the finest bred animals in the West. His dam, Valentine of Trinity 7960, with a butter record of 191 lbs. and 4½ ozs. in seven days, is a daughter of the celebrated prize bull, Duke P. 76 C. Happy Gold Coast is a combination of Coomassie and Grand Duke Alexis 1040, showing a well-bred individual merited animal, and, furthermore, his dam and his sire's dam each have a butter record of over 19 lbs. per week. Mr. R. has, also, Dodenella 2d 35702, a granddaughter of Le Broc's Prize 3550 and Minnie Coburn, is one of the youngest cows in milk, having dropped her calf when less than fourteen months old. Happy Sis 23815, well named, seems to enjoy herself, and is a "daisy." A large number of these animals, comprising this valuable herd, are imported and of the choicest breeding, and you see them in their every-day apparel without pomp or extras. Write this gentleman if you want a good Jersey.

Among the exceedingly fine displays in the farm product department was that of John H. Rappal, and consisted of, among other exhibits, three new varieties of Irish potatoes, all grown by him and thoroughly tested, the names of which are Early Sunrise, an elongated, smooth potato, mealy when cooked, very early, and a prolific yielder—over 400 bushels per acre; Brownell's Best, a decidedly choice late potato, yields over 400 bushels per acre, smooth, and an excellent cooker; Mayflower, a beauty, and destined to be one of the leading late potatoes, yields larger, and, like the other two varieties, is a good keeper and very palatable. Mr. R. has seed for sale at \$2 per bushel for either variety, and his address is Halstead, Kas. This gentleman got first premium on Early Sunrise and first on Mayflower.

HORACE.

OTTAWA FAIR.

The twentieth annual Fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society was held in Forest Park, Ottawa, Kas., September 28th to October 1st inclusive, and it was in every way decidedly successful. Forest Park is known the country over as one of the most pleasant and attractive places in which to have a season of enjoyment both for mind and body, and here it is where the people of Franklin and adjoining counties love to congregate once each year and vie with the other in procurement of premiums and display of whatever their fancy may lead them to place on exhibition. This park is situated within the city limits of Ottawa—a city of 9,000 energetic, prosperous, highly-intelligent people, and embraces at least sixty acres of elegantly laid out land, all adjoining the Southern Kansas railway depot grounds, thus making it easy of access from all trains. No finer buildings adorn any parking grounds in the West than are found here, and they all beauties in architectural design and finish, especially so the floral, textile, horticultural and farm product halls, likewise the Secretary's office, amphitheater and hotel. Shade and water is the crowning acme of this superb place with the many exhibitors.

In the machinery department all exhibits were arranged so as to be shown in motion, being supplied with shafting, pulleys, etc., and operated by a steam engine,—a feature worthy of being introduced at all fairs where displays of mechanical skill are put before the public.

Each and every department showed up splendidly, and several of them far better than any previous year. Especially was this true of the farm product and horticultural exhibits. No gambling devices of any kind were tolerated, and the best of order prevailed.

In the horse department, all divisions, there were 171 entries, and fine ones, too, at that. Owing to my short stay, it was impossible for me to get the names of exhibitors, hence they cannot be furnished.

The cattle exhibit consisted of the follow-

ing: Walter Latimer, Fish Creek Herd of Short-horns, eleven entries, and very superior; L. F. Hake, six Holsteins; R. Kinneer, six Jerseys; Asa Darnell, two Jerseys; Col. W. S. White, twelve Short-horns, the herd that won the grand prize at New Orleans. Besides the foregoing there were six head that could not be accounted for.

The swine exhibit was represented by J. A. Davidson, sixteen Poland-Chinas; E. Lambert, thirteen Poland-Chinas; J. N. Kirkpatrick, four Poland-Chinas; W. M. Adams, seven Poland-Chinas; W. B. Higdon, nine Poland-Chinas; J. R. Killough, eight Poland-Chinas; H. G. Farmer, six Poland-Chinas; Samuel McCulloch, eleven Berkshires, and Adam Weaver, nine Berkshires. The above gentlemen had fine animals, and each merit commendable mention and credit for the great interest manifested in their very popular cause.

The sheep and poultry showing was quite meagerly represented, still those making exhibits are to be duly credited, for their specimens were indeed choice.

The fruits and farm products showed conclusively that even in an off year Franklin county can be counted on as one among the foremost counties in the land—able to yield enough for those within her borders and a plenty for several thousand who are not fortunate enough to have a home within the charmed limits of salubrious, prosperous, productive Kansas. HORACE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS FAIR.

The sixth annual Fair of the Chase County Agricultural Society, held at Cottonwood Falls, September 28th to 30th inclusive, opened under very favorable conditions and closed a marked success, and this good achievement is attributed to the indefatigable labors of the Secretary, Mr. E. A. Kinne, who is also the popular and efficient Clerk of the District Court for Chase county.

In the cattle department there were eight Herefords, nine Short-horns, two Polled Angus, one Holstein, three Galloways, one Jersey, twenty-four grades and crosses, and a herd of sixteen buffaloes. The buffaloes created an interesting show within themselves, as a great number of the visitors had never heretofore seen anything of the kind. They are the property of B. Lantry & Sons, Chase county, and are valuable, owing to the scarcity of said animals upon our Western plains. This herd, properly cared for, bred up, and pedigreed, will in time make an immense fortune for the lucky possessor. Buffaloes are fast becoming a thing of the past, and in order to propagate and keep them in existence it behooves some energetic party to start the industry of rearing such stock, and I don't know of any one who could better do this than the gentlemen having these much-admired creatures on exhibition at this Fair.

In the horse exhibit was seen one thoroughbred, twenty-four trotting and roadsters, thirty-two agricultural, and seventeen draft; the draft animals were those having sires weighing not less than 1,400 pounds, and dams weighing not less than 1,200 pounds.

The swine display consisted of twenty-four Berkshires and thirty Poland-Chinas, all of which were creditable specimens, and several of them very superior. The sheep pens contained twelve Cotswolds and five Merinos, in excellent condition. Of poultry, there were fourteen specimens, all good, a few choice. In the other various departments, entries to the number of 321 were placed, and many exhibits being too late for entry were allotted space, thus augmenting the general show.

The "old settlers" and G. A. R. days were taking features of this Fair and caused a big turn-out of those interested. Senator P. B. Plumb addressed the former organization on Thursday afternoon, his remarks being enthusiastically received on all sides, for he, too, was among those who toiled away back in the pioneer days to make Kansas the glorious country that we find to day. Long may his words of truth remain imbedded within the hearts of the multitude that had the pleasure of giving attentive ear to the sound of his instructive voice.

HORACE.

GREENLEAF FAIR.

The Greenleaf Fair was, without doubt, with one exception, the best managed, best attended, and had the best display of any local fair attended by your representative this year, surpassing the regular county fair,

and all simply because the confidence of the farmers; and any association that thinks farmers are not the success and back-bone of a local fair could there have learned some new ideas, perhaps. One thing occurred, however, that should be forever prohibited by every association. A speed-ring association owned ground adjoining, joined together by an entrance, and they allowed a lot of gamblers to do their work, and the Fair Association could not say a word. By request, I quote you the exception I spoke of, viz.: The Association debarred any entries or showing of anything where there was no competition, which caused some dissatisfaction.

P. S.—I since lost the register I had of the subscribers taken. All who subscribed will please send their names in at once, with their receipts. VOTAW.

A New Cutting Apparatus for Harvesting Machines.

One of the leading, useful and valuable inventions of the day is that of a cutting apparatus for harvesting machines, recently gotten up and patented by John M. L. Gore, of Raymond, Kas. It is an adjustable wearing-bearing for sickle bars, and can be placed on any machine made. This apparatus consists of detachable parts, interchangeable. The front end of ledger-plate is fastened in the usual way, and the shank of the ledger-plate lies in the groove of the finger made to receive it, and is held securely in its place by the wearing-bearing, which is a metal plate with a T-groove on its under side. The T-groove is made so as to slide down over the narrow portion of the finger and to slide back when its arms engage with the flanges coming in contact therewith. The ledger-plate is easily removed for the purpose of being sharpened or renewed, and can be replaced in a moment's time. The wearing-bearing is of such length that it occupies the same space on finger-bar as the finger does. Being one on each finger it is a complete bearing from end to end of finger-bar. The knife oscillates in the usual manner through the fingers, the bar of the knife running through a groove in the shanks of the fingers, the rear portion of that groove being formed by the wearing-bearing. The wear of the knife may be readily taken up by slipping the wearing-bearing forward and inserting suitable packing between the wearing-bearing and the finger-bar, enabling the operator of the machine to readily and easily keep his knife in proper position and ledger-plate sharp at all times.

"Horace," having seen the above invention in operation, says it is the best on earth for the purposes set forth.

Notable Exhibits at the Topeka Fair.

(Continued from last week.)

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

As usual, the Light Running Domestic is "the star that leads sewing machines" and carried off the blue ribbon.

The Domestic display occupied the entire south end of the building, and was gorgeous in the extreme. The specimens of fancy work were on every kind of texture with every kind of material. The following were the principal classes of work: Outline etching, couching, Queen Anne darning, couching and braiding applique, all kinds of silk, arrasene, gold thread, tinsel and chenille embroidery, Kensington embroidery and solid etching, all of which are easily and rapidly executed on the Domestic. The hand book of Decorative Art Needlework is a complete guide for their productions. Nearly all of the fancy work is done on the Domestic without attachments.

Mr. and Mrs. Danenhowe were showing the Domestic to the best advantage. The most delicate fabrics were done artistically, and plates of tin were bound as easily as pieces of felt. Machines of all styles were on display, and fancy articles embroidered in silk arrasene and tinsel, fill all the available nooks and corners. But they were each passed by the blue ribbon committee until

the siren of many fairs was reached. Alas, they pass on to another, and another. Now all the different sewing machine exhibits have been closely scrutinized and yet no premiums are bestowed. The committee have returned to Danenhowe's Domestic sewing machine exhibit, and are tying blue ribbon tags on every machine on exhibition by him.

The above maneuvering of the blue ribbon committee at this fair was only a repetition of those of the Kansas City, Bismarck, Fall City, Beatrice, Hiawatha, Manhattan or Milwaukee, Wisconsin Fairs.

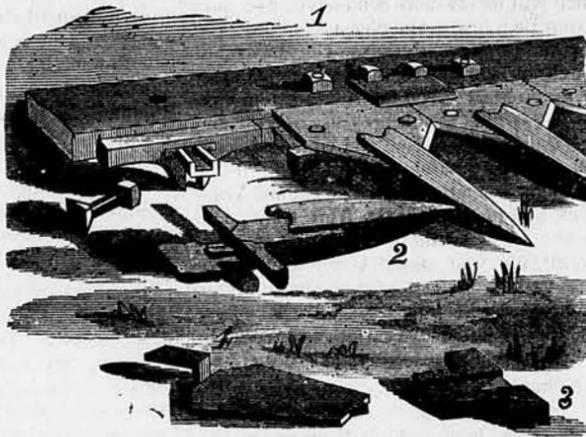
One of the latest things in the sewing machine line is the new combined Domestic sewing machine and desk, on exhibition in this department. Closed, it is a very neat and pretty writing desk; opened, it is a handsome machine, with drawers, table, basting board, lap board, etc. The change takes but a moment.

The Domestic was also awarded first premium for the best display of machines and work.

It is only justice, however, to say in conclusion, that Mr. Danenhowe's place of business is 206½ Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas; and that every appliance for the Domestic machines may also be had of him.

ANDREW PATZELL.

At every fair held at Topeka during the



CUTTING APPARATUS FOR HARVESTING MACHINES.

past few years, there has been one very conspicuous and extensive exhibit of farm products that, for a single individual exhibit by the grower, himself, is rarely if ever excelled, and that is made by a German farmer near Topeka by the name of Andrew Patzell, who had an exhibition of 354 different varieties of farm and garden products.

FRANK H. JACKSON.

One of the first fauciers of Hereford cattle in Kansas who really gave strictly first-class Hereford cattle a thorough test was Frank H. Jackson, of Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, Kas. His exhibit of eight imported Hereford cows, headed by the grand beef bull, Sir Copeland, a three-year-old bull weighing 1,800 pounds, especially attracted the attention of practical breeders and stockmen, who can appreciate cattle that were shown upon their merits, as breeding cattle, without all the "extra fixings" of the professional show herd. Mr. Jackson's Herefords are unexcelled in breeding and never fail to give the purchaser satisfaction and make him a permanent customer.

Mr. Jackson has one of the most extensive stock farms in Kansas, consisting of 3,000 acres in Wabaunsee county. It is stocked with white-faced cattle, he having over 400 head of high grade cattle and about fifty thoroughbred Herefords on it. Mr. Jackson is one of the pioneer fine stock breeders of the State, having been engaged in this particular industry for the past seventeen years. He is well known all over the West. While he has one of the best improved farms, he never houses his cattle, preferring to at once acclimate them for ranching purposes. He makes a specialty of bulls for ranches. Mr. Jackson has a number of high-bred Herefords and thoroughbreds for sale at his ranch near Maple Hill. He would be pleased to show his cattle to parties who wish to investigate with view of purchasing. He can be depended upon as being reliable.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

Gossip About Stock.

Colonel S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan, Kas., wishes to dispose of a set of the American Short-horn Herd Book complete to the last volume.

Mr. G. T. Kenison, of Prescott, Kansas, showed an extra fine lot of blooded horses at the Fort Scott Fair, and natural to suppose, with so magnificent a chance, he won many choice premiums.

T. H. B. Bell, of Golden City, Mo., purchased the prize-winning Poland-China sow—Choice, of Lampe Bros., Van Wert, Ohio, for \$125, at the St. Louis Fair. This sow took first prize in one year class at the foregoing fair, and was also at the Ohio and Indiana State Fairs.

At the forthcoming Farmers' Institute to be held in Linn county, this State, Walter Latimer, of Garnett, proprietor of Fish Creek herd of Short-horn cattle, will deliver a paper on "Domestic Cattle, Their Past, Present and Future," treating the subject fully in all its bearings, and being a thorough-going stockman what may be said may be of value.

Henry Mohme, Endora, Kas., advertises in another place his "Eureka Hog Remedy," which he enthusiastically declares to be the best remedy on earth and so far has met with good success, and from the nature of the medicine there is no doubt but that it is worthy of a trial. Mr. Mohme has a large number of letters from those using it, commending it most highly.

At the Lyons Fair O. B. Stauffer, of Alden, Kansas, showed twenty-five Poland-Chinas; Frank Rolf, of Lyons, six Poland-Chinas; Charles Waggoner, of Sterling, two Poland-Chinas, and James F. Caldwell, fifteen Poland-Chinas. All of these were very fine and some of them extra choice animals. Mr. Waggoner also exhibited two Short-horns and one French Draft horse. Mr. Caldwell, too, showed seven head of Short-horns aside from his display of swine. The new West is not asleep, by any means.

Pinkeye prevails in a mild form throughout a portion of the east and south part of Kansas. Henry Clay, of Prescott, Linn county, has fifteen cases out of a possible thirty-five, still none are severe, and it is hoped that it may be kept within bounds. Horses or mares afflicted should be out of wet and rain, and as dry as possible. The bowels should be kept open by use of bran mash, giving water frequently to allay fever. This is all that is necessary unless the disease has passed into a malignant state, then other and more effective remedies must be resorted to.

The best way to apply manure, if it is fine, is to spread it over the ground and mix it with the surface soil with light cultivators or any implement that will do the work of mixing well.

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The Home Circle.

My Day's Work.

I've thought it over all the day long,
As I rocked the baby with lullaby song,
And mended the heels of some worn-out
socks,
And showed my Mary how to piece blocks,
As I turned my bread by the kitchen fire,
And hurried the dinner, lest fortune dire
Should bring in the men—and no table set!
(We know that will make most any man
fret).

I had to stop work to kiss Willie's wrist,
Which was scratched as he gave the cat's
tall a twist;
But no matter how—he was hurt just the
same,
And mother must soothe or deserve not the
name.

Then just as I thought I'd take some fresh
air
And walk out-of-doors—an exercise rare,
Who should appear (and steal rest and walk)
But one who has nothing to say, but will
talk!

Now what I have thought through the long,
busy day,
Or what I still think, I hardly can say;
My thoughts were a jumble; I asked myself
"why"
And, "what for" do I hurry and worry and
sigh?

Or what good will there come, after all, in
the end?
And what will it bring—this strength that I
spend?
And who will be wiser or better? Will I?
Will any one else, though I work till I die?
"Discipline!" Well! and a patience hard
earned,
Unselfish devotion I may then have learned.
Will the way get smooth if I learn my task
well?
My praise, as a victor, will some one then
tell?

What matter, so long as my path is marked
out
By One whose wisdom I never can doubt?
If, when at the end of the road, I shall see
'Tis the hand of the Father that leadeth me.
PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Mothers Not All to Blame.

Recently I noticed this sentence from a
writer who is evidently a "kindred spirit" of
Mrs. Dr. Williams—"Let mothers reflect a
little on themselves, that these vile haunts
should exert a stronger influence on her child
than she can." To me it seems heartless to
add to the sorrows of a mother by laying the
blame upon her that her son is a drunkard,
through no fault of hers, but made so by the
example which men have set and the facili-
ties which they have provided. It would be
more sensible, and ought to be more useful,
to arraign the fathers, for generally they
could, if they would, control the boys much
better than the mothers, and the fathers' in-
fluence ought, quite as much as the moth-
ers', to be good. We all know how much
more ready boys are to imitate men than to
follow their mothers' instructions. What
boy would subject himself to the suffering
he must endure in learning to use tobacco
for any reason only because men use it?
The most affectionate mothers are often
weak in the faculty of governing, without
which loving counsels are inefficient. Who
can do that which they have not the ability
to do? But any mother can cast a vote, and
when they can do so they will exert an in-
fluence that will be effective. It is the sheer-
est nonsense to talk of "eradicating
intemperance from the land by educating
popular sentiment." Who would do this
herculean task, if it could be done? Will
an eloquent appeal to mothers to be strong
and wise, make them so? or telling girls not
to marry men who drink induce them to fol-
low the advice? As mothers cannot at once
or ever be made over with the wisdom of
Solomon, or "old heads put upon girls'
shoulders," it is better to consider what it
may be possible to do. Let mothers see to
it that there are no pitfalls open, into which
their sons may fall; it would not cost them
a tithe of the labor and tears they now be-
stow. In Kansas we have prohibition, but

in some places it is far from effective. Mothers and wives in Topeka have told me they thought the drug stores on some accounts were worse than saloons, for young men who would not be seen in a saloon could go to a drug store, that being a respectable place, and get all the drink they wish. I have reason to believe there is too much truth in this. Several of our hired men and others have told me they could get all the liquor they wanted in Topeka, it only being necessary to find out where and how to manage it. Not long ago, a man who lives a few miles from here lay drunk in the back room of a Topeka drug store, and the druggist sent for his family to come and take him home. Evidently the law needs amending, which seems difficult to do. But "where there is a will there is a way," and I think women might be trusted to find it, or at least help to, since it is so much to their interest. They ought to have the right; and those who have no sons of their own ought, for the sake of others, to have the conscience, as Mr. Beecher says, to vote about it.

MRS. J. N. MARTIN.

Preserves and Fresh Fruit.

Let me begin by suggesting that you do not spend so many of the beautiful summer days in a hot kitchen, making jellies and preserves. There are other ways to spend them which will be far more conducive, not only to your own health and pleasure, but to those of your family. Perhaps you have not thought of it in this light, but you make preserves because it is a family tradition, one, however, which recent progress in fruit and vegetable transportation and wholesale canning has fortunately undermined. Fifty years ago, when there were no canned vegetables, and before the fast fruit trains had brought fresh fruits to our very door, literally all the year round, if one would have some variety beyond apples, and the three or four winter-keeping roots, it was necessary to put up many varieties of fruits, in order to have a healthful change of diet.

All that is so thoroughly done away with, that beyond the jellies, which, unless one has a purse long enough to command the really "home-made" ones at the woman's exchanges in our large cities, are always best made at home, one need spend no time in preserving, and but little in canning. The city housewives may confine their exertions in this line to jellies alone, but to those whose more fortunate lot falls in the country, a few jars of canned fruits may seem a necessity, founded upon their experience of belated express trains and blocking snowstorms. For these, and for these only, are the following receipts intended.

But, say many persons, "We cannot afford fresh fruits. Many of these objectors are too much like the old lady of our childhood, who required her daughters to make cake of the delicious, home-made maple sugar, for which there was ample demand at 25 cents per pound, saying she could countenance no such extravagance as using store sugar, for which they must pay 15 cents per pound. Alas! there are still many political economists of the same order! Some old housekeepers do not move easily. In their youth fresh fruits, save in their season, were expensive, and they realize so little the advance of the past few years, that they have not been able to avail themselves of the advantages accruing therefrom.

Few people count the cost of the sugar which goes into fruit, or, when they have to buy it, the cost of the fruit itself, if it is for such legitimate purposes as a future household store, and when the time for using them comes, will, without hesitation, open a can of fruit for tea, which has cost at the very least calculation 20 cents, but will hesitate for a long time over twelve oranges, costing at the rate of 15 or 20 cents the dozen, which would have been far more healthful, and to our thinking more palatable, if cut up with a very little sugar. Bananas sliced and served with sugar and cream are also delicious.

Oranges for breakfast every morning would be considered an unaccountable extravagance in one family known to us, of six or eight members, and yet canned peaches are a customary breakfast accompaniment. Not only many bushels of peaches, which are bought at the rate of \$2 or \$3 per bushel, are required to fill a sufficient number of jars for the winter's consumption, but much hard work on the part

of the good housewife. Be that as it may, the man of the house likes canned peaches for breakfast, therefore they are no extravagance at any price.

Oranges at 25 cents per dozen would be both cheaper and more healthful, to say nothing of the days which madame might then spend in the open air or in rest.

It is a wise rule, that of jam every other day. Jam yesterday, jam to-morrow, but never jam to-day.—*Good Cheer.*

Notes and Recipes.

Never make tea in a tin pot. The tannin, which is acid, attacks the tin and produces a poison.

Bananas and Cream.—Peel, slice, and place in a dessert dish; serve raw with powdered sugar and cream.

Plaster of Paris ornaments may be cleaned by covering them with a thick layer of starch, letting it dry thoroughly and then brushing with a stiff brush.

To crystalize grasses, dissolve your alum in warm rain water, after which put your grasses in and set in cool place until the alum gathers. You will find the effect grand.

Lemon Tea.—Place in each cup a lump or two of sugar, a slice of lemon and a little extra juice, and some small pieces of ice; fill up the cup with cold tea. Ice can be broken in small pieces, by placing a lump in a piece of coarse, strong cloth, and pounding it with a mallet.

One of the best pickles for hams and shoulders is made as follows: Six gallons of water, six pounds of salt, three ounces of saltpeter, four pounds of coarse brown sugar and one pint of molasses. Rub the hams or shoulders two or three times with salt, then put in this pickle and leave six weeks, when they will be ready to put in the smoke-house.

Pumpkins are easily dried, and those who like can have them all the year by taking a little trouble. Take off the skin of the pumpkin, cut it in thin strips and dry quickly over a hot stove. The pieces are as hard as chip, but a little stewing will make them as good as when fresh from the field. They will keep until pumpkins are grown again.

Egg Toast.—Take the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two and beat them well together with a quarter of a pound of clarified butter. Put the mixture in a saucepan over the fire, and stir it round in one direction until thoroughly hot. Have a thin slice of bread delicately toasted and spread with a anchovy paste. Over this lay the mixture of egg, cut the toast into pieces and serve very hot.

Dried grasses may be made beautiful by dipping them in aniline dyes of various colors. The frost-touched goldenrod may have its pristine color restored, and the rush grass may have great beauty by being dipped in blue, green, crimson, and many other colored solutions of these brilliant dyes. The bob of the sumac will have its hues deepened and set by being immersed in a bath of copperas water.

Every-Day Apple Pies.

A green apple pie with light flaky crust that holds without any leakage while baking its sugary, spicy juices, makes a toothsome dessert; but to my certain knowledge there are housekeepers, good housekeepers, too, of forty years standing, who resort to the expedient of stewing their apples before making pies, thus losing the delicious flavor and jellied layers of pies filled with slices of raw apple, because they are disgusted with having the juicy goodness of such pies boil over while baking, with a big smoke and scorch on the oven's bottom.

If there is anything that will wet-blanket a cook's courage it is to hear the sharp sizzle of escaping boiling pie juice, and—unless one has experience and skill in the manipulation of pie crust—boil and sizzle and smoke its juice will from the time a fat-cheeked green apple pie is shoved into baking quarters, till it leaves them flattened and smooched with its leakage of goodness.

We have read the newspapers, and we have tried all resorts—binding the pie's edges with cloth, putting up the cracking seams with spatted wads of dough, and by making the pie crust so tough that even boiling hot juices could not penetrate it to escape; and now, after an experience of twenty years, we have settled on this method

for making every-day apple pies, with crust as light and nourishing as bread, and yet whose flavor and sweetness and juices will be held and not be candled in a sticky scorch on the bottom of the oven.

Three cupfuls of thick sour milk, one cupful of sour cream or one-third cupful of butter, one large teaspoonful of soda, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a stiff dough.

This quantity is sufficient to make six large pies or eight small ones. Line the plate with crust, and before filling them with sliced apples, put into each plate two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of flour, and what spice you intend for the pie. Thoroughly mix these and spread evenly over bottom crust. After the plates are filled with apple, add one tablespoonful of molasses.

Roll dough for upper crusts and spread on each thin shavings of lard or butter. Thickly sprinkle flour over this and roll lightly. Trace a pretty vine and slash tiny holes for steam to escape. Cover, without wetting edges, pressing them closely together. Just before baking, dash cold water over top crust, enough to thoroughly wet flour. Bake slowly three-fourths of an hour, and longer if apple is hard and unripe. When done, with a tiny-nosed toy tea-pot, pour into the pie through one of the slashes in crust, two tablespoonfuls of boiling water.

With reasonable care, there is no need of mutilating or soaking unsightly places in top crust.

We think it a great improvement placing sugar and flour below apple instead of above it. There is less danger of escaping juice and the apple is thoroughly cooked and deliciously flavored and jellied with the spicy, thickened sirup boiling up through it.

This crust, being nearly as digestible and wholesome as bread, we are not afraid to allow our small children a generous cut from such pies, and they are not slow in claiming it.—*Clarissa Potter, in Good Housekeeping.*

"Thou leest, Hope," 'tis said, when unfulfilled
Thy promises on life's worn footpaths
rest;
When roofless stands the temple thou didst
build;
But what say they who know and love
thee best?
"Though the rich light which filled the
morning skies
Increase and fade into the depths of night,
We sin if we believe the radiance dies
When, with slow steps, it leaves our com-
mon sight.
Once to have seen is surely still to see!
So when we speak of early Hope as dead,
We take our hold of words but carelessly,
Forgetful that on Hope the Spirit fed,
And gained—in living even the truth to be—
The present truth of self-maturity!"

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



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The Young Folks.

The Infant's Dream.

[The following verses were read by Hon. Edward Everett, before the Young Men's Literary Association, in Boston, many years ago. During his travels Mr. Everett came in possession of the manuscript, without the signature. He pronounced it a gem, and the poem remained a favorite with him until his death. He often regretted that the writer of so touching a poem should have omitted his or her name, which, although he used his best endeavors, he could never ascertain.]

O! cradle me on your knee, mamma,
And sing me the holy strain
That soothed me last as you fondly pressed
My glowing cheek to your soft warm breast,
For I saw a sight as you sung me to rest
That I fain would see again.

And smile as you then did smile, mamma,
And weep as you then did weep;
Then fix on me your glistening eye,
And gaze, and gaze till the tear be dry,
Then rock me gently, and sing and sigh
Till you lull me fast asleep.

For I dreamed a heavenly dream, mamma,
While slumbering on your knee,
And I lived in a land where forms divine
In kingdoms of glory eternally shine,
And the world I'd give, if it were mine,
Again that land to see.

I fancied we roamed through a wood, mamma,
And rested under a bough;
Then by us a butterfly flitted in pride,
And I chased it away through the forest wide,
And the night came on and I lost my guide,
And I knew not what to do.

My heart grew sick with fear, mamma,
And I loudly wept for thee;
But a white-robed maiden appeared in the air,
And she flung back the curls of her golden hair,
And she kissed me softly, ere I was aware,
Saying: "Come, pretty baby, with me."

My tears and fears she beguiled, mamma,
And she led me far away;
We entered the door of a dark, dark tomb,
We passed through a long, long vault of gloom;
Then opened our eyes on a land of bloom
And a sky of endless day.

And heavenly forms were there, mamma,
And lovely cherubs bright;
They smiled when they saw me, but I was amazed,
And, wondering, around me I gazed and gazed;
And songs I heard and sunny beams blazed
All glorious in the land of light.

But soon came a shining throng, mamma,
Of white-winged babies to me;
Their eyes looked love and their sweet lips smiled,
And they marveled to meet with an earth-born child,
And they gloried that I from earth was exiled,
Saying: "Here, love, thou blest shall be."

Then I mixed with the heavenly throng, mamma,
With cherubs and seraphim fair,
And saw, as I roamed through the regions of peace,
The spirits which come from this world of distress;
And theirs was the joy no tongue can express,
For they know not sorrow there.

Do you remember when sister Jane, mamma,
Lay dead a short time ago?
How you gazed on the sad and lovely wreck
With a full flood of woe you could not check,
And your heart was sore, you wished it would break;
But you loved, and you aye sobbed on!

But ah! had you been with me, mamma,
In the realms of unknown care,
To see what I saw, you'd ne'er have cried,
Tho' you buried pretty Jane in the grave
When she died,
For shining with the blest, and adorned like a bride,
Sweet sister Jane was there.

Do you mind that poor old man, mamma,
Who came so late to our door?
And the night was dark and the tempest loud,
And his heart was weak, but his soul was proud,
And his ragged mantle served for his shroud
Ere the midnight watch was o'er.

And think what a night of woe, mamma,
Made heavy each long-drawn sigh,
As the good man set in papa's old chair,
While the rain dropped down from his thin, gray hair,
And fast the big tears of speechless care
Ran down from his glazing eye.

And think what a heavenly look, mamma,
Flashed through each trembling eye,
As he told how he went to the baron's stronghold,
Saying: "O! let me in, for the night is cold;"
But the rich man cried: "Go sleep in the world,
For we shield no beggars here."

Well, he was in glory, too, mamma,
As happy as the blest can be;
He needed no alms in the mansions of light,
For he sat with the patriarchs, clothed in white,
And there was not a seraph had a crown more bright
Or a costlier-robe than he.

Now sing, for I fain would sleep, mamma,
And dream as I dreamed before;
For sound was my slumber and sweet was my rest,
While my spirit in the regions of light was a guest,
And the heart that has throbbled in the clime of the blest
Can love this world no more.

Counting Oattle on the Plains.

Coming from St. Louis on the sleeping car I fell in with a couple of men from the cowboy region down by the Indian Territory. They owned ranches there and were talking about the cattle business. One was an Englishman and was on his way back to the old country for a short visit. He was saying: "I counted 745 cattle in a field this side of Kansas City." He then took from his vest pocket a thing something like a silver watch. "This is a cattle-counter," he explained. "You see there are three figures on the side. Now, as often as you press that little knob a figure changes for the one next higher. That's how it works," and he pressed the knob rapidly and the figures changed at every pressure. "With this I can count up to 999 as fast as cattle can jump past me. In a field I have just to commence at one end and look at the cattle one by one, pressing this every time, and I won't make a mistake once in 100 times."

"I never go in for those new-fangled arrangements," said the American ranchman. "I have a cowboy who has 100 buttons on a string. He can count cattle as fast as they run with that string. He has another string around his neck, and at every 100 counted he slips a button on the neck string. He can count 10,000 cattle with his strings as easily as you can go 999 on that thing, and do it as correctly, too."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Remarkable Feats of Jugglers.

The admirers of the art of jugglery may now see in London three very remarkable performers—Treway, at the Alhambra, Paul Cinquevalli and Katsnoschin Awata at the London Pavilion. The feats Paul Cinquevalli accomplishes with the knife, fork and potato are as novel as they are extraordinary. He tosses the three in the air from hand to hand, at last catching the fork in the right hand, the potato on the prongs of the fork, and the knife perpendicular on its point in the potato. Again, he throws knife, fork and potato in the air, cutting the potato in two by a swift stroke of the knife and catching the halves, one on the fork in the left hand and the other on the point of the knife in the right. This is the very triumph of the skillful use of common things, which is the essential principle of the new jugglery. Equally extraordinary is Paul Cinquevalli's jugglery with a cannon ball, a china plate and an egg, after which he first throws the egg fifteen feet in the air, catching it on the plate without breaking the egg, and then he throws the cannon ball in the air, catching it on the plate without breaking the plate. These marvelous feats are all done without strain or effort and with the utmost ease and certainty. And with the same assured calmness does he accomplish what is perhaps his most astonishing effect—although it is not as novel or as showy as those we have already mentioned. This is the jugglery with a cannon ball, a transparent glass bottle, and a little bit of paper torn off and rolled up in sight of the spectator. The enormous disparity of weight, size and shape existing between these three objects makes the throwing of them from hand to hand with unerring certainty a most difficult task.—*Saturday Review.*

There is a cherry stone of ordinary size in the Salem museum which contains one dozen silver spoons, whose shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. A cherry stone was bought in Russia for \$1,500, on which were carved 124 heads so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to Popes and Kings by their mitres and crowns. An old writer says that Homer's Iliad, with its 15,000 verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nutshell. A greater wonder was performed by one Peter Bales,

who wrote the Bible in so small a book that it could be enclosed within the shell of an English walnut.

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

John Spaulding, of Louisville, Ky., owns a big mastiff bitch. Not long since she captured and killed a cat, the mother of three kittens, and then, as if conscious of having done an evil deed, gathered the little orphans to her side, and has since tenderly cared for them and fed them with the faithfulness of a mother.

In gathering wild flowers, autumn leaves, or picnicking in the woods, we are more or less exposed to danger from poisoning by ivy or other wild vines and shrubs. The poison is under certain circumstances readily absorbed by the blood, and painful swellings or eruptions are caused. Such affections Hood's Sarsaparilla readily cures, as it expels all impurities from the blood. Even in cases of poisoning by Paris green, Hood's Sarsaparilla has been remarkably successful. It should be kept constantly in the house for all blood disorders. Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all druggists. 100 doses \$1.

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Cattle-Growers' Convention.

Formal calls have been issued for the annual meeting of the Cattle-Growers' Association of America, to be held in Chicago Monday, November 15th. This meeting it is expected will ratify the articles of consolidation agreed upon last fall between committees representing the Chicago and St. Louis associations, and on the 16th a joint meeting of the two organizations will be held at the Call Board hall in Board of Trade building, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, to be known as the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association of America. A call has also been issued by order of the joint executive boards of the two existing associations for a delegate convention of cattlemen from all quarters of the United States, to be held at the same place, commencing Tuesday, November 17th, at 2 p. m., and continuing throughout Wednesday, the 17th, or until such other time as the important business to come before the meeting shall have been dispatched. These delegates are to be appointed by the various cattle-growers' associations of the country, Governors of States and Territories, State and National departments or boards of agriculture, agricultural colleges, live stock exchanges, and the live stock and agricultural press. The meetings are to be held while the American Fat Stock Show is at its height, and all the railroads centering in Chicago will grant reduced rates of fare during that exhibition.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

There is some feeling among the people concerning the proposed amendment to the constitution which would increase the number of judges of the Supreme court and also increase their salaries. We are in receipt of a good many letters on the subject. Here is one which is a fair sample of all:

The KANSAS FARMER is usually right on most subjects, but I am sorry it advises us farmers to vote for an objectionable measure for the purpose of carrying a desirable one. Let not the fact "that no change can be made for two years" have weight, for the principle of doing evil that good may come is bad, and that continually.

In our first reference to the subject we called attention to the objectionable feature of the proposed amendment, that which would increase the salaries of the Judges. As we then expected, this does not strike the farmers as being a good thing to do. They do not see why salaries now fixed at \$3,000 a year are not high enough for any officer in a State not older than Kansas. It has been demonstrated beyond the range of doubt that good men, competent lawyers, are ready to take the office at salaries already fixed; they have in no case waited to be invited or urged, but have asked for it, and at wages even less than the present salary, which was fixed by the Legislature in 1872.

The KANSAS FARMER does not believe in stinginess; it would pay every worker well, but it hesitated in support of this measure which proposes to increase salaries that do really seem to be high enough now, and the longer we think about the matter the stronger does the reason for that hesitation appear. We do not believe with our correspondent from Princeton (Franklin county) that there is any danger as to the "fee and perquisite" clause, because that is not affected by the proposed change; nor are the objections to an increase of salaries of the Judges insuperable; but there are other features of the case which appear on a closer study of the language of the proposed amendment and which had escaped our notice until recently. Two of these we will point out.

First.—The amendment proposes a radical change in our custom or habit in relation to salaries of officers by taking from the Legislature the power it has always exercised of fixing salaries of all officers excepting those of its own members. As it is now, the pay of members of the Legislature is fixed in the constitution, and that leaves them free to act on salaries of other officers as may seem best. It is doubtful whether a precedent should be established by prescribing any salaries in the constitution except those of members of the Legislature, which, for obvious reasons ought to be fixed by the people and not by the members themselves. If any, why not all; if Judges' salaries are settled by the constitution, why not those of other State officers? Is not the Legislature the proper forum to adjust all salaries except those already fixed by the constitution?

Second.—The amendment would amend section 13 of article 3 by substituting itself. The language is:

The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of section 2, article 3, of the constitution, and amending section 13, article 3, of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said section 2, and as amendatory to said section 13, the following, which shall constitute section 2, of article 3 of the constitution.

Before referring further to the language of the proposed amendment, let us understand what is to be stricken out of the old constitution, and what is to be amended. The section to be wholly stricken out is that which limits the number of Judges of the Supreme court to three and makes the term six

years. That is all there is in section 2. Section 13, which is to be amended, is—

SECTION 13.—The Justices of the Supreme court and the Judges of the District court shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased during their respective term of office; *Provided*, such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each Justice or Judge each year, and such Justices or Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of the State or the United States during the term of office for which said Justices and Judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

The proposed amendment is to be amendatory of this section 13; that is to say, wherever the new section is different from the old one the new shall prevail; where there is nothing different, the old remains. As to fees and perquisites, holding other offices, practicing law, etc., there is no change, so the old section would remain as it is so far as these matters are concerned. But as to salaries there is a change proposed, and the particular feature of the change to which we desire to call attention is this: The old section includes Judges of the District court as well as Justices of the Supreme court, and the new section, while providing for an increase of salaries makes no separate provision for Judges of the District court. A query then arises: Will the new section have the effect to increase the salaries of District court Judges, also? Being amendatory, persons may argue, before the new section is adopted, that it does not affect the salaries of the District Judges; but will that argument be made after the new section is adopted. While it is amendatory of section 13, it is to take the place of section 2. What part of section 13 is amended? That part relating to fees and perquisites, offices, etc., is not amended because there is no change in that respect; the only change proposed is in relation to salaries, and the Justices whose salaries are raised are they that will have to pass upon the question above suggested whenever it is raised on a demand by a District Judge for pay at the rate of five thousand dollars a year. If the intent was not that this very question may be raised, why is anything left for construction? Why not strike out section 13, also, and incorporate as much of it in the new section as is to be retained? By doing that there would be no room for construction or doubt. We do not believe that under a fair construction of the new and the old together, there would be any increase in salaries beyond those of the Justices of the Supreme court, but no one knows what may be done, and it is well enough to let this feature of the case be aired now. There are now twenty-three judicial districts, the Judges of which are receiving \$2,500 a year as salary. Should their pay be doubled, the increase would amount to \$57,500 a year. Add to that \$6,000 increase on present number of Justices of Supreme court and \$10,000 for the two new ones, and we have a total increase of \$73,500.

Below we give all of the proposed new section.

Section 2. The Supreme court shall consist of five Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of three shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Provision may be made by law for the increase of the number of Justices of the Supreme court to seven, whenever two-thirds of the members of each House of the Legislature shall concur, when four Justices shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election, shall be Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices hold commissions of the same date, older than the commissions of any other of the Justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice. All qualified electors of the State, thirty-five years of age and upward, who have been admitted as attorneys of the Supreme court, and no others, shall be eligible to election or

appointment to the office of Justice of the Supreme court. The term of office of Justice of the Supreme court shall be ten years, one Justice to be elected at the general election every two years, whose term of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after his election. The Justices elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall hold their offices during the term for which they were elected. On the adoption of this amendment, the two additional Justices first provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and the other to serve until the second Monday of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. Whenever provision shall be made by law for the increase of the number of Justices of the Supreme court to seven, as herein provided, such two additional Justices shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the second Monday of January succeeding the general election next thereafter at which members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature shall be elected, at which said general election their successors shall be elected—one for the term of eight years, and the other for the term of ten years, from the second Monday of January next after their election; and their successors shall be elected every ten years thereafter. The salary of each Justice shall not be less than five thousand dollars for each year.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

It is justly attracting a great deal of attention. We fully agree with our contemporary, the *Live Stock Indicator*, that there is no better way of advertising breeds of live stock than by exhibiting them in prime condition on just such occasions as the Kansas City Fat Stock Show promises to be. Enterprising stockmen have in this show the means of greatly advancing the interests of the well-bred beast against the scrub, and he who feels indifferent to this commits a great error.

The Secretary reports excellent prospects for the show and predicts the best exhibition yet held. Sheep and swine will be more fully represented than heretofore. He is making special endeavors to bring out the sheep. The rapid rise of wool and mutton has created a demand for sheep that those who have good luck should not be slow to act upon. As regards their presence with sheep at this show, sheep and cattle sales will occur as usual during its progress.

The *Indicator* says: "Arrangements are being made with well-known and able authorities to address evening meetings on hogs, sheep and cattle. An evening will be devoted to each. We understand that the Secretary will incorporate all valuable features of the show and the addresses and debates, in the report of the State Board of Agriculture. This movement will certainly be of interest and will add to the value of the show. We hope this fair will be supported even beyond the present indications and insure what is now contemplated, to-wit: A great enlargement of the scope of the Fat Stock Show. Stockmen, this is your show. Will you make the most of it and put it forward one strong step?"

Pardons in Liquor Cases.

As our readers remember, some weeks ago a correspondent asked for information concerning pardons granted by Governors Glick and Martin in liquor cases. We gave the Martin record, but had not the Glick record, and have been compelled to wait because the clerks in the executive office were too busy to go through the papers and get what we want. A correspondent of the *Kansas City Journal*, Mr. Stacy, made up the record and published it in the *Journal* October 4th. From that we have clipped such facts as our correspondent wants, but they were not put in form for the FARMER in time for this issue. They will appear next week in our "Inquiries Answered." There are thirty-two cases, and full pardons issued in most of them.

Prepare Against Fire.

It is the duty of every farmer living on the prairies to secure his premises against fire. The season was unusually dry and grass will soon be about as easily burned as cotton. It will be so easily burned that sparks from a considerable distance will start a fire. There is more danger this year than common because there is a much greater quantity of hay, corn fodder and other rough feed put up than usual. All this will be endangered by prairie fires. Once the fire gets started, it will be almost impossible to stop it until it reaches timber or a wide stream of water. The destruction would be very great and the consequences disastrous. Some whole counties would be within the range of a single fire. Of course people would fire against it, and there is danger in that. The way of safety is to prepare before everything is dry enough to burn.

Hay that is in scattered ricks may be protected by mowing wide rings about the stacks and burning the cut grass as soon as it is dry enough. Houses and all outbuildings may be protected by removing all dry stuff which is anywhere near. Take it away and if there is no other good way to dispose of it, scatter it along places that are to be burned and set fire to it. Fences may be secured in the same way. The time spent in making good protection is wisely spent no matter how long it takes. Farmers in Kansas have nothing to waste this year; they have put up immense quantities of feed, but none too much. Let every one regard the situation as demanding his best efforts to protect his neighbors as well as himself. It would be well, where a farmer has but a few hay stacks, to burn off a place large enough to contain all of them, then haul and restack on the place so prepared, and mow and burn around them far enough away to be secure. Let every one decide for himself what is best in the matter, only act soon; don't leave the place exposed an hour longer than is necessary.

The Pools in Court.

It is only a short time since the Attorney General of Missouri, at the request of the Kansas City Board of Trade, began proceedings against a number of railroads combined in what is known as the southwestern pool, the object of the suit being to break up the pool and prevent its being formed again. And now news comes from Pennsylvania that Governor Pattison of that State, directed the Attorney General to begin legal proceedings to break up the Trunk line pool, and also to break up the anthracite coal combination. The Governor, in his letter of directions, says that a number of corporations chartered by the laws of Pennsylvania have formed a combination to raise the price of coal and to maintain the price after it is raised, and he wants to know whether such a high-handed proceeding may be perpetrated within the law.

This is the first time that the coal men have been attacked. It is known that they have had their fingers in the people's pockets many years in one way or another, but the latest move on their part was a combination of all the great swindlers into one enormous engine of robbery. Governor Pattison intends to break it up if it can be done, and probably no good lawyer doubts it. But if the laws are not adequate to the work, as soon as the fact becomes known the Legislature will promptly supply the deficiency.

This is a very important step. The entire country will approve the Governor's action. The people have been robbed so long and so systematically by

those men who have grown fat on their substance that they had almost concluded there is no remedy. But when the matter is tested it is wonderful what remedial agencies lie down deep in the law as we already have it. The law as a system is based on reason and justice, and there are a great many principles well established that apply exactly to present relations if the lawyers will only dig down for them. Look at the Granger cases, which set great railroad companies on end. It was found that what is known as the common law, a code of rules made out of the common rights of men, prohibit exorbitant charges for transportation service and also prohibits unjust discriminations. Every step taken in that direction since has been successful, and Governor Pattison's suit against the coal combination will succeed. No corporation, no partnership, company or firm, no individual person, no combination of individuals, has any lawful right to interfere injuriously with the lawful business of any fellow citizen, nor does there exist any right anywhere to prevent the people from enjoying the benefits of free, open competition in commerce in their own country. People who use coal have a right to obtain it at the lowest cost consistent with fair wages to the miners and reasonable compensation to the carriers. Any combination to prevent that is unlawful and may be dissolved and perpetually enjoined by the proper courts. The people are learning fast and they are teaching their representatives in the various departments of public life. It will not be long until all the States will have laws making such combinations criminal offences punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. There are no worse criminals than the men who thus combine to bleed the people. They are no more honest, no more manly than the ruffian who meets his victim on the public highway and demands his money or his life. This fellow does not pretend to be a gentleman while they do. They are all robbers.

An Art Magazine.

Some of our readers, and especially the young men and women among them may be interested in knowing that a magazine is about to be started devoted exclusively to matters pertaining to art.

The forthcoming October number of *American Art*, the new Boston monthly art magazine, promises to be exceedingly interesting. The magazine numbers among its contributors many of the leading art writers and artists of the country, and among those who will appear in the October number are Mr. William Howe Downes, art critic of the *Boston Advertiser*, Mr. Caryl Coleman, Mr. Frank T. Robinson, Mr. Charles De Kay, art critic of the *New York Times*, Mr. Sidney Dickinson, art critic and lecturer, Mr. W. H. Ranger, Mr. Lyman H. Weeks, art critic of the *Boston Post*, Mr. Alfred Trumble, Mr. Louis Wertheimer, and others, who will all treat of art topics of general interest. Illustrations will be a feature of the number. These will include an etching by Mr. A. H. Bicknell, a full page drawing of a Japanese house interior, by a native Japanese artist, now resident in Boston, a supplemental plate on heavy paper, showing a beautiful mosaic glass window design, numerous smaller drawings, and a profusion of charming head and tail pieces, ornamental letters and page borders; space will also be given to the usual editorials, studio gossip, home decoration and industrial art notes. A single number of the magazine will be sent to any address for 25 cents, four months for \$1, and one

year for \$2.50. American Art Publishing Company, studio building, 110 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Railroad Aid.

Kansas Farmer:

Your correspondent, W. C. C., in *FARMER* of September 15th, was right in saying that our Legislature next winter should repeal the law allowing counties, townships and cities to vote bonds to aid railroads. He rightly stigmatizes the law as legalizing robbery of the laboring poor to swell the wealth of the rich. The railroads that are being built now, and probably all that will hereafter be built in Kansas, are built by companies operating great trunk lines. These companies need the new roads as feeders for their main lines, and for this purpose they will build them, bonds or no bonds. But as the law permits it, they will, by misrepresentation of facts, by threats, and otherwise, induce the people to vote the bonds. For these soulless corporations will take all they can get. A few persons are hired to work in the interest of the company for the bonds, advancing plausible arguments, the most effective of which is the threat of putting the road elsewhere. In our township we had some experience of it this summer. The people of the southern part of our township need a road and they were persuaded that the road would go elsewhere unless they voted bonds. The workers were abundant. Some got their pay in the shape of a promise of a free pass over the road. The paid attorney stumped the township to make it surer, and on election day he was at the polls, and there he made threats that those working against the bonds when aspiring for office should be made to feel the power of a corporation backed by fifty millions of wealth. We can not blame the mass of the voters, for they needed the road, and they were afraid to miss it. We must blame the few who lend themselves as tools to these corporations, and blame the law that permits it.

By reference to the columns of the *FARMER* it can be seen that a correspondent (C. H. I.) reported in substance as follows: "We get another railroad. Our township promptly voted bonds. Had we not done so the road would have gone south of us." This is the way it goes. The companies locate the proposed roads on the most desirable route, and then they stop, and like a highway robber say, "deliver up." And for fear of losing the road the people will vote all they are asked. If it was not for the law the roads would go in the same place without aid. Now, as the candidates for our Legislature are before the people, it is time to pledge them for a repeal of this unjust law. Farmers are too apt to overlook or neglect their interests in this matter, while corporations work with a selfish zeal and carry their point.

There are many railroads needed in our great and growing State; and there is no doubt the rival companies will build all that are needed. Now is the time to say that they shall be built with the money of those that are to operate them for their own benefit. Let every honest tax-payer consider that before another year passes around a road may be staked out through his neighborhood, and his city, township or county bled to the full extent of the law. Our immediate action is necessary.

W. C. C.'s remarks on salaries, and also the editor's, are sound and timely, and I only regret the former did not sign his full name for better acquaintance sake.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.

Prairie Dogs.

Kansas Farmer:

As I have seen no answer to the prairie dog question, I will give my experience with them. I tried smoking them, but with very poor success, and it takes considerable time and money.

My plan is to take a two-gallon pot and fill two-thirds full of water, and let it come to a boil; then put in half of a 50-cent bottle of strychnine, and thicken with cornmeal as long as you can stir in any. Put a piece of this the size of a walnut at each hole every day for ten days, early in the spring before the grass starts, and the dogs will trouble you no more.

If that man with the ranch doubts this, I will prove it for less than seventy-five dollars per quarter and expenses to the field.

E. N. HEDGES.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Kansas Farmer:

The constitutional amendment to be voted on this fall proposes to increase the number of Justices from three to five—something needed, the increase of Supreme court business being too large for the present force—but such a proposition should be submitted separately.

It provides for an increase of the number of Judges from five to seven, by two-thirds of the Legislature. This, if adopted, will, in a few years, bring a horde of ambitious lawyers, aspiring to be Judges, to lobby laws through the Legislature making places for themselves.

It increases the tenure of office from six to ten years. The State may just as well make it for life as for ten years.

The salary is fixed at \$5,000 per year instead of \$3,000 as now provided, thus nearly doubling the salary, and by the increased number giving them about half the amount of work.

This amendment has very adroitly left out of Sec. 13, Art. 3, the following important restriction: "and such Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of the State or the United States during the term of office for which said Justice shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office."

This is too important to be stricken from our fundamental law.

Adopt this amendment and you strike out this restriction of those ambitious Judges who are to grace the Supreme bench, and convert them into politicians and lobbyists for place and power.

The Legislature of 1883 wisely passed a law forbidding even District Judges from being candidates for Congress. This amendment opens wide the door for long pent-up ambition smouldering in the minds of five or seven Supreme Judges. These officials are only men, and are subject to all the depravity incident to human nature.

This ambition for power leads to anything but a pure judiciary, and will end in corruption. And the old Sec. 13, Art. 3, should remain forever as a part of the constitution.

But the milk in this coconut is the increase of salaries from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Many members of the Legislature of 1883 have not forgotten how they were besieged by Judges of the Supreme court to vote for a pending bill to increase their salaries from \$3,000 to \$5,000. So the real genius of this amendment is the increase of the salaries, in the aggregate from \$9,000 to \$25,000. Without the least disrespect to either of the able gentlemen now on the bench, I do not believe either could make \$3,000 a year, or even \$2,000 at the bar in any county in the State.

Three thousand dollars has commanded the best talent and will still continue to do so. Some of these Justices have supported large families in good style, educated them and accumulated thousands in the last fifteen years. Why this gratuity? Not to obtain better talent, for that we have; and it is the experience of all observing men that these same men are always around to hunt up delegates just before their election comes on.

This amendment is placed before the people in a form to mislead. If that Legislature had submitted the amendment to increase the number of Justices from three to five, no one could object. But to smuggle in an increase of salaries from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and permit these Judges to practice law in our courts and take all sorts of fees and emoluments at the same time, is to strike a blow at the purity of the judiciary. Therefore let us vote it down. P. P. E.

Princeton, Kansas.

HARD-PAN OFFER.

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

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

Horticulture.

Prepare For Winter.

The season's growth is past, and while all the wood and fibre of vegetation is not mature, it is time to clean up and weed out for winter. All the small fruit vines and canes need attention, and tender plants need care. Trees may need pruning, they may need change of position, it may be proper to cut some of them entirely away. Grape vines, climbing plants, as rose and climatis, may need to be protected by laying them on the earth and covering them; other plants may need to be removed to cover, or protected where they are. All these things ought to be attended to soon. In the northern half of the State, all this work ought to be done before the first day of November and in the southern before election day. It may all be done profitably in October.

As to pruning, there are some good reasons why it may be done in the fall. In the first place, growth for the season has stopped, and there will be time for the wound to be at least partially well before the next flow of sap. There is less danger of dripping from the cut when it is made in the fall, though, in our experience, no bad results were ever discovered as following at any time, except in one instance, and in that the laws of nature were utterly ignored, by removing all the terminal buds and before any leaf buds were fully developed. Careful pruning may be done at any time, but whatever there is to be feared from bleeding wounds may be avoided largely at least by pruning in the fall.

Another advantage is in having the work done at a time when there is no rush of other work as is the case in the spring. When spring time comes the thrifty farmer is busy and he is glad to know that his pruning is out of the way. Not only the pruning itself, but the removal of the brush and clearing away of all trash that ought to be removed, is worth attending to at a time when it can be done with less inconvenience than at any other season of the year. Let the trees be pruned and all the brush removed so that the ground will be clean and the trees in good condition for starting in the spring. If there are any high weeds on the ground, or indeed, weeds of any kind, or size, let them be removed as well as the brush. It is not only slovenly to allow weeds to grow large on cultivated land, and still more so to let them ripen and remain there over winter, but it is dangerous to have dead weeds lying about in considerable quantities over the ground. They are excellent conductors of flame. Many a hedge or other fence, many a corn field and many an orchard in Kansas have been destroyed by fire getting into the weeds that had been allowed to grow and ripen and remain on the ground. In addition to the slovenliness and danger of the practice, such trash is a good hiding place for insects. The clean farms are always least troubled by insects, other things being equal.

As to the manner of removal, let every farmer be his own judge of that. When weeds have ripened and stood any considerable length of time, a great deal of the seed, if not most or all of it, has fallen, so that breaking down the stalks with a drag or roller will not shake out much more seed than is already out on the ground. It will be impossible to get the seed away, but the stalks can be removed and burned. And when ground has once become foul its owner should not miss an oppor-

tunity to forward the work of cleaning. By beginning now and removing all the weeds, the ground will be clear for action next spring, and as soon as it is fit to work in March or April, run a cultivator over it so as to cover as many of the seeds as possible and get them to growing; then as fast as they grow high enough to mow well, cut them down, leaving them lie; continue this until in August, when plow the ground shallow, so as not to disturb any tree roots; harrow and mow as before, and late in the fall plow again shallow and let lie through the winter. Next spring sow to clover and mow again as fast as weeds appear, if any. Weeds can be destroyed if only the farmer has faith equal to the work.

When this is read let the reader and his or her other half and all interested persons consider the subject well. Look up the trees, shrubs, vines, etc., that are on the premises and see that they are all neatly and well prepared for the winter.

Horticultural Notes.

The experience of every farmer who has a garden is probably to the effect that vegetables dry up and cease to grow and even become unfit for use more quickly than other crops. In view of this fact and the great desirability of keeping up a stock of vegetables it would be a good idea to mulch at least a portion of those crops that dry up soonest. It would not be much trouble and would certainly pay splendidly in such a season as this.

Of sensitive plants there are about one thousand known varieties, all included under the general name of *Mimosa*. It is a curious thing to see these plants close when touched; even when only shaken the leaves will all close and sometimes the leaf-stalk itself will sink down on the ground, rising again in the course of a few hours. The best known of these plants is the *Mimosa sensitiva*, a native of Brazil; it has prickly stems and leaf-stalks, with rose-colored flowers.

A curious fact about flowers is that some are only fragrant at night, like the *Hesperis tristis* and the Lady Washington pelargonium. Then, again, some flowers undergo a change of color; the forget-me-not, for instance, is first yellow, then blue; phlox, first blue, then pink; the beautiful Chinese hydrangea is first green, then rose color; while the *Cheiranthus mutabilis* changes from yellow to orange, then to red, becoming, finally, a rich purple. The *Hibiscus variabilis* is white in the morning, pink at noon, and bright red at sunset.

The ill-success which many have had with dwarf pear trees on account of their liability to blight has made all dwarfing less popular, though with apples there is no danger from this disease. The stock for dwarf apple trees is the Paradise, a distinct variety which grows only three or four feet high and is usually propagated by layers. This makes it more expensive than stocks from seed, and disinclines nurserymen from urging the sale of dwarf apples. Yet in many, probably in most cases, apples are better cultivated as dwarfs than as standards. The dwarf trees, six or seven feet high at their largest, are a mass of bloom in spring, and every year develop a profusion of finer fruit than can be grown on standards. They are especially desirable for small yards or gardens, where not much room can be spared, but where some apples are wanted every year for home use. Since standard orchards have become so uncertain in bearing, dwarf apples will often do much better than standards as usually managed. They can be readily

planted ten feet apart each way, allowing more than four hundred per acre, and if the soil is well manured, as it should be, a crop of berries or other crops requiring cultivation may be better grown between the rows than in a young orchard of standard trees planted farther apart. The dwarf apple comes quickly into bearing, varying somewhat with the variety to which it is grafted. The Red Astrachan is one of the earliest bearers, and on Paradise stock it may produce a few fine specimens the third year after grafting.

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

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.

According to Wright, many of the finer grades of transparent soap sold in England do not contain glycerine, as advertised, but sugar. Sugar seems just as well adapted to making transparent soaps as glycerine. As sugar is admitted into England free of duty, and is hence very cheap, the application of it becomes possible.

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The Busy Bee.

Care of Bees in Winter.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says that the requisites to success in wintering bees are: Enough good food, uniform temperature without the hives, at about 45 deg. F., slight ventilation, and a cover of the hive which is a non-conductor of heat. And then he proceeds to discuss them separately.

Food.—The food may be either honey or cane-sugar sirup. Any kind of honey, if wholesome and pleasant to the taste, will answer. Even last winter the bees at the college were wintered wholly on honey gathered in autumn, after the 25th of August, and all wintered well, and there was no sign of diarrhoea, except in a few cases where much pollen was left in the hives. Cane-sugar sirup is quite as good, possibly superior to honey at times, as we can be certain that the sirup is free from deleterious elements. The sirup for winter food may be as condensed as possible, and yet it must not crystallize when cold. One-half to one-third as much water as sugar by weight is about right. A little honey added will also retard crystallization. A little tartaric acid is often used for the same purpose. It is best to feed quite early so all may be stored and capped before winter's cold prevents farther labor in the hive. Bees should never go into winter quarters with less than thirty pounds of food, which will always suffice from September till the harvest of the following summer.

Important Suggestion.—It is well to have all colonies reasonably strong in autumn, and soon after the first hard frost give each colony as few combs as possible, and secure the requisite amount of honey. I prefer to use about six Gallop or Langstroth frames, and, by use of division boards, crowd the bees; then I cover warmly with sacks of fine, dry sawdust, made of burlap. This costs but little, and aids greatly to preserve the vital strength of the bees during the cold days of October and November, and early the next season.

Uniform Temperature.—This is best and most cheaply secured by use of a good, dry (?), dark cellar. As a cellar is entirely or nearly all beneath the surface of the earth, it remains unaffected by the severest cold of winter, or the more genial warmth of spring. The great requisite is that the temperature shall never go below 38 deg. F., even during the most severe weather of our most rigorous winters, nor above 47 deg. F. A good underground cellar will secure the former, but when many bees are put into our cellars it is not always so easy to secure against too great heat. There are two ways to accomplish this: First, by use of water in the cellar, and second, by means of underground or sub-earth ventilation. When a running stream from springs can be secured, it forms the most desirable moderating agency I know of. Such water is just about the proper temperature, and while it modifies against heat or cold, it also serves beautifully to dissolve impurities and sweeten the atmosphere. In lieu of such a spring or running water (underground tile are constantly carrying water into and out of our college bee cellar) a good cistern answers well. The water in this is regulated by the usual temperature of the cellar, which is about that of the earth; and so, in times of extreme cold or too great warmth, protects the cellar against change. I know of such a bee cellar that passed the coldest weather of last winter with an east window constantly open, and yet the temperature was maintained at the desired point.

Such an amount of latent heat stored up in a cellar cistern is a great safeguard, and is especially valuable when a great number of bees are placed in a cellar. Each colony generates some heat, and with a multitude, the heat, especially during a protracted warm spell in winter or spring, is apt to become ruinously excessive. Sub-earth ventilation secures this moderating agency in air which comes to the cellar, cooled or heated by a long transit through an earth pipe, which runs many yards through the earth, beneath the influence of the outside temperature. To secure the necessary exchange of air and certain influx of the tempering atmosphere, a small-sized stove-pipe connects from near the bottom of the cellar with a stove-pipe, preferably of the kitchen stove above. This small pipe has its lower end open, while above it connects with the kitchen stove-pipe some distance above the stove, else the stove will not draw well, and will trouble from smoking. A second pipe of four or six-inch tile also passes from the bottom of the cellar through the wall and thence beneath the frost line for one or two hundred feet through the earth, when it should come to the surface and the end be protected against vermin by use of a wire screen. We can easily see that whenever the kitchen stove is used—daily—the air, is drawn from the cellar and the outdoor air, warmed in winter and cooled in spring and summer, is drawn through the tempering soil into the cellar. I have known of this arrangement being tried in many cases, and always with the best results.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a Pittsburg manufacturer who has given much attention to matters relating to the material growth of this country, recently published some statistics, and among other things says that during last year 74,000 more tons of Bessemer steel were produced in the United States than in Great Britain; that more yards of carpet are made each year in Philadelphia and the vicinity than in all England, Wales and Scotland; that the school libraries alone in this country contain 12,000,000 more books than all the public libraries of Europe combined; and that all the State and city debts of the Union added together, rating them according to valuation of property, do not amount to one-fifth of the city debt of Manchester, England, or to one-tenth of the debt of Birmingham.

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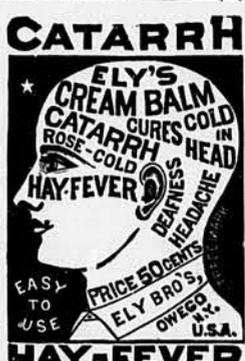
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Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH. A. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AGT., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

The Poultry Yard.

Table Fowls.

On the same principle that some persons prefer trout to any of the larger varieties of fish, many people favor small breeds of fowls for table use, and yet it would be difficult to find a better bit of fowl flesh than can be cut from a well-cooked carcass of a well-raised and well-fatted Cochin. There is a difference of opinion among poultry fanciers in this respect, but among the people who purchase fowls for table use, there is not so much difference, for the purchaser's standard is not the same as that of the fancier. Poultry-raisers could learn a good deal about their business if they would attend market where dressed fowls are purchased by people who want them for the table. They would soon learn that size is an important consideration with all of them. Buyers want something for their money, and a poor little long-necked, long and black-legged and blue-skinned chicken is not prepossessing in the eyes of any man who respects his wife's feelings as well as his own.

But, as indicated in this last sentence, size is not all that is desirable. In nine cases of every ten a small plump, fat, solid-looking body would be chosen before a larger one that does not look well to the eye. There is something in plumpness that attracts the eye and pleases the beholder. That is one of the charms of the Bantam, really the king of the barnyard. It is as rare for a Bantam cock to be whipped as it is for a mule to die. And he is the plumpest little fellow going. There is still more, however, for the buyer goes to market with money, and he knows, usually, what he wants. Besides size and plumpness, which does away with all lank appearances, he wants the general look of the carcass to be in harmony with these leading features. He likes a rich, creamy skin, and he would not be satisfied with this if the legs were not in harmony both as to color and length; that means short legs and yellow ones. Every person who knows anything about "chicken meat" knows that a carcass coming up to the standard herein suggested, is fit for table use, it is rich, firm, fresh and juicy. And that is just the kind of chickens to please purchasers all the time. Persons who raise fowls for table use ought to remember these facts and profit by them.

What particular breed will best fill this description? Perhaps no one; or, it may be better to say, because of breed peculiarities as to sitting, laying, motherly conduct, etc., no one of the pure breeds, as breeders, can be safely relied on to produce such progeny profitably to owners. But a first cross has been found to produce just such fowls as described in this article. A cross of the Cochin, or the Brahma or, indeed, almost any of the Asiatics, with the Plymouth Rock, or Leghorn, will give just what the people who purchase for the table want. A correspondent of the *Poultry Yard* made choice of Partridge Cochin hens for experimenting in cross-breeding for the table and bred them to a full-blooded *Brown Leghorn* cock, and he was well satisfied with results. He says: "I found that I got good-sized birds; the interminable sitting disposition of the Cochin was done away with almost entirely; the color was very well preserved, both cockerels and pullets coming quite even, in a very large flock, last year; the laying quality of the Leghorn was retained, and the legs of the progeny were yellow and but slightly feathered on the shanks, as a rule, which, as we all know, is very de-

sirable for poultry that we wish to market."

The hens from the cross proved very superior layers. The young cockerels made good growth during the summer, and turned out very handsome roosters in the fall. The pullets began to lay in December, and kept on steadily till the following early summer. The few that inclined to "broodiness" were very easily broken up, and not over 2 per cent. of them showed any signs of a desire to sit the first year at all.

We do not mean to say that medium-sized or even small fowl carcasses are not marketable, for that is not true; what we desire to make clear is, that size, when all other good qualities and points are present, determines the purchaser's choice. The breed is not of so much importance as good meat and plenty of it. Cut a good sirloin steak from a well-fatted Hereford carcass, one from a Short-horn, one from a Galloway or Angus, and lay them side by side, the purchaser knows they are all good; he gets rich, juicy beef in any of them, he has no choice, unless he should be told their history, and then his prejudice would lead if he made any choice. It is just that way with fowls in the open market. But a medium-sized carcass, if plump, fat, yellow and attractive, will be exactly the size that some one will want, and so of a small one. Families are not all large, so that it does not require large fowls to supply some of them with a meal each. This is said for the encouragement of those persons who from any cause prefer to raise the smaller breeds. Our own preference, if raising for table market, would be the larger breeds.

An unknown and mysterious disease is carrying off the jack-rabbits in Inyo county, Cal., very fast. Their bodies lie in great numbers all through the sage brush.

Consumption Cured.

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

No farmer will dispute this proposition: "It is very damaging to the horse's legs for him to be driven into town, being somewhat warmed up by the drive, then to be permitted to stand, fetlock deep, in the mud, while waiting for his owner." It is a common practice, however, to drive horses through mud to town and let them stand hours in the mud, then drive them home again and let the mud dry on their feet and legs, remaining there until it suits somebody's convenience to remove it. This is very bad practice, and as an exchange wisely says it is likely to cause chapped heels, even to the extent of making the horse go lame, and also to the extent of becoming chronic. Even when apparently healed, it requires but a slight repetition of the exposure to reproduce the ailment.

Compound Fuel.

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

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.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending October 2d, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Sliding gate—William S. Brown, of Baynesville.
Heating drum—James W. Davis, of Enterprise.
Attachment for journal boxes—J. M. Bradbury, of Bunker Hill.
Car-coupling—Allen M. Marley, of De Soto.
Safety fire-guard burner and extinguisher—F. Smith, of Greenleaf.
Cornstalk-cutter—Wm. R. Stafford, of Scandia.
Car axle box—Henry Still, of Beloit.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 11, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 280 carloads. Ordinary to prime native steers 4 00a4 35, extra do 5 40a5 60.
SHEEP—Receipts 14,500. Sales were rather slow at 3 50a4 85 for sheep, and 5 00a6 00 for lambs.
HOGS—Receipts 15,100. Market slow for live hogs at 4 75a5 00 for corn-fed, and 4 30a4 70 for grassers.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,625, shipments 877. All grades a shade higher particularly extra smooth natives. Fair to choice native shippers 4 5a4 95, butchers steers 3 25a4 25, Texas and rangers 2 00a 3 65.
HOGS—Receipts 2,000, shipments 700. Market strong and under light receipts. Butchers and choice heavy 4 30a4 50, packing 4 00a4 30, Yorkers 4 20a4 35, pigs 3 00a4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,625, shipments 1,900. Market weak and dragging; 25c lower than highest figures of last week. Common to extra fine 2 00a 4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 6,200, shipments 1,000. Market for fat cattle a shade higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50a5 00; stockers and feeders 2 25a3 30, through Texas cattle steady at 2 20a2 66 for cows and 2 90a3 40 for steers, western rangers strong.
HOGS—Receipts 8,000, shipments 8,000. Market for shipping grades 10c higher. Rough and mixed 3 50a4 20, packing and shipping 4 00a4 60, light 3 50a4 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Natives 2 25a4 00, Western 3 50a3 75, lambs 3 50a4 60.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,812. The offerings to-day were chiefly of grass range and medium natives. The market was strong, active and a shade higher for grass rangers; cows and

butchers stuff and stockers and feeders were steady. Butchers steers 2 75a3 00, shippers 3 60.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 1,502. The market to-day was strong and active with values 10c higher, and in some cases 15c higher. Extreme range of sales 3 70a4 40, bulk at 4 10a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 1,574. Market steady. Sales: 178 westerns av 79 lbs. at 2 75, 235 westerns av. 74 lbs. at 2 00, 20 westerns av. 71 lbs. at 2 00, 146 westerns av 72 lbs. at 1 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Ungraded red, 81a81c; No. 2 red, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ a83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c afloat.

CORN—Ungraded, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ a45c; No. 2, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ a45c afloat.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Weak and lower. No. 2 red, cash, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ a72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; November, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ a73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash, 33c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ a24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RYE—48c bid

BARLEY—In light demand and unchanged.

Chicago.

The steadily downward movement in the price of wheat continued again to-day. The visible supply disclosed an increase of 1,568,000 bushels, and the final estimates of the Government Bureau placed the wheat yield at 100,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. Corn was lower in sympathy with wheat, and owing to liberal receipts, closing for the day about $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than Saturday. The following were the quotations for cash:

WHEAT—No. 2, 81 ring, 69a70c; No 2 red, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN—No. 2, 33a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—No. 2, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ a23c.

RYE—No. 2, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 50c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There were lower values to-day on 'change and the market weaker. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower. No. 3 red and No. 2 and No. 3 soft were nominal.

CORN—The market to-day on 'change was weak and values lower. No. 2 cash sold at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, October and November, no bids nor offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids, 42c asked.

HAY—Receipts 16 cars. Market steady. Fancy, small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 50; wire bound 50c less.

OIL CAKE— $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, 22 00, free on board cars. Car lots 21 00 per ton.

FLAX SEED—We quote at 88c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

GASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 18a20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15a18c; store-packed do., 12c; common, 8c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 14c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Kansas 6a7c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, natives, 40a45c per bus.; northern, 50a55c. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a1 00 per bus.; red, 7-c.

BROOMCORN.

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

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.

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.

DEAFNESS Its cause, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. B. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

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 \$25.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up an 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 benefit the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 29, '86.

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

Riley County--O. C. Barner, clerk.
 HORSE--Taken up by Theo. Wechselbaum, of Ozden, one bay horse 14 hands high, about 15 years old hind feet white, star in forehead, diamond-shape brand on left hip.

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

Strays for week ending October 6, '86.

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

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

Osage County--R. H. McClair, clerk.
 HORSE--Taken up by D. C. O. d., near Lyndon, in Valley Brook tp., September 5, 1886, one iron gray horse, (sex not given), about 15 hands high, slit in right ear and ear on left jaw; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Oct. 13, '86

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

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

Bourbon County--E. J. Chapin, clerk.
 HORSE--Taken up by W. W. McFadden, of Osage tp., one bay horse, 15 hands high, 10 years old or more, three white feet, shoes on fore feet, saddle and harness marks, halter on; valued at \$40.

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

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 S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.
THE STOCKMEN'S HOME
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 Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City.
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Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

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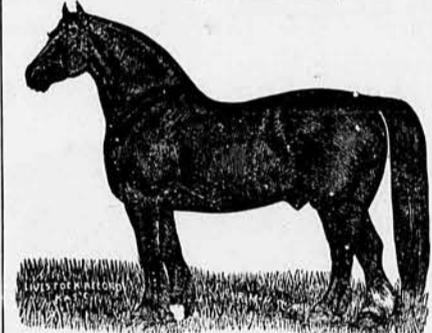


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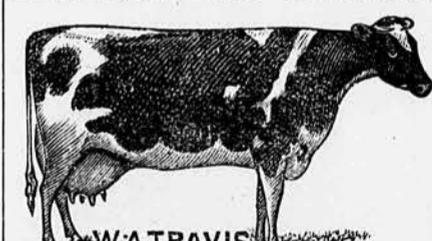
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Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$120,000.

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

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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.

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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 1,234 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,

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For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

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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. Inipient 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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The Veterinarian.

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

LAMINITIS.—I have a fine mare which has been lame since last winter in the fore part; no lump on the shoulder; points the foot, but I cannot tell where the lameness is. I think it is in the leg, from the knee down to the foot. [Unless there is a thickening of the hind part of the fore leg the mare is not lamed in the back tendons. The foot is where the trouble is. It is inflammation of the foot. Rub ossidine over the cornet or upper part of the hoof, and keep a cold water bandage over it so as to draw the inflammation out.]

COCKLED ANKLES.—Please advise through the columns of your paper the proper treatment to benefit a horse with weak pastern joints, disposed to cockle. [Wash the pasterns well every evening with hot water, soap and soda, to clean the part from dust or dirt. Dry well, then rub on ossidine. Keep a cold water bandage tightly wrapped over the joints all the time while in the stable. If the horse is used for draught he will require a rest and gentle exercise, but for light work the same treatment with gentle exercise; no fast driving on the hard pavement.]

QUINSY.—During the hot spell in June last my hogs that were feeding on a clover patch did not care to come into their pens at night, but lay along the fence. They were all right till a few days ago, when several began coughing. Since then I notice that a number of them have a swelling under their throats and cannot well get their mouths down to feed. I have removed them from the pasture to their pens and am feeding slop. They were doing well and would have made good sellers at the end of November but for this trouble coming in among them. They have lost condition. [It is an attack of quinsy or throat disease brought on by exposure to damp and cold. No hogs should be exposed to cold night dews, far less rains. It is not infectious unless the lungs become involved, then it takes another and different form. You have done right in keeping them in a dry, clean pen. Take linseed oil, 1 quart; turpentine, 4 ounces; mix, shake well together, then rub the throats well two times a day. Give sulphur and salt in their slop in small quantities. Several of their swellings will form a sack, caused by the liniment gathering to the lower side. You will require to open the part with a sharp knife and wash the part clean.]

FISTULA IN COW'S TEAT.—I have a cow with a hole in the side of one of her teats, caused, I presume, by a barbed-wire fence. The hole has apparently healed, for it is not sore. I did not know of it until I weaned the calf, and now when I milk the cow the milk runs out through the opening. [Fistula of the teat is an opening which from injury or disease becomes established between the milk sinews and the side of the teat, so that the milk instead of passing through the natural channel, as nature intended it should, when the cow is being milked, escapes in jets or spurts through the artificial opening. These cases are quite troublesome to treat successfully, especially if it is decided to attempt a cure during the period of lactation. The better way is to wait until the cow is "dry," when, with a little proper attention, the fistula may be readily cured. To proceed, take a sharp knife (probe-pointed bistoury is the best) and carefully lay open the sinus by cutting longitudinally, first one way and then the other, then cau-

terize the wound thoroughly with lunar caustic; on the following day cleanse the wound and dress it with tincture of iodine, and bring the lips of the wound neatly together with a pin suture. This may be done by passing a pin through the lips of the wound, then by winding some yarn around the pin, the lips of the wound may be drawn into direct opposition and held there until a union is established. In the meantime a teasyphon should be inserted in the milk-duct and kept there until the wound is entirely healed; on the third or fourth day the pin may be withdrawn, but the suture should not be disturbed.]

The consumption of mutton is increasing in this country, especially in large cities, and it has become profitable to supply this demand. It is profitable, first, because the price is remunerative, and secondly, because it is promotive of good husbandry—the improvement of the soil. The various cereal crops are depleting, rapidly exhausting, to the soil; but a crop of mutton or wool takes but an imperceptible fraction, and, under the best management, adds to its fertility. The mineral matter taken from the soil by a five-pound fleece of wool is only 1.6 ounces in a year, and 5 ounces of nitrogen. In order that the reader may see what part of the food is stored up in the body of the sheep, and what is passed in the solid and liquid excrement, we will quote from the German tables of experiments: It was found that when sheep consumed 100 pounds of nitrogen in their food (being barley meal), 16.7 pounds was voided in the solid excrement, 79 pounds in the liquid excrement, and 4.3 pounds was stored up as increase of the body. Thus 95.7 per cent. of the nitrogen of the food was voided in the excrement, leaving as a loss to the soil (stored up in the body) only 4.3 per cent. Of the mineral or ash constituents of the food, it was found that sheep voided in the excrement 96.2 per cent., and used in the body only 3.8 per cent. When sheep were fed upon good clover and meadow hay, the solid excrement contained, of ash, 3.5 per cent.; of nitrogen, 0.7 per cent.; while the urine contained, of ash, 5.6 per cent.; of nitrogen, 1.4 per cent.

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References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Welele, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Douglass, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St. Marys, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. [Mention this paper.]

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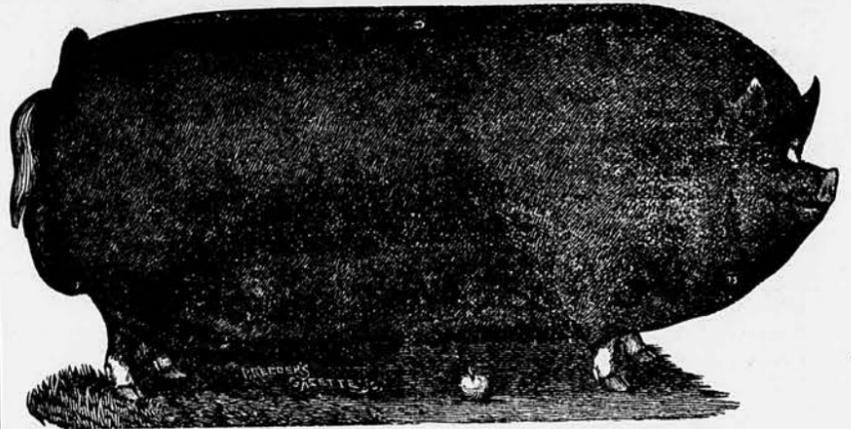
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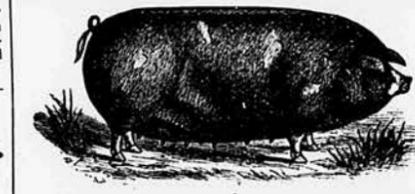
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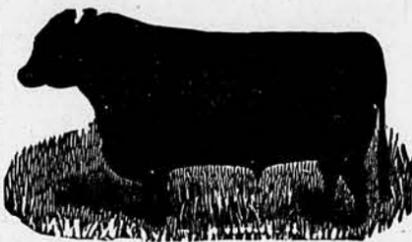
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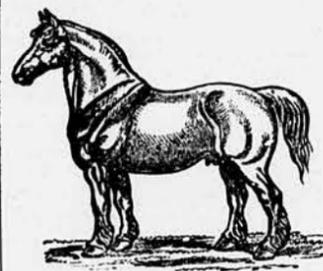
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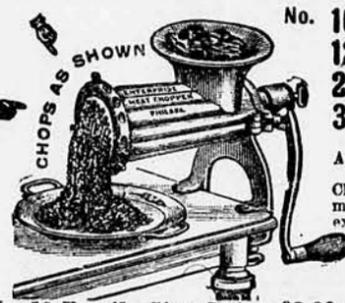
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