

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXVIII, No. 39.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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Agricultural Matters.

From Lane County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This has been a dry season, but in spite of all the dry weather we raised a fair crop of wheat, it turning out in our (White Rock) township from ten to twenty bushels per acre. In some parts of the county it is not so good. I think we can raise wheat with considerable certainty, though it may not be so much in quantity as in some parts of the State, yet its quality is excellent, some of it testing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, while last year some reached sixty-four pounds. Our people are going to put in a large crop, most of them making preparations to sow one hundred acres each, and up to five hundred acres, this fall. We can raise wheat more cheaply than in the East, the best being raised on sod broken in the spring and cut up in the fall with a disc harrow, followed by the drill. Afterward we raise it most successfully by using the disc harrow on the stubble, then drill. This method seems better here than to plow ground before sowing. We harvest with the header and put it into stack for \$1 per acre. This is quick work, as one gang of seven hands and five teams, with a twelve-foot header, will cut and put in stack from thirty to forty acres a day. This method of harvesting is exceedingly well adapted to this dry climate.

We need somebody to come here with large steam plows and break up this magnificent level prairie, then sow to wheat for several years, when crops could be raised with much certainty. Our prairie, on the divides between the creeks, what we call flats, extends for miles without a break or ravine, and a steam plow could be started and run on a perfect level for five or six miles or more if desired, and then the ground put into wheat to be followed by magnificent crops. One great benefit to be derived from such a course would be the effect on the climate. It would have a tendency to subdue the hot winds by turning under the buffalo grass and bringing the ground into cultivation.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dighton, Lane Co., Kas.

Relief for the Western Farmer.

The long-looked-for decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has come at last. After a personal investigation of the problem of the Western freight rates and a full hearing given to the railroads the Commission has issued its peremptory order reducing grain rates from Western points, the extent of which will be seen from the following press dispatch:

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued and will send out tomorrow its order, to take effect September 1, for the reduction of rates on food products based on its report sent to the Senate June 7, 1890. The order is accompanied by a copy of that report; also the opinion of the Commission overruling the protest and motions of the roads to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. This opinion reviews the powers and duties of the Commission in the matter of beginning and conducting investigations, and the Commission holds its proceedings legally sufficient and the reduction necessary to make the rates reasonable.

The reductions made apply only to corn, oats, wheat and flour carried from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago, St. Louis and the Mississippi river. The reduced rates are: From the Missouri river to Chicago, on corn and oats, 17 cents; on wheat and flour, 20 cents per hundred pounds; from Kansas and Nebraska points, corn, 18 to 23 cents; wheat, 21 to 27 cents. The reductions extend 200 miles in Nebraska and 250 miles in Kansas from the Mis-

the roads may charge even cents, which considerably modifies the reductions.

No reductions are required which will leave the roads less than six and a half mills per ton per mile for hauls not longer than 500 miles, nor less than six mills for any distance. As to rates east of the Mississippi river, the Commission says:

"The rates from Chicago and St. Louis and the Mississippi river now charged on corn, oats, wheat and flour to the Eastern seaboard are not found to be excessive. The charges on other principal food products between the Mississippi and the seaboard are invoked in pending complaints heard on petition and answer, and therefore no order as to these rates and charges will be now issued."

Regarding agricultural depression, the report, continuing, says:

"That the prices which agricultural products now bring do not secure to the producer his equal share of the general prosperity is apparently not disputed. In seeking a remedy for what to them is an unbearable evil, the growers of crops are confronted with the fact that much of the wheat, two-thirds of the cotton, some of the tobacco, and all the corn for which there is a foreign buyer, is exported, and that all the grain, cotton and tobacco, including that exported, all the rice grown and imported, and all the sugar grown and beets to make all we consume, require less acreage than is included in the State of Texas. Recognizing these facts, the cultivator of the land in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska discovers no satisfactory or immediate relief for alleged excessive transportation charges in the sometimes suggested 'diversification,' wider range of industry, or greater variety of production. The promised remedy through the 'truck patch' is too remote while every man within 500 miles has a 'truck patch' of his own. The prices of grain and meats are regulated in a common market and are but little influenced by the fact that such products are produced in different localities or pay different rates of transportation. In the average of years the difference in the cost of producing corn in the corn States west and the corn States east of the Mississippi river is less than 5 cents per bushel, while the transportation charges from the States west of that river taken together are higher by more than 10 cents than the average of the States east of it. And from the corn crop of Kansas and Nebraska, after deducting transportation charges, there will be realized many millions less than a like quantity would bring to its producers in Illinois.

"Transportation charges, reasonable or otherwise, always burdensome on heavy, low-priced commodities become more and more a matter of serious concern and apprehension as the shipper is farther removed from the market. Iowa farmers made no impertinent inquiry when they asked why they should pay 7 cents a bushel more to market their corn than is paid by their Illinois neighbors. Seven cents to them is more than \$5,000,000 on the year's surplus. Nor is it surprising that corn-growers west of the Missouri should be urgent in demanding the reasons which require them to pay double as much as their neighbors in the corn States east of the Mississippi pay to reach a common market in which all must sell at the same price. There is nothing in these very proper inquiries to justify any imputation that they imply menace to the property rights of investors in railroad property. There is nothing to show that these agricultural communities are wanting in consideration for the property rights of others, individual or corporate. There is no such poverty in their sense of justice. There may be differences of opinion and possible misapprehension as to the extent and

is demanded by an equal measure of justice in regard to them.

"The chief carriers from the surplus food-producing regions are the railroad companies, which have been the beneficiaries of the largest bounties, subsidies, grants and guaranties from the United States, the States, counties and localities. The cost of transportation over the roads of such companies, as compared with charges on roads which have not been so favored, has been disappointing. We think it is true that at the prices which have at times prevailed since the gathering of the last corn crop from the most distant fields could not be marketed at equal cost of production and pay reasonable rates. But the evil cannot be remedied without taking those devices or property of men engaged in one business or employment and transferring them to those engaged in other employments. To make such transfer is a prerogative not to be exercised by any tribunal."

Success in Farming.

I was impressed by the opening sentences in Mr. Chamberlain's letter about Worthy Master Brigham's farm, transferred to your issue of July 19: "He is plainly a farmer for revenue—revenue from his crops. His buildings are not expensive, his fences are not fancy; simply good and sufficient; but his crops show the faithful eye of the master constantly over them in his absence."

The farmer should not be a farmer "for revenue only," and yet it must always be that the revenue derived from crops is the best evidence of success or failure in farming. Farming is economic, not sentimental; it is a business and its objective is the almighty dollar. There may be other considerations, but they are all secondary. There are other corners to farming, but the financial side laps over and covers nearly all its surface. Man becomes a farmer because he and others must be fed and clothed. His labor expended on the soil supplies him with what will satisfy some of his wants, and with what he may exchange for those things that will satisfy his other wants. It is not a sense of duty or any aesthetic sentiment, but the stress of necessity, that makes men farmers. It is because of his wants and such wants as are often mis-called base, wants of food and drink and clothing, that man is a farmer. Hence farming is a very practical thing, and just as it satisfies those wants it is primarily successful. The larger the crops the more fully those wants are satisfied and it does not matter whether those crops are produced with the aid of an ugly, unpainted plow or one handsomely decorated. The painted plow is the better, not because it is handsomer, but because with it a greater product may be made; it lasts longer.

Unfortunately not a few agricultural teachers, by tongue or pen, forget that farming is first of all to grow big crops, to make money; that it is intensely practical and they prate about this and that in a sentimental vein, as if the best farmer is the farmer that makes his farm the prettiest. He may not produce enough to meet his expenses; he may have buildings and machinery that it does not pay him in cold dollars to have; he may raise fancy animals that cost him twice what they are sold for; yet, according to these leading lights of alleged agriculture, this farmer is highly successful. He is a model. It is commending such farmers and holding them up as models that often brings book farming into disrepute. The plain, actual farmer knows that commending such farmers is arrant foolishness and are disgusted. The trouble is they allow their disgust to go too far and cover too much.

The man that is plying for a farm

farm machinery, groceries and shoes, and that has in mind the visit of the tax collector, is certain that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts him. He must have material things that he can exchange for money or other material things. He may paint his doorway fence and his buildings, but his best reason for so doing is that paint makes wood more durable.

Yet he need not be one whit the less pleased that paint also makes wood more pleasing to the eye. He need be none the less glad that what serves use, also serves beauty. The practical farmer is not of necessity a boor that does not appreciate tasteful, handsome things, that does not desire them. He may have them. The successful farmer should have them. But they are the results obtainable from his farming, not any of the means employed. Because he has produced good crops he can make or purchase or afford handsome effects. They are not a part of his farming; they are outside of his farming, though a part of his life.

The test question in farming is, "Will it pay?" Not will it pay, if we include in the pay some intangible, immaterial things, such as "the pleasure of country life," the gazing at sunsets and waving grain, and green, cool woods. Those things are very nice, it is true, but in the pay for farming we must include only hard, material things that can be sold for ready cash in the open market. And if, with such measure of recompense, an animal or a crop, a building or a machine does not pay, the wise farmer will not have it in his farming.

Of course in determining whether or not a thing pays, we must consider the continued productiveness of the land. Mr. Brigham is a farmer for revenue—for revenue from his crops; yet doubtless he does not seek to raise as large crops as possible and give little back to his land; he may get more revenue from his crops for some years by robbing his land, yet he does not do that. He looks to the future. He tries to increase the productiveness of his land rather, that every year he may get more revenue from his crops. Every successful farmer does this. Further, every successful farmer, every farmer worthy of the name, knows, and shows by his life that he knows, that when the sole object is to pile up dollars or to add acres to acres, a fearful mistake has been made; and he knows just as well that the object of farming is to make money, and that, other things being equal, the more money made the more successful the farming.—John M. Stahl, in *Indiana Farmer*.

Gross Outrages

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuates, which enfeeble the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes, even, super-inducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

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., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Union Pacific for Salt Lake.

Going West? If so, take the Union Pacific, the best line.

Shorthand and Typewriting, General Studies, taught at Topeka Business College.

This year you want to make every pound of corn fed stick to the ribs. Remember Crummer's Hog Sanitarium is

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

OCTOBER 1—John Lewis, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, Cotswold sheep, and Hambletonian and saddle-bred horses, Miami, Mo.

KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS.

The first annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m., September 18, by the President, Col. Stewart, at the Copeland hotel, Topeka. After the formal opening exercises, President M. Stewart made his annual address, which was warmly received.

PRESIDENT STEWART'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:—The period designated in our by-laws for the annual meeting, at which shall be held an election for officers of the association has arrived, and while this is an important part of the duties we are called upon to perform, there are yet others which by no manner of means should be slighted. A very essential part of our duties is an interchange of ideas, a discussion of the subject in hand, and in order that these ideas may be disseminated, and the experience of old and competent breeders as related orally, be preserved for the benefit of those who cannot attend these meetings. I would suggest the propriety of employing, when practicable, a stenographer. This association, from quite an humble beginning, bids fair to assume such proportions as to embody within its folds every reputable swine breeder in the State. It is founded on a basis so broad and liberal that fanciers and producers of all distinct breeds of swine may amicably stand upon it, and it goes a step farther, for it welcomes to its ranks every man or woman in the State engaged in the swine industry. While only an infant, as it were, and not yet out of its swaddling clothes, it is a lusty one, and I bespeak for it, at your hands, that support and careful treatment during its youth and until it is self-supporting and full-grown, that it has received in the first year of its existence.

Notwithstanding the gloomy prospects that were presented at the Abilene meeting, owing to the drouth, I am glad to be able to congratulate the breeders from the eastern half of the State upon the bright prospects which greet them to-day, of an abundance of corn and a gratifying advance in the price of hogs. Your less fortunate brethren of the west, some of whom are in the slough of despondency, are not all cast down, for in many localities of the west there is an abundance of feed, sufficient I should judge to bridge over to another year without sacrificing profitable breeding stock.

The high price of feed is, doubtless, a blessing in disguise in more ways than one. As stated on a former occasion, it will have a tendency to force breeders who have been encumbered with a lot of old hulks that have outlived their usefulness, but held on account of the fancy price they cost originally, or on account of their gilt-edge pedigree, to be marketed as fat hogs. It will have a tendency, or at least it should have, to induce breeders to send out on orders only the best of the herd and dispose of the remainder as fat hogs just as quick as it can be done. I am perfectly aware of the fact that I lay myself open to criticism right here, on the grounds that a breeder this year had better sell all his young stock at absurdly low prices than to feed them for the shambles. In a pecuniary point of view such a course might be found profitable for one season, but, fellow breeders, there is a hereafter, and he who adopts this system will surely regret it in the future. Why is it, let me ask, that a breeder from the middle Western States can readily sell his choice pigs at from \$40 to \$100, while we of the Sunflower State rarely reach the price of \$30 for our best specimens? Is it because our stock is inferior or are we less skillful breeders than they? I am sure of one thing, that the average stock of swine on the farms in Kansas is superior to that found in any of the western Middle States, which goes to show that our best boars go into the hands of the farmers at low rates, while their best boars are sold to breeders of thoroughbreds at fancy prices. It does appear to me that there is an opening in

compete with those high-priced fellows in the East, and produce animals of such superior merits and pedigree that there will no longer be an occasion for a Kansas breeder to go outside of the limits of his own State for what his necessity demands. But as long as we send to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for fine boars at fancy prices and then sell their offspring at from \$10 to \$20, it looks to me as if we were merely in the business to gratify an amateur propensity, and not for profit and notoriety. Let us have the courage to put the knife—in the classic expression of Brother Hubbard, "trim" all the inferior and hence cheap boar pigs, demand a better price for the plums of the herd, and as individual members of the association see to it that merit is rewarded.

When we want a change of boars let us buy at home if we can find what we want, and not scruple to ask nor to pay just as big a price as we would pay C. W. Jones, Dave Finch, N. H. Gentry, S. H. Todd, and a host of others who stand in the front rank of the breeders of Poland-Chinas, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Nor is this all, we must not expect to produce show pigs and individuals of high merit from parent stock which our own judgment tells us is defective. There is no better time to commence weeding out the herd than right now. There is no better time to replace defective animals with those of high individual merit than the present. All the conditions are favorable. Everybody is anxious to sell, and it is an axiom of business that when everybody wants to sell is a good time to buy. The prices are lower than they are likely to be in the next two years. There is less, if anything, than the usual amount of disease. The unprofitable old stock which you have determined to close out will fatten easily and bring you a good price. In sixty days you will commence breeding for your early litters and before that time the wise and prudent breeder will have his breeding herd for another year made up.

In conclusion, fellow breeders, let me urge you to go into winter quarters with good warm pens. Have a straw stack convenient, for all indications point to a severe winter, and the hog of commerce loves a warm bed quite as well as the two-legged species of society. Do not fail to sow a few patches of rye for the delectation of the former, as a succulent food winter and spring, and as "sour mash" or "old crow" for the latter—later on. May your matings in the breeding yard be guided and governed by the Darwinian theory, that only the fittest shall propagate their species.

Secretary read constitution and by-laws.

Next order of business was the election of officers. W. E. Gresham moved that the rules be suspended and that Col. Stewart be elected by acclamation. Carried. And the courtesy was extended in the election of all the officers. G. W. Berry, of Berryton, was elected Vice President; O. B. Stauffer, Alden, re-elected Secretary; M. B. Keagy, Wellington, re-elected Treasurer. Executive committee—W. E. Gresham, W. S. Hanna and T. M. Fleming. Expert committee also remains unchanged, and the committee are O. B. Stauffer, Dr. F. L. Watkins, R. B. Griffith, M. B. Keagy and W. S. Hanna.

Previous notice having been given, section 7 of constitution was amended to read three instead of four, in case of granting certificates to members of the association who had passed a thorough and successful examination to act as such.

Previous notice having been given, a motion was made to change section 3 of constitution so as to read that the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association do not accept the standards and scale of points adopted by the national association of expert judges. After some discussion by James Hankinson and others, motion was withdrawn.

The score-card was pretty thoroughly discussed by the old veteran breeder, Hankinson, and others. Mr. Hanna asked Mr. Hankinson how the hogs of Kansas compared with those of other States. Mr. Hankinson replied by saying that in his scoring for the last three years in different States that the hogs on exhibition at the Kansas State Fair were the best he had ever seen. This brought out considerable applause, and a number of the breeders concluded to remain a day longer at the fair, if this was the case, and Dr. Watkins was so elated at this unlooked-for remark that he fell off his chair. After the excitement subsided and order was restored,

be extended Mr. Hankinson for information given. The points of a perfect hog were then discussed, including the breeding and crossing to bring about the same.

A location for next meeting being in order, W. E. Gresham named Hutchinson and J. V. Randolph named Emporia. After some discussion as to the most desirable place, a vote was taken, Emporia receiving the prize. The date for holding the same will be named hereafter. Owing to a heavy rain in the evening a number of breeders were kept away from the meeting and remained on the fair grounds. However, a goodly number were present, there being about thirty-five; eight new members added. Adjourned to meet at Emporia at call of Executive committee.

Thus closed the second annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association. The association now has a membership of sixty-five in less than ten months after its organization, and we confidently expect to raise the same to not less than eighty within the next two months.

O. B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

Time Extended for Cattlemen.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA., September 19.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

To whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that by reason of the drouth which has prevailed in the Indian Territory and in the adjoining States, the execution of my proclamation of February, 1890, requiring the removal of all live stock from the Cherokee outlet on or before October 1, would work great hardship and loss, not only to the owners of stock herded upon the strip, but to the owners of cattle in adjoining States; and

WHEREAS, The owners of all cattle now herded upon the outlet having submitted to me a proposition in writing whereby they agree to remove one-half of their stock from the outlet on or before November 1 and the residue thereof and all of their property and employes on or before December 1 next, and to abandon all claims in said outlet; now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do give notice and proclaim that the time heretofore fixed for the removal of live stock herded upon said outlet is extended to November 1, as to one-half thereof, and to December 1 next, as to the residue thereof and as to all property and employes.

Kansas Sheep Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association was held in the club room of the Copeland hotel on Wednesday night, the 17th inst. There were present a number of representative sheep breeders from Kansas and Missouri, and an informal session was held and matters pertaining to the sheep industry were considered. The meeting was finally called to order by President Geo. Plumb. The Secretary gave a verbal report of previous meetings as well as a brief report of the annual convention of the national association held at Galveston last June.

Mr. L. L. Sells, of Lawrence, gave an account of a trip to Chicago in the interest of sheep in connection with the live stock exhibit to be made at the World's Fair. President Plumb gave an account of communications that he had received from the Secretary of the national association regarding the difficulties the sheep men had to meet in their conflict with the manufacturers before the tariff commission and the disadvantages the wool-growers had on account of their imperfect organizations in contending with the trained and perfect union of manufacturers.

By motion, W. G. McCandless, H. A. Heath and Samuel Jewett were appointed a committee to confer with the State Fair Association regarding suitable quarters for sheep exhibits and more equitable premiums.

The following list of names were given to the Secretary to be enrolled as members of the association: W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls; L. L. Sells, Lawrence; E. D. King, Burlington; Samuel and Philo Jewett, Lawrence; Geo. Plumb, Badger Creek; H. A. Heath, Topeka; Geo. Bell, Neeley; John Whitworth, Emporia; Geo. R. Mann, Olivet; John Bailey, Burlington; C. F. Stone, Peabody; P. J. Trostle, Nickerson; Lewis Bennett, Lee's Summit, Mo.; W. T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo.; H. B. Fales, Cameron, Mo.

By motion of Mr. King, the President appointed E. D. King, Geo. R. Mann and L. L. Sells a committee on program for the next annual meeting. By unanimous vote it was decided that the association should prepare a memorial to the State

accommodations and more liberal premiums or refuse to make further exhibitions of sheep.

A motion was unanimously adopted requiring the Executive committee to formulate a dog law to be passed by the next Kansas Legislature, also to prepare a bill for a uniform wolf bounty of \$5 throughout the State.

The following officers were elected: President, E. D. King; Vice President, Geo. Plumb; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Heath; Executive committee, Samuel Jewett, W. G. McCandless and G. H. Wadsworth.

The matter of a public shearing was left to the Executive committee. Mr. L. L. Sells then gave a short lecture on sheep figures and the advantages of Kansas for sheep-raising that was well received. He showed that in this latitude Kansas excelled other States in the production of cheap feed, natural climate, good health, and home market for sheep.

After voting thanks to Mr. Gordon, of the Copeland hotel, for use of rooms, the association adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m. of Wednesday of the State Fair of 1891.

Sheep Department.

No State Fair west of the Mississippi river has had such an exhibit of sheep as was seen at Topeka this year. The long and middle-wools together outnumbered the fine-wools for the first time in the history of the Kansas State Fair, and the demand for breeding stock of all the breeds was excellent and the surplus sale stock will all be gone before the fair season ends.

The Merinos were more numerous than any other one breed, and of excellent style and quality. The exhibitors of Merinos were Samuel Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas.; E. D. King, Burlington, Kas.; and H. B. Fales, Cameron, Mo. Shropshires were shown by Bell & Crancer, Neeley, Kas.; W. T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo.; U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., and S. S. Matthews, Leavenworth, Kas. Cotswolds by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.; U. P. Bennett & Son and Bell & Crancer.

Merino Awards.—Ram, 2 years old and over, first, Jewett & Son; second, E. D. King. Ram, 1 year and under 2, first, Jewett & Son; second, H. B. Fales. Ram lamb, first, H. B. Fales; second, Jewett & Son. Pen, two ewes, 2 years and over, first, H. B. Fales; second, E. D. King. Pen, two ewes, 1 year and under 2, first, Jewett & Son; second, E. D. King. Pen, two ewe lambs, first, Jewett & Son; second, E. D. King. Best flock, one ram and five of his get, 2 years, bred by exhibitor, first, Jewett & Son; second, E. D. King. Best flock, one ram, two ewes, 2 years old, two yearlings and two lambs, first, Jewett & Son; second, H. B. Fales.

Shropshires.—Ram, 2 years old and over, W. T. Clark, first and second. Ram, 1 year and under 2, W. T. Clark, first; S. S. Matthews, second. Ram lamb, W. T. Clark, first and second. Ewes, 2 years old and over, W. T. Clark, first; S. S. Matthews, second. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2, W. T. Clark, first; S. S. Matthews, second. Ram and five of his get, W. T. Clark, first; S. S. Matthews, second. Flock, consisting of one ram, two ewes 2 years old and over, two ewes 1 year old and under 2, and two ewe lambs, W. T. Clark, first; S. S. Matthews, second.

Cotswolds.—Ram, 2 years old and over, G. B. Bell, first; ram, 1 year and under 2, G. B. Bell, first and second; ram lamb, G. B. Bell, second. Ewes, 2 years old and over, G. B. Bell, second; ewe lambs, G. B. Bell, first. Flock, consisting of one ram, two ewes 2 years old and over, two ewes 1 year and under 2, and two ewe lambs, G. B. Bell, first.

Of the 4,200 species of flowers now cultivated in Europe, only 10 per cent give forth any odor. Therefore it cannot be said that most flowers are fragrant.

Information sent out by E. M. Crummer, of Belleville, Kas., with his Hog Sanitarium plans, relating to the science of feeding and management of swine, has already saved his patrons thousands of dollars.

In an English town there is a shop where gun-flints are fashioned, and from which 30,000,000 of them have been sent to the west coast of Africa in the last ten years. The savage tribes in the interior

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

List of Awards in Horse, Cattle and Swine Departments.

Horse Department.

In the standard-bred class there was a good string of horses. The leading exhibitors and prize-winners were O. P. Updegraff's Riverside stock farm, Topeka, and Ed Pyle, Humboldt, Neb. Small displays were made by E. L. Black, Jacob Yost and O. Mallett, Topeka, and J. A. Langdon, Blackburn, Mo., who won prizes on their stock.

In the roadster class the prize-winners were owned by Sam Scott, Peter Searcy, Gullford Dudley, O. Robertson, E. G. Godling, Topeka; J. D. Fritz, Holton, and J. A. Langdon.

Wm. George, Topeka, won first on Thoroughbred stallion, also on Thoroughbred brood mare. The second on stallion was won by W. J. Grist, Rock Creek, and second on brood mare by L. A. Huber, Lyndon.

John Richmond won first on best pair of driving horses, and T. F. Colby second. O. P. Updegraff won first on best single driving horse.

SPECIAL REPORT ON DRAFT RING.

Clydesdales.—Class for aged.—Ten entries. Bennett & Son sent in five, among them Brighton, by Bank o' Scotland. He has been a great winner in this yard of class honors and sweepstakes since a yearling, and is the leading stock horse at this establishment, and has lost little if any of his bloom of former years. Their Brigadier, a black horse, 4 years old, was in this ring. He has a grand top and good legs, and is a horse of the Prince of Wales type, and was expected to be recognized in this ring. Orlando, by Darnly 2d, a bay, very drafty, low down and full of quality, was one of the attractive horses of the ring.

Kentrocher, owned by F. L. McClelland & Co., Saffordville, Kas., a brown horse, grandson of the great Darnly, 4 years old, with two good ends, good top, and a strong-muscled horse with good action, was thought by many the premier horse of the ring.

Mr. Booker drew a short leet after examining all in the ring carefully, consisting of these just named in detail and including the big-boned horse, Dean O'Guld, from the Bennett stable, by the great St. Lawrence. After giving much attention to Brigadier and Kentrocher, the award was made thus, and to the satisfaction of all: Brighton first, Kentrocher second, Brigadier and Dean O'Guld h. c. The judge found the feet of Brigadier a little faulty.

Class for three-year-olds.—There were seven entries. Three good ones came from the Bennett stables. Balnyllo 431, by Prince Edward, a captivating actor and winner at Paris last year. He is a strongly-coupled fellow with a grand top. Dipple 428, by Sir Wyndham and out of a Darnly mare, had much quality. Lawrenson, a roan, blocky colt, a grandson of Prince of Waters (winner at Glasgow).

Leonard Heisel, Carbondale, Kas., had forward his "crack" colt, Campbell Davis, by Old Time, who was in fine form and a grand actor, and had he not such rangy form would have been a winner. But he is clean and full of quality, and no doubt will show to better advantage when he advances in age.

H. Ulrich, Carbondale, Kas., had a trim fellow with grand back in Pentecost, by Sir Roger, but not the best of feet.

Mr. Booker drew out Balnyllo, Campbell Davis, Dipple and Lawrenson, and placed the awards in the order named.

Class for two-year-olds.—Towhead Prince, by Prince of the Times, bred and owned by Leonard Heisel, was the only one shown. He is a colt of much quality and fit for stronger competition, having won each year in this ring since foaled, and the judge rightly awarded him a blue ribbon.

Class for one-year-olds.—There were five entries, and a good lot. H. W. McAfee showed a very good, carty colt, by Knight O'Harris, his great stock horse.

Bennett & Son had two good ones forward; one, Kansas Miracle, was full of quality, and Sir David II, a short yearling shown by T. M. McClelland & Co., had the quality in the ring, so the bystanding horsemen said.

The short leet was made up with Sir David II and Kansas Miracle, and the ribbons placed in the order named. The other Bennett entry and Knight O'Scotland from McAfee's stable were given the h. c.

Class for colts less than 1 year.—Bennett had two by Brighton, and McAfee one by Knight O'Harris. The former two were given first and second.

Mares.—Class for aged.—Ten matrons faced the judge; an uneven lot in way of quality, several very good ones. Geo. W. Barnes, Dover, Kas., made a grand showing in the imported mare, Trigglass, and her two daughters old enough for this ring. Trigglass I was one of the attractive things in the ring, and Trigglass II is a larger, drafty mare, with more size and quality than any in the ring, but a trifle coarse, which defeated her.

Co., and Ida May, from the same stables, were considered winners in this ring by many.

Kadie, by Prince of Avondale, owned by Bennett & Son, a winner at Paris last year, is a typical brood mare.

Nearly all had colts by their side. Some little difference of opinion prevailed after the awards were made, as given below, but in the main it must be considered as just. Ida May first, Trigglass I second; Dolly Rogers and Kadie had to be content with an h. c.

Class for three-year-olds.—Only two shown. McClelland & Co. had Jessie, a bay mare. She was large, smooth and drafty, with the best of action. She won first. H. W. McAfee showed an excellent mare, which the judge thought lacked size.

Class for two-year-olds.—Only one shown, and that a very ordinary mare with no surplus of bone, but was given a blue ribbon.

Class for yearling fillies.—The quality was well distributed. Bennett's Miss Sim was first, and a filly owned by McClelland & Co. by Sir David 7627 won second.

Class for suckling fillies.—There were three entries. One from the Barnes establishment was first, and one belonging to Bennett & Son was second.

Clydesdale sweepstakes.—David McKay, judge. Campbell Davis, Sir David II, Kentrocher, Brigadier, Brighton and Balnyllo were shown. The short leet consisted of Brighton, Sir David II and Campbell Davis, and Brighton won the honors.

Clydesdale stallion and four of his get.—Brighton, Knight O'Harris and Coarwick were shown. The former was first.

Percherons.—Class for aged.—Rix & Co. sent forward their Marot, a dark gray, very drafty, 4 years old, strong-coupled horse with plenty of bone, and especially good in his fore parts.

Bennett & Son had two entries. Their premier horse was Blanquet, 4 years old, a dark brown, weighing 2,100 pounds, with much substance and very drafty. Might have trifle better back (littlesway). They also had Dominant, a six-year-old dapple gray, little thin condition, but broad-breasted and good head, neck and legs.

W. J. Veale, Carbondale, Kas., sent forward his Arcole, a five-year-old light gray, of grand body conformation but no bone to spare. He had also a very trim five-year-old named Solide, very drafty, lacking perhaps a little size. And Orgueilleux, 5 years old, a dark gray, large and rangy but finely finished, little rough in legs but extra good top line.

P. McGough, Ladore, Kas., sent forward a grand horse in Montcalm, 7 years old, blocky, low down, smooth conformation, tick at both ends, trifle low in back but flashy legs and good feet.

Mr. Booker, after carefully examining all, drew short leet containing Blanquet, Montcalm, Arcole and Orgueilleux, Blanquet and Montcalm winning first and second. The other two had to be contented with an h. c.

Class for three-year-olds.—Five entries. The quality of the entire Percheron show was represented in this ring. Rix & Co. had three entries. One of them was their grand Folichon, a black. He was first in his class in this same award in '89. He was in fine form, with grand back and top line, good legs and feet and a good action. They also had forward a grand colt in La Mara, a black typical draft, with grand action.

The Bennett stables contributed the other two, and it was said about the ring that their g. c. was a son of the great Gilbert, the Chicago winner, and was destined for a position in this contest.

A short leet of four was drawn, including Folichon, Ludovicq by Gilbert from the Bennett stable, Conserite and La Mara from the Highland farm. The award giving Folichon first, Ludovicq second, and an h. c. to the other two was well received.

Class for two-year-olds.—Five grand colts faced Judge Booker in response to the call for this class. The Highland farm had forward three, among them Buffon, b. c., of wonderful substance, clean bone, good hocks, broad and straight back and very fair action. He was given first place. Isadore, a br. c. of good size, and pronounced the best actor in the ring, was second.

Mechant, a g. c. from the Bennett stable, a drafty fellow with good feet, lacked perhaps a little bone below the knee, but good top, head and neck, had to be contented with an h. c.

Class for one-year-olds.—Glenmire stock farm, Topeka, Kas., showed one Victor by name without competition. The judge thought him good enough for a blue ribbon.

A. Basel, Michigan Valley, Kas., showed the only colt less than 1 year old.

Percheron sweepstakes (including stallions any age).—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind., acted as expert judge. The entries were Ludovicq, Blanquet, Montcalm, Orgueilleux, Solide, Arcole, Folichon, Conserite, La Mara, Buffon and Isadore. The short leet consisted of Folichon, La Mara and Ludovicq. And here Mr. McKay reversed the decision of Judge Booker in the classes by placing the blocky gray, son of Gilbert, over the grand colt Folichon. Much difference of opinion prevailed regarding this award. The majority of bystanding horsemen were in favor of the black from Highland farm, while some favored the more carty gray.

Percheron stallion and four of his get.—A. Basel showed Docile without competition.

Shires.—Class for aged.—There were only two entries. Rix & Co. sending in their "crack" horse, Lincoln's Boast, 6 years old, by Bold Lincoln and son of the famous What's Wanted 2332. His ancestry on

Royal shows of England; he himself a winner at London as a yearling, and numerous other prizes at leading shows in England. He is a wide, short-legged, thick horse, with an extraordinary finetop. Joseph Watson & Co., Beatrice, Neb., had forward Xerxes, by Cardinal 2407, dam Atossa, by Honest Lad. A horse of a very drafty type, but Lincoln's Boast received the blue ribbon. The Nebraska horse staid a close second.

Class of three-year-olds.—The quality of the entire Shire show at this fair was represented in the fine colts sent in the ring this time. There was the flashy black Den Callon 7106, by Jupiter, from the Watson stable. He has never been beaten wherever shown. Among the honors granted this grand young horse at previous shows is the sweepstakes prize at the late Nebraska State fair. And it was said about the ring by horsemen that he was an out-standing winner, while there were some that favored Highland Nabob, a brother in blood to the former, he being by Jupiter. He is a very drafty, well-bred and smooth colt, but at this time not in the best condition, on account of recent importation. He is a good actor and will no doubt improve. He came from the Highland farm. The other entries were Highland Monarch, a bay horse by Bar None. This colt won second prize in this ring last year; has improved much, and is bound to get a position in this contest. He also comes from the Highland farm. Everton Wagner 9343, a gray horse by Harlat 3129, dam by Wellington 2347, from the Watson stable, is a very neat, clean colt, well-coupled and a useful horse. Then there was forward from the Highland farm Lord Frederick, brown horse by Garnet, fine top fellow with clean bone.

In short leet were called Den Callon, Highland Nabob, Highland Monarch and Everton Wagner, and their positions were assigned them in the order first named.

Class for two-year-olds.—Only five were shown. Watson & Co. had two entries, they being the recently-imported Everton Sensation 9339, a brown colt, fair of quality, and Gregory II 9474 is a very useful colt.

F. B. Rix & Co. had three entries. Nateby Cardinal, a b. c. by What's Wanted Again, a great actor, wide-breasted, with much bone; Nateby Emperor, by Emperor (the noted south of England sire); and from the same stable came Tarnacre Prince, a b. c. by Lucan, a little thin in condition, but withal a grand colt.

Everton Sensation was first, Tarnacre Prince second, while Nateby Emperor and Gregory II were highly commended.

Class for one-year-olds.—Two colts entered by F. B. Rix & Co., this year's importation. The winner of first was Nateby Choice, by Mohammed, a London winner. The other, a black colt, Nateby Royal, by Blythe Echo, was placed second, although Mr. Rix gave preference to the latter colt.

Class for Shire colts less than 1 year.—There was only one, shown by F. B. Rix & Co.

Aged Shire mares.—There were four entries. F. B. Rix & Co. had two—Flora and Moss, both 6 years old; the latter by Honest Tom 1105.

N. G. Hershey, Belle Springs, Kas., showed a six-year-old mare by William the Conqueror 2343, and Bessie, by York-shire Bellish.

Flora was first, Moss second, Wordell (from the Hershey stable) third.

Sweepstakes Shire stallion, any age.—The entries were Nateby Emperor, Nateby Royalist, Nateby Choice, Everton Sensation, Gregory II, Den Callon, Lincoln's Boast and Highland Nabob. Den Callon was a sure winner for first, with Nateby Choice second.

Coach Horses.—To this ring were eligible French Coach, German Coach, Hackney and Cleveland Bays. There were three entries in the class for aged.

Bennett & Son had forward in Indigene, 4 years old, a top, chestnut, with good action.

Nathan Brobst & Co., Vidette, Kas., had a French Coach, Frisinet, 6 years old, a black horse, imported by Ellwood, a rather neatly conformed horse with good action, weighing 1,400, not too much bone.

T. F. Colby, Topeka, had a bay horse, French Coach, Glory, 5 years old, imported by Ellwood. He has rather a desirable Coach top and weighs 1,500, with plenty of bone. Glory was first, Frisinet second, while Indigene was given an h. c.

Class for three-year-olds.—Two entries. Watson & Co. had in the German Coach Von Caprivl a black colt with plenty of bone and a full top fellow. He won first, and a French Coach, Johnson, a chestnut, belonging to W. J. Veale, was second. He was a good actor but lacked substance.

Sweepstakes Coach.—H. W. Burrus, Toledo, Ohio, acted as judge in this class. The five horses named in the class were brought in and the French Coach Frisinet was here given first honors, which was well received, although this reverses the decision of Mr. Booker.

Grand sweepstakes.—The competitors in this class were numerous, there being seventeen horses brought in.

The short leet consisted of Den Callon, Lincoln's Boast, Brighton, Folichon and Blanquet.

Mr. Booker, the judge through the classes, was in this class assisted by H. W. Burrus, Toledo, O., while J. M. Morgan, Olathe, Kas., was reserved for referee in case of a tie.

Brighton and Blanquet were later sent out of the leet and the judges worked a long time on the remaining three, Mr. Burrus hanging for Lincoln's Boast, while Mr. Booker favored Den Callon.

But they finally agreed, and each gave his vote to Joseph Watson's Den Callon, and this award was well received by the

Callon is a captivating horse, with his grand top, much substance, flashy legs and good feet, together with grand action.

Cattle Department.

The cattle show was highly creditable in most all classes. In the Galloway, Devon, Red Polled and Aberdeen-Angus classes there was no competition, yet the herds in each of these rings were equal to most any competition that might be offered from any State. Young Short-horn herds of B. O. Cowan, Williams Bros. and Thos. P. Babst were the best ever shown here, and as they were bred by the exhibitors the display was an honor to the breeders and the fair. The expert single judge in the beef classes was J. N. Winn, Edgerton, Mo. He did his duty in an efficient way that was satisfactory all around.

The show of dairy stock was very creditable, far better than usual, in both the Holstein and Jersey classes. The expert judge, Mr. Mills, did his work satisfactorily, but the picked-up committee on sweepstakes in dairy breeds did not generally please the exhibitors.

Short-horn exhibits and awards.—The exhibitors of Short-horns were Dr. J. W. Dean, Maryville, Mo.; Hon. B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.; T. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.; Williams Bros., Eureka; M. and W. W. Waltaire, Carbondale, and Householder & Baughman, Columbus. Premiums were awarded as follows: Bull, 3 years and over, first, Householder & Baughman; second, Williams Bros. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, B. O. Cowan; second, Dr. Dean. Cow, 3 years and over, five entries, first, Householder & Baughman; second, Dr. Dean. Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, Householder & Baughman; second, Dr. Dean. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, ten entries, first, B. O. Cowan; second, Williams Bros. Herd, bull and six cows, females over 2 years, two entries, first, Householder & Baughman; second, Dr. Dean. American Short-horn Breeders' Association dairy special, cow 3 years, seven entries, first, \$100, to B. O. Cowan; second, \$50, to Dr. Dean.

Herefords.—There were three exhibits in all, as follows: Messrs. Makin Bros., Florence, Kas.; Elmendorf & Co., Kearney, Neb., and E. Bennett & Son, Topeka. The premiums were divided between Makin Bros. and Elmendorf, the former winning first in every class except on females and the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' special herd prize.

Devons.—Two herds of Devons were shown, both from Shawnee county, one owned by Alf. Sage, Dover, and the other by S. J. Sage, same place. They filled all classes and divided the first and second premiums.

Galloways.—The Brookside Farm Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., was the only exhibitor of this breed. The herd was as good as ever was shown in the Galloway ring, and it is unfortunate that Kansas had no opposition on the ground.

Aberdeen-Angus.—No better herd of Angus cattle was ever exhibited here than the display made by W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Iowa, with his Park Farm herd this year. No opposition was made, so that all the first premiums fell an easy prey to his fine Daddies.

Red Polled.—Our old advertiser, L. K. Haseltine, of Dorchester, Mo., alone represented the Red Polls this year and captured all the prizes he desired with impunity. Opposition is promised him next year should he venture on these grounds.

Grand sweepstakes on beef breeds.—Best bull, any age or breed, fourteen entries, first prize, \$50, to Householder & Baughman's Short-horn bull Cupbearer; the second prize of \$25 to Makin Bros., Hereford. Best cow, any age or breed, twenty entries, first prize, \$40, to Householder & Baughman's Short-horn cow; second, \$20, to B. O. Cowan's Short-horn cow. Best herd of breeding cattle, any breed, bull and four cows over 2 years, seven entries, first, \$100, to Householder & Baughman's Short-horns; second, \$50, to Dr. Dean's Short-horns. Best young herd, any breed, five animals all under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, four entries, first, \$50, B. O. Cowan's Short-horns; second, \$25, Williams Bros.' Short-horns. Best Kansas bull and five of his get under 2 years, \$50, to Williams Bros.

Jerseys.—A splendid showing of Jerseys was made by the LeVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka; A. E. Jones, Topeka, and Jas. H. Thompson, Leavenworth. The premiums were distributed as follows: Bull, 3 years and over, first, A. E. Jones; second, LeVeta Cattle Co. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, E. Bennett. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, LeVeta Cattle Co.; second, A. E. Jones. Cow, 3 years and over, first and second, LeVeta Cattle Co. Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, Jones; second, LeVeta. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, LeVeta; second, Jones. Best herd, bull and four females, first, A. E. Jones; second, LeVeta; h. c., Jas. H. Thompson.

Holstein-Friesians.—Exhibits made by C. F. Stone, Peabody; H. W. Cheney, North Topeka; Insane Asylum, Topeka; J. C. Packer, Topeka. Premiums awarded as follows: Bull, 3 years and over, first, C. F. Stone; second, Insane Asylum. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, H. W. Cheney; second, C. F. Stone. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, C. F. Stone; second, J. C. Packer. Cow, 3 years and over, first, C. F. Stone; second, H. W. Cheney. Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, H. W. Cheney; second, C. F. Stone. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first and second, C. F. Stone. Best herd, one bull and four females, first, C. F. Stone; second, H. W. Cheney.

Le Veta Jersey Cattle Co.; second, \$25, C. F. Stone's Holstein-Friesian. Best cow, any age or breed, seventeen entries, first, \$50, H. W. Cheney's Holstein-Friesian; second, \$25, Le Veta Jersey Cattle Co. Best cow, any age or breed, for butter, sixteen entries, first, \$20, C. F. Stone's Holstein-Friesian; second, \$10, H. W. Cheney's Holstein-Friesian. Best cow, any age or breed, for milking, sixteen entries, first and second, \$30, C. F. Stone's Holstein-Friesians. Best herd of breeding cattle, any breed, over 2 years, consisting of one bull and four cows, nine entries, first, \$100, C. F. Stone's Holstein-Friesians; second, Le Veta Jersey Cattle Co.; h. c., H. W. Cheney's Holstein-Friesians. Best young herd, one male and four females, under 2 years, bred and owned by exhibitor, thirteen entries, first, \$50, Le Veta Jersey Cattle Co.; second, \$25, C. F. Stone's Holstein-Friesians; h. c., B. O. Cowan's Short-horns.

Swine Department.

The exhibit of swine was one of the most creditable and extensive ever shown at the State Fair. It was a general quality show. The visitors were freely praising the quality of swine this year.

The score-card was used this season by the association for the first time, and the judge was the "father expert," Mr. Hankinson, of Illinois. He judged on the classes throughout, or was to, but as some of the leading Berkshire exhibitors objected to him, Mr. M. B. Keagy passed on the Berkshire class. While the score-card has many advocates, it is a truth that this system of judging did not give the satisfaction that the expert single-judge system has heretofore.

Poland-China swine were exhibited by F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo.; Vivion & Alexander, Fulton, Mo.; D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; V. B. Howey, J. C. Packer and Moore & Ute, Topeka; Rankin Baldrige, Parsons; K. N. Friesen, Halstead; Jno. Page, North Topeka; Miller Bros., Blue Mound, and W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls.

Berkshire swine were shown by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; Jno. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.; G. W. Berry, Berryton, Kas.; V. B. Howey, Topeka, and H. E. Goodell, Tecumseh.

Chester White swine exhibits were made by W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.; Jno. Kemp, North Topeka, and A. E. Stailey, Ottawa, Kas.

The awards are as follows:

Poland-Chinas.—Boar, 2 years and over, first, D. F. Risk; second, Vivion & Alexander. Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, D. F. Risk; second, B. F. Dorsey & Sons. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Vivion & Alexander; second, Dorsey & Sons. Boar under 6 months, first, F. M. Lall; second, Dorsey & Sons. Sow, 2 years and over, first, Vivion & Alexander; second, Dorsey & Sons. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Vivion & Alexander; second, D. F. Risk. Sow, 6 months, first, D. F. Risk; second, F. M. Lall. Sow under 6 months, first, F. M. Lall; second, K. N. Friesen. Herd of boar and four sows, over 1 year, first and second, D. F. Risk. Herd, boar and four sows, under 1 year, first, Vivion & Alexander; second, K. N. Friesen. Breeder's ring of sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, first, Rankin Baldrige; second, W. B. McCoy. Breeder's ring of five head of swine, any age, the get of one boar, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, D. F. Risk. Sweepstakes boar, any age, D. F. Risk. Sweepstakes sow, any age, Vivion & Alexander.

Berkshires.—Boar, 2 years and over, first, B. F. Dorsey & Sons; second, N. H. Gentry. Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, V. B. Howey. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Boar under 6 months, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Sow 2 years and over, first, N. H. Gentry; second, V. B. Howey. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Jno. B. Thompson; second, N. H. Gentry. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Jno. B. Thompson; second, Dorsey & Sons. Sow under 6 months, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Herd, boar and four sows over 1 year, first, N. H. Gentry; second, Dorsey & Sons. Herd, boar and four sows under 1 year, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, N. H. Gentry. Breeder's ring, sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, G. W. Berry. Five head of swine, any age, the get of one boar, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, N. H. Gentry. Sweepstakes boar, any age, Dorsey & Sons. Sweepstakes sow, any age, N. H. Gentry.

Chester Whites.—Boar, 2 years and over, first, W. W. Waltmire; second, A. E. Stailey. Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, Jno. Kemp; second, Stailey. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Waltmire; second, Kemp. Boar under 6 months, first, Jno. Kemp; second, Waltmire. Sow, 2 years and over, first, Waltmire; second, Stailey. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Kemp; second, Waltmire. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Stailey; second, Waltmire. Sow under 6 months, first and second, Jno. Kemp. Herd, boar and four sows over 1 year, first, Waltmire; second, Kemp. Herd, boar and four sows, under 1 year, first, Kemp; second, Waltmire. Breeder's ring, sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, first, Waltmire; second, Kemp. Five head of swine, any age, the get of one boar, first, Kemp; second, Waltmire. Sweepstakes boar, any age, John Kemp. Sweepstakes sow, any age, John Kemp.

List of awards in sheep department will be found on page 3. Poultry awards

NOTABLE EXHIBITS AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Sunnyside Preserving Works, C. B. Tuttle, proprietor. The display was a very creditable one, and he was awarded six first, three second prizes, and two diplomas for the excellence of his goods.

J. E. Watts, Veterinary Horse-Shoer, 1020 N. Kansas avenue, Topeka, had an elegant line of shoes, specially adapted to their purpose. His celebrated Veterinary Healing Ointment is truly a great remedy.

The Kansas Economy Incubator and Brooder, patented and manufactured by Jacob Yost, Topeka, Kas., was one of the most attractive exhibits at the State Fair. See his advertisement in Poultry department of the KANSAS FARMER.

The display of the Western Foundry and Machine Works was this year, as it always is, a first-class one. The engines made at these shops are beauties, and the State Fair would not be complete without a line of them running. Mayor Cofran, the proprietor, ranks as one of the most enterprising men in the State.

White bronze monuments, manufactured by the Western White Bronze Company, Des Moines, Iowa, R. G. Martin, Topeka, general agent. This exhibit attracted universal attention. The monuments are beautiful, durable, and are the very best thing with which to mark the last resting place of friends.

V. B. Howey, one of the noted Berkshire breeders of the State, exhibited a fine herd at the State Fair last week, and secured a number of ribbons, as usual. This herd is loaded with the finest strains of English blood, and are constantly kept in fine breeding condition, healthy and vigorous. See his advertisement elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER.

The Foos Scientific Grinding Mill, Foos Manufacturing Co., Springfield, O. They had several of their splendid mills on hand and carried away the prize. These mills are unrivalled and never disappoint those who purchase. Messrs. W. L. Trueblood and T. M. Mannington were the representatives of the company, and made sale of all the mills on hand.

The Sunflower windmill, a Topeka production, amid the competitors that have distanced all comers, carried away the first prize. It was the center of attraction even before the blue ribbons were distributed. The "Sunflower" stands unrivalled for capacity and durability. The gentlemen comprising the company are to be congratulated on their success.

Palmole toilet soap, a Kansas production and a superior article for the toilet, having valuable medicinal qualities, and is equally good in soft or hard water. It is made of purely vegetable substances and is a sure remedy for all skin diseases. Dr. D. W. Stallings is the proprietor, and his factory at Wichita has become one of the leading industries of that city.

The Higganum Manufacturing Corporation, Higganum, Conn., manufacturers cutaway harrows, cutaway seed drills, cutaway cultivators and Dutton's mower knife grinders. The corporation was represented by Mr. T. V. Puffer, expert, and he was very successful in showing the superior merits of the goods manufactured by the Higganum corporation. Their implements have such extensive sales in the West that they find it difficult to keep up with the orders.

The Little Giant Windmill, Spencer Manufacturing Co., Blue Springs, Neb. This is a mill of superior merit. The back gear on this mill is a feature in its favor, but it has many points of superiority. It is well made, nicely proportioned, simple in construction, and works in a very light wind. The company manufacture lift and force pumps, tanks, and all supplies that belong in their line. They sold a number of mills, and are preparing for a large trade in this State. Send to them for circulars and prices.

C. F. Stone, Peabody, can well claim to have the premier dairy herd of Kansas, as will be observed by the principal prizes won at the leading fairs this season as published in this and previous issues of this paper. He has nothing but registered Holstein-Friesian cattle in his herd, many of them in the advanced register. He says that he will never have any grades in his herd. The cow, May Overton, won both the butter and milk prize at the National Dairy Show at Chicago last year, and the butter prize at the State Fair.

prize-winner owned in the East. Note the premiums won at this and Nebraska State fair.

Mt. Gilead Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, represented by Mr. D. A. Platt, Silver Lake. This is one of the most complete machines for grinding and pressing apples. It was in successful operation on the grounds and carried away the blue ribbon. The capacity of the machine represented was seventy-five barrels per day and the price is \$420. It is a press that is the most economical in the use of power and in every other respect which is on the market. For particulars and circulars, etc., address Mr. D. A. Platt, general agent, Silver Lake, Kas.

The Kellam Book and Stationery company were on hand with their usual varied and interesting display. From their shelves they culled fine specimens of literary gems, new and old, in pleasing variety of binding; and from their windows choice works of art, consisting in etchings and water color and oil. The exhibit was a very attractive one, and reflected the enterprise of the gentlemen composing this well-known firm. The house is now receiving large additions to its stock, and an order to them for anything they handle, whether in person or by mail, will be sure to give satisfaction. Remember Kellam Book and Stationery Co., Topeka. The oldest and best house in Topeka.

Bird Trumbull Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois.—Mr. P. Spalding, a member of the firm, was on the ground with their valuable and novel wire fence. It may be truly termed the humane wire fence for horses and cattle. To describe it briefly we quote from their circular. "It is composed of eight number twelve and a half galvanized steel wires, woven into four cables, of two wires each, and interwoven every five feet is a corrugated iron stay or guard, and held in place by the cables, thereby holding the cables firmly in place, preventing them being spread apart and letting the stock through. The stays or guards are corrugated, and an inch and three-quarters in width, making the fence as visible as a board fence, which is a very essential point."

It is well known that Douglas county is blessed with the most valuable and instructive horticultural society in the State, and that it stands second to none as a fruit-producing county. Therefore it is no great surprise that she should capture the first premium at the State Fair. For this season it was certainly a most astonishing exhibit of fine fruits, consisting of over 100 varieties of apples, twenty of grapes, sixteen of pears and twelve of peaches, as well as an extensive and fine collection of the minor fruits. B. F. Smith and Samuel Reynolds, the exhibitors in charge, are to be congratulated upon their success. This is the eighth year that these horticultural gentlemen have exhibited the fruits of Douglas county, thereby adding greatly to its reputation.

The Monarch Wind Engine, manufactured by the Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Auburn, Ind., among machines of its kind stands unequalled. It is made upon principles that challenge the admiration of the most scientific and satisfies the most practical. It is simple, durable, and yields power in the lightest wind of any mill in the market. The Zimmerman company manufacture and attach to these mills a hydraulic regulator, which renders personal attention to the mill almost unnecessary. We invite our readers to send for their catalogue giving full description and prices of the Monarch. J. H. Treeby is general agent for north half of Kansas and south half of Nebraska, and northeastern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming. His address is Barnes, Kas.

A novelty in the way of a fruit display was that shown by Mr. F. M. Welch, of New Iberia, Louisiana. He had on exhibition oranges, bananas, pomegranates, sugar cane, cotton, cotton seed meal and oil, rice and moss, besides many other tropical and semi-tropical productions. He represents one of the finest regions of that unequalled climate. The inducements that are offered to the energetic man or woman who will make a home in that region are very flattering. The climate is equable, the soil rich, and lands are extremely low in price. The region is filling up with the best Northern enterprise. No country will give more in return to the industrious, intelligent and enterprising home-seeker than Louisiana.

Mr. Welch is thoroughly reliable and is able to furnish information concerning the country that will enable you to get a fair idea of what is offered here. The rates are low and we advise our readers to take a trip this winter to the region of New Iberia and realize the difference between the rigorous climate of Kansas and the balmy climate of Louisiana. Sugar, cotton and rice are the king crops of America and this region never takes a back seat on these. Address Mr. Welch, at his home, New Iberia, Louisiana.

The display of Mr. M. C. Byrd, of Lawrence, was unique. It consisted of rugs made from the skins of our native sheep nicely tanned with the wool on, some in their native brown, others in fleecy white, others in colors of pleasing variety. His exhibit of tanned calfskin showed the high skill he has attained in the art of tanning. So soft and smooth is the leather he produces that experts could scarcely detect the difference between it and the finest French calf. Mr. Byrd makes a specialty of manufacturing carpenters' and blacksmiths' aprons. He has had twenty-five years experience in his trade, and though in the city of Lawrence but a year, he has already established this industry on a firm basis. We invite our readers to correspond with Mr. Byrd when in want of anything in his line. We would add that his exhibit carried away the blue ribbon, as it justly merited.

John Kemp, of North Topeka, has reason to feel proud of his show of twenty-five head of improved Chester White swine, and the premiums captured by them, at the State Fair last week, as follows: First on boar, 1 year and under 2, boar under 6 months, sow, 1 year and under 2, sow under 6 months, boar and four sows (herd) under 1 year, five head of swine (breeders' ring), any age, the get of one boar, second on boar 6 months and under 1 year, sow under 6 months, sow and litter of five pigs (breeders' ring) under 6 months. Sweepstakes on boar, any age, and sow, any age. A 6-months-old beauty of this herd scored the highest of any on exhibition in its class. Mr. Kemp is one of the old reliable breeders of the West, thoroughly understanding his business. Mr. Kemp lives five miles north of Topeka, where he would be pleased to have all interested parties call and examine his fine herd of Chester Whites.

Among the many excellent sires among American cattle of to-day, few, if any, equal the Scotch bull, Imp. Scottish Lord 77761, owned by B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo. He was sired by Char. Jellor, out of Silvery, by the famous Champion of England (17526). Scottish Lord is a very smooth, even-fleshed, massive bull, and as sire of prize-winners his record is phenomenal. Two years in succession he has taken the medal for "bull and his get" both at Des Moines and Lincoln, and his babies won first in calf herd at Des Moines in 1889 and first in young herd at Topeka, St. Joseph (Mo.) and St. Louis. This year his "youngsters" have taken more class and herd premiums than the produce of any breed. At Des Moines they won first in both young herd prizes, besides first on heifer calf and sweepstakes on yearling heifer. At Lincoln fair this year they won five blue ribbons and secured one vote for grand sweepstakes, competing with aged herds. At Topeka last week they secured three blue, one red and two yellow ribbons, one of which was won in the sweepstakes for dairy herds. Seven herds competed, and Scottish Lord's calves won third over two herds of Jerseys. Mr. Cowan is also breeder of the cattle shown.

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly Capital, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the Capital and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc.

We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

One Year Ago.

One year ago, and all my heart was glowing
With bliss so full, so sweet,
That not one joy could crown its overflowing
To make it more complete.

I surely think if God to me had granted
Upon my wedding day
Full leave to add whatever good I wanted,
I would have answered: "Nay,

Thou can't not heap upon me any blessing
That hath not yet been given.
My crowded heart can hold no more, possessing
All hope for earth and heaven!"

To-day—to-day, discredited of all my gladness,
I crush the sob that start,
And quiet down the rush of speechless sadness,
And sit and break my heart.

To have him snatched from such a realm of
duty,
From dreams and plans of bliss;
To see him go, in the supremest beauty
Of such a life as his—

How can I bear it? Nay, how have I borne it—
Alas, grief doth not slay!
Or I had not been here to meet and mourn it—
This sad memorial day.

Whatever be the pain, alone I bear it;
Content that soon or late,
Whatever be the bliss, we both shall share it.
God help me while I wait!

—Harper's Bazar.

In life our absent friend is far away;
But death may bring our friend exceeding
near.

Show him familiar faces long so dear
And lead him back in reach of words we say.
He only cannot utter yes or nay
In any voice accustomed to our ear;
He only cannot make his face appear
And turn the sun back on our shadowed day.
The dead may be around us, dear and dead;
The forgotten dearest dead may be
Watching us, with unslumbering eyes and
heart.

Brimful of words which cannot yet be said,
Brimful of knowledge they may not impart,
Brimful of love for you and love for me.

—Christina Rossetti.

LET THE GIRLS NURSE.

"If I had a dozen girls," said a dear old lady whose sole hostage to fortune chanced to be a boy, and one not very well trained at that, "I would have them all finish their education in a training school for nurses." As she uttered this wise remark she was standing at the foot of a sick bed watching the very amateurish attempt of a well-meaning but inexperienced hand to arrange the pillows, etc., to the satisfaction of an invalid. And her remark was heartily echoed by both amateur nurse and the poor sick one, whose nerves were being rasped by the kindly-meant but unavailing attempts to render him comfortable.

In these days of thoroughness of training in all lines of education, when schools of manual training are regarded as decidedly the proper thing for the education of boys who have no idea of becoming mechanics, though trained to handle the tools; when the particular talents of the young of either sex are sought out with serious attention and their educational upbringing all bent to the one end of unfolding and developing that talent to a perfect whole, why should not the idea prevail of training all young women to such a point in nursing that they may have confidence in themselves when called upon during life's pathway to care for the sick? No matter what position a woman takes or is born to in this world, two things which she cannot escape are sickness and death. If the one comes not—as in rare instances—to herself, I know no woman who at one time or another has not been called upon to nurse some suffering fellow creature near and dear.

In these days of professional nurses, when all who can afford their expense bring them into their families at times of long or violent illness, the quiet peace and comfort which may be brought into a sick room is fully realized. But the vast majority of educated persons peculiarly are debarred from indulging in such expensive luxuries and their sick ones suffer. Suppose in the department of physical training, which is being added to most girls' as well as boys' schools, a branch of nursing was included, how many mothers do you suppose could be induced to pen a letter of excuse to the head of the school framed in some such language as this: "Kindly excuse my daughter from the extra fatigue of pursuing this new study. I feel that she is already sufficiently taxed." I hardly believe that in all our wide land there is one who would have so little

thought for her daughter's future as this; on the contrary there would be a general feeling that even an important study would best be given up to gain a little knowledge of how easy it is to make the suffering more comfortable.

But such a giving up would not be necessary; the physical art of nursing could be taught in connection with the gymnasium exercise in the departments of physical culture, and a course of lectures on this subject alone be added to the study of physics. Why would it not develop the muscular power of the arms as perfectly to be taught how to take a suffering frame on one arm, and arrange the hot and crumpled pillow with a few deft touches of the other hand, as to move up and down a certain system of weighted machinery called "health lifts," or to swing back and forth on rings suspended from ceilings?

But such a little thing as fixing the pillows, you say, why any one can do that. Yes, so they can. But if you watch the look of expectancy and relief on the face of a sick person when he sees a trained nurse about to do this simple thing, and the sigh of satisfaction when she is finished and he is put back to cool and absolute comfort; and again the anxiety and distress so visibly depicted when he sees one of the family approach to do the same simple thing, and hear the fretful voice exclaim afterward, "O, my pillows are not right!" it is easy enough seen that there are ways and ways of doing things.

There are persons, as we all know, whom nature has endowed with a wondrous gentle touch, a magnetic vitality, a thoughtful, far-seeing care, and these persons we call natural nurses. Strange as it may seem, they are not in many cases dainty, gentle little women, but great, strong and often rough men, who seem to the ordinary observer better fitted for training horses than for the care of an invalid. I can think of such a one now as I write—an awkward, uncouth, loud-voiced being, but who in sickness changes as under some magic touch. The most fastidious invalid gains vigor and repose from his very touch, and his loud words subdue themselves into the most encouraging and inspiring tones.

Perhaps it is his strength that the invalid depends on; perhaps it is his self-esteem that inspires confidence. I admit it, such reasons there may be, but his nursing is a gift. Hundreds of others just as strong, just as self-conceited, just as vigorous, are clumsy and useless about the sick. And so are hundreds of others, dainty, easy, quiet, low-voiced, etc.

To one who has had experience with many trained nurses, a certainty sinks into the mind that one need not possess this gift from nature to be a successful nurse, for the characters and personalities are as varied in the training school as in any other where a number of human beings are gathered together. One characteristic, however, they all require, is thoroughness, so that each herself may thoroughly depend on her powers, in which case the patient is sure to do so also.

I would have every girl and boy taught the elements of massage rubbing, so that when necessity demanded they should know how to work and knead the muscles in order to induce proper circulation of the blood, and how certain other movements tend to rub pain away or to develop certain weak members. What woman in any sphere would not be glad to know how to do this for a tired, nervous husband, or what husband for a nervous, suffering wife? This knowledge and a thousand other minor points in nursing would do more in that oftentimes futile search for happiness than a thousand ologies stored in the nooks and crannies of the brain.—*Chicago Herald.*

From "Bramblebush."

Belle Sproul's remark about picnics in a former number of the FARMER, recalls to mind one that I attended seven years ago. There were only a few settlers here, and just before the Fourth of July it was decided to have a picnic. What baking and killing of chickens there was then, and how excited we were at the mere prospect of a picnic. At last the eventful day dawned, and proved just the right kind of weather. At an early hour the people gathered in a pretty cottonwood grove near the home of one of the settlers, about three miles from the town. There were about twenty, including the children. We had one hammock, a set of croquet, and two swings. All seemed bent upon

enjoying themselves, and at noon a bountiful dinner was spread under the trees, where not long before the buffalo had roamed. What fun we had. I don't think that the people in larger cities had a better time than we did that day. There was so much left from dinner that we concluded to stay to supper. In the evening we drove to town where one family had a few sky-rockets and Roman candles. After drinking lemonade and viewing the grand display of fireworks, we went home tired but happy.

A few days ago we had a birthday picnic, just grandma and the children, but it was pleasant to be out all day under the trees, and something for the little ones to remember.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

The Photograph Album Retired.

The plush-covered and leather-bound album has been banished, not only from use, but from the house. There was a good deal of romance about the book and some of us may lay it aside with regret, but the fact remains that it has had its day, and that settles the matter. In the bon bonniere, in the enamel brooch, in the card case and in the back of the tablet there is a space for the sweet face and the memories it calls up, while the man with sentiment in his soul and a secret locked up in his heart can get a leather case with room for the wife, mother or child.

For the cards and cabinet pictures of the men and women who come and go, leaving their influence on our lives, there are folding cases bound in leather or artists' silks, with a capacity of from two to thirty photographs. These book frames can be hung up, used as panels along a door or fireplace, or put on a shelf or table.

The most popular receptacle, however, is a box. You can get a chest made after the style of a cigar box of any size desired, and decorate it to suit your taste or the surrounding room. A lining of satin or velvet is easily applied with mucilage, and if at all skilled in handling the brush some wild flowers or a mask of Folly will enhance its beauty. A tin box, such as water crackers come in, is not bad, smeared with luster paints, but an oak box is better, since it serves as a seat when not open, and a palm or malacca box is best if a sweet odor is desired. These are for the floor. For the table something more ornamental is required, and after the \$100 Dresden china there are tile boxes, porcelain boxes, and still others made of limoges.

Then there are little bamboo stands, something like a lady's work table, with several compartments in which views of scenery, statuary, cathedrals or castles may be kept. Still another way to show photographs is to spread them over a small table two, three or four deep for general inspection. This is an easy way to get at them. To be sure they will become soiled and dust-worn, but that is the fate of all things material.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

What the Laugh is Worth.

There is no laughter so musical, none so innocent, none so evidently spontaneous as that of little children. The grimmest misanthrope must admit its charm. As we grow older, though we be still of hilarious tendencies, there is no longer any music, or only the tongs and tin-kettle kind in our cachinnations. Some of us, and they, perhaps, not the least genial, have realized how literally true is Schiller's "Ernst is das Leben," and find a difficulty in getting out any vocal hilarity at all. We may be laughing inwardly, but the sound we are capable of emitting is the mere ghost of what we could compass in earlier years. Others, again, carry their risibility with them into extreme old age. Tottering on the verge of their final exit they yet laugh with the loudest. It is partly hereditary, this patriarchal guffaw, for a laugh is sometimes handed down from father to son, like a nose or a sneeze. Carlyle mentions that he himself enjoyed an inheritance of this nature, and this no doubt accounts in great measure for his intolerance of those to whom an audible expression of mirth has been denied. Had he been one whose utterances, cachinnatory and other, were not habitually made with all pedals down and all stops out, we should belike have heard nothing of the moral depravity and hopeless prospects of the man who cannot laugh. And the laughter of maturity—it is, after all, so very lovable and grateful to the ear? Mark attentively the nature of the

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

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as they issue from a middle-aged larynx. Is it possible that this succession of short barks, this alternation of gasps and wheezings, really connotes an irrepressible gayety within? Are these horrible distortions of a responsible householder's features, in sober truth, a sure sign that he is vastly amused? If so it be, then they the fountain of whose mirth is hermetically sealed are not wholly without consolation.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that, for getting on in the world, a cheery laugh is a valuable ally. We are apt to think well of, and to befriend, if necessary, the man who never fails to see the point of our witticisms, and gives loud and hearty evidence of his appreciation. A grave man is a bore; to be taciturn and uniformly serious one should have no need of the world's good opinion or assistance. To sit in a gay company a dumb dog unable to say good things one's self or to cackle, melodiously or otherwise, at the good things of one's neighbors, is considered a crime, which no moral or intellectual virtues can expiate.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Marriage

Is but the stepping-stone to those divine institutions, the family and the home, which constitute the very foundation on which our nation rests; and upon the health and strength of the wife, and mother, depends the sunshine and enjoyment of the home, and the prosperity of the family. Thousands of wives, and thousands of single ladies, drag out a weary existence in consequence of perplexing "female disorders," in total ignorance of the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, prolapsus, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensation, chronic congestion, inflammation, ulceration, and kindred ailments. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. All druggists.

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The Young Folks.

The Blind Spinner.

Like a blind spinner in the sun,
I tread my days;
I know that all the threads will run
Appointed ways;
I know each day will bring its task;
And, being blind, no more I ask.

I do not know the use or name
Of that I spin;
I only know that some one came,
And laid within
My hand the thread, and said: "Since you
Are blind, but one thing you can do."

Sometimes the threads so rough and fast
And tangled fly,
I know wild storms are sweeping past
And fear that I
Shall fall; but dare not try to find
A safer place, since I am blind.

I know not why, but I am sure
That tint and place,
In some great fabric to endure
Past time and race,
My threads will have; so from the first
Though blind, I never felt accursed.

I think, perhaps, this trust has sprung
From one short word
Said over me when I was young;
So young, I heard
It, knowing not that God's name signed
My brow, and sealed me His, though blind.

But whether this be seal or sign
Within, without,
It matters not. The bond Divine
I never doubt.
I know He set me here, and still,
And glad, and blind, I wait His will;

But listen, listen, day by day,
To hear their tread
Who bear the finished web away,
And out the thread,
And bring God's message in the sun,
"Thou poor blind spinner, work is done."

—Helen Hunt Jackson

CLOSE OF COUNT OF POPULATION.

A more than ordinary event transpired in Washington city Saturday. We refer to the completion of the actual count of the population of the United States, which aggregates in round figures the grand total of 64,000,000 human souls, or an increase of 14,000,000 since the census of 1880.

For the first time in the history of the world the count of the population of a great nation has been made by the aid of electricity. The number of names on every one of fifteen million schedules has been registered twice by the nimble and expert fingers of the counters. The 64,000,000 people have marched, as it were under the vision of the young men and women who have done such remarkable work with such extraordinary rapidity and precision. And what a procession passed before them! The men who wrote those names have had to find them in every human habitation and existing under every imaginable condition throughout our vast domain. The blanks were distributed everywhere in June. July and August find them back in the Census Office, twice counted and ready for the next statistical treatment.

The count proper was not begun until July 1. The office worked both a night and day force, the latter not being organized until some time after July 1. In six weeks, therefore, it will be observed, they actually counted an equivalent of 128,000,000 people. The average clerk counted from ten to fifteen thousand persons a day in the beginning of the count. So dexterous did some become that on Thursday last no less than forty-three clerks counted over 10,000 families, or 50,000 persons each. One young lady reached the astonishing total of 16,071 families, or about 80,000 persons! On that day the highest averages were made and the greatest number counted, the report showing 1,342,318 families, or 6,711,590 persons, representing an average of 8,135 families, or 40,675 persons per clerk. The female clerks counted an average number of 9,590 families, or 47,950 persons, while the male clerks counted only 6,587 families, or 32,935 persons, the women averaging nearly one-half more than the men. Of the forty-three who counted more than 10,000 thirty-eight were women and only five men! These facts—indeed the entire six weeks' record—would seem to indicate that women are better adapted than men for this particular work. They are more exact in touch, more expeditious in handling schedules, more at home in adjusting the delicate mechanism of the machine, and, apparently, more ambitious to make a good record.

Space becomes annihilated, as it were, when the lightning's flash, flying o'er mountains, leaping through valleys and plunging beneath the broad billows of the deep, carries our thoughts thousands of

work under the new and most successful experiment. With the same force of employes, working day and night, and with these electrical machines, the entire population of the United States could be counted in ten days of seven working hours each. Estimating the population of the civilized world at 650,000,000, on the same basis, it could be counted in 100 days. They could be run through the entire population of the earth, which, including Asiatics and savages, is estimated at 1,300,000,000, in less than 200 days, if space could be found to store the schedules.

These figures are amazing. They are food for thought to observant and reflective minds. "Fax is fax," as Josh Billings said.

Superintendent Porter is to be congratulated upon his grand showing and quick accounting. Like Alexander, who wept because he had no more worlds to conquer, Superintendent Porter is said to be sad and tearful because he has no more nations to count.—Exchange.

Government Buildings.

We often hear from the stump and on the Fourth of July of what a great government ours is, but people who have never been in Washington or visited the various departments can form any adequate conception of its greatness. The treasury building runs two blocks north and south, and nearly as much east and west; the building of the war and navy departments, which is the most magnificent structure in the country, occupies as much; the patent office building takes up two full blocks, and the postoffice building one block. The pension office occupies still more; and then there is the government printing building; the agricultural building; the fish commission building; the building for the department of the bureau of printing and engraving; the national

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It costs 25 cents to get *THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL* the last four months of this year. At the end of the year, of course, you will stop, unless you want to go on. Of course we can't afford it! We can, though; for who is going to drop it at New Year's? (Send silver or stamps.)

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

museum and the Smithsonian Institute, and all these huge structures filled to their utmost capacity by government officials and employes. It might naturally be supposed that these would be sufficient for the purposes of carrying on the business of the government, but not so; and when I tell you that in addition to these, the government pays an annual rental of \$150,000 for the use of other buildings, some idea can be formed of the magnitude of our glorious government.

To show how little some people know of the vast machinery of our government let me give you an illustration:

Some weeks ago a gentleman in western Kansas wrote to Mr. Franklin, Deputy Second Auditor, asking him to attend to some business for him which, to have done, would have required three days time. Mr. F. replied that the duties of his office required so much of his time that he could not possibly attend to it, and suggested that he had better employ some one who could give the matter proper attention. The good soul wrote back a friendly worded letter and suggested that the government ought not to be so stingy as not to allow him a clerk, little thinking that the Deputy Second Auditor had already two hundred and fifty clerks under him.

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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The State Fair, last week, was a success. The weather was exceptionally pleasant, not very warm, not windy, nor dismal—six full days of sunshine and not enough dust to interfere with the comfort of visitors. Exhibits, except of grain and vegetables, were more numerous than ever before, and as to quality they were never surpassed, and the interest manifested by visitors to the various departments showed plainly that they appreciate excellence.

The display of field crops was not large, but the specimens were first-class, both in the grain and vegetable line. Wheat was never better in Kansas than the crop of 1889. The samples on exhibition here were very fine, proving that our farmers are maintaining the reputation of the State in the wheat line. There is no better wheat grown anywhere than Kansas farmers raise. It may be said in passing, too, that wheat never fails in Kansas on account of dry weather. Insects have materially shortened the crop several years, but we always have moisture enough to mature wheat. Corn showed up well, large, well-filled ears, and well matured. This has been a poor corn year in Kansas, yet a great deal of good corn was raised, and none better than that which grew in the Kaw valley. Vegetables in great variety proved the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate. Seventy-pound watermelons are not common in any part of the world, but we have them in Kansas, and great piles of them were on exhibition at the fair. It has been suggested that offers of larger premiums to individual exhibitors of farm products might stimulate to greater individual exertion in this department. County displays are always attractive and ought not to be omitted at State fairs, yet it is submitted that a few hundred individual exhibits from different parts of the State would add greatly to the variety and to the extent of farm displays. Kansas is an agricultural State, and her territory extends over a large area with varying soils and climatic conditions. At the State Fair, every section of the State ought to be represented by products of the farms, for, although we are nearly thirty years old, strangers come to our big fairs expecting to see large portions of the State represented by what farmers are producing.

The stock department made a splendid showing. It was generally conceded that in quality it exceeded any former exhibition on these grounds. The reader will find details in our special reports. It was noticeable that as to horses the tendency is toward roadsters and Shire draft, while in cattle, though there is constant and successful effort in improving beef breeds, there is a strong current in favor of dairy stock, and the Jersey seems more popular than ever before, though Holsteins are going ahead with long strides. A marked change is visible in sheep—the long-wooled and mutton breeds predominating. Per-

haps the most noticeable feature in this department and one of which every Kansan is proud, was the unusually large number of strictly Kansas cattle present. There is no better stock-growing region than this, and we have the animals to prove it. There are now many herds in the State of absolutely pure blood. There were animals on the ground of superior individual excellence—second to none anywhere.

Machinery was well represented, though we saw little that was new—not recently invented, we mean. We sometimes think it would be well for the State to take a hand in this part of the fair's work to the end that samples of the latest and best farm machinery might be brought together where all the farmers could come and examine them at leisure and see them work.

Art hall was well filled, mostly of Topeka merchants, with displays of goods in their special lines tastefully arranged, in charge of polite attendants. It had the appearance of a huge co-operative store carrying a general assortment of goods. An Iowa exhibit was particularly unique, some old-fashioned family rooms, the carpets, furniture, pictures and drapery all made of grasses and grains.

The poultry exhibit was more attractive than anything of the kind ever seen here. There were more first-class stock and the arrangement for exhibition was a great improvement on that of former years.

The attendance of visitors exceeded that of most other years, and the satisfaction with arrangements was general. People were well treated, the grounds were neatly grassed over, and there was plenty of water and shade. The management and the State are to be congratulated. Kansas has again shown that her soil and climate are unsurpassed, and that her farmers are abreast with the best of their fellow craftsmen.

A REDEMPTION LAW.

The course of the convention held in this city on the 3d day of the present month was moved by a singular combination of influences, one of the most remarkable of which was a disposition to help debtors save their homes. Be sure the platform does not contain a word on the subject, but an afterthought took possession of a delegate, and he offered a resolution favoring a two-year redemption law. It was opposed, of course, and did not come to vote until it had been cut in two in the middle, leaving the time one year instead of two. This was an unexpected turn of the party wheel, for if anything has been demonstrated in party history it is that the Republican party in Kansas is opposed to a redemption law. Up to 1868 we had a two-year redemption law, but in the revision of that year this law was repealed, and no effort to re-enact it has been successful since. During the last session of the Legislature several redemption laws were introduced and all defeated in committee. The Judiciary committee of the House prepared a long report in opposition to this class of bills, arguing that they are unconstitutional, and injure the credit of the State, and bankers and money-lenders and the party press argued along the same lines. Here is an extract from the report referred to:

Your Committee on Judiciary have had under consideration the various bills referred to it relating to proposed stay laws and redemption laws, and after full discussion and reflection has agreed to report adversely upon them all.

The committee then proceed to argue against the proposed policy on two grounds—(1) unconstitutionality, (2) injury to the credit of the people. Continuing, they say—

It is clear, therefore, that any law for stay of execution or creating a right of redemption could only operate upon contracts entered into subsequently to its enactment; and the hoped for benefits of such a law, if they should prove to have any existence in fact, would not be generally felt for several years to come. On the other hand, the immediate effects of such legislation would, in the opinion of your committee, be injurious to the best interests of the people of this State.

Last spring and early summer the farmers and other workers of Kansas, by thousands, petitioned the Governor to call the Legislature together in special session to give the people relief by the enactment of redemption and stay laws. The Governor made no response to these petitions, and his party papers explained his silence by saying that such laws would be unconstitutional and therefore time ought not to be consumed in their enactment, and besides the reputation and credit of the State would suffer from such reckless legislation. The petitioners were denounced as

repudiators. That was only a few months ago. Now we find a one-year redemption law favored by the very men who denounced it then. Who will explain this change of front? Were we right then, after all? And were these infallible financiers wrong? It will be amusing to hear Gov. Humphrey and ex-Gov. Anthony advocating a redemption law this fall among the people whom they regarded as simpletons only last April. Did some one say the People's party is doing no good?

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Following is the platform adopted September 9, by the Kansas State Democratic convention at Wichita. It ought to have been published last week, but was overlooked:

PLATFORM.

First—Our continued opposition to all paternalism in government, State and national, as tending to a centralization, inconsistent with the principles of personal and political freedom which were the aim of our fathers and the hope of their posterity.

Second—We deplore the tendency manifested by the preacher politician who poses as the leader of the Republican party in this State, toward eclecticism, the magnet of public affairs which would make religious belief the test of eligibility for political preference, and declare our opposition thereto.

Third—We declare that creature of Republican necessity, the federal election bill, known as the "Force" law, to be a legitimate offspring of the party which flinched a President and whose leaders are willing to sacrifice for place and power the liberties of their fellow citizens.

Fourth—We favor a tariff law based on public necessities and not upon the greed and demand of capital.

Fifth—We favor the free coinage of silver.

Sixth—We favor such change in our fiscal laws as will leave the control of the circulating medium of the country wholly in the hands of the government.

Seventh—We favor liberal and just pension laws, as a rightful recognition of a great debt due by the country to all deserving Union soldiers.

Eighth—The Democracy is a party of wage-earners and producers, and we but speak for ourselves when we express our sympathy for labor in its struggles with the money power, whether in the factory or on the farm; we are opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and demand the earliest resubmission of the so-called prohibitory amendment to a vote of the electors and an immediate repeal of the laws passed in the interests of prohibition, which conferred dangerous power upon the courts and substantially deprive the citizens of local self-government; and we declare unequivocally for high license and local option.

Ninth—We arraign the Republican members of the present national House of Representatives from Kansas for their unanimous vote for the McKinley bill, which, as the Hon. James Gillespie Blaine said, would not provide a market for a single bushel of Kansas wheat or a single barrel of Kansas pork; we condemn this vote as being in the interest of the manufacturers of the East and against the farmers and workmen of Kansas.

Tenth—As the Republicans of this State in their late convention made John J. Ingalls an issue in this campaign, we are compelled to ask the people of Kansas to repudiate a man who in a widely circulated interview denounced reform in politics as an iridescent dream, declared that the decalogue has no place in politics and expressed the belief that the use of money in campaigns and the employment of hired Hessians was justifiable.

Eleventh—We believe that prohibition has brought upon the people of this State incalculable evils and has tended to produce as its legitimate results—perjury and bribery; has corrupted the very foundations of justice by a system of hired spies and made, at times, our courts a disgrace in the administration of public justice.

Twelfth—We declare emphatically in favor of high license and local option and recommend a law providing that for each license issued for the sale of liquor \$500 shall be paid to the County Treasurer for the purpose of making and improving county roads; and that the city municipalities shall in addition fix such sums as the Mayor and councils may determine.

Thirteenth—We are emphatically in favor of the exercise by the Legislature of its undoubted powers to regulate the operation of railroads in this State to the end that passenger and freight rates shall be equal, reasonable and fair; that there is no legal right in railroads to charge a small shipper a higher rate than a large one, nor is it just for common carriers to charge a higher sum for the transportation of agricultural products than of any merchandise; we favor a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of thoroughly testing the practicability of irrigation in the western portion of this State, and also in favor of a liberal appropriation by Congress for a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico; and it is the judgment of this convention that the railroads of the State should be required to pay taxes upon the full amount of their capital.

WHAT PROFIT IN FARMING?

The writer hereof has been in most of the counties of Kansas within the last four months and he has talked with a great many farmers concerning the profits of their vocation. Answering the question—"What net profit are you making on your investment?" while one in a hundred, probably, says 1 per cent., only one person in the whole number consulted put the rate as high as 2 per cent., while all the rest assert that they are not gaining, and most of them declare positively that they are falling behind. And this is to cover the last five years. It is not because our lands are less fertile than they were formerly, nor is it because our farmers do not work as faithfully as ever, but it comes from causes which are producing like results in all parts of this country and in all parts of the world. It is the same in other States as it is in Kansas. Reports from

New England, the Middle, the Southern and Western States all show the same deplorable condition of agriculture.

The editor of the *Indiana Farmer* was questioned concerning some things he had said on this subject in a public speech, and he answered as follows:

"We stated at the time that the figures were not ours, but were given by a writer in the paper referred to, who claimed to have deduced them from the United States census reports. While farming in many favored sections pays much better than 2 per cent., in many cases it pays nothing, and farms are passing out of the hands of their owners, or are being abandoned because they do not pay interest and taxes or make a living for the farmer and his family. It is because the business does not pay better than the Farmers' Movement has been organized, and it is interesting to note that in States and sections where the depression is most severe the progress of organization is most rapid. In Kansas three-fourths or more of the farmers in many counties have taken membership in one or other of the orders. The reason is that organization furnishes a gleam of hope, in the midst of despair, and like drowning men they seize upon anything that gives them a promise of rescue. It is to be hoped they may not be disappointed. Whether or not 2 per cent. is the exact amount of profit realized in farming, taking the country over, it is very evident that the business is not paying as it once did, nor in proportion to other kinds of business. The merchant makes about the same per cent. of profit that he has for twenty years past; the mechanic gets much the same wages; and so with others, while the farmer until recently has received less than half former prices for most of his products and at the same time pays as high a rate of interest, if he has to borrow money, as ever, and the rate of taxation does not diminish.

"The recent report of Secretary Rusk leaves no doubt as to the fact of serious depression in agriculture. We should be very glad to see evidences that he is mistaken and that farming does pay or can be made to pay, under present conditions, as well as other branches of business, involving like industry and capital. Let farmers themselves be heard from on the subject."

SILVER AND WHEAT.

It is believed by some persons that the rise in the price of silver bullion will operate to raise the price of American wheat in foreign ports, especially in Liverpool. That a permanent rise in the bullion market would correspondingly enhance the market value of India wheat is probable, because in India silver money alone is legal tender, while in Great Britain gold coin is the standard money. When a British trader can purchase silver bullion below its coin value and have it coined into current money of India, he saves the difference between the coin value and the market value of the silver after paying mint charges. Whatever his margin is, he is that much better off in the British market; but to what extent that will help the American farmer depends somewhat on other circumstances. The *American Cultivator* (Boston), discussing this subject, says:

The silver bill is having the exact effect we predicted for it months ago. Silver will soon sell on a parity with gold. Three-quarters of the commercial world prefer silver to gold as currency. If England has to pay full value for American silver, instead of paying as in the past few years at 30 per cent. discount, then her imports of wheat from India and Russia must cost 30 per cent. higher than last year. This insures American farmers a better price for their surplus grain, as well as greater prosperity for our nation. In demonetizing silver in 1873 we simply aided English merchants to buy our silver cheap, and to mark down the price of American farm products. Now by issuing legal tender notes based on the purchase of silver bullion, we simply restore equitable value to silver, of which this nation produces 40 per cent. of the world's output.

The Iowa *Homestead*, in the same line, says:

For many years the *Homestead* has contended that one cause of the low prices in agricultural and all other products the world over was the low price of silver, and that this was caused in part by demonetization by the United States and European nations. It contended that wheat was more directly affected than other products because the English merchants could buy silver bullion with which to buy India wheat at a discount of 30 per cent. and in this way undersell the American in European markets. India is a silver country and the silver circulates at par, hence the merchant had a profit of 30 per cent. in the discount of the silver with which he bought his wheat, and could afford to sell wheat at a loss of 15 per cent. and still make 15 per cent. profit.

Conceding the principle set forth in these extracts, to what extent is the American farmer benefited? It is easily demonstrated, in the first place, that the

rise in price of silver bullion is not the result of any honest purpose either in legislation or in business, for the government has steadily refused to purchase, under the Bland law, more than one-half as much bullion as it was authorized to purchase. There is, therefore, no logical assurance that the price of bullion will not fall if it suit the purposes of bullion gamblers to depress the market.

But take the wheat side of the case. The *Homestead* says: "The silver bill, notwithstanding all the outcry against it by theorists, has brought the price up to 92 cents, and as a result of this and the short crop wheat has gone up all the world over." Would it be possible for our contemporary to estimate with satisfactory accuracy just how much of the rise in wheat is to be credited to the silver market and how much to the "short crop?" The average annual wheat crop of the world is something over 2,000,000,000 bushels; the average annual demand of the nations that buy wheat is about 200,000,000 bushels, and of this amount American farmers have been supplying about one-half. Our exports of wheat and wheat flour reduced to bushels from 1871 to 1882 averaged 95,344,889 bushels yearly, and from 1881 to 1887 the average was 135,500,076. Our average production of wheat from 1880 to 1887 was 438,150,757 bushels, and it appears that we have been exporting more than one-fourth of what we produced. The exportation of wheat from India has increased greatly in the last twenty-two years—from 558,852 bushels in 1868 to 41,558,242 bushels in 1887. It has fallen off some the last two years. Not more than 75 per cent. of the quantity exported reaches Great Britain. Say India supplies 25,000,000 bushels and the United States 80,000,000 bushels to the Liverpool market. In that proportion, supposing the India wheat to be purchased at 30 per cent. below the gold standard price and sold in competition with more than three times its quantity of American wheat, where will the market price line be found—how much below where an all-around gold standard would place it? In 1878, when the Bland bill was passed, silver bullion was selling at \$1.20½ per ounce, and it fell to 91 cents in 1889. The price of wheat in Chicago during the years written below ranged as follows:

1876.....	83	to	1.26½
1877.....	1.01½	to	1.79½
1878.....	77	to	1.14
1879.....	81½	to	1.33½
1880.....	88½	to	1.32
1881.....	86½	to	1.43½
1882.....	81½	to	1.40
1883.....	80	to	1.13½
1884.....	68½	to	.96
1885.....	73½	to	.91½
1886.....	68½	to	.84½
1887.....	66½	to	.94½

It will be observed that the range in 1882 was 7½ to 13½ cents higher than it was in 1876, and 14½ to 26 cents higher than it was in 1878, though the price of silver bullion was falling all the time. It will be observed, further, that from 1882 to 1886 the decline in the price of wheat was continuous, while the market value of silver bullion remained about the same.

There is still another phase of the subject which must be considered. The only reason why more silver bullion will be purchased under the present law than was purchased under the old law is, that no actual coinage is required after July 1, 1891, and the difference in quantity between 4,500,000 ounces of bullion under the new law at a high price, and 2,000,000 worth of bullion under the old law at a low price, is not great enough to permanently affect prices of bullion in the London market to a very great extent.

The problem is beset with difficulties, and while we are not prepared to dispute the principle urged by our contemporaries, we have little faith in the efficacy of any change which does not bring us more money—a great deal of it, and put it into circulation. We believe that our safety lies in abundance of circulating money rather than in the sort of money or in the gold value of silver bullion. But we shall see.

The census returns show that like the Indian and the buffalo, range cattle are becoming a thing of the past. With the constant encroachments of the homesteader and the farm, the mining towns and cities that are springing up all over what was once the almost boundless "range," the days of the vast herds, and to a great extent of the cowboy, are numbered. Thus the evolution goes on; first the savage and the native buffalo, then the half-wild cattle with their half-civil-

city and civilization. Where the vast territory in its wild condition supported the few, millions under civilization will lead peaceful and happy lives. "Ring out the old, ring in the new."

Money Crops of Finney County.

One of our State Fair reporters thus tells what he saw from Finney: "In the Agricultural hall we were shown by the exhibitor from Finney county, Mr. E. N. Keep, some of the money crops of western Kansas. One of the best for profit is alfalfa. The net returns this season at present prices will vary from \$15 to \$30 per acre. They have in their exhibit roots of this plant grown without irrigation two years old that are over five feet in length. As this is a tap-rooted plant it searches for moisture more earnestly than some men do for truth, or as Mr. Keep aptly puts it, dives for moisture like a resubmissionist for drink. They had the best cabbage of any of the county displays; although not equal to those of last season were good specimens. Broomcorn and castor beans, although not yet extensively grown, have proved profitable, and many good returns have been had outside of irrigation; the same is also true of flax. Their showing of oats, wheat, rye and barley this season justly places Finney with the agricultural counties. Another point of profit which they claim is the cheap grazing lands just outside of the ditches. These, Mr. Keep informs us, are rapidly being stocked and the old-time prosperity of earlier days is assured. Their exhibit was gotten up by the Garden City *Imprint*. To it was awarded the third, while the general verdict is that an award without reference to a scale of points would give them the second. They are not kicking. To their paper was given the first, while the flour from the Garden City roller mill walked off with the first."

About Farm Mortgage Sales.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the *Canton Republican* of the 11th inst. appears an article under the caption "Not a Bad Showing," giving a statement from County Clerks of forty-three counties as to the foreclosure of mortgages for six months from January 1, 1890, and sums up the total foreclosures of farms in the forty-three counties as 1,117, and comments that if the other sixty-three counties make the same average exhibit of foreclosures the sum total in the State for six months would amount to 2,650 farmers closed out in six months, which this Ingalls sheet styles not a bad showing, and further adds that the mortgages being paid off and released amounts to ten times as much. Now it is only fair to presume that one-tenth of the mortgages being released are deeded over to the mortgage companies, thus adding 2,650 farms more that pass into the hands of Shylock. Now let us apply a little mathematics and see what we find about this not a bad showing—2,650 x 2,650—5,300 farms that passed into Shylock's hands the first six months of 1890. Now if the next six months would do as well we would have 10,600 farms change hands in that way this year. If we are to reckon 160 acres to the farm we would have the nice little sum of 1,696,000 acres, or 2,650 square miles, or an area equal to three counties like this (McPherson) county, or a strip of land thirty miles wide by ninety miles long. Not a bad showing for Shylock.

The *Nonconformist* of September 11, 1890, has an account of the meeting at Topeka, September 6, of representatives of the various loan companies who have acquired lands in western Kansas and eastern Colorado by the foreclosure of mortgages to complete an organization of a syndicate to control all the lands owned by these companies. When they get in working order how much short of English landlordism will we have it in this country? How much will this syndicate appropriate towards improving or making buildings on their lands? What class of tenants will they seek to put on their lands and what requirements will they make of them? These are all fair questions, and will the President of some loan company answer, say J. J. Ingalls, for instance? When we take such figures as the above from Republican papers, is it unfair to apply arithmetic? If not, the showing would close out every farm in Kansas in thirty years. Are we to blame for wanting to call a halt? I appeal to all candid, thinking men, who have a vote to cast this fall. Try and cast

sas homes, and not for Shylock and Kansas tenants. Yours for the right,

L. A. GEORGE.

State Fair Notes.

Miss Frankie Belle Savage, Topeka, captured Secretary Moon's special prize of ten dollars for the best three varieties of bread made by a girl under sixteen years of age.

The premium fruit cake was duly sampled by a FARMER scribe, and he endorses the excellent judgement of the expert committee in awarding first prize to Mrs. J. B. Sims.

During the State Fair, U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., sold five fine Shropshire bucks to that prominent sheep man, Geo. Plumb, Badger Creek, Kas., at \$50 per head.

The Shawnee county fruit exhibit at the State Fair, made by a committee from Capital Grange, Topeka, was the best individual horticultural display seen at any State Fair in the West this season.

A new swine exhibitor this year of Poland-China swine is W. B. McCoy, of Valley Falls, Kas. His stock seems to be quite popular with the farmers, as he reported sales of seventeen head during the fair.

Mr. Wm. Byers, of Linwood, Leavenworth county, Kas., was one of the heaviest buyers of Chester White swine at the State Fair, having made purchases from John Kemp, North Topeka, and A. E. Stalley, of Ottawa.

James Mains, the well-known Poland-China breeder, Oskaloosa, writes us that on account of sickness he was unable to be at the State Fair with his fine herd. However, he promises to "make up for lost time" next year. His herd is doing finely.

J. B. Kline, the experienced apiarist of Topeka, and importer of Carniolan queens, the gentlest and best honey bees, made an exhibit of supplies, bee hives, etc. He received premiums on comb and extracted honey, bees-wax. He is prepared to fill all orders for queen bees and bee-keepers' supplies.

No better recommendation of Kansas dairy stock is needed than to consult the awards for Jerseys and Holstein-Friesians given in this issue. This is the first year the show of dairy cattle was made up of Kansas herds alone, and we are glad to note also that the display of dairy stock this year was never surpassed on these grounds.

The Fair Association made a capital hit in the appointment of Gerald Volk as press agent. He handled the vexed press-ticket question with dispatch and fairness, so that every legitimate newspaper man was well cared for, and received every facility for viewing the great fair. Mr. Volk well merits the good will that he gained during fair week.

Mr. F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., had a very fine exhibit of swine, but don't fancy the score-card and asserts that the "Father Expert" made a difference of 4.5 points in scoring the same hog on different days. During the fair Mr. Lall sold a Poland-China boar and two sows to Dietrich & Gentry, of Ottawa, also made a sale to V. B. Howey, Topeka, and J. Mumm, Yutan, Neb.

Messrs. Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., with their show herd of ten inimitable Herefords, sustained their well-known reputation as a prize-winning herd at the Kansas State Fair by carrying off six first, one second and second sweepstakes for best bull any age or breed, as may be seen in the awards elsewhere. This herd now is considered the top Hereford herd of Kansas.

The home-bred young herd of Short-horns exhibited by T. P. Babst, Dover, attracted considerable attention from stockmen, as the calves were sired by Earl of Gloster. It was gratifying to him to have his customers call around and express their satisfaction with the stock purchased from him, as they turned out much better than they had hoped for when buying. Mr. Babst has now at the head of his herd Thistle-top, a pure Cruickshank bull.

D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo., had his usual success with his champion prize-winning Poland-Chinas, as will be seen by observing the swine awards. No show herd of swine has made a better record this season than Mr. Risk's. His sales have been

the writer that the visitor at his home establishment will be better pleased with his stock on hand for sale.

Geo. W. Berry, Vice President of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, although a young breeder, is a veritable giant, and has made a national reputation with his enviable select herd of Berkshires. There is nothing too good for him from a breeding standpoint. This is the secret of his success in building up such an extensive trade. The experience of his purchasers is, once a customer always a customer.

There is no more successful breeder or exhibitor of Berkshires than that veteran breeder and first-class gentleman, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. His stock is highly prized throughout the West, and it is seldom that he shows at any of the leading fairs that he does not meet formidable opposition with stock of his own breeding, yet on account of being such an extensive breeder he generally succeeds in winning the lion's share of the prizes.

The young Short-horn herd headed by that famous bull, Doctor Primrose, owned by the Williams Bros., Eureka, Kas., was one of the chief attractions of the cattle barn, and these experienced breeders received much praise from Short-horn breeders who saw their stock. As a result of their display they have secured numerous new customers for their stock. Our readers who want representative and profitable cattle will do well to consult their card in this paper. See the herd prizes won in the list of awards.

Vivion & Alexander, of Fulton, Mo., made their first exhibit at the State Fair, with their peerless Poland-Chinas and secured six first and one second premium. Their stock consists of 250 pigs and forty brood sows. They have two breeding farms, one at Fulton and the other at McCredie, Mo. The farms are only separated by six miles. Their stock boars are Ivanhoe 2813 S. R., King Victor, King Quality. The boar Ivanhoe only lacked two-tenths, according to "Father Expert" Hankinson's score-card, of winning first in class. The boar King Quality scored 80.3, the second highest on the ground. Note his advertisement.

B. F. Dorsey & Sons, of Perry, Ill., were once more represented on the grounds with the best herd of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires they have ever shown. They think well of drouthy Kansas, as they sold over \$1,000 worth of stock during the fair. Prominent purchasers of Poland-Chinas were Thos. Dunbar, Joseph Falls, T. M. Fleming, Jno. Walker, Geo. Anderson, John Luscombe, A. O. Northrup, P. J. Truesdell, B. Gregg, J. B. Brown, Geo. A. McVicker, Perry & Hart and B. M. Lewis. Some extra sales of Berkshires were made to G. W. Berry, M. B. Keagy, Joab Mulvane, Henry Johnson and Bishop Gregg.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, September 20, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
September 14.....	75.0	40.4	
" 15.....	79.5	50.5	
" 16.....	75.0	48.5	
" 17.....	86.5	52.8	
" 18.....	87.0	69.8	.81
" 19.....	66.6	44.8	.19
" 20.....	75.3	38.8	

Special Rates via Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," has made special reduced rates to the following meetings:

ST. LOUIS FAIR—St. Louis, Mo., October 6 to 11. Tickets will be sold from points on its lines in Kansas east of Ellsworth at one fare for the round trip, plus 50 cents admission fee.

PRIESTS OF PALLAS CELEBRATION—Kansas City, Mo., October 1 to 3. Tickets one fare for the round trip from points within 200 miles of Kansas City.

YEARLY MEETING SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—Lawrence, Kas., October 9 to 19. Tickets one fare for the round trip from points in Kansas.

For dates of sale and limit of tickets, time of trains, and other information, apply to H. B. HARRINGTON, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., or J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent, Topeka.

Notice.

The Frisco Line is the best and only through car route from Southern and Western Kansas to St. Louis and the East. For particulars

In the Dairy.

OUR HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Vermont Dairymen's convention was a highly successful affair. There was a good attendance, and a fine display of dairy products. Several addresses were delivered on various topics pertaining to dairying, and resolutions adopted looking to needed dairy legislation for the people of that State, a committee being selected to consider the question and press such facts as they may secure before the next session of the Legislature. The people of Massachusetts, who are looking for more stringent anti-oleo legislation this winter, were also given an expression of sympathy and moral support. Of special interest to the commercial side of the dairy interests was the address of Hon. H. K. Slayton, of Manchester, N. H., who spoke on "Home and Foreign Markets." He said that "there is no kind of farming that keeps the farm in so good condition as dairying. The condition of the farm in the leading dairy States of this Union—New York, Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Vermont—is very much better than the condition of farms in those States where the farmers have been raising and selling hay and grain, to be carried out of their States, for the past forty years."

"I am of the opinion," he continued, "that the land in the leading dairy counties of Vermont—Washington, Chittenden and Franklin—is as productive to-day as it was fifty years ago, when they were comparatively new from the original forests. The abandoned farms of New England are not the dairy farms; they are the farms that have been cropped and shorn of their fertility, or land of light, thin soil, which should have been left to grow wood and timber."

"Dairying, from a variety of causes which I think will not be lasting, has not been very profitable the last year or two. Indeed, it may be said that all kinds of farming have been somewhat depressed for the past decade."

"Among the special causes of depression to the dairy interests is the unfair competition of imitation butter compounds, such as oleo and butterine, colored like genuine butter and put up in butter tubs, with intent to deceive the consumer. When all of the States of the Union make a law like the New Hampshire law (which provides a definite color of pink, distinct from butter color, and protects the consumer as well as the buyer,) this cause will be taken away. I have no doubt that Massachusetts, the largest consumer of oleo butter in the country, will this winter pass a law regulating the sale of, and defining the color of, imitation butter. All laws (unless the tax is raised to 10 cents per pound) are ineffective, unless the consumer at the table is protected from being deceived by the landlord, boarding-house or eating-house proprietors. Imitation butter of pink color can be sold without let or hindrance in New Hampshire, if the people would buy it, but the manufacturer of oleo does not color his oleo pink and send it into our State for sale, because he knows it cannot be sold on its own merits."

"The large make of dairy products for the years of 1888 and 1889 has kept the market overstocked most of the time, which is another cause of depression."

"The failure of our farmers to catch on quickly to the separator creamery system, thereby improving the quality as largely as their competitors in Europe, is also one of the chief causes. A universal improvement of quality by the separator creamery system would largely increase the consumption at home and greatly widen our foreign markets. The great need of the hour in butter production is the use of all of the best methods in the making and all of the best improved methods in keeping it after it is made, with all the fine, fresh flavor it has the day of making. All tubs and covers should be made free from woody flavor before they are used. No butter should be kept in cellars. It should be sold the week it is made or put in large, clean, sweet and dry refrigerators, and kept at a temperature of 34° to 38°. It must not be frozen, for it would spoil the grain and make it salve."

"I have advocated the creamery system through the press of the East and West for many years, for the reason that it is not possible for the average dairy farmer,

keeping butter, without entailing so large an expense as to make the business unprofitable."

"A dairymen who keeps ten cows cannot afford to hire an expert butter or cheese-maker at \$30 to \$50 per month. He cannot afford a cold storage building at a cost of \$1,000 to \$1,500, but fifty or one hundred of these farmers can, by co-operation, have all of these conveniences and make an article that will command the highest price at home and abroad. It is my opinion that if the dairymen of the United States had adopted the best methods of dairying as quickly as their European competitors, our exports would have been much larger than they are to-day."

"The officers of your board asked me to present my views of the best means to obtain a large share of the foreign trade in dairy products."

"Who are the largest customers of the people of the United States? The English nation, from whose forefathers we achieved our independence, but our ancestors and brothers, still, and wherever, on this globe of ours, you find English people or an English colony, there our people find their best customers for all our farmers have to sell. Great Britain levies no duty on our exports. France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain and other countries do. The people of the British Empire buy of us more than the people of all other nations on the globe. Our exports in 1886 were \$713,000,000. Of this amount the British Empire took over \$400,000,000."

EXPORTS TO	
England.....	\$322,000,000
Scotland.....	29,000,000
Ireland.....	21,000,000
British possessions and colonies.....	31,000,000

Total exports to British Empire..\$403,000,000

IMPORTS FROM	
England.....	\$139,000,000
Scotland.....	14,500,000
Ireland.....	8,900,000
British possessions and colonies.....	75,300,000

Total Imp'ts from British Empire..\$237,700,000

"Balance of trade in our favor, \$165,300,000, which is paid in gold bills of exchange (or gold) which are used by our merchants to pay when the balance of trade is against us."

"Touching on the formation of a so-called Fair Trade party in England, whose purpose is to put a duty on our wheat, corn, meat and dairy products, Mr. Slayton held that we ought not to do anything calculated to encourage its growth, and he then paid the farmers a fine compliment for their devotion to law and order and their opposition to anarchy and dynamite conspiracies. Returning to our foreign market he said: 'The people of England buy more than nine-tenths of our exports of dairy products, and they are the only people from whom we can expect much increase in trade in butter and cheese.'

"They use nearly one-half of our make of cheese and not less than 20,000,000 pounds of our butter. They buy of other nations about 150,000,000 pounds of butter. The Danes have increased their sales of butter to the English people, in the last decade, some 34,000,000 of pounds by improving the quality, by using the separator creamery system. The best and only way I can see to relieve our farmers from an overstocked and depressed market and increase our trade in butter, is to increase our exports."

"First—By making the best quality possible."

"Second—By sending agents to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large cities, and ascertaining just what they want for quality and style of package, and then a combination of creameries to make what they want and deliver it to them by cold storage in transit, with all the freshness and fineness of flavor it had on the day it was made."

"Third—By making honest and reliable goods every time and delivering in good order, dealing fairly at all times and showing the courtesy and kindness which any great merchant would show to his best customers. And all of this is not wholly for pay or gain, but because it is right to do so. All experience and all history show that kindness and integrity succeed with nations, as well as with men."

The concluding portions of the address dwelt upon causes affecting a depression in the value of farm products in general, and bespoke a turning point in the near future, since our exports are constantly increasing and our manufacturing population growing.—*Dairy World.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla has a steadily in-

Horticulture.

Experiments With Spraying.

A bulletin of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and another from the Connecticut station, present some interesting results of experiments made with fungicides. Professor E. S. Goff, of Wisconsin, gives, in addition to notes previously published, a detailed account of a series of tests on the apple scab—a disease which annually destroys or lessens in value the apple crop of the country to the amount of millions. The experiments were more particularly made on the Fameuse, which is well known to be much affected with the scab. Twelve trees of nearly uniform size in an orchard were selected for the experiments. Four different liquids were used—a solution of potassium sulphide; a solution of hyposulphite of soda; a third by slaking lime with a portion of sulphur and mixing with water; and the fourth, and much the best of all, with a solution of an ounce of carbonate of copper in a quart of liquid ammonia, diluted with 100 parts or more of water. One tree was left unsprayed for the purpose of comparison. The work was done when the flowers had all fallen, and the apples were scarcely larger than peas. The spraying was repeated through June and July and into August about every fortnight.

All the treatments were more or less beneficial, but that of the carbonate of copper solution was almost a complete remedy for the disease. It proved beneficial in such a striking degree that Mr. Hatch, the owner of the orchard in which the experiments were made, has decided to treat his entire twenty-five-acre orchard with this application the coming season.

One and a half gallons of the diluted solution are sufficient to thoroughly spray a tree of medium size. Four ounces of carbonate of copper and one gallon of ammonia are therefore enough to make 100 gallons of the diluted solution, and sufficient to spray seventy-five medium-sized trees once. In applying this remedy for the scab, the ammonia (being volatile) should be procured in a glass vessel, and kept corked with a rubber stopper. To this add the precipitated carbonate of copper at the rate of an ounce to a quart of ammonia, which dissolves into a clear, blue liquid. For use in spraying, add a quart of this liquid to twenty-five gallons of water. Keep the solution tightly corked. The liquid is applied with a force pump, as is commonly done with Paris green. The number of required applications is not yet determined. London purple and Paris green cannot be used with this solution, as the ammonia renders the arsenic more soluble, and may injure the foliage, but they may be applied a few hours later.

In the bulletin of the Connecticut station, from Professor R. Thaxter, mycologist, minute directions are given for the adjustment and use of the various appliances in connection with the spraying pumps, which will be of use to the owners of large orchards, and facilitate in doing the work rapidly. The expense of these different parts is given, the cost of materials for the Bordeaux mixtures, etc. The well-known objection to the use of this mixture, especially to grapes, on account of its adhesion to them, is proposed to be removed by using the carbonate of copper for the last or two last applications; or by treating the injured clusters with highly-diluted vinegar—two quarts of vinegar to ten gallons of water. By immersing the clusters for a few moments in this diluted vinegar, and rinsing twice in clear water, we are told on the authority of Dr. Neale, of Delaware, that the stains are effectually removed without appreciable injury to the bloom of the clusters, at a total expense of 50 cents to a thousand pounds. Professor T. advises orchardists not to undertake a large task at spraying until on a moderate scale they have become familiar with the details of the operation, or in other words, until they have learned their trade.

Growing Strawberries for Market.

From several years of experience I find that soil, location and climate make so great a difference with the strawberry that the most advisable plan for successful culture is to try several varieties and take those only that give the best results. While many will do better on some soils

unable from ill health to test the merits of any of the newer varieties, but I have found many of the old varieties too valuable on my soil to discard, and some I have found equally the reverse. My soil is warm and dry, rather inclined to clay. It was broken deeply and well pulverized, marked off five feet between the rows with a shovel plow, and the furrows filled with well-rotted compost, one-third stable manure to two-thirds wood mold. I have found this compost the best of many manures that I have used for berries. The plants were set in the fertilized furrows two feet apart. As soon as the plants were well established they were cultivated and the soil kept very mellow and clean. The blossoms were kept off.

The best variety I had was the Windsor Chief. It came through the winter the best of any except Green Prolific. The plant is vigorous and a most abundant bearer. Berries averaged large and did not dwindle at the last picking. A handsome berry of fair quality. Would certainly advise every grower to give it a trial.

Glendale, one of my favorites, produces with me splendidly, all fine berries. My customers speak in the highest terms of the canning qualities of this berry. It is very firm, a good shipping berry, except too late for that purpose, as it meets the bulk of the foreign market, but its lateness is a good quality for home market—less competition.

Crescent Seedling started very promising, but did not carry out its promise. The berry colors all over at once, of a very bright scarlet, which gives it preference over others in this particular.

It is generally important to get fruit in market early. To accomplish this the earliest varieties should be chosen, but the situation of the bed has often as much to do with the earliness of the berry as the variety. Plants taken from the same bed at the same time, and planted on a slope facing the southeast, will produce berries a week earlier than those planted on level ground, and still earlier than those planted on a northern slope.

Now, by planting early varieties on a southern or southeastern exposure, and late varieties on a northern slope, we not only secure better prices but greatly prolong the season.

The handling and marketing of berries is equally as important as cultivation in making the business successful. I have found it pays to grade the berries, putting in each basket berries of a uniform size and color. We use only clean, neat baskets, and always fill them full, never placing finer berries on the top than are at the bottom. This care not only increases the returns, but secures the best class of trade.—*T. D. Baird, in Orchard and Garden.*

For a Disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS

MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Leavenworth, Kansas. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Terms:—Board and tuition, including bed, bedding and washing, per scholastic year, \$180. Music, painting, drawing and needlework form extra charge. For further information send for Prospectus.

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We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order

The Poultry Yard.

Keeping Eggs for Winter.

Many will begin to collect eggs now to keep them for winter use, when the prices are high and hens disinclined to lay their quota of eggs. In preserving eggs for winter use it must be understood that the whole secret is to keep the porous shell from admitting the air and moisture. If this can be done the eggs will keep for quite a length of time. There are two good methods of doing this, which may be of value to those beginning the work.

The first method is to smear the surface of the shells with oil or varnish of some kind, and then to pack them in bran, charcoal or some similar substance. The shells of course will be discolored by this process, and they will not, consequently, meet with ready sale in the market. Gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol, will not discolor the shells so much as the above, and it apparently answers the same purpose. Beeswax and olive oil, mixed in the proportion of one to two, will also make a good coating for the shells, and will close up the pores sufficiently to keep them for some time.

But the best method is to lime the eggs. A pickle is first made as follows: One bushel of fine quality stone lime, eight quarts of salt, and about sixty gallons of water. Slake the lime well, and then add the water and salt, stirring frequently until all is settled and cold. Draw off the clear brine into a water-tight cask, and then put the eggs in as soon as taken from the nest. When a layer of eggs about a foot deep are put in, a little of the milky brine, made by stirring up some of the very light lime particles, should be allowed to settle over them. Then put in another similar layer, and repeat the operation. Fill the barrel with eggs to within four or five inches of the top, and then cover the top with a factory cloth. On top of this cloth spread a layer of lime that settled in making the pickle. The pickle must be kept above this lime, to keep it cool and moist. If the eggs are to be sent to market they should be taken out of the brine carefully, and after being thoroughly wiped, pack away neatly. They must not be allowed to get warm in the summer time, nor too cold in the winter. An equable degree of moderate warmth is best. — *Annie C. Webster, in Practical Farmer.*

The Diet-Cure for Ducklings.

A common complaint of ducks and ducklings is inability to stand, through a weakness of the legs. The cause of this in a majority of cases is highly concentrated food, too large a proportion of grain and meat, and not enough vegetable matter. The food of the duck, when ranging in streams and meadows, their favorite haunts, consists of frogs, fish, worms, insects, and grain. With this diet they also get an abundance of gritty material, such as sand, gravel and the shells of small shell-fish.

When we attempt to keep ducks in unnatural surroundings, we must not fail to imitate nature in the manner of feeding. That they can be reared in very small pens without loss from leg weakness or other diseases, has been demonstrated by the success of James Rankin, who grows ducklings with profit by putting 100 in a yard 10x100 feet in extent. The writer has also demonstrated it to his own satisfaction on a smaller scale.

Success, however, cannot be attained by feeding corn meal and water and meat scraps, a method we have seen attempted with disastrous results.

Corn meal, cracked corn and whole corn are all wholesome, but the meal should be combined with an equal bulk of bran, and whole wheat be fed with the whole corn. Cabbage may be fed raw; but for ducklings should be chopped fine.

Turnips, beets and potatoes are best boiled and mixed with meat.

Hay should be cut short, scalded, and mixed with meal.

Green corn stalks, lettuce, and other garden greens, should be cut fine and fed in a raw state.

Beef scraps should be boiled with vegetables or boiled alone and the broth thickened with meal.

If milk is obtainable make mush of the meal, and feed with skim-milk once a day. Nothing in this bill of fare will cause ducklings to grow faster than

milk to counteract its loosening effect on the bowels.

If, with the above articles, ducklings have water and grit, they will seldom suffer from leg weakness.

The intelligent feeder will soon learn the proper quantity of food to give his flock. Raw vegetables and whole grain may be kept before them at all times, but dainties, like mush and milk, or cooked vegetables and meat scraps should be fed but once or twice a day, and only so much as will be eaten up clean.

For ten or fourteen days before they are sent to market, the proportion of corn meal in their diet should be largely increased. — *Farm Journal.*

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

It is a good plan to feed chickens from a feed-trough. It keeps the food clean and avoids a dirty floor. Try it.

The farmer's poultry house should combine cheapness, warmth and convenience as the main points. A plan that will save labor—which means time—is always desirable.

For the farm, the Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Langshan, Laced Wyandotte and Java are breeds always the best for the farmer. The fall season is the time to buy, when chickens are plenty.

It is a good plan to now wash the roosts, after scraping, with strong soapsuds, then apply a thorough coating of a mixture of lard, sulphur and kerosene melted together, over every roost. Lice will hold the fort, as they perhaps have done all summer, if this is neglected before winter.

The fall should find the poultry yards dug up fresh and new materials put in the dust-box. Feeding-box should have fresh bone grit and such necessities as is customary to keep about a well-ordered poultry yard. Chicks need every attention, for they are not altogether out of danger.

Partition off one-half the yard, temporary this month, sowing the other with rye to give the fowls green food in December. Do not let them run into it before the time comes. Cabbage is a good food in winter, and largely used as a green food when nothing else can be obtained. Green food is very essential to their health.

The Red-Cap has been quite extensively bred this season with success. Some farmers are discarding other breeds for them. They are an excellent fowl, a layer of fine eggs, and as a market chicken equal to the best. They are beautiful in plumage, which adds to their attractiveness as useful fowls. If you have room, now is a good time to buy a few to try. Buy good stock and pay the price. It will pay to do it.

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

Pure Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00.
Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort, Kas.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have healthy hogs. You can't afford to be without it. Send to Belleville, Kas., for circulars.

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Testimonials:

CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, NEB., April 4, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The Specific is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making.
Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,
MORGANTOWN, KAS., April 19, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—Please send enclosed \$1.15, discount 35 cents. I have sold Haas & Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION. NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.
Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 13 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section 2 of article 3 of the constitution: Section 2. The Supreme court shall consist of seven Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other Justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice. The term of each Justice of the Supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional Justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. The members of the Supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be Justices of the Supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one Justice of the Supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two Justices shall be elected. 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: 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, except a judicial office, under the authority of the State or the United States, during the term of office for which said Justices or Judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the judicial amendment to the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of Representatives in the Legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 27, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

Affiance Department.

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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

The following seven demands were adopted at the St. Louis convention, December, 1899, as the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by such are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.
7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

The Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.
9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.
10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.
11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.
12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Series of Meetings.

The State Central committee of the People's party has arranged a series of meetings for candidates for Governor and for Chief Justice. Other speakers will be with them at different points. Local committees are expected to make all necessary arrangements, and advertise the meetings thoroughly. Let each meeting be a rally that will demonstrate the extent and power of this political revolution. The following are the dates:

Great Bend, September 25.
Lyons, September 26.
McPherson, September 27.
Salina, September 29.
Abilene, September 30.
Concordia, October 1.
Clay Center, October 2.
St. Mary's, October 3.
Holton, October 4.
Seneca, October 5.
Hiawatha, October 6.
Troy, October 8.
Wyandotte, October 9.
Olathe, October 10.
Lawrence, October 13.
Ottawa, October 14.
Garnett, October 15.
Yates Center, October 16.
Eureka, October 17.
Fredonia, October 18.
Independence, October 20.
Oswego, October 21.
Columbus, October 22.
Wichita, October 23.
El Dorado, October 24.
Strong City, October 25.
Newton, October 27.
Topeka, October 28.
Leavenworth, October 29.
Westmoreland, October 30.

Shawnee County.

The last meeting of the Shawnee County Alliance was not as well attended as usual, on account of wet weather and muddy roads, but the meeting was enthusiastic and harmonious. The following resolutions were adopted regarding Senator Vance's proposed amendment to the tariff bill:

Resolved, That we favor the amendment by Senator Vance, giving a rebate duty on imports to citizens purchasing goods abroad with proceeds from sale of agricultural products.
Resolved, further, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to our entire delegation at Washington.

The meeting also favored the building of a \$65,000 suspension bridge on Quincy street, Topeka, across the Kansas river.
G. G. McCONNELL, Secretary.

Organization Notes.

Dr. J. H. Oyster, Paola, writes that they are "all business" in Miami county, and that the universal song is: "Good-bye, old parties, good-bye!"

We are requested to say that Captain Powers is to address the old soldiers in Wellington, on the afternoon of Monday, September 29, and Mrs. Lease will address the Alliance in the evening.

Sub-Alliance 1819, at a regular meeting, held at Augusta, Kas., September 19, resolved to oppose the proposed amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the voters at the general election in November. They propose to use their influence against the amendments and ask the brethren throughout the State to stand by them on this issue.

People's Party.

Headquarters People's party, State Central committee; third floor Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets.
TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

To the members of the different organizations composing the People's party of Kansas, greeting:

We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the *Advocate* and the *KANSAS FARMER* for a trial subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

By order of the State Central committee.

J. E. WILLITS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Mr. Otis' Appointments.

Hon. John G. Otis, candidate of the People's party for Congress in the Fourth district, will speak at the following places during the campaign:

Coffey county.—Burlington, September 20; LeRoy, October 17; Waverly, October 18.

September 25; Douglass, September 26; Lyon, September 27.
Marion.—Marion, September 29; Florence, September 30; Lincolnville, October 1.
Chase.—Clements, October 2; Cottonwood Falls, October 3; Toledo, October 4.
Morris.—White City, October 6; Council Grove, October 7; Wilsey, October 8.
Lyon.—Hartford, October 9; Reading, October 10; Americus, October 11.
Woodson.—Yates Center, October 14; Neosho Falls, October 15.
Local committees are expected to make all necessary arrangements. Papers friendly to the cause are requested to publish.
CHARLES W. MARSH,
Chairman Congressional Committee.

Alliance Lectures.

In order that a place and date may be fixed, brethren desiring either open or closed lectures should write me, Topeka, Kas. It were better that several sub-Alliances join, say three to five, and bring out all the unconverted possible.

A partial list of appointments to date:
Lincoln, Lincoln county, September 27.
St. Marys, Pottawatomie county, October 3.
Whiting, Jackson county, October 4.
Boling, Leavenworth county, October 6.
Larkin, Jackson county, October 7.
Havana, Montgomery county, October 8.
W. P. BRUSH,
Ex-National State Organizer.

Public Speaking—Appointments.

The demand for public addresses by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER has become so great as to make it important to publish appointments ahead, so that people in making new appointments, may know what days are already engaged. Dates now named in advance are:
September 25, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
September 27, Scott City, Scott county.
October 2, Clearwater, Sedgewick county.
October 3, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
October 7, Arrington, Atchison county.
October 8, Mound Ridge, McPherson county.
October 10, Pleasanton, Linn county.
October 15, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
October 18, Coldwater, Comanche county.
October 22, Jamestown, Cloud county.
October 23, Glasco, Cloud county.
October 25, Garnett, Anderson county.
There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER, when the people are so disposed.

The Great St. Louis Fair

The thirtieth Great St. Louis Fair opens October 6, and continues six days. \$70,000 is offered in cash premiums, to be distributed among the exhibitors of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry; machinery, mechanical and industrial displays, works of art, textile fabrics, produce, fruits and vegetables, geological and chemical specimens.

The collection of wild beasts, birds and reptiles on the fair ground compares favorably with that of any zoological garden in the world, and will be open free to all visitors to the fair. Numerous additions have been made to this department, and it is now complete in all its details.

On the night of Tuesday, October 7, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "VEILED PROPHET" will be given, at an expense of thousands of dollars.

All railroad and steamboat companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week.

The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of fair week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 250,000 guests have been provided for, at greatly reduced rates.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday, October 1, John Lewis, of Miami, Mo., will sell at public auction one hundred thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, also a lot of superior Short-horns and a fine herd of Cotswold sheep, as well as a few Hambletonian horses. Everybody invited and terms liberal.

Remember the great Southern Kansas Fair at Wichita next week. This association propose to make amends for not holding a fair for so long at Wichita by making an exhibition this year, in all departments, that will be creditable to Wichita and Kansas. Let everybody turn out and see how much the State Fair will be discounted. Those who missed the fair at Topeka should certainly be at Wichita. The dates are September 29 to October 4.

Kansas Fairs.

Barber, Kiowa, October 1-3.
Bourbon, Fort Scott, September 23-26.
Chase, Cottonwood Falls, September 23-25.
Cheyenne, St. Francis, September 24-27.
Crawford, Girard, September 23-26.
Graham, Hill City, September 25-27.
Linn, LaCygne, September 23-26.
Logan, Russell Springs, September 24-26.
Miami, Paola, October 1-4.
Morris, Council Grove, September 23-26.
Ottawa, Minneapolis, September 30 to Oct. 3.

For the Great Inter-State Fair, Of Missouri and Kansas, at Kansas City, September 22 to 27 inclusive, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Companies will sell round trip tickets to Kansas City from all stations on those lines in Missouri and Kansas at ONE FARE, tickets good to return until Sunday, September 28.

J. W. BRIGGS,
Trav. Pass. Agt., Olathe.
B. L. WINCHELL,
Ass't G. P. & T. Agt., Kansas City.
J. E. LOCKWOOD,
G. P. & T. Agt., Kansas City.
M. L. SARGENT,
Traffic Mgr., Kansas City.

Now We Do Blow.

The New York and Boston limited train via the Wabash now leaves Kansas City Union depot at 10 a. m. and arrives in St. Louis at 8:20 p. m. No other line to St. Louis makes as fast time. This Wabash limited train is the finest train that leaves Kansas City for Boston; it is made up of free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet parlor car. About 277 miles from Kansas City passengers take the Boston sleeper, running through to Boston without change, arriving in Boston second morning at 9:50. This time is made only by way of the Wabash, "positively the shortest line to St. Louis." Sleeping car accommodation secured through by applying in person or by wire to Ticket offices 1040 Union avenue and northwest corner Ninth and Delaware street (Junction).
H. N. GARLAND,
Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Excursions South.

For the purpose of affording opportunity for investigating the unrivalled advantages offered Home-seekers and investors by the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and other States south and southeast, The Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.—has arranged for a series of Half-Rate Excursions to prominent points in those States. Tickets for these excursions will be on sale at the company's coupon offices west of and including Springfield, and at Kansas City, on September 9 and 23 and October 14.

For FLORIDA the following special arrangements will be made. Round trip tickets to prominent Florida points will be sold on September 9, 22 and 29, October 7, 19 and 26, November 16 and 24, and December 2. On these dates the Memphis Route will also sell to those going to Florida to remain at the rate of 14 cents per mile. All round trip tickets will be good thirty days for return and both round trip and one-way tickets will be good for passage on any of this company's passenger trains leaving Kansas City on dates above named. The company's coupon offices in Kansas City are at 532 Main St., 1042 Union Ave., Union Depot and at General Office building, northwest corner 9th and Broadway.

For maps, time table, folders and all desired information, address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

The Recent Rate War

Advertised the Burlington Route probably more than anything else could have done. Her old established line, such as her line to Chicago, hardly needed this advertising, as it established years ago, way back in the old era "before the war," and has acquired a reputation for speed, safety and comfort entirely unrivalled. But her comparatively new St. Louis line was advertised as it only could be advertised by the crowd who were induced to travel on account of the reduction in rates. This St. Louis line is a recent departure of the Burlington. About a year ago through train service was first inaugurated between Denver and St. Louis via St. Joseph and Kansas City. This magnificent train of Sleepers and free Chair Cars, leaving Kansas City and St. Joseph after supper, places the passenger in St. Louis in time for breakfast the next morning.

The cut rates also increased the bulk of the St. Paul travel, but here, as with the Chicago line, the added advertisement was unnecessary, for in this business the Burlington is not much troubled by competitors. One or two lines systematically advertise St. Paul and Minneapolis business, and then go tacking across States like a ship against a head-wind, or sending a spur from a Chicago line, call it a through St. Paul Route.

The Burlington's through trains from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph includes the following:

First in the list stands the "El," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute. St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put into rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb trains daily, one leaving Kansas City in the late morning and the other in the evening, make the run from Kansas City to Omaha in about eight hours; the morning train carries through cars to Minneapolis and St. Paul, placing passengers in these cities within twenty hours of the time they left Kansas City.

It should be borne in mind that all these trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or address H. C. ORR, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 20.
Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company:
Receipts of cattle for the year to date, 1,008,188 head; calves, 54,968; hogs, 1,952,768; sheep, 406,412; horses and mules, 27,171; a gain of 310,674 cattle, 489,580 hogs, 156,743 sheep, and 3,878 horses and mules compared with 1899.
CATTLE—Good style, even, fat steers from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds sell well; coarse or half-fat steers are very dull and disappointing to shippers. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 90@4 12 1/4; cows, \$1 50@2 25; culling cows, \$1 50@1 75; bulls, \$1 40@1 85; heifers, \$1 40@2 10; Colorado steers, \$2 00@2 85; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@2 87 1/2.
HOGS—Closed 50@10c lower, \$4 00@4 55; pigs,

Amount of Seed Per Acre.

In a series of experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station, extending from 1883 to 1890, in sowing wheat in different quantities, it was found that five pecks of seed to the acre gave the highest yield in proportion to the amount of seed sown. True, the seven peck rate has averaged one-tenth of a bushel more per acre, but for this one-tenth was added one-fourth bushel more seed to each acre. "I think," says Prof. Hickman, the experimenter, "that a very safe conclusion would be to say anywhere from five to seven pecks of seed per acre when put in with the drill, and while I have not had much experience with sowing wheat broadcast I think I would sow not less than six nor more than seven pecks per acre."

The amount used in these experiments ranged from two pecks to nine, and the average yields for the seven years were as follows:

Two pecks seed.....	30.2 bushels.
Three pecks seed.....	37.3 bushels.
Four pecks seed.....	36.8 bushels.
Five pecks seed.....	39.5 bushels.
Six pecks seed.....	37.5 bushels.
Seven pecks seed.....	38.6 bushels.
Eight pecks seed.....	35.9 bushels.
Nine pecks seed.....	35.6 bushels.

It will be seen that there was but a slight difference in yield between several of the sowings that differed from each other by from one to five pecks. Three pecks of seed gave almost the same yield as when six pecks were used, and four pecks gave almost a bushel more than eight. The experiments are highly interesting, but not entirely satisfactory. They ought to be continued until such puzzles as we have noted are brought to a solution.

In studying these results our readers should remember that the thorough pulverization of the ground that is given at the station and its superior fertility must be taken into account. On poor soil, or even on good soil imperfectly pulverized, the light sowings would not show so well in comparison with the heavier ones. We have no doubt that mellow soil, perfectly pulverized, would save half the amount of seed that is ordinarily used, and at the same time give better yields.

Foxes in England.

Early in the spring the dog foxes travel great distances to find their mates, and on still evenings their cry may be heard plainly, three short, husky barks, like the cough of a dog with a bone in his throat. The vixen occasionally utters a plaintive howl, a weird, uncomfortable noise. The first cubs are dropped early in the middle of March, sometimes in some large earth that has been used for years, but frequently in a hole which the vixen has made for herself. Unlike the otters, foxes do not resent the presence of others of their species in their hunting grounds.

A pair of otters will monopolize miles of river; but if there is plenty of game and the covers are quiet, half a dozen vixens may take up their quarters in one square mile. The quantity of food which the cubs require is extraordinary; and if the fox were not the most cunning as well as one of the most active and enduring of animals the old ones would find it hard to satisfy them. Fortunately for the mothers of large families—for they sometimes have as many as seven at a litter—the cubs are omnivorous feeders, and, except snakes or storks, will eat almost anything.

Fish, frogs, rats, small birds, field mice, rabbits and all kinds of game are their usual fare. The vixens prowled round every fowl house in the parish at least once a week. They will climb an ivy-covered tree and catch a wood pigeon on her nest, or hide in a patch of rushes and catch the moor hen as she swims from her island home to the bank. Meantime the father of the family leads a comfortable bachelor life, spending the warm days curled up in a snug nest in the long, dry grass, with a good thick tuft between him and the wind, or, if the day be very calm, he slips into the crown of a pollard and sleeps there.—*London Spectator*.

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Portocello, Pendleton, Portland, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., via the "Only Line" to the Pacific.

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WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka. Send for printed list of questions. DR. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, Mention Kansas Farmer.] 110 W. 5th St., Topeka, Kas.

DR. G. A. WALL, EYE AND EAR

521 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 5 p. m.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

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—OF THE—
Kansas State Art Association

Will open in the "Kansas Farmer" Building, corner Fifth and Jackson Sts., on

Monday, September 15.

Over one hundred and sixty pupils have received instruction during the past four years, and have made substantial and rapid progress. Additions to the equipment will be made this year and new features be introduced.

Special rates made to pupils from outside of the county. Those desiring to attend the classes this year, and especially those who would like to join the night class, should communicate at once with PROF. G. E. HOPKINS, by mail, who will furnish circulars as to terms and instruction.

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To cleanse your horse from worms, use DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail.

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If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail. DR. W. H. GOING is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of London, England. He has had fourteen years



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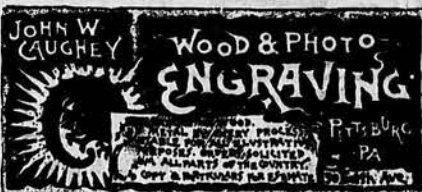
CHARLES A. MAXWELL, Four years in General Land Office and twelve years Chief of Law and Land Division, Indian Office.

GEORGE S. CHASE, Formerly of Waters, Chase & Tillotson, Attorneys, Topeka, Kas.

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References:—Ex-Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon, Vt.; First National Bank, Salem, N. Y.,
First National Bank, Emporia, Kas.; Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kas.

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	Chicago & St. Paul Limited.	Local freight.	Through freight.
NORTH.			
St. Joseph	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Res.	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:48 p. m.
Cawood	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Guilford	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
Des Moines	3:00 p. m.	8:45 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
SOUTH.			
Des Moines	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Guilford	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Res.	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	6:45 a. m.

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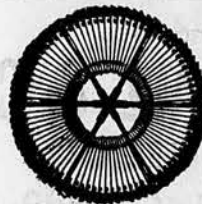
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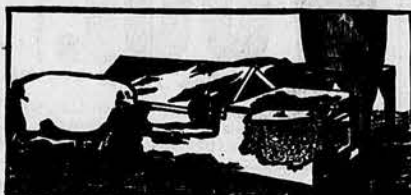


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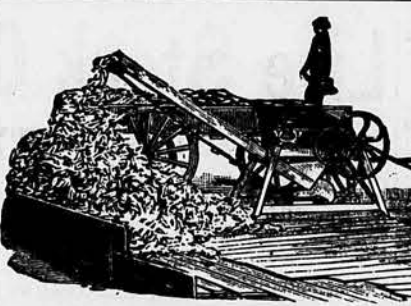
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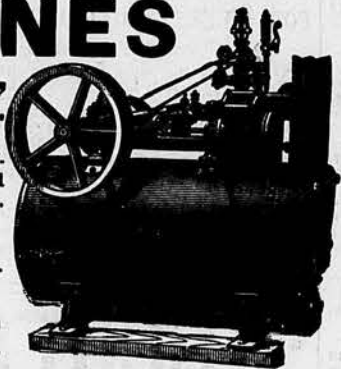
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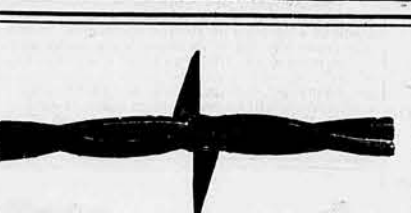
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FOR SALE—One full-blood Jersey bull calf for \$5. C. D. Skinner, 9.5 Monroe St., Topeka. A fresh cow wanted.

4 ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE—Seven to 10 months old. \$20 to \$25 each. One car of good Shropshire ewes (grades). E. Rowe, Russell, Kas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One sorrel-roan mare, 3 years old, about 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead, one or both hind feet white, small enlargement on lower of light fore leg, below knee. Liberal reward will be given for the above described mare. T. F. Baughman, Oakland, Kas.

WANTED—Older apples, at my steam cider works, Sixth street road, west of Topeka. H. W. McAfee.

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I DESIRE TO SAY TO FARMERS OF SHAWNEE county that I am now prepared to manufacture cider at my new cider works, on Sixth street road, two miles west of Topeka. I will pay 15 cents per bushel for cider apples or I will take your apples in exchange for cider, which will save waiting at the mill, or I will grind your apples and deliver you the cider from them at the rate of ten barrels per hour at a cost to you of 2 cents per gallon. H. W. McAfee.

BULLS FOR SALE—The well-bred Short-horn bull Bates Duke 61642; red, a good individual and a good breeder. Or would exchange for another of equal value. Also a red fourteen months old bull. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Kas.

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HAGEY BROTHERS,

WOOL

Commission Merchants

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1890.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Fred Widan, in Ridgeway tp., July 28, 1890, one roan mare, 12 years old, blind in right eye; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by D. N. Thomas, in Arvonia tp., August 3, 1890, one red Colorado steer, Western brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

Summer county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by D. Faltz, in Gove tp., July 26, 1890, one red steer with some white spots, under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$10.

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.
2 HORSES—Taken up by John H. Graves, of Hillsdale, two horses, one bay, 15 years old, no marks or brands; one black, 15 years old, branded 8 on left shoulder and E on right shoulder, spavin on right hind leg; value of both \$50.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by O. H. Bennett, in Pleasant View tp., August 11, 1890, one dark brown mule, 4 years old, light-colored nose, not castrated, roached mane and tail; valued at \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by Nicholas Brain, of Pleasant View tp., one light bay horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white in forehead and on hind legs, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$30.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.
3 STEERS—Taken up by R. W. Ginn, in Lincoln tp., P. O. El Dorado, August 20, 1890, three steers—one black steer, 4 years old; one dun steer, 5 years old; one brindie steer, 5 years old; all of them branded A on left hip, also marked with a throttle or dewlap, also other indistinct brands on hip and shoulder; valued at \$10 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17, 1890.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Aubrey, in Pawnee tp., one bay horse, white strip in face, black mane, both hind feet white, about 16 years old.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clk.
PONY—Taken up by H. V. Needham, P. O. Tonganoxie, August 26, 1890, one dark gray mare pony, 14 hands high, about 6 years old, branded below each hip S.F.F. on one side and S.F. on other; valued at \$14.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
3 COLTS—Taken up by John B. Blackson, in Morristown tp., August 17, 1890, three gelding colts—one 2 years old, dark bay, white spot on head, valued at \$25; one 2 years old, brown, a little white on left hind foot, valued at \$25; one yearling sorrel colt, bald face, valued at \$20.

3 CALVES—Taken up by Stephen John, in Padonia tp., July 21, 1890, three steer calves, about 6 months old, each has a hole in right ear and crop off left ear, two of them roan color, the other red.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Jacob Juenecke, in Lancaster tp., P. O. Huron, August 28, 1890, one red cow, white in forehead, white about the hips, white spots about body, blind in right eye, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1890.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. B. Cantrel, in Rockford tp., P. O. Derby, one dun horse pony, 4 or 5 years old, branded 8K; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Reek, in Independence tp., September 7, 1890, one red heifer, 1 year old, white in forehead and some white between forelegs; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.
GELDING—Taken up by Jas. E. Sewart, in Louisville tp., September 10, 1890, one bay gelding, no brands or marks noticeable.

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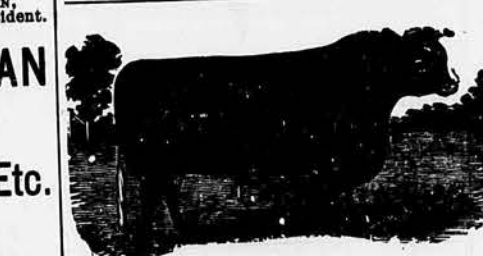
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