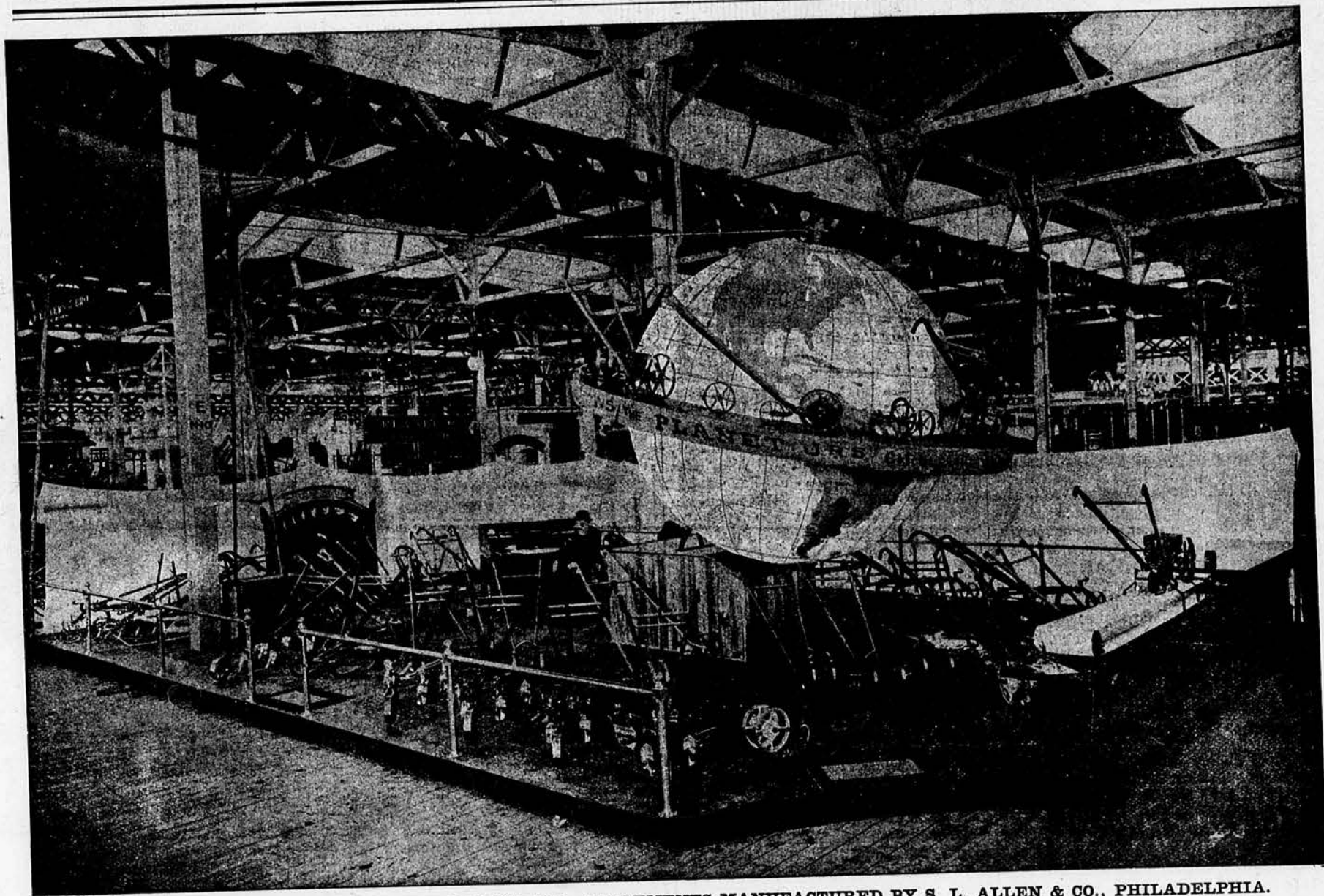


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SEED WHEAT!

Rudy, E. P. Clawson, etc. No fancy prices. Send for catalogues, etc.
F. BLACK, Independence, Kas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle for sale. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Large English Berkshires. Youngsters always for sale cheap.

CATTLE.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.—Beau Real at head of herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale, of high individual merit and fashionable breeding. Correspondence as well as inspection invited. C. S. CROSS, EMPORIA, KAS.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTS.—Wold Sheep—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—Imported Buccaneer at head. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Mechtchilde Sir Henry of Maplewood heads the herd. Dam Mechtchilde, the world's butter record 39 lbs. 10 1/4 oz. in seven days. Have in herd May Aver, 2810 H.H.B., 34 lbs. 8 oz., Gerben 1080 D.F.H.B., 32 lbs., and others. First prizes at eight State fairs in 1892. Write or come. C. F. STONE, Peabody, Kansas.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

SWINE.

DIETRICH & GENTRY, Ottawa, Kas.—Choice POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Fancy pedigrees. Silver-Laced and White Wyandotte chickens.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Young boars ready to use. Choice weanling pigs. Mature sows bred. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

MAINE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—James Maine, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

HICKORY HERD OF Poland-Chinas. Our 100 pigs for this year are of fine quality. They are highly bred and of outstanding individual merit. Orders booked now at reasonable prices. T. J. Beresford & Son, Ceresco, Neb.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine and Silver-laced Wyandotte chickens.

PRINCETON HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—A choice lot of pigs for sale. Write your wants, and if I can fill them I will tell you so and guarantee animals as represented. A fine lot of bred gilts now for sale at reasonable prices. H. Davidson & Sons, Princeton, Kas.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

MAPLE GROVE HERD—Of fancy bred Poland-China swine. Also Light Brahma fowls. Owned by Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas. Stock of all ages for sale at reasonable rates.

KAW VALLEY POLAND-CHINA SWINE CO.—200 pigs from four grand boars. Send stamp for circulars. Address M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., or the Company, at Lawrence, Kas.

SWINE.

CHAMPION HERD POLAND-CHINAS.—All sold except a few fall pigs and am now booking orders for spring pigs, of which I have a fine lot on hand. R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas.

J. F. BISHOP & SONS, LINCOLN, NEB.—We have J. 250 Poland-China pigs for the 1893 trade up to date. Our seven boars are all tops. Sows mostly aged. Pigs tip-top. Write us.

BERKSHIRES.—Wm. B. Sutton & Sons, Rutzer Farm, Russell, Kansas. Choice February and March pigs. Young boars ready for service. Young sows due to farrow in August, September and October. Good individuals and choicest breeding.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4898 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatash, Atchison Co., Kas.

BERKSHIRE G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Longfellow Model, winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Kansas City, at head of herd. Orders booked now for spring

PIGS.

JOHN KEMP, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Light Brahma chickens. Stock for sale and eggs in season.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Light Brahma and P. Rock chickens. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE HERD.—COLTHAR & LEONARD, Pawnee City, Neb., breeders of

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. THIRD ANNUAL SALE October 18, 1893.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 11—S. L. Cheney, Short-horns, Atchison, Kas.
OCTOBER 19—F. M. Lark, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.

TO CURE A KICKING HORSE.

There is no infallible cure applicable to all kickers alike, as much depends on the temper of the animal, its past habits and experience, and not a little on the man who undertakes the cure. Some nervous mares given to switching, holding the rein under the tail and kicking, may be cured by simply driving with an over-draw check, kept rather short, and by rolling the crupper with a strip of flannel until it is three inches thick and will not allow the tail to settle down closely enough to hold the rein tightly, or fixing the tail to the breeching straps at each side so as to prevent it from getting over the rein may suffice. If it is from nervous sensitiveness when touched on the quarters or hind limbs by harness, shafts, whip or hand, Magner's method of turning in a narrow circle to render the horse dizzy and submissive may be tried. A strong hitching strap or stout hemp cord is carried from one ring of the bit back on one side of the body, through an opening made in the hair above a knot tied on the end of the tail, and back through the other ring of the bridle. This may be drawn so tightly as to bring the nose near the tail—nearer in the less nervous animal and not so near in the more nervous—and tied with a running noose which may be loosened in a moment by pulling on the fore end. Or in place of tying it may be held in the hand tightly, but ready to be slackened when necessary. Most horses in these circumstances will turn rapidly round toward the side to which the head and tail are turned, and the more rapid the turning the sooner will the animal become dizzy and will fall on the opposite side if the process is too long continued. If the horse declines to turn, or turns slowly, he may be made to do it more actively by striking the nose gently with the whip. It is not necessary, however, to whirl him till he falls; he need only be made giddy. After a few turns, touch his quarters, rump, thighs, hocks and shanks with a light pole. He may kick, or try to, at first, but the pole must be applied lightly again and again, and he will soon dismiss all thought of kicking. The pole must be repeatedly brought in contact with all parts of the hind limbs, inside and out, until he no longer fears or resents it but takes it as a matter of course. As the effect of turning to one side is liable to be temporary, it is best to loosen the horse in a few minutes, tie him on the other side, and let him turn for a while in that direction. The pole can now be brought more effectively in contact with the whole of the other hind quarter and leg, so that the horse becomes educated to bear it at all points without fear or retaliation. In the case of a very nervous horse this may sometimes appear to fail, the animal getting into a nervous paroxysm in which violent retaliatory kicking becomes involuntary. Yet even these, after one good lesson, will subside when allowed to stand and cool off, and when again treated, a day or a week later, will submit quietly and with great docility.

The rule with an ordinary horse is to continue the lesson fifteen to twenty minutes until the watchful, resentful eye becomes quiet and subdued and the tense muscles of the face relaxed, the ears, eyelids and lips placid and the general expression calm, except as manifested in the hurried breathing and perspiration. But if after a severe lesson the animal shows only a nervous terror or fury, it is better to suspend the lesson and wait some days for a second. When subdued the horse may be allowed to smell and examine harness and wagon, and may be carefully harnessed and hitched at first into shafts, or directly to a wagon, encouragement and reward being made with sugar or apples, and a confident, commanding but kind voice and manner

being employed. Several lessons are usually demanded, and it may be needful to drive in harness simply and then in shafts before he can be trusted in a wagon. It is all-important that everything be done safely, that a due stage of submission be reached before the animal be placed where he can by any chance be tempted to repeat his vice, as a relapse will only fix the habit more firmly and give him to realize that the control secured by the turning operation is only temporary. In short, the animal must not be educated so that he shall discover the limits of his master's power. Throughout the whole process the horse must be in the hands of a bold, judicious, kind trainer. Nervousness, lack of confidence, hesitation, and above all, hasty temper or uncalled for abuse, is only too likely to undo all he would otherwise accomplish by the most scientific methods.—Dr. James Law, in *American Agriculturist*.

National Swine Breeders' Convention.

The limited appropriation made by Kansas will militate against a representative exhibit from this State, yet we should by all means have a large attendance of our swine-breeders on hand to see what other States are doing and participate in the association meetings.

The FARMER quite agrees with the *Western Swineherd* in desiring to impress upon breeders the importance of attending this meeting if possible and uniting with the association whether they can attend personally or not. It is the great non-partisan tribunal of breeders of swine. To it, more largely than any other organization extant, we must look for the benefits to be derived from educating the people who raise hogs up to the point where they will realize that care in breeding and selection is essential to best results. It is only by inculcation of these ideas that we can hope to extend the market for thoroughbred stock as widely and fully as it should be extended. What has already been accomplished has earned for those who have done the work imperishable laurels, but what remains to be done is much greater. Only by united effort on the part of all breeders can we attain the results to be desired, and no better means than the National Association offers for the work. The campaign of education must be conducted vigorously. The farmer must be made to see what is already plain to the breeder—that it pays to raise the best hogs. This attained generally, the breeders of thoroughbreds will find the market broader than they have capacity to fill. The general farmer, to whom the hog is simply a machine to convert his corn into cash with which to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to bring more cash, has not the time to devote to hogs to enable him to keep up a herd as it should be kept up without frequent purchases from the breeder who makes a specialty of raising thoroughbreds. The day is coming when every well populated county in the hog-raising States will furnish an annual market for 1,000 or more thoroughbreds. It will come the sooner if we bend our utmost energies to educating the farmers up to their needs for such stock. When a man is once thoroughly convinced that it is money in his pocket to infuse good blood into the hogs he raises for the market he will buy them. To-day too many do not realize this, and the time and feed they give to inferior stock leaves them without much profit that they ought to secure. In our experience no man who has ever tried the infusion of good blood in his herd has ever gone back to the custom of swapping breeding pigs with his neighbor, or saving out a promising looking scrub for a breeder. The more that join in the deliberations of the National Association and other organizations for furthering the interests of thoroughbreds the quicker the education necessary to broaden our markets will spread. We say, therefore, attend the meeting if you can, and if you cannot, remit a dollar to John G. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., be enrolled as a member and keep in as close touch as you can with the interests of breeders.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Feeding Small Grain.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, in a recent communication to the *Breeder's Gazette*, says:

"The protracted drouth which has prevailed in sections of the country is showing its effect on the price of mill-feed, which has already advanced to a higher point than common for this season of the year. Strangely, with wheat selling cheaper than for a generation past, bran rules higher than it has for several years past at this season; in some cases stockmen are actually asked almost as much for a ton of bran as they can get for a ton of wheat at the same mill. Only the feeder ignorant of the value of feeds will ever think of selling his wheat for anything near the price of bran unless he has need of bran to extend concentrated grain feeds. Unless obliged to do so to raise money at once, I should certainly not sell wheat at the present price, preferring to hold it for a higher price or to feed it to pigs or dairy cows. With pork at 5 cents and butter at 25 cents why sell wheat at 40 cents, which is about the average price at many points in the West? A good dairy cow will give something like a pound of butter per day, and eight pounds of wheat is a good feed of that grain, so that the bushel should last fully a week and furnish the concentrated feed for making something like seven pounds of butter. Of course this is only a part of the ration, but why

can feeders have a prejudice against this feed and seem afraid of it. There never was a better time than the present for the feeder to make a careful study of the various feeds on the market."

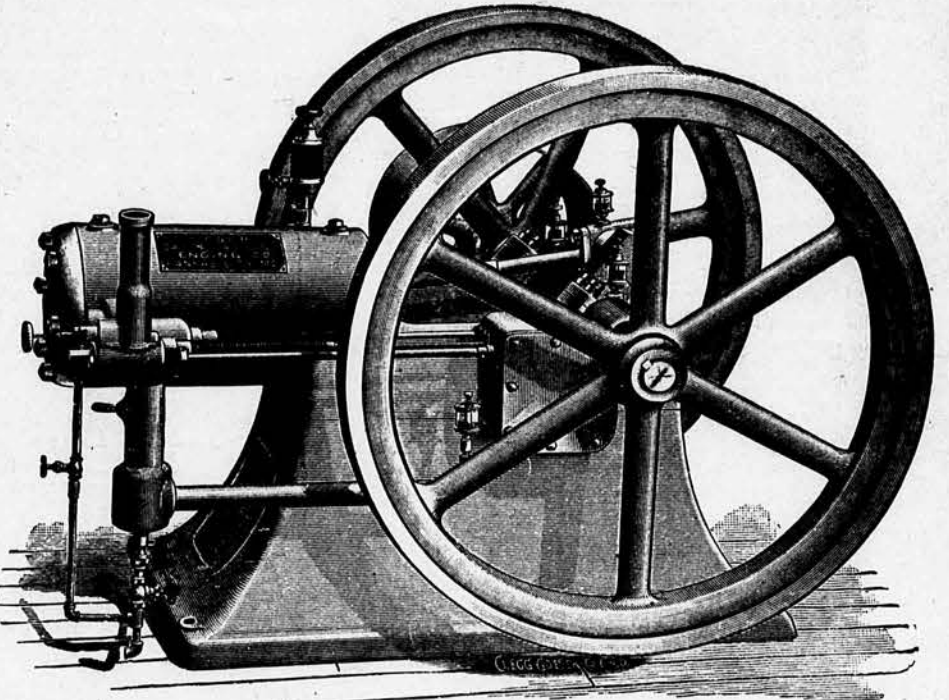
The Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine.

We illustrate herewith the Weber gas and gasoline engine, manufactured by the Weber Gas & Gasoline Engine Company, of Kansas City, Mo. This engine, as shown in the engraving, is an extremely simple one and well proportioned. The cylinder bed and main bearings consist of one strong, symmetrical casting, making a very rigid and stiff engine and one wherein the alignment will remain perfect and lasting.

The engine is simply an improvement on the well-known Weber engine. The valves are direct acting poppet valves, requiring no cleaning or oiling; they lift squarely from their seats and cannot wear out. The valve gear and governor (which includes all working parts of the engine except crank shaft and piston) are encased in an iron housing, perfectly dust and grit-proof, and run constantly in oil, thereby insuring complete lubrication.

The crank shafts are made of steel and finished to gauge. Bearings are exceptionally large and well proportioned. A very important feature in this engine is that of circulating water entirely around the valve seats and cylinder, thereby increasing the life of the engine wonderfully.

In the "Weber" the gasoline is used in its natural state, with no intermediate gas-making machinery or appliances. The gasoline is kept in a galvanized iron tank, which is usually placed outside of building, and connection made direct from the tank to the cylinder of the engine by a small iron



THE WEBER GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE.

should a man having good cows sell wheat when he can manufacture it at a profit on his own farm?

"A great deal has been said about feeding wheat to pigs, and its value for that purpose has been well shown up in the *Gazette*. It is equally good for sheep-feeding. To-day's mail brings an inquiry from a farmer who states that he can buy barley from 25 to 30 cents per bushel, while bran is costing him \$14. That is, barley can be had for say \$10 to \$12 a ton, while bran is \$14. In this case I should certainly buy the barley. Let the brewers have the bright-colored grain which brings the highest price and use that which has been made dark-colored by rains. Of course if it is musty it should be let alone, but often colored barley is just as good for feeding as is the brighter grain, and costs much less.

"For feeding heavy grain like wheat and barley, it is necessary to practice caution, as it is a very concentrated feed. For this purpose some bran is very helpful. Mix one-third bran by weight with ground wheat or barley to lighten it and you have as near a perfect grain ration as can be made for dairy cows. For pig-feeding a little bran, or better yet, shorts, can be used to extend the heavy feed. Pigs do well on barley, or better yet on barley meal and corn meal mixed. In England and on the continent barley is extensively used for feeding farm stock, including cows and pigs. Barley is the great pig-fattening food of England. In view of this it is strange that many Ameri-

pipe; thus you will see that in the "Weber" the gasoline is closely prisoned between solid iron walls from the time it is put in the tank until it is exhausted into space through the escape pipe from the cylinder, where the gasoline has been consumed. Should the engine accidentally become stopped and all the valves left open, not a particle of gasoline would escape. The consumption of gasoline is under perfect control of the governor, which allows gasoline to enter the cylinder only as called for by the load on the engine.

In the Weber gasoline engine no dangerous apparatus is used in purporting to carbonize the air or vaporize the gasoline, and which, under certain conditions, is known to fill with dangerous mixtures and frequently explode. Gasoline only becomes a dangerous commodity when mixed with a proportion of air. This can only occur in the "Weber" inside of the heavy iron cylinder of the engine. Absolute safety of the "Weber" is secured by excluding all air from contact with the gasoline until it is admitted to the engine cylinder in fluid form, where it suddenly commingles with a large volume of air and is ignited. Safety is also secured by providing against any possible leaks in the pipes between the engine and tank. The tank is generally placed outside the building, at any reasonable distance away from them, and when filled no fire or light need, of course, be near.

Another feature of the "Weber" is that changes in the temperature do not affect its running, as no so-called vaporizers, carbonizers, cardureters or gas machines are used. Constant regulating of the gasoline and air is dispensed with, nor is there any water or gasoline remaining in the tank unfit for use.

The "Weber" is claimed to be the only engine in which the point of ignition is altered while the engine is in operation, thereby affecting great saving. This feature is specially protected by letters patent.

Agricultural Matters.

IRRIGATION.

Cost and Duty of Water in Southern California.

The following article, on the "Cost and Duty of Water in Southern California," has been prepared by Fred L. Alles, Chairman of the Publication committee of the International Irrigation Congress, to be held in Los Angeles, October 10, 1893, and will be found of general interest to all the citizens of the arid States:

"Irrigation is an art that must be learned. It has been brought to the highest perfection in southern California by men of means, who have tried all known systems.

"Water for irrigation is obtained from running streams; by storing water in reservoirs constructed in the mountains or foothills; by tunneling into the mountains; by building underground dams to force the subterranean flow to the surface, and by boring artesian wells. Water is also occasionally pumped from wells, on a small scale, by windmills or by steam engines.

"The five counties of southern California in which irrigation is practiced—Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego—contain some fifty-five to sixty separate and distinct irrigation companies. While the systems under which these corporations dispose of water vary widely, they may all be practically summed up under two heads: The co-operative and the commercial.

"The original idea of irrigation in southern California was inherited from the Spanish priests, who brought a small head of water in a simple ditch, from some neighboring stream, for use in the gardens attached to the missions. The cost of water, the duty of water, and the amount of water were questions of which they knew little and probably cared less. Enough for their simple needs was easily secured by their native retainers, and the balance in the flowing streams went merrily on its way to the ocean beyond.

"The irrigation systems of southern California on a scale of importance may be said to date back to the vicinity of about 1870. Some time previous to that there were good ditches in Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Bernardino and a few other points, but at about that time the systems at Anaheim, Riverside, Duarte, Pasadena and some adjacent places were started, and since then the growth has been very rapid. The early systems were all co-operative, outside of Los Angeles city, and the purely commercial idea came in later, possibly with the exception of Riverside, which system was originally a commercial one, but is now practically co-operative, the land-owners being also the share-holders of the water company.

"The first supplies of water used for irrigation were derived from running streams that were easily diverted. No expensive dams or other works were built, and economy in handling the water was not deemed necessary. Such streams were not numerous in this section, and over twenty-five years ago successful experiments were made in the search for artesian water. Water storage in natural lakes or depressions, or in reservoirs built on drainage lines, was next undertaken. This system, when the works are judiciously constructed, is the most reliable of all. Several streams of considerable size have been developed by tunneling into the mountains. Where streams have little or no flow in summer, trenches have been sunk to the bed-rock, across the stream, and a dam there constructed, which has forced the underground flow to the surface.

"Probably the simplest irrigation system now in existence in southern California is the one at Ranchito, and covers the lands of the famous little Los Nietos valley, the walnut belt of Los Angeles county. In this, a large stream is taken from the San Gabriel river at its surface. The water is carried in open ditches, made in clean, sandy soil, along highways and across orchards and vineyards, to the highest corner of each land owner's lot in the

little valley, there being no tunnels, no arches of masonry or costly flumes and trestles, no conduits and aqueducts around hills and over ravines, but only ditches—plain and simple ditches. At stated times during the year the land owners are notified by the Secretary of the water company to turn out with their shovels to clean out the sediment from the bottom of the ditches, so many hours for each acre of land owned, and this is all the expense of the use of water in that valley, save the small annual assessment to pay the wages of the *zanjero* who attends to the distribution of the water.

"One of the most costly and one of the best water systems in southern California is that of Riverside, originally a purely commercial proposition, the water being owned by a corporation which sold it to the land owners. This water system is now owned by the people who own the land, the price paid for the water rights, ditches, flumes and other improvements some six years ago being \$40 an acre for all the land in the Riverside valley under the canals—a total of some 10,000 acres or a cash sum of \$400,000. The cost of water for orchard use in Riverside is now about \$5 an acre per year, the price being 10 cents an inch flow for twenty-four hours. On a twenty-acre orange grove of ten-year-old trees, about 100 inches for forty-eight hours will be used every forty days, for from four to six times per annum, according to the nature of the soil, the age of the trees, the rainfall of the previous winter, and the ideas of the orchardist. There is no royal road in irrigation and no set rules can be made to suit all classes of people. As a rule, the Riverside orchardists can get all the water they want to pay for, and some of them use a great deal more than others, but the difference is not so apparent in their fruit crop as it is in their water bills.

"Another really good system is the one at Ontario, San Bernardino county. This was designed to be a combination of the commercial and co-operative, the water stock being sold with the land, and as the land is all sold in time the ownership of all the water rights will be vested in the owners of the land. Here the expense has been very small, averaging only about \$1 an acre per year during the ten years which this colony has been in operation. The expenses of the Ontario system are paid by assessments levied to pay the fees of the men who handle the water and for slight repairs. In time, this must be largely increased, as it will be found necessary to replace portions of the pipe line, build new flumes and canals from the canyon, and, eventually, construct reservoirs. The system in vogue at Ontario is fairly illustrative of that in use in a large number of other prosperous colony settlements in southern California, and Ontario was only selected as a type because it represents many others. Pasadena, Pomona, South Riverside, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Azusa and several other thrifty districts are under the co-operative system, ownership of land implying ownership of water stock, the expenses of irrigation being merely nominal assessments to pay salaries of executive officers and keep the systems in repair. The amount of these assessments naturally varies considerably, as some of the colonies assumed large debts in securing their water rights, while others have undertaken the construction of costly and expensive reservoirs and canals.

"In some colonies the assessments vary greatly from year to year on account of the renewal of pipe lines, the purchase of new supplies of water or other extraordinary expenses, but for a given series of years the cost of irrigating water in any one of them will come within the average figure quoted elsewhere as to cost per acre per annum and as to amount of water actually used.

"The San Diego Land & Town Company, owners of the Sweetwater dam, one of the largest water systems in southern California, sell a water right for \$50 an acre and charge \$3.50 per acre per annum for an acre foot of water, this being one inch to eight acres. The orchards under this system are still comparatively young, and have thus far not required the amount of water allotted to them. A portion of the land has been used for market

gardening. This is low alluvial soil and requires about one inch to four acres to obtain good results.

"The Bear Valley Company is partly a purely commercial company, bringing its water from the mountain top by an expensive system of pipe lines and spreading it out over a large territory with widely distant interests. This is a reservoir company, and as a rule the reservoir companies are commercial, formed principally for the purpose of selling water, the sale of land being usually a secondary consideration and quite often in the hands of a different corporation. A portion of the Bear Valley water is used at Redlands, and at this point a part of the water is owned by the people who own the land, their payments being only small assessments for repairs and service. A large block of the Bear Valley stock has been attached to a great body of land at Allesandro and Moreno, on a basis of one inch to four acres, and here the cost is to be an original payment of \$40 an acre for the water right and a further payment of \$5.00 per annum per acre for the water itself. This is only for water delivered to the corner of these tracts, the land owners being assessed for the additional expense of carrying the water by pipe lines and ditches to their own lands. This is a costly system, but gives a very large water supply, larger, in fact, than has heretofore been contemplated by any water system of southern California. The supply given to Allesandro, one inch to four acres, will furnish sufficient water to cover each acre of ground with a body of water two feet deep annually. This, in addition to the annual rainfall, will give as large an average water supply as Illinois or Ohio has.

"The duty of water in southern California naturally varies very greatly. The character of the soil, the rate of transpiration, the kind of trees to be irrigated, the rainfall of the previous season, the nearness of the surface water, the amount of cultivation, all tend to affect it. The law of capillary attraction demonstrates that frequent and careful cultivation makes it possible to grow a crop on arid land by irrigation which was not deemed possible some years ago, when constant flooding of the soil was the custom. Light and porous soils require a very much larger volume of water for irrigation than a heavy soil, although the heavy soil requires a much longer period of flow. The light soil will also require a much more rapid descent in the furrows than the heavier soil in order to get the water across the orchard. On an almost level soil, gravelly or sandy in its nature, it will be found nearly impossible to irrigate more than ten to fifteen furrows with a head of 100 inches of water, because the stream sinks so steadily, but this amount of water will be found amply sufficient to cover a hundred furrows in the ordinary adobe which obtains in some of the best sections.

"Constant cultivation and irrigation has developed the fact that very much less water is necessary to raise a given crop after a few years. Of course, as trees grow older and begin to yield heavy crops of fruit, the orchards seem to require more water, but they do not need or get any such increase in proportion to the demand made upon them. It is safe to affirm that an orchard of ten-year-old orange trees requires and uses ten times as much water as an orchard of one-year-old trees, and yet no orchardist thinks of irrigating on that basis. The difference lies entirely in the fact that cultivation and the use of water on his soil have brought the water naturally in the soil very much nearer to the surface. This is constantly shown in lands used only for the production of annual crops, such as melons, potatoes and garden truck generally. A few years of irrigation and cultivation naturally decreases the amount of water required and apparently increases the duty of water on that particular soil.

"The preparation of virgin soil for an orchard or vineyard to be irrigated after planting varies little from that of land which depends on rainfall. If the soil is light and porous it is desirable to have quite a fall to the land, so that water in the furrows may be run swiftly over the soil, while on a heavy soil it is necessary to have the ground nearly level, so that the water may be run very slowly, thus thoroughly soaking the ground. Trees are usually planted twenty, twenty-two or twenty-four feet apart. Furrows are commonly opened between these trees by taking off the teeth from a six-foot cultivator and placing a small shovel at each end and one in the center, thus making three furrows, each two feet apart, at one trip. The growing limbs usually

extend so far out from the trees that two sets of furrows are all that can be made. Into these six shallow furrows the water is turned from the flumes or head ditch and is allowed to run twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the nature of the soil, until the ground is perfectly soaked. The cultivator is started as soon as the horses can get on the ground after the irrigation, and the soil is kept perfectly pulverized until another irrigation is deemed necessary.

"The reservoir systems of southern California are nearly all managed on a commercial basis, constructed solely to sell water to waiting buyers. The invariable rule in the management of these corporations is to sell to land-owners a certain number of shares of stock for each acre of land owned, which becomes appurtenant to the land, and is known as a 'water right.' In addition to this a given price is usually fixed for the use of the water, in some cases a fixed price per inch for each twenty-four hours, usually ranging from 8 to 10 cents per inch flow, under a four-inch pressure, this being a 'miner's inch,' as the term is commonly used in California, and under this arrangement only such an amount of water as is used is paid for. In other cases a fixed charge per acre per year is agreed on, payable by all land-owners whether the water is used or not, and payable also even if the lands are still in a virgin state. Under the former method it is not customary to fix the amount of water to be used, the presumption being that the company is willing and anxious to sell and furnish all the water which the land-owner is willing to consume and able to pay for. Under the latter method it is usual to fix the basis of an inch of water to a certain number of acres, varying at from six to ten, one inch to eight acres being a fair average for a basis on which stock is sold and water assessments paid, though the land-owner can usually buy as much more stock as he desires and can practically fix the water rate on his land to suit his own ideas and purse, so long as he keeps above the minimum which the water company establishes.

"Inasmuch as irrigating water is of real service in southern California fruit-culture for only about five months in the year, it is of almost vital necessity that the water be stored in reservoirs so that the winter floods may be saved for summer necessity. In the earlier days of irrigation this was not deemed of importance, but the more extensive use of water, the opening up of new and rich tracts of land, and the intense culture of the past few years have changed all the old fashions and ideas concerning irrigation. What was first considered a convenience soon grew into a necessity and has now developed into a science.

"The amount of water which shall be set aside for any given tract of land will vary very greatly. Experience in southern California has demonstrated that in fruit culture the orange probably requires the maximum amount of water and the olive, if irrigated at all, the minimum. In many sections of southern California all deciduous fruits, including walnuts, olives, apricots, peaches and wine grapes, are grown entirely without irrigation. Oranges are not produced in paying quantities, as a commercial proposition, without irrigation. One orange-grower demonstrated at Pasadena that fine orange trees could be grown without irrigation, but when he wanted fruit it was found necessary to irrigate. In sections where irrigation is practiced it is customary to flood alfalfa after every cutting—from five to eight times annually—apricots, peaches, walnuts and such fruits from two to three times annually, raisin grapes from three to four times, oranges and lemons, five to six times, and some orange-growers always irrigate their orchards very heavily about the holidays, just before the fruit begins to ripen.

"In summing up, we may say that the duty of water in southern California may be put at an average of one inch to eight acres, and the cost of water at a first charge of \$35 to \$60 an acre for the right, and a further charge of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre per annum for the water, whether used or not. These two propositions will be an average if all the fifty to sixty water companies of southern California are taken as a whole.

"Irrigation for grain is never resorted to in southern California, the 'glorious climate' making it possible for the grain farmer to plow in December, sow in January and harvest in May, the usual winter rains from December to April being ordinarily amply sufficient to make a first-class crop of wheat or barley."

The Farmer's Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

GOLD, SILVER AND WHEAT.

John Hood, a well-known grain dealer of Pittsburg, Pa., gives the following review of the financial and industrial situation, in the Pittsburg Press:

"There has been an irrepressible conflict going on between those who favor gold alone as a basis of value and those who insist that silver should be placed on the same parity with gold, which has existed from the foundation of our government down to 1873, when the Sherman bill of that date demonetized silver and made it an article of merchandise. There have been several attempts made by Congress to neutralize the damage that law has done, but none have been satisfactory to either side engaged in the conflict.

"The Sherman law of 1890 is the last, and it has proven to be the most objectionable to the advocates of the gold standard, and not wanted by their opponents, except that it has put the goldites in a tight place which was not dreamed of at the time the bill was passed. John Sherman says it was passed to prevent the passage of the free silver bill. The Democrats say it was passed to save Mr. Harrison and the Republican party from defeat at the last election. For if Harrison vetoed the bill he would lose the Western States, and if he signed it he would lose the Eastern States.

"While the silverites did not want the law of 1890, they see now that it gives them a grip on their enemies, and they say they will hold it as a hostage until they get something better. That explains the intensity of the conflict at this time. The gold advocates appear to realize it in that light also, and therefore they are using every effort the ingenuity of man can devise to have an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law of 1890. That would not only loosen the grip the silverites have now, but it would put them completely in the clutches of their enemies, and would place America in the position England has been for years, an absolute gold basis nation.

ONLY BONDHOLDERS BENEFITED.

"It is manifest that those in possession of gold bonds and mortgages would be much benefited by the single standard of gold, while silver producers, farmers and debtors would be much injured. There is no doubt but a silver basis in America would benefit the farmer much more than our present financial policy does. To illustrate, suppose this nation had been driven to a silver basis (as many prophesied it would as soon as the \$100,000,000 gold reserve was broken into), what would have been the consequences? Would not all who owe debts in foreign lands have to pay those debts in gold, and would they not have to go into Wall street, as in war times, and buy gold at from 30 to 40 per cent. premium? As wheat is as much an article to settle debts in London as gold is, the price of wheat would advance equally with the premium on gold. Wheat now selling in New York for 70 cents per bushel would sell for over \$1, and as it costs as much to pay freight on 70-cent wheat as it costs on dollar wheat, farmers west of the Mississippi would be getting twice as much for wheat as they are now, and shorter or longer hauls would get relatively the same advance, whether consumed in America or shipped to foreign lands. And relatively the same advance would govern the prices of all other cereals, meats, oils, wool, cotton and all products of the farm which are exported.

"Thus we see why it is to the interest of the farmer to favor silver as a basis of value. It is human nature the world over. Farmers claim that since silver was demonetized in 1873 their farms have depreciated in value one-third to one-half, and all the crops they have to sell have depreciated at about the same ratio.

GOLD MEANS LOW VALUES.

"A gold basis means low values, low prices and low everything but gold bonds and mortgages, and the foregoing illustration would seem to prove the

assertion to be correct. There is no doubt but supply and demand have much to do with prices, but there must be something radically wrong in addition to large crops to bring wheat down to 40 to 50 cents, wool 15 to 20 cents and farming lands to present ruinously low prices when compared to other property. Can it be, as the farmers assert, that wheat being sold for gold in London, they only receive for their wheat the price of silver in London as compared to gold. It would be well to consider the whole situation carefully in adjusting our financial policy. For that which injures the farming interests is soon felt in all other industries, and it is about time merchants, bankers and business men who make money by their wits should realize that those who make their money by the sweat of their brow are entitled to some consideration in the character and amount of money that passes as a circulating medium.

"While a silver basis alone might benefit the farmers, bimetallic money would benefit all branches of business. There are, no doubt, extremists on both sides of this conflict, and the people should urge and insist on a financial policy that would do as little injury as possible. If our Presidents had shown the same zeal toward the furtherance of bimetallic money (as contemplated by the monetary conference) as they have shown in favor of a gold standard of value, this nation would be in better financial condition at present.

NEED AN INTERNATIONAL COIN.

"And why not now call that conference together and see if a majority of them cannot agree upon a basis of gold and silver, say eighteen or twenty parts of silver to one of gold, the same to be coined by all nations agreeing to the basis, and to be international in character and pass at face value in all countries?

"That would double the basis upon which all other species of currency would stand, for there is said to be about four thousand millions of gold and the same amount of silver in the world. Such a policy would not injure any person, and it would put the farmers in America in a position to get the full value of their products. There is a large minority of the English Parliament in favor of bimetallic money, gold and silver, at an equitable ratio, and the number is increasing every day. It is patent to many Englishmen, as it is to a majority of Americans, that there is not enough gold above ground to carry on the business of the world. A single wheelbarrow may transport clay out of a cellar, but when you attempt to move the crops of America with a wheelbarrow you will be left, just as you will be when you attempt to move the crops with a single standard of gold.

"The same may be said in attempting to hold up bank reserves as required by law and safe banking. The deposits in our national and State banks are about \$3,000,000,000. Six hundred millions should be held as reserve. That is about all the gold there is in America to-day, and what are the people going to do for money to pay debts and do business with when you rid the country of the much-abused silver and silver certificates?

SAVED BY SILVER CERTIFICATES.

"There is a mistaken idea about the amount of silver piled up in the treasury. It is said to be of no value to any one, but that is not correct. There are certificates issued against most of it and in circulation among the people which have served a good purpose during the present stringency for bank reserves and a legal tender circulating medium. The government doesn't own it absolutely, for it has been hypothecated, and the silver is held as collateral for the certificates issued.

"The silver certificate is as good money as the greenback currency, although silver and silver certificates come in for a great deal of unmerciful abuse of late, about as much as was heaped on the greenback a few years ago, and by the same persons and for the same reasons. They are both legal tender in the payment of debts, and that grieves those men who have the gold. They cannot squeeze their debtors. They prate about honest money

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and depreciated currency as though they had monopolized all the honesty that was allotted to the human family. It is in bad taste for an American citizen to abuse and slander money which has the stamp of the government on it, calling it dishonest money, etc. That should be left to the enemies of American institutions to do.

"Many assert that the adoption of bimetallic money will increase the profits of silver miners. It matters not whether gold and silver miners make 10 cents or \$10,000 a day. All the people have to consider is whether it will be better to have 8,000,000,000 gold and silver dollars than to have only \$4,000,000,000 gold as a basis of money for all the world over. We are told that confidence is wanted, and that it will be restored by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and the relegation of our nation to a gold basis by the present Congress. Now what were their pledges to the people? The Democratic platform says:

WANT THE PLATFORMS UPHOLD.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as a standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination." The Republican platform says: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallicism and the Republican party demands both the use of gold and silver as standard money."

"Now they propose to restore confidence by the Congress of the United States riding into power on the gold and silver pledge, and before their seats are warm perpetrating the most flagrant act of treachery and betrayal of trust that has been perpetrated by any Congress since the formation of this government. They promised the people that if elected they would give them gold and silver, but now they propose to throw silver overboard and give them gold alone. If Congressmen who have been so highly honored will betray their constituents in this way, what confidence can people place in any man who may be placed in a position of trust, or in their business relations with one another. America doesn't want a single gold basis nor a silver basis, but prefers bimetallic money."

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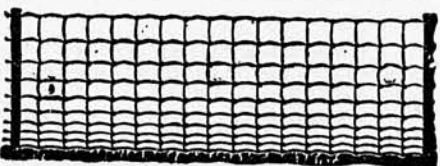
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FAIR NOTES.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society held a successful meeting last week at Ottawa. The grounds are situated in Forest park, the handsomest natural park in the State.

The speed ring, as it always is here, was well filled and turned during the three days whirl. The only falling off noticeable was the grand-stand receipts, which was easily accounted for—the scarcity of the extra quarter.

The agricultural display was up to that of former years. Among the special displays were twelve loads of corn in the ear that was grown on Franklin county soil. It was one of the centers of attraction and was pronounced the equal of any ever produced in the State—some of the ears having on them over 1,000 perfect grains. Three ears that the FARMER picked up from wagon No. 4 averaged 1,040 perfect grains.

The poultry exhibit was an extra good one, it not being excelled this year by any county fair in the State except that of Cowley county.

In the live stock departments, draft horses were not as great in numbers as they should have been, as the county has a score or more of heavy draft stallions that should have been on exhibition. There were some excellent roadster animals, and, taking the two classes, they made a very creditable show for a county fair. In the cattle division were Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys and Galloways.

W. E. Spears, of Richmond, Kas., showed six of his herd of Herefords, winning first on yearling bull, first on yearling heifer, all seconds in class, second on herd and sweepstakes on bull. The bull that won sweepstakes we predict will in the future, if no mishap overtake him, stand high in the State prize ring and have a front place among the Hereford herds of the West.

J. F. Wright, of Princeton, Kas., came out with seven of his fourteen Herefords and scooped in the best plums offered by the association. The herd was, like that of Mr. Spears, in nice show condition, neither overdone nor carelessly under the standard of show dress. The herd took first on aged bull, first on aged cow, first on bull calf, first on heifer calf, first herd and sweepstakes on aged cow. The four-year bull at head of the herd, Monarch II., was bred by Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and is worthy of a front place in a State fair ring.

The Holsteins were strongest in the herd of P. I. McEchron, of Richmond, Kas., who entered twelve of his herd of sixty and won six blues and four red ribbons. If the entire herd are as worthy of the inspection of the dairyman as are the twelve, they certainly are among the best dairy herds of the State. Mr. McEchron says that they surely are, and that he has three young bulls sired by Hoxxye Ladd 13678 H. F. H. B. that he will sell at very reasonable terms.

F. M. Owens, of Melvern, Kas., shied his three-legged dairy yard sunset and rise bench into the ring with three registered Holsteins recorded thereon, and won one first and two second prizes. Not being content with his dairy show, he entered thirteen head of Galloways, headed by the aged bull, Rustler of Quenemo, and won seven blues and one red ribbon. This block herd is composed of very toppy individuals, and the two herds taken together make a very practical illustration of what the average farmer may do if he only has an inclination to start right, stay right and come out all right. To show his appreciation of the thoroughbred over the common dunghill, he entered thirteen coops of poultry, consisting of chickens, geese and ducks, and in very strong competitive rings his seven breeds of chickens, in company with the geese and ducks, won eight prizes. He said "tell your readers that I have something first-class to sell in all my branches of breeding and hope to build up a reputation for merit of animals and square dealing with my patrons."

The sheep show was quite a creditable one for a local or county fair, and among others were the eleven head of Shropshires from the flock of E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, of Wellsville, Kas. In quite a strong ring they won seven first and three second prizes. The foundation of the flock was bred by Messrs. Work & Campbell, of Bardolph, Ill. The ram at the head of the flock, Cyrus II. 30313 A. S. S., was imported by John Milton, of Canada. The crosses, out of Southdown ewes and by the ram Cyrus, made an excellent exemplification of what may be done by the farmer in increasing the size of the individual and improvement of the staple, compromising, as it were, at a safe point between the middle-wools and the long-wools. They report several rams that they would sell at an average of \$25 each.

A. E. Carpenter, of Wellsville, Kas., was out with twelve of his 300 head of thoroughbred and grade Shropshires, and won four first and two second prizes. He, like Messrs. Kirkpatrick, has a few good rams to dispose of.

R. Harrison, another Wellsville sheep-

breeder, showed twelve Southdowns, winning three first and two second premiums. Like the preceding sheep-men, he will offer a few rams at sale.

In the pens adjoining those of Harrison were the nine head of Mr. A. E. Staley, Jr., of Wellsville, that won three first and one second. They were Cotswolds and Shropshires, and kept company with Mr. Bailey's flock of Shropshires from Garnett, Kas., that won three prizes.

The swine exhibit was the best yet seen by us at county fairs this season, and doubtless the best one that will be shown at any county fair in the State.

E. T. Warner, of Princeton, Kas., showed seven head of extra good Polands. The twelve-months boar Tecumseh J. Corwin heads his herd of forty head. He has about fifteen head of boars and sows that were sired by Kansas Chief for sale. The sire of Tecumseh J. Corwin was Tecumseh Jr. 4607; dam, Lady Corwin II. 69380, bred by C. W. Goslee, Roundhead, O.

H. Davison & Sons, Princeton, Kas., exhibited six of their forty head of Polands, headed by Gold Drop 8241. In the herd are two young boars, Old Missouri, bred by Geo. W. Faulk, of Richmond, Mo. His dam was Lady's Favorite 9495. The other one, Business, sired by Old Business 23168, and bred by R. H. Berry, Rushville, Ind. The herd took first and sweepstakes on aged boar, second on boar six months and second on yearling sow.

J. R. Killough & Sons, of Richmond, Kas., showed eight of their forty Polands. Solidity, sired by Adams' Chip 2d 18419, heads the herd, and he won first money here. They have several young boars and gilts sired by the show boar, McKinley, that they will dispose of at fair prices.

J. N. Kirkpatrick, of Ottawa, Kas., showed seven of his herd of Poland-Chinas, headed by Lord Corwin 6th 8464, who was sired by Lord Corwin 4th 901, that was the sweepstakes boar at Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis in 1885. The dam of Corwin 6th was Highland Beauty 7905. A strong feature of his exhibit was the two-year-old sow, Daisy Warner 19040, with an extra good litter of five-months pigs, on which he won second money. A major portion of the twenty head of young stock that is for sale was sired by the sweepstakes boar, Peter Blow, at the fairs of 1892.

The most extensive exhibit made in the swine department by one exhibitor was that of the well-known breeder, A. E. Staley, of Ottawa, Kas. He entered thirty-four head—twelve Polands and twenty-two Chester Whites. The Poland division was headed by Moorish Pride, that was bred by Alexander, of Illinois. Won second on boar and first on sow, Black Highland, with litter of pigs. In the Chester class, Young Hickory, sired by Horace Greeley, that was bred by Silvers, of Ohio, headed the herd and won first money. The herd took first on aged sow, young sow, young boar, and first, of course, on Ottawa Queen, an excellent eighteen-months sow with a litter of twelve pigs, all her own, too. The herd ranks up with the best in the State and will sustain the good reputation of their owner anywhere. A few good ones of both sexes for sale.

W. M. Finch, of Ottawa, showed two, his breeding boars. They are extra good Chesters and the latter won second premium.

But one herd of Berkshires was out, and that was eight representatives of S. McCullough's home herd of eighty head, that won all premiums offered for Berkshires. The exhibit was headed by the imported Charmer's Duke, sired by Sovereign 18th. The blood now predominating in the herd is Sally, Bridebell, Royal Bride and Liverpools. Many of the fifty head of young boars and gilts were sired by Four Stalks and Patentee, the imported prize-winner at the Royal show in England. The get of Clarmont Duke and Patentee 2d are very fine individuals. The facts are that this Ottawa herd of Berkshires is among the best in the West, and if one is to judge by the individuals of the show herd, large size and early maturity has been accomplished by Mr. McCullough. W. P. B.

THE WICHITA FAIR.

That the first annual fair of the Wichita Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, held last week, was not a grand success, can be attributed to nothing except that circumstances were all against it. The extraordinary "Strip" excitement, engaging the attention of almost every farmer in southern Kansas, the remarkably hot weather, the unfavorable crop season, and the fact that the dates conflicted with Kansas week in Chicago, all combined to detract from the Wichita fair. In the number of exhibits and in attendance the fair was not all that could have been hoped for; but in one important particular it outshone all previous efforts. Its management was almost above criticism. Every consistent convenience was supplied to exhibitors, visitors were accorded civil and considerate treatment, and the comfort of all was looked after in a manner that will be remembered to the credit of the fair management. There was no disposition evinced to "hog" everything in sight, which so fre-

quently serves to bring fair managements into disrepute.

The exhibits were most numerous in the poultry and swine departments. The poultry show was unusually creditable, a large number of breeders of high class birds being represented. R. S. Cook, of Wichita, Willis E. Gresham, of Burrton, and the Underwoods, of Hutchinson, were among the principal exhibitors of swine. Messrs. Cook and Gresham have been preparing their herds for exhibition at Chicago and have them in exceptionally fine show condition. Premiums in the swine class were awarded as follows: Aged boar, Underwood, first; Cook, second; Gresham, third. Yearling boar, Cook, first and third. Boar, six months and under 1 year, Cook, first and third; Gresham, second. Boar pig, Cook, first; Gresham, second and third. Aged sow, Cook, first and third; Gresham, second. Yearling sow, Cook, first and second; Underwood, third. Sow, six months and under 1 year, Cook, first, second and third. Sow pig, Cook, first and third; Gresham, second. In the breeders' ring Cook took the four firsts and two of the thirds; Gresham took two seconds and a third and Underwood took a second.

The entries in the cattle department were mostly Short-horns, largely from the herd of W. P. Harned, of Buncheon, Mo. Mr. Harned captured a majority of the premiums, but yielded first prize on aged bull and on bull calf to W. H. Ransom, of Wichita. J. C. Hyde, of Sunnysdale, took two thirds on young bulls, three seconds on female stock and third on herd. First and second on herd went to Mr. Harned.

The largest exhibitors of horses were Joseph Fuhrman, of Wichita, who showed Percherons and French Coachers, and the Toler stock farm, also of Wichita, which showed standard-bred trotting stock. Both of these studs took most of the premiums in their respective classes.

The race program for each day was excellent, the heat and dust affording the only drawback to the general enjoyment. Large purses were offered, the heats closely contested, and some fast time made. The feature of the races was the 2:23½ made in the 3:00 minute trot on Tuesday, most remarkable time for the class.

All money won in the races and premiums awarded on exhibits were paid in full and the promise of the association thus made good. While the fair was a source of financial loss to the stockholders, they are by no means discouraged, and will be on hand next year, when circumstances will be more favorable, with a bigger and better fair than has ever yet been held in southern Kansas.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

All For a Man.

He had flirted at Bar Harbor, and at Narragansett Pier;
He had thoroughly "done Europe," and at last began to fear
That life was, after all, to prove a "horrid, beastly bore."
And love—as 'tis in novels and young visions—was no more;
When, by the merest circumstance, he took a sudden fancy
To go to Pottstown Corners, and visit old Aunt Nancy;
And never dreamed that Pottstown opened into Paradise,
Or that his Eve was singing there, with modest, shining eyes,
"O, for a man—O, for a man—a mansion in the skies!"

The mischief happened this way: In Pottstown etiquette
To stay away from meeting is a sin they can't forget;
So, when Aunt Nancy asked him, and he set out to refuse,
Her look of horror silenced him; he muttered, "Ah—excuse,
I mean I'll go,"—and meekly walked in all his best attire
The mile-long dusty street; then slept, until the village choir
Aroused him with the closing hymn, and, much to his surprise,
A sweet-voiced angel seemed to lead, with pure uplifted eyes:
"O, for a man—O, for a man—a mansion in the skies!"

And when the congregation, in that honest way they love,
Faced straight about, and gazed up to the singing loft above,
He turned and stared, enchanted, at a girl who seemed to lack
Naught but a tarnished golden frame and canvas at her back
To make her some old picture from Florence or from Munich.
(An illusion carried out by her hat and her white tunic)
He stared, enraptured, in a way the hymn don't authorize;
She knew, and blushed, and sang again, with shy and downcast eyes:
"O, for a man—O, for a man—a mansion in the skies!"

blush to tell—but after that no deacon in the church
More constant was at meeting, more earnest in the search
Apparently for Scripture lore; and although he had been
A worshiper of Wagner, Walkyrie, Lohengrin.
He sat in adoration while that village choir sang "Near;
And cherubim and seraphim seemed singing in his ear;
Old "China," "Webb" and "Lenox" were choicest harmonies;
But best of all was when she sang, with sweet and drooping eyes:
"O, for a man—O, for a man—a mansion in the skies!"

But why prolong the story? Since "love will find a way,"
He lingered with Aunt Nancy for many and many a day;
And, spite of saintly likeness to Madonnas, she was human.
And with a heart that could be won, like any other woman
So now he roves no longer, but is quite the business man;
And likes, when evening comes, to sit and look on, when he can,
While she bends o'er the cradle, with its silken draperies,
And croons, in low and hushing voice, with happy, love-lit eyes:
"My little man—my little man—must shut his sleepy eyes."

—Helen M. Winslow, in New England Magazine

THE BABY-CHARMER—WAS HE A HYPNOTIST?

In a convention of medical men, not long ago, a paper was read on the management of children in the practice of medicine. The writer took the ground that unless the physician were in magnetic harmony with the child, and could easily gain its friendship and confidence, he should step down and out and allow some other physician to treat it who was capable of putting himself in magnetic rapport with the child, holding that antagonistic magnetism were harmful to the child, and unprofitable to the physician. Several physicians addressed the convention on the subject, and most of them agreed with the writer of the paper. One physician went so far as to say that whenever he was called to see a child, if the child showed any signs of fright or fear at his coming, and would not come to him readily and sit upon his lap, and be talked to without fighting to get away, he invariably asked to be relieved from treatment of the patient and that somebody else be called.

Another member said that he considered such a theory all nonsense; that he knew of many children who were frightened at the coming of strangers, who with a little tact and skill could very readily be made friendly. He said there never was a doctor in the world who could at once gain the friendship of every child he might be called to see, any more than he could gain the friendship of every man and woman he met on the street.

The convention was held in a large hall, and was largely attended, and during the afternoon I had noticed, pretty well to the rear of the audience, a tall, white-haired,

fine-looking elderly gentleman, who seemed to be very much interested in the discussion, and at times became very nervous, like a man whose favorite theme is being handled by others in a way that is not satisfactory to himself, and who would like to correct every misstatement made by men only half posted in his specialty.

Finally, when the discussion began to flag, as such discussions almost always do before they are exhausted and passed by for something else, the old gentleman rose and said:

"Mr. President, as I am a total stranger in this convention, albeit a medical man myself, and in sympathy with medical men everywhere, if you will allow me a few moments of your time I shall be glad to speak on the subject before the convention. And as you do not know my name, it will be but a matter of courtesy for me to tell you who I am. My name is William Lowther, and I am a graduate of Queen's college, London. But having inherited plenty of money, I never practice medicine except as a fine art—a matter of personal pleasure. I have traveled all over the world and have attended all the medical conventions I could get into, and the same spirit that has taken me into so many conventions elsewhere has brought me here, and I want to say something on the subject matter of the paper now under discussion. One gentleman said to you that there never had been a physician in the world who could at once gain the confidence and friendship of every child he met, or might be called to. He may think so, but I wish to tell you differently.

"At the time of the great World's Fair, in Melbourne, Australia, a few years ago, I one day saw a great crowd following a venerable old gentleman, and as a matter of curiosity, I mingled with the crowd to see what was going on. And presently I came up to the old gentleman and heard some one call him Dr. Raymond. After a little observation, I found that merely to please the crowd Dr. Raymond was passing along from one child to another as they found them in the great exposition, and straightway putting out his hand to the child, caressing and fondling it in any manner that he saw fit to the amazement of some and the amusement of others. Finally I ventured to ask Dr. Raymond if he could instantly gain the good will of every child he came to. He said, 'Yes, any man can if he does it in the right way.' I ventured to express some doubt of the proposition, and he said to me: 'The thing is very easy to do. You must approach the child just in the same way that you would approach a superior whose confidence you greatly desire. You must, yourself, have that friendly feeling that you desire to have manifested towards yourself by the child. In short, you must do unto children as you would have children do unto you.'

"The superintendent of one of the great departments of the fair—a very intelligent gentleman from Sidney—heard my question and the Doctor's reply, and he spoke up and said:

"'Dr. Raymond, I have so much doubt about your proposition that I will lay you a wager of an hundred pounds that I can pick out a score of babies at this exposition whom you can never make friends with.'

"'Done!' said Dr. Raymond, 'and this gentleman here (pointing to me) shall hold the stakes and go along with us and see how we come out.'

"The money was placed in my hands and I went. Superintendent Anderson led us away to a sort of side-show close by where the Papuans were being exhibited. Several females with children at their breasts or knees sat around the booth, and Dr. Raymond, without any hesitation, walked up to the nearest one, stretched out both hands to it, and the tiny Papuan with as little hesitation put up both hands and went with the Doctor. A great shout went up from the crowd, and the smiling Superintendent passed on to the booth of a wild Bushman's family, where we found a babe in arms, and several playing about the booth. Much quicker than I can tell it to you, Dr. Raymond had the baby out of its mother's arms on one of his, and the next youngest of the family on his other arm, and they smiling and laughing as if they had just received a shining toy.

"'Come again, Doctor,' said Superintendent Anderson. And away we went, this time to the Japanese booth.

"'Bring me that little Jap from its mother's arms, Doctor, and I will think you are a genius,' said Mr. Anderson.

"It was hardly quicker said than done, while the poor mother was frightened out of her wits at the sudden disappearance of her baby. But the genial Doctor, with a courteous gesture, said something in Japanese to the lady that instantly changed her manner, and she began to laugh as did the baby held high above the heads of the crowd.

"'Not so easy the next time, Doctor,' said the Superintendent, as he led the way to the Chinese quarters.

"'Here you lose your wager,' said Mr. Anderson, as he pointed out a group of Chinese squatting on their mats, and chattering very much as the Japanese had done. With an exclamation that seemed to be well understood by the Celestials, Dr. Raymond



THE CREAMERY.

Butter must be sweet and clean. That is the first requisite. It can not be perfectly sweet unless the place in which it is made and all the utensils used in its manufacture are perfectly clean.

The old rule was: "Do not use soap to clean the churn"—this referred to sticky rosin soaps.

Ivory Soap can be used freely; it is the best for creameries or dairies, because it rinses easily and leaves neither odor nor taste.

G. 26.

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walked straight up to the nearest infant, put out his right hand, held his index finger up before the child an instant, and the tiny hand reached up and clutched the finger as if it had been its own mother's. The next moment the Doctor handed the child over to the Superintendent, who received it only to have it burst out into a great wild cry of consternation the moment he took it. Dr. Raymond received it back again, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the child was laughing and grinning as only a Chinese infant can do.

"'Well, Doctor, let us see what you can do with the little Kanackas; here they are in this booth.'

"The youngest child here seemed to be about five years old, and as shy as a reindeer, only peeping out from behind its mother as we approached.

"'At last we have you!' said the Superintendent. But it was only a moment before the child deliberately walked out from behind its mother, and climbed on the Doctor's knee as he sat on a box by the tent.

"'From Kanackas to kangaroos,' said Superintendent Anderson. 'Let us see if you can charm the marsupials in like manner.'

"'Lead on,' said the Doctor.

"We were taken clear across the grounds to the zoological department, where a dozen of the finest kangaroos in the world, probably, were sitting on their great, long shanks and tails, watching the crowd that was in turn watching them. Calling the keeper, Mr. Anderson briefly explained his mission. The keeper said: 'It is very dangerous to go into the cage with so many of them, and especially so since a new litter of young ones were found in the cage this morning. The males have been frantic all day at the crowd around the cage.'

"'I desire to try it,' said Dr. Raymond.

And so the keeper called several of his assistants and armed them with boomerangs and opened the door and walked in, followed by the Doctor and the assistants. Walking straight to the new mother, the Doctor held out to her a banana which she ate with a relish; then giving her another he placed his hand on her head while she was eating the banana, and almost at once thrust his hand into the marsupial pouch, and brought out a little long-legged jumper and held it close to the mother. She made no resistance and he replaced it in the pouch.

"'My God, man?' said the keeper, 'I could no more do that without having my bones broken by those powerful beasts than I could fly.'

"'Retreating from the kangaroo corral, Dr. Raymond said: 'What next, Mr. Superintendent?' Somebody in the crowd promptly suggested the Veddahs, the wildest tribe in the Digliggy mountains of Ceylon, who are so wild that a white man almost never sees one of them, even when passing through their country. After the very greatest effort, the British government had secured half a dozen Veddahs for

exhibition, and on account of their extreme wildness they were considered among the greatest curiosities of the great exposition. They were kept in a high enclosure by themselves. Fortunately we found a yearling in the family. Stopping down before the mother and child, the Doctor held his forefinger a moment before the child's eyes, and like a charmed bird it fluttered into his arms, greatly to the horror of its family. But as no harm was done to it, they received it back again with apparent gladness. Then somebody in the crowd cried out, 'Try the gorilla!' And away rushed Mr. Anderson, happy with the thought that at last he must win, though his courage was pretty well exhausted. The keeper was informed of the object of the visit, but shook his head and said:

"'No living man can go in there and come out alive. There is a young gorilla in there, and the parents would tear you limb from limb if you undertook it. No, I cannot even allow you to try it. Your blood would be on my soul if I did. This pair we have here is the third pair ever brought from the dense forests of central Africa alive. It is the great Pongo—the giant among anthropoid apes, the largest and fiercest of the quadrumanians. It has a ferocity unmatched in the animal kingdom. The African negroes fear it above all creatures in the forest. Its hideous aspect; its grinning eyes, flashing with rage; the skin over the enormous orbital ridges, rapidly moving in diabolical menace; the hair erect and the whole body poised like a very demon, give it its character. Its strength is enormous. The giant natives of Mashonaland, while hunting in the forest for peacocks, are often suddenly seized by the hair, jerked up into a tree, and strangled to death before assistance can come to them by this same Pongo.'

"By this time the crowd hearing the keeper's warning, determined that Dr. Raymond should not undertake so perilous a venture, and some one suggested that gorillas were not included in the wager anyway. So the Doctor did not insist on the trial. But securing from the keeper a cabbage palm, a custard apple and a banyan, the fruit of the giant fig tree of the tropics, he walked up to the cage and held out the delicious custard apple toward the mother Pongo. She arose, walked straight to the Doctor and took the apple from his hand with a gentleness that nobody expected from so savage a beast. Then the palm was offered and taken in even a more gentle manner, and the beast ate it without retreating. Then she walked back and scolded her baby a moment, keeping her eyes all the time on the crowd, and when she saw the banyan extended to her by the same hand, she came up with the baby in her arms, walked over to the side of the cage, and held out her baby for it, and the little quadruman took the fruit, tore off the peel, and ate it within two or three feet of the Doctor. The keeper declared that such a thing had never been known before in

the history of the world. By this time, the crowd that had gathered about us was simply immense. Dr. Raymond said to Mr. Anderson:

"Any other test that you wish to make that is permissible, I am willing to try. I shall not want your money without earning it fairly."

"Somebody in the crowd shouted: 'Try the ostrich.'"

"Hear! hear!" said the Doctor, as Mr. Anderson led the way to the ostrich kraal from south Africa. The keeper warned the Doctor that it was dangerous for a stranger, and even for the keeper himself, to go into the kraal with the huge birds. A straightforward kick of their gigantic legs could easily break a horse's leg, or shatter a man's to splinters. But at the urgent request of the Doctor, the keeper, armed with a tacky-stick that was studded with long, sharp thorns, of which they have a wholesome dread after it has been used about their heads a few times, marched into the kraal, followed by the Doctor. A loud hissing sound, like that of some huge serpent, was heard, and the great birds made for the keeper. A few strokes of the tacky-stick with its terrible thorns sent them back hissing and clucking. The Doctor desired to be left alone with the birds, but the keeper would not allow it, saying he would lose his position if he did so dangerous a thing. Coming out of the kraal the Doctor said: "To go among them *vi et armis* is so manifestly unfair a test that I would like permission to go alone even at some risk to myself." But the crowd cried, "No! No! it must not be." And so it was given up.

"Going back to Superintendent Anderson's office, that gentleman declared the wager fairly won by Dr. Raymond, and desired me to hand over the money to that gentleman, which I did."

"Making the Doctor's acquaintance in this strange way, I became very much interested in him and greatly attached to him. I found that he had chambers (what you in this country call offices) in Great Bourke street and resided in Collins street. He invited me home to dine with him that night, and I had a royal visit. I found that the Doctor had a very large practice, which was singularly confined exclusively to children. He told me that he had never prescribed for an adult in his life. He had chosen the specialty of children's diseases when quite a young lad at college in Edinburgh, and had determined to follow out that special line of work and that the results had justified him in his choice."

"So, ladies and gentlemen, you see that when this good Doctor over here on my right said to you there never was a doctor on earth who could make friends with all the children he met, I felt that I must tell you of Dr. Raymond, and my experience with him at the Australian World's Fair."

HENRY W. ROBY.

Do Dogs Understand Words?

To a boy on familiar talking terms with a dog this question may not sound absurd, but there are many learned men who maintain that while dogs often understand our meaning, it is not our words but our tones, looks and gestures that they comprehend. But almost every child who loves a dog could bring some story to contradict this theory.

Here is a true story on the subject that will please all tiny masters of bright dogs.

A traveler in Portugal purchased a native dog which soon became much attached to him. When spoken to in English, even accompanied by the most expressive looks and gestures the master could command, the dog appeared puzzled and he seldom found out what was required of him. But when his master addressed him in Portuguese—badly as his master spoke it, the dog joyfully executed his wishes.

After a time, by repeating the words alternately in Portuguese and in English, the dog learned the latter as well as the former, and would obey as readily. But the same command in French reduced him to a state of despair again.

Afterwards the dog was carried to France. After residing there some time he became so familiar with the language that he understood directions given to him, though perhaps because he had grown older and a new language was harder to acquire—he never responded quite so readily as to commands in Portuguese and English.—*St. Louis Republic*.

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The Young Folks.

The Old Farm.

The dear old farm! Its every rod
Is fraught with memories to me!
Each spot recalls some bygone hour
Of joyous childhood, gay and free.

Here Nature seems to speak herself.
In the hill and stream and sunny field;
In them I find companionship
The crowded city cannot yield.

What are its shallow joys to me,
Its pomp and show, its sordid wealth,
Given in exchange for Heaven's pure air,
For boundless freedom and rugged health!

Let him who loves the sickly shade,
Behind the counter scrape and bow;
To me it seems a better thing
To feel the sunlight on my brow.

And to the one who falsely scorns
The manly farmer's honest toil,
Degrading deems the work that gains
A living from the generous soil,

I'd point to some famous names,
Our country's pride and glory now,
Of men whose youth did not disdain
To wield the ax or drive the plow.

But let the farmer know his worth,
Lofty and bold his mien should be
His will full strong and clear his mind.
His duty and opinions free.

Thus careful thought and industry
Works wonders with the fertile sod,
His labors high approval win
From man, from conscience and from God.
—*German town Telegraph*.

THE YOUNG ARTIST.

About fifty years ago there lived in a small house, on an obscure street of London, a boy named John.

Although he was fond of boyish games from the time when he was still a very little fellow, there was one thing that John loved even better than play, and that was to make pictures. The walls of the house, the doors, and, in some cases, even the ceilings, were covered with sketches in charcoal or crayon; and poor John was the worst boy to send on an errand, for he was sure to be diverted by something he saw on the way, and would stop to draw a picture of it on the side of a building, or occasionally on the back of his jacket, which he would slip off for the purpose. This sometimes brought him into trouble. His mother was usually very patient with him, however, for she had a mother's faith in his talents; and his father acknowledged that, "after all, the young rascal's pictures were uncommonly good."

Others soon began to think so, too. When John was 9 years old a little sketch of his won a silver medal from the Society of Arts. He then entered a regular class at the Royal Academy and gained two more medals.

He was now a tall, prepossessing young fellow, and some people said he ought to be better employed than in dawdling with colors and canvas. His parents were growing old; they had made many sacrifices that he might pursue his studies, and now they were badly off for funds.

"Don't you worry, mother; it will be all right, father," he told them, cheerily. "Keep up your spirits until my 'Ferdinand' is finished. It is the best thing I have done, and cannot fail to bring a good price."

And so they hoped on, and he painted steadily, trying to portray his beautiful ideal. The subject was "Ferdinand and Ariel," from Shakespeare's play, "The Tempest."

One day he persuaded a dealer to go and look at the picture. The man, after examining it carefully, said:

"It promises well. When it is completed, if I like it as much as I do now, I will give you a hundred pounds for it."

At this good news there was great rejoicing in the little home. John worked with new enthusiasm. As the picture grew more beautiful every day, they naturally regarded it as sold.

At last it was finished. John's father and mother, and the few friends to whom he exhibited it, were loud in its praise, and the young artist, in high spirits, and feeling already the joy of success, brought the dealer to see it. But, alas! the man had changed his mind in the interval, or he was out of humor, or some detail did not please him; at any rate, he looked the picture over coldly, and finally said: "I spoke of buying your picture, if I liked it; but I don't like it, and won't take it. Good morning."

Turning on his heel, he was gone before the unfortunate painter could realize what had happened. The consciousness came soon enough, however, and then John faltered, wondering how he was to tell his father and mother. But he was not one to shirk a duty because it was a hard one, and so he went to the sitting room, where they were awaiting the verdict with calm confidence.

"Father! Mother!" he said. "I have failed. The picture has been refused."

"Never mind, my dear boy," she cried, laying her hand affectionately upon his arm. "Why should you be discouraged? Perhaps you will get a better price for your picture from some one else. God has given

you the talents of an artist, and you will be sure to succeed in the end."

"But how are we to get along in the meantime?" he sighed, gloomily.

"Oh, as to that," she went on, briskly, "we could give up the rooms on the first floor, and they would make comfortable quarters for persons coming up to London for a few months. Two or three good lodgers would help to pay the rent, and by being careful and economical we shall be able to manage. So take heart, for fortunes come when least expected."

The next morning the sign, "Furnished Apartments," appeared in the front parlor window, and the young artist, after a sad glance at "Ferdinand and Ariel," resolutely turned it to the wall, and set to work upon another canvas.

Nearly three weeks had passed, when one morning the brass knocker upon the street door was rattled imperatively and presently two persons were shown up to the studio. One was a man who sometimes dropped in "just to look around," as he said; the other, an antiquated, little old gentleman, with grizzly hair and beard and a blue coat ornamented with brass buttons.

This last visitor was rather eccentric, and fitted about the room examining John's sketches with curiosity and interest, and occasionally pulling out a canvass that had been stowed away. He seemed to be very fond of paintings, and to know a great deal about them. Chatting in a friendly manner he soon learned the story of "Ferdinand" and John's disappointment.

"Tut, tut! too bad!" he exclaimed. "And what did you do with it then?"

"Here it is," replied John, dragging it from a corner and setting it upon the easel.

The old gentleman contemplated it for a long time in silence. John watched him narrowly. At last the queer visitor took off his spectacles and said:

"Humph! so he wouldn't take it! Well, don't be discouraged. Your work is excellent, and success will come after a while. But of course you have still much to learn. Now here is a book," he continued, taking a little volume from his pocket, "which contains some practical advice to young painters. I should be pleased to present it to you if you will promise to read it."

John bowed somewhat stiffly and said he would read the book.

"Then get a pen and ink and I'll write your name in it," the old man went on fussily.

John opened the secretary, placed the ink bottle and quill pen before him, and walking away to the window stood looking out into the street. Presently the old gentleman joined him, and put the book into his hands, saying:

"Be sure to read it. It will do you good. Be sure to read it."

He and his companion then took leave, and John, after letting them out at the hall door, again climbed the stairs leading into the studio.

"What a strange fellow," he said to himself. "Oh, here is the book he left."

As he opened the book a bit of paper fluttered to the floor. John picked it up and gazed at it in bewilderment. It was a check for a hundred and fifty guineas, with the old gentleman's signature at the end. On the fly-leaf of the little volume were written a few words, saying that the money was offered for the "Ferdinand."

"Bravo!" cried the youth, recovering himself, and leaping down the stairs several steps at a time. "Father! Mother! The picture is sold!"

Then striding to the front parlor window he took down the case which advertised "Furnished Apartments" and tore it into bits. His mother never had occasion to put up another, for from that day her boy's pictures sold faster than he could paint them.

Who was the antique gentleman in the blue coat and brass buttons?

It was Mr. Ellison, the generous patron of art, who bequeathed a collection of paintings to the Fitzwilliam museum, of Cambridge, in England.

"And who was our friend John?"

None other than the famous painter, Sir John Millais, who sometimes tells this story to his young friends when the work they have undertaken seems unsuccessful and they begin to be discouraged.—*Youth*.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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The government crop report for September gives the average condition of the following crops for Kansas: Corn 73, wheat 42, rye 30, oats 49, barley 38, buckwheat 74, potatoes 67, sweet potatoes 81, sorghum, 76, sugar cane 73, apples 20, peaches 34, grapes 73, clover seed 98.

Senator Peffer's course regarding financial legislation received the hearty and unanimous endorsement of the Miami county convention held at Paola last Saturday. They express the confidence that he can be relied on at all times and under all circumstances to stand by the interests of the masses of the people of Kansas.

We appreciate the encouraging note from a Marion county subscriber, who, in sending in a new name, writes: "I think you are making the KANSAS FARMER a better paper than it ever was before. It is always the first one read in my list. I hope that the KANSAS FARMER will reach 100,000 this year. It ought to be in every farmer's house in the land."

In response to inquiries for preparing unfermented wine, we will say that the process is very simple, pressing out your grape juice and then heat to the boiling point, then carefully remove the scum arising to the surface, bottle and seal the warm juice remaining, and afterward keep the wine in a dark and cool place. The surplus grapes can be profitably utilized in this way.

Every farmer in Kansas who desires prosperity and progress for himself and brother farmers, can do a great deal in that direction by sustaining and helping extend the circulation and usefulness of the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER, which should be in the hands of every farmer in the West. Let every reader do his part in helping us secure 50,000 new subscribers before 1894.

Sol Miller, of the Troy Chief, has been at the World's Fair and in a characteristic editorial justly remarks that "those persons who have come from the fair running down and belittling the Kansas building and exhibit, ought to be kicked to death by the father of a mule, and we would like to do it. The Kansas exhibit, both in the Kansas and Agricultural buildings, is a credit to the State, surpassed by no other State in the Union. The Kansas building is chock full of fine products, tastefully arranged and displayed. Prof. Dryche's display of stuffed animals, from the State University, beats anything of the kind on exhibition, and is the admiration of everybody. Governor Glick is on constant duty at the building, ready to welcome and show every courtesy to visitors from Kansas."

CHEROKEE STRIP OPENING.

The opening, on Saturday, September 16, of the Cherokee Strip, in Oklahoma Territory, has been accomplished. The fact is of peculiar interest to Kansas and the Southwest. It means the addition of 6,000,000 acres to the agricultural and grazing area of this great region. Divided into tracts of 160 acres, this area furnishes about 34,000 homesteads. Not all of these, however, are desirable. The western part of the "Strip," like some portions of western Kansas, suffers at times for the want of rain, though the soil is universally rich. Crops of the ordinary sort cannot always be depended upon in that region of the "Strip," but the eastern part of the domain which is opened to cultivation will average quite as well as south central Kansas. Corn can be easily grown on not less than 3,000,000 acres of the new lands, and wheat will be a certain crop upon a much greater area. Vegetables and fruit will prove successful also in the eastern part. It is, therefore, safe to say that at least 15,000 good homes have been added to the new Territory of Oklahoma, in the Southwest.

The rush of last Saturday showed fully 200,000 people in the Cherokee Strip, but it is, of course, improbable that more than half of this number will remain as permanent residents. There was not enough land for all, and there will be innumerable contests. But the numerous towns that sprang up like magic, and are now developing rapidly, will offer employment and homes for thousands of those who failed to get claims. The fact that such a rush was made, indicates quite clearly that most of the lands are generally desirable; and the population which is now in the Cherokee Strip will soon make it quite as much of an agricultural and stock country as is Oklahoma proper.

The opening of the "Strip" will prove advantageous to the already settled parts of the Territory, since it will, in the first place, extend their market, and in the second place add to the population and general wealth of the Territory as a whole. The people of Oklahoma may congratulate themselves that the Cherokee Strip has at last been opened and that their power and influence as a political Territory has proportionately increased. The interests of agriculture, stock-growing and fruit farming in the Southwest will be vastly conserved by the opening of the new lands, and the cause of Statehood for the new and growing Territory of Oklahoma thus takes an important step forward.

UNWISE AND INHUMAN.

The wisdom of the governmental policy, long practiced of giving land to such persons as would reside upon and till it, has always been questioned by some and defended by others. But, while there is room for honest difference of opinion on this general point, there can but be unanimity as to the wisdom of the Cherokee Strip opening, which occurred last Saturday. To give away land in 160-acre lots when there is plenty for all applicants and where there is opportunity for the settler to make the gift his home, is vastly different from putting up 6,000,000 acres in one huge official lottery and distributing the prizes to such as happen to own the fleetest horses or such as have, through breaking the "sooner" law, become best acquainted with the character of the land.

Hundreds of families have been on the border of the "Strip" for eighteen months awaiting its opening. They have given up their former homes and sacrificed nearly everything for the bare hope of obtaining a home "for nothing." Thousands of others have been hovering near the land since early spring, in eager expectancy of the opening order, and within the past few weeks tens of thousands of persons, from Montana and Texas to Minnesota and Mississippi, have flocked to the "Strip" to "make the run."

And what has it all amounted to? More than 100,000 persons made the run for claims. Less than half succeeded in getting anything. More than half of the land actually taken is not worth what it will cost the claimant to hold and prove up on it. A few have

secured good claims, but the money expended by less fortunate ones would have bought all the really desirable land at a fair valuation and put good buildings on every quarter section. Thus, while the government has made a donation to a few it has robbed several times as many of a part or all of their means and done them more actual harm than it did the others good.

What possible justification can be found for such a course? It is not that the land is actually needed for cultivation. There is already so much land that a surplus of products is raised, and because of this it is so cheap that often a single crop is sufficient to pay for the acres that produced it. Why should a premium be offered for opening up new areas when millions of acres more than can be cultivated have been put into the hands of farmers by an over-generous government? Too much land is as little to be desired as too much corn or a surplus of wheat. Had the Cherokee Strip been of surpassing fertility, capable of producing more profitable crops than can be grown elsewhere, the case might have been different. But it is not. It is really less fertile than an equal area of Kansas land which can be purchased outright for less than the "Strip" lands will have cost by the time they are as well improved.

More striking than the unwisdom of giving away the Cherokee lands was the inhumanity of the methods involved. To promulgate any regulations which compel persons to stand in line, ankle-deep in burning dust, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and to the withering blast of a genuine hot wind for thirty-six hours, is rank and most inexcusable cruelty. There is no possible excuse for it. The registration served no good purpose except to add to the amount of red tape. It was no protection against "sooners," and it in no way tended to prevent illegal entries. It did absolutely no good and it was responsible for the death of no less than a score or more of men, whose lives were worth more than the whole "Strip."

It is to be devoutly hoped that a lesson will be had from this "opening," and that the next body of public land to be opened will be disposed of in a radically different manner. There can be little objection to giving homes to those who need them, but a point that should always be taken into account is whether the balance of good to all concerned is on the right side. The United States wants no other such experience as has just been concluded in Oklahoma; one such disgraceful proceeding is enough for all time.

There will be a neighborhood basket picnic held at the residence of B. L. Garlinghouse, one and one-half miles northeast of Pauline, under the auspices of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, Thursday, September 28. Everybody cordially invited to attend and enjoy the day. W. T. Jackson, Secretary.

The American Southdown Breeders' Association, in addition to the World's Fair premiums, have offered \$1,250 in the way of special prizes, and now announce a large list of entries of the best breeders in America and Canada. The association requests that persons interested in this industry should not fail to examine this exhibit, nor to attend the meeting of the American Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association to be held in Assembly hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., September 27, for which an excellent program has been prepared.

Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, Kas., has once more been appointed Pension Agent by President Cleveland, and Kansans generally indorse the appointment as excellent in all respects, and particularly because it settles the question of removal of this office to Missouri. It will remain in Kansas without doubt, as Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior Department, is quoted as saying that the appointment of the Agent and the removal questions were considered together, and decided in favor of Kansas all the way through as against Missouri.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

WESTERN KANSAS' NEEDS.

As was announced in these columns several weeks ago, seed wheat was needed in a number of western counties of this State, where was experienced a total failure of the wheat crop this year. The Railroad Commissioners went to work in good faith to supply this deficiency, asking the farmers in eastern and central Kansas to either loan or donate to their county officers or Commissioners, sufficient wheat to supply seed for the drought-stricken western counties. They proposed to turn this wheat over to the County Commissioners or other county officials in western counties, and by them to be distributed where it was actually needed. They also secured the co-operation of all Kansas railroads, which offered to carry this grain free, but it seems this plan failed to afford the necessary relief, and the plan has to be abandoned. It seems that a great many unwise and partisan newspapers, fearing that such an action might reflect credit on the present administration, denounced the thing as a political scheme, and thereby greatly handicapped the honest efforts of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The Commissioners ascertained that in about twenty-eight counties on the western border there were about 6,000 farmers who required seed wheat amounting to 293,000 bushels. A great many of these farmers have already prepared their ground, and are anxious to put in a crop, but a great many of them will be utterly unable to do so unless the State supplies the seed.

Col. Percy Daniels, Lieutenant Governor, has sent out a letter to all members of the State Senate, asking them if they would favor a special session at once, and whether they would oppose the transaction of any other business than that relative to the needs of the western counties until the winter session. Mr. Daniels believes it to be the duty of the State to provide means which will at least enable the people of these counties to get wheat for seed. However, as there has been no special demand made on the Governor for an extra session at this time, he is not disposed to call an extra session of the Legislature. It is very doubtful if the Legislature could be convened in time to secure seed wheat for the farmers of these counties, as those who will not have secured the seed grain meantime will have become discouraged, and abandon the idea of a crop, if they have not already left the country.

Under the circumstances, we think such western counties as must have the seed wheat and supplies for farmers who have the courage and fortitude to hold their own, should through their County Commissioners ascertain what is needed in the way of seed grain and supplies, and then authorize some member of their board to secure the same on the best possible terms. This, the FARMER thinks, would be the speediest and most practical plan for securing the necessary aid, and such supplies would be placed where they were actually needed, and would avoid any imposition. The columns of the KANSAS FARMER are at the disposal of the farmers of these western counties for helping them out of their present difficulties, and we shall be glad to hear from them through these columns.

A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION WANTED.

Lieutenant Governor Daniels, in his letter of September 16, to his associates in the Senate, gives his reason why there should be a special session of the Legislature called at once, with the understanding that after making provision for a session not exceeding a week, and providing for needy western farmers, that an adjournment then be taken to the last week in December or the first in January next, to complete the work of the special session. His reasons for the necessity of the special session are as follows:

First—The need of cash valuation in assessments. Great injustice is done in the present haphazard, "go as you please" process, and yet, on account of the State levy for next year having been made, it is unwise to urge, and folly to expect a cash value assessment next year unless the levy is first

changed, for reasons too apparent to need stating. The benefit which the State would derive from this change, by taxing property that now is not taxed at all, would in one year probably equal ten times the cost of an extra session.

Second—The interests of the State demand a constitutional convention, to recommend and refer to the people a deliberate and candid solution of many very important questions, like the limits of judicial rights, the restraint of corporate power, an effective measure for preventing cumbering our statute and occupying the time of the Legislature and making heavy costs by passing special issues. It is not reasonable to expect that the provisions made under conditions that surrounded the makers of our present fundamental law would be fully applicable to the conditions and needs of their successors for more than one generation. The number composing such convention would naturally be established, and the limit of allowance for its expenses would be fixed by the act calling for a vote on the question.

Third—We ought to have some railroad legislation that will protect all interests from extortion.

Fourth—The inhabitants of several of the Western counties of the State are unable to procure seed wheat, and some are suffering for the necessities of life from the failure of crops and the deep-laid plot of money speculators, and I believe it to be a duty of the State to provide means which will at least enable the people of these counties to get wheat for seed.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

The Inter-State Irrigation convention that will meet in Salina, Kansas, September 28, is attracting wide attention throughout the West. Seven Western States will send delegates and addresses will be made by the most practical irrigators of the United States. Mr. T. B. Merry, of Los Angeles, Cal., will address the convention on the results of irrigation in the West and the various methods employed in securing artificial water for irrigation. Prof. Hay, the geologist, will discuss the water supply on the plains and its utility for irrigation. The duties of the general government to the irrigation movement will be discussed by representatives from South Dakota, Texas and Nebraska. Every phase of the question will be discussed by practical and experienced men. A permanent organization will be formed to push the movement in behalf of the settlers of the great West.

Every county should be well represented at this convention. Every one interested, either directly or indirectly, is invited to attend. Every board of trade should send a representative and every farmers' society should not fail to have a delegate at this convention. Every citizen in the West is directly interested in this movement. Let this be a movement by the masses of the people. Special rates are given over all the railroads. For particulars address J. L. Bristow, Secretary, Salina, Kansas.

SENATOR PEPPER'S SIDE.

In order to make a point against an official of an opposition party, it is quite common in these days for partisan newspapers to not "tell the whole truth," and in this connection we give the following "personal explanation," as published in the "Congressional Record" of September 12:

"It is the general impression of the newspaper press of the country, especially those that are farther away from the capital and farther away from the large cities, that when a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives introduces a bill by request or a petition that is out of the usual order, he is to be held responsible for the contents of the bill or the petition. My attention was called to it more forcibly recently than ever before, by reason of criticisms that I find in papers coming from all parts of the country upon a particular bill that I introduced in this body some time ago by request—a bill proposing the establishment of a university in the city of Washington, which has some peculiar features. I paid no attention whatever to the provisions of the bill. I saw that it was respectfully addressed and that it referred to a matter of very great importance; I introduced it by request of the author, and it was respectfully treated by the Senate; but the newspapers of the country are holding me personally responsible for the contents of the bill.

"I wish to say in this connection also that I have never introduced a bill of that kind, and, until we get a little nearer the millennium than we are now, I do not expect to do so. I desire to work on practical lines, and, while aiming high, working on a lower plane until we reach a higher level."

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Its Twenty-seventh Annual Exhibition Held Last Week at Lincoln, the State Capital.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The people of Nebraska, under the direction of its State Board of Agriculture, R. H. Henry, President, and the leadership of its Secretary, Mr. Robt. W. Furnas, the acknowledged most successful and practical State fair Secretary in the United States, began one year ago, at the time of the twenty-sixth annual meeting, to prepare for the leading State fair in this country during the Columbian year, and from the first every citizen, both urban and agrarian, was engaged and urged to set about in accomplishing its success. In a brief report like this the result may be announced that Nebraska succeeded, and had, beyond a doubt, the greatest State fair of all the States of the Union in 1893.

Nebraska being an agricultural State, of course farm products were a leading feature. The Agricultural hall contained a tastefully arranged display, gathered from every nook and corner of the State, but the principal attraction was the competitive display made by seventeen counties for a possible \$2,500 in prizes. For the best display \$600 was offered, and for the second best \$500. Kansas heard of it, that is, the offer, and sleepy though she seems to be, there was one man known to but few people of the State, Mr. N. E. Bartholomew, of Topeka, that had grit and true Kansas patriotism enough to gather up a display over Shawnee county and enter for the county prize. The Nebraska State Journal of Wednesday, September 12, before the committee had passed upon and awarded the prizes, in its review of the fair, stated: "That county collective exhibit is open to the world, and Shawnee county, Kansas, takes advantage of the opening by displaying an immense collection in the center of the Agricultural hall. It is conceded by many that Shawnee county is close on to Burt county, but that it is deficient in vegetables, while it may excel in grains and grasses." In its reference to Burt county, Neb., the Journal said: "After two successive victories, Burt county again has a collective exhibit and has entered as a competitor for the \$600 premium which is offered for the best display of agricultural products. If Burt county wins she will then be barred from the ring for several years, and there are many who predict its retirement." Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the other fifteen counties, as it seemed, after a careful survey, that all deserved great credit in demonstrating what labor and persistence could do on Nebraska soil. Friday came and the contest was decided. Burt county, to Nebraska's credit, won first prize of \$600, and Shawnee the second one, \$500. Shawnee scored up within thirty-four points of Burt county and won twenty-six specials, making her aggregated prizes \$555. In class for threshed grain she took, rye second, black oats second, blue grass seed second and timothy seed second. On sheaf grain and grass, white spring wheat first and second, red spring first, spring barley first, black oats first and second, blue grass first and second, orchard grass first and second, golden millet first, German millet first, Hungarian first and second, white clover first, red clover first, five stalks bundle of corn second, five stalks bundle of sorghum second, five stalks bundle of hemp first and second, lot watermelons second.

The Art hall was a marvel in the way of collection. The Floral and Horticultural halls were filled to the roof, both departments tastefully and very artistically arranged, showing much skill in presenting merits to the eye of the visitor. Notwithstanding the year almost universally throughout the entire country has not been a favorable one for horticulture, there were over 2,200 plates on the tables and each plate was twice the regulation size. Hundreds of specimens remained unpacked, there being no room for them.

The apary department was never excelled in any display made elsewhere in the United States. Honey and bees were exhibited that came from Persia, Greece, Italy, Germany, Scotland, Russia, England, Siberia, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and from many parts of the United States, and to the credit of our sister State none better, as to quality, flavor or quantity, than that stored by the "little workers" on Nebraska soil.

The poultry exhibit was doubtless never excelled anywhere in this country, unless it was in years past by the American Poultry shows at Chicago. Almost every known breed and strain was represented, while water fowls and pet stock filled up the many nooks and corners. Among the exhibitors were the Edgar poultry yards, Edgar; H. E. Colman, E. S. Jennings, Smith Bros., S. L. Wright, Richard Whitehead, L. M. Trimble, H. S. Bryan, S. A. Edson, Joseph Roe, L. P. Harris, Hartgrove & Winslow, Robt. Davey and R. E. Yule, of Lincoln; Harper & Sons, Panama; J. L. Todd, Atlantic, Ia.; J. H. Swisher,

Emerald, Kas.; A. J. Birdsall, Greenwood; F. W. Shaul, Roca; E. E. Green, Beatrice; D. J. Carson, Curtis; E. W. Dole, Beatrice; W. H. Chapman, Saitillo; A. C. Davidson, Omaha; Miles, Hodgins, Roca; H. M. Walker, Leigh; Geo. T. Davis & Sons, Dyer, Ind.; J. A. Draper, Dawson; J. F. Seines, Columbus; E. A. Wescott, Malcolm; J. M. Armstrong, Greenwood; B. W. Whitman, Emerald, and Fred Parsons, Waverly.

The dairy show came up to the highest hope of the association, and thoroughly exemplified that Nebraska people could and do produce dairy products that command attention the world over. All forms of improved machinery and supplies were profusely exhibited. Butter, butter, butter, yes, genuine cow's butter, whose color and flavor rendered it "no hard task to hit the palate" again and again, or create a "mental relish" that ought to stimulate and urge every Congressman, regardless of party and its success, to create regulations or laws that would banish, or at least brand, the oleaginous compounds and relegate them as things unworthy a temptation of the bread-winners and wage-workers scattered everywhere among the world's urban population.

The Nebraska State Fish Commission made an exhibit that embraced hundreds of varieties of the finny tribe, and such was its extent and magnitude that it was pronounced by many of the World's Fair visitors the peer, in many respects, of the exhibit made at Chicago. It was enough to make the Kansas visitor thoughtful and reflect whether or not it would be more patriotic to make a little effort and fix to do more angling for fish in the streams of Kansas rather than devote all time to fishing for office in the cesspools of partisan politics.

The Nebraska Manufacturers' and Consumers' Association turned out in strong force and made an exhibit that was illustrative of one reason why Nebraska people are prosperous and the State generally getting rapidly along the highway of development towards a future greatness that will establish her as the star of the West. The exhibitors and articles manufactured by them were:

Nebraska City—Nebraska City Cereal Mills; McElhiney Manufacturing Company, decorated flower pots, cob pipes and glass casters.

Beatrice—Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, Beatrice Paving and Building Brick Company, Beatrice Canning Company.

Fremont—George Walz, Saratoga potato chips; Parlor Furniture and Mattress Company; W. F. Desinger, cigar boxes; Creamery Package Manufacturing Company.

Humboldt—O. A. Cooper, miller. Lincoln—Purity Extract Company; Chemical Manufacturing Company, table sauces; Lincoln Coffee and Spice Mills; Lincoln Vinegar Works; Lasch Bros., candy; Lincoln Pants Company; Lincoln Paint and Color Company; Mayer Bros., suspenders; Capital City Shirt Company; Buckstaff Bros. Manufacturing Company, harness and collars; Jacob North & Co., printers; Lincoln Pottery Company; Howard Medicine Company; J. T. Thorp Novelty Works; Harpham Bros., harness; Western Carriage Top Company; Lincoln Upholstering Company; Western Mattress Company; C. J. Roman, carriages; Camp Bros., carriages; Nebraska Cycle Company; Lincoln Range and Furnace Company; D. W. Camp & Co., spring wagons; Lincoln Artificial Stone Company; Kendall & Teft, millers.

Omaha—Western Tinware Manufacturing Company; Morse Shoe Company; Farwell & Co., sirups, preserves, jellies; Omaha Manufacturing Company, decorated tin cans; Katz-Vevins Co., shirts and overalls; Omaha Tent and Awning Company; Gidney Pickle Company; H. T. Cady, tanks; Omaha Upholstering Company; Omaha Brewing Association; Consolidated Coffee Company, package coffee baking powder and extracts; German Yeast Company; Omaha Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company; W. A. Page Soap Co.; M. E. Smith & Co., shirts and overalls; Omaha Buggy Pole Company; Omaha Art Stained Glass Company; Bemis Omaha Bag Company, cotton bags; Monitor Hard Plaster Company; J. W. Zerzan, badges and banners.

Crete—C. C. White, miller.

O'Neill—German Chicory Company.

Havelock—Kendall & Teft, millers.

Wilber—F. J. Chaloupka & Son, flour.

THE LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

The live stock show was an excellent one, considering everything. That the reader may have some idea of its character we give a list of exhibitors in the several classes, omitting the customary list of awards, except in special cases. The largest number of horses entered by one individual were those of Mr. Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb., which consisted of thirty head of Clydesdales, English Shires and Percherons. L. Banks Wilson, of Creston, Ia., came in with sixteen head, Percherons, French Draft, Shires, Belgians, English Hackneys and Standard-bred. Geo. M. Stanley, of Friend, entered a string of Shetlands; Joseph Watson & Co., of Beatrice, showed eleven head of English Shires that were imported this year; Badgerow Bros., of Blair, seventeen Clydesdales; H. W. Moore, Seward, twelve English Shires; Turney & Son, Lincoln, eight

Standard trotters, including Guelph, whose record is 2:16½; Clark Bros., Lincoln seven Shires and Percherons; E. F. Black, Thomas Barrett and P. S. Douglass, of Raymond, nineteen head of stallions, mules, jennets, jacks and draft mares; N. B. Judd, of Dawson, thirteen English Shires; M. M. Coad, of Fremont, fourteen Percherons; W. H. Sylvester, Grand Island, nine jennets; O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Shetlands and jennets; Hopper Bros., Elkhorn; John Lared, Fullerton; Roberts Bros., Ashland, an assortment of stallions, mares and jennets.

The cattle department was well and strongly filled by some of the "crack" herds of the United States. Through the efforts of Mr. J. B. Dinsmore, Superintendent of the cattle, were several of the herds induced to show at Lincoln. The exhibitors were: W. N. Clark, Lincoln, eight Jerseys; Baldwin & Fritz, Malcolm, nine Short-horns; Fuller & Gray, Schuyler, eleven Aberdeen-Angus; C. H. Searle & Co., Edgar, ten Holsteins; J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., ten Herefords; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., eleven Holstein-Friesians; Lincoln Jersey Cattle Company, eleven Jersey cows; J. W. Chappell, W. H. McCall, College View, and J. C. Doubt, University Place, each eleven Holstein-Friesians; E. E. Day, Weeping Water, fifteen Hereford and Jerseys; Col. Moberly, Richmond, Ky., eight Short-horns; H. D. Parson, Newton; C. C. Keyt, Verdon, ten Short-horns each; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., thirteen Short-horns, and William Miller's Sons, Wayne, eleven Red Polled cattle; Hugh Paul, Dundee, and A. T. Betzer, sixteen Galloways each.

The swine exhibit included nearly 1,000 head, and it taxed the ingenuity of the Superintendent of this department, Mr. F. E. Brown, to find room for them.

Among those entering Poland-Chinas were: D. Swenck & Son, Papillion, twelve; R. L. Blodgett & Sons, Rockford, fourteen; J. W. Jenkins, Deweese, twenty-four; S. Andrews, Friend, twenty; E. H. Andrews, Kearney, eleven; C. A. Coe, Burruss, five; F. A. Shafer, Campbell, Ia., fourteen; J. A. Peters, Guthrie Center, Ia., sixteen; J. V. Wolfe, thirty, and J. F. Bishop & Son, Lincoln, twelve; A. J. Lytle, Oskaloosa, Ia., thirty; W. C. Davison, Wilber, seventeen; W. H. Dockhorn, Verdon, thirty-one; J. H. Sayles & Son, Norcatur, Kas., ten; J. Farr, Juniata, thirteen; Swichart & Son, Stella, twenty-eight; J. Mandelbaum, Blue Hill, fourteen; George Hassler, Exeter, fourteen; W. B. Long, Cordova, fifteen; J. F. Marshall, Murray, fourteen; P. S. Gossard, Friend, eighteen; S. McKelvie, Fairfield, thirty-three; J. L. Barton, Greenwood, twenty-seven; Colthart & Leonard, Pawnee City, twenty-one; Arnold Bros., Verdon, twenty-nine; T. J. Beresford, fourteen; E. B. Lefler, twenty-three.

Duroc-Jerseys—Chandler & Sons, South Omaha, and C. H. Searle, Edgar, thirty-two.

Berkshires—E. A. Westcott, Malcolm, ten; A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill., seventeen; M. W. Wileman, Clay Center, four, and John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., thirty-five.

Chester Whites—R. L. Blodgett & Sons, Rockford, five; Josh Cason, Curtis, seven; Vanderslice Bros., Cheney, twenty-two; F. A. Grover, Bennett, twenty-three, and W. M. Gilmore, Fairbury, twenty-seven.

Geo. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind., entered eighteen head of the Victoria breed. Mahan & Co., Malcolm, showed eighteen pure Essex.

In the sheep division, the middle-wools and the long-wools largely predominated. J. F. McFee, Lenox, Ia., entered forty-three Shropshires and Cotswolds; L. Banks Wilson, Creston, Ia., twenty-five Oxford; Geo. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind., twelve Cotswolds, and Geo. Richardson, Benedict, Neb., twenty-two Leicestershires; C. H. Ballenger, Lexington, Neb., thirty Shropshires.

The speed ring, of course, came in for its share of attractions, yet it was generally observed that it did not attract the thousands as in years gone by. The other features were more attractive, and the people seemed to appreciate the aim of the management in their efforts to make the fair just what it purported to be, the greatest agricultural State fair of the year.

The Kansas visitor usually comes away from the Nebraska State fair feeling half ashamed of himself, knowing that his State, Kansas, has equally, if not superior, advantages upon which to build up and support a State fair that would be an honor to the State and the pride of its every citizen. The reader may ask, "Why does Nebraska succeed and why don't Kansas?" The Nebraska State fair and the State Board of Agriculture are supported by State appropriations, and the State Board is not organized as an adjunct for the success of partisan politics. The Nebraska State Board are mainly agriculturists and stock-raisers, whose ambition seems to be to recognize agriculture as the foundation of wealth rather than a division of the spoils that come out of party success.

To make a State fair a success the credit, faith and patriotism of the whole people must be behind it, with no profits accruing to individuals or a few in a favored section where the fair may be held, and not until the people of Kansas as Kansans take hold of the State fair question through its Legislature and unite on a broad, liberal and progressive policy will her fame be extended to the people of other States as is that of our sister on the north, Nebraska.

W. P. B.

Horticulture.

VEGETABLE GARDENING AND IRRIGATION.

At the last meeting of the Kansas horticulturists, Mr. E. F. Walters, of Wakefield, in referring to the short vegetable crops last year took occasion to say further that the dry, hot spells that occur here more or less every year have, during the past season, very forcibly exemplified the fact that some system of irrigation is necessary in order to secure more certain and more profitable crops of vegetables. The time is near at hand when this question of irrigation will force itself more imperatively upon our attention.

As the people increase in wealth, their needs and tastes undergo change. Luxuries of the past become necessities of the present. Demand stimulates production. People being no longer content with "hog and hominy," we see, upon every market, many vegetables that have become necessities, for which, a few years ago, there was no demand, and which were not only luxuries for the few, but were considered impossible to grow in our climate. The production of some of these varieties is too uncertain to be profitable without aid of water to insure a crop.

The glorious days, with their brilliant and unclouded skies, that load our vast prairies with their burden of golden grain, and give Kansas the leading position among the States, are often destructive to our hopes in the vegetable garden. But with a supply of water at hand vegetables can be kept growing through the severest dry spells without injury, and when the drought breaks and the rain comes everything quickly becomes luxuriant.

There are, along our streams and creeks, countless acres which, with a moderate outlay of capital and the use of either wind or hydraulic power, can be converted into as profitable tracts of land as the most sanguine of speculators dare tell us about. Ten acres, favorably situated, can thus be made to produce a larger income than any quarter section by general farming. Large crops of staple vegetables can be produced with certainty at home, where now we have to import them from our sister States no better situated than we are here in Kansas. Potatoes we annually import by the thousand tons, every bushel of which we could profitably grow in this State. Cabbage, celery, onions and the like are imported by the carload also, where there is really no need of it.

Where there is a windmill and a good well upon the farm the garden can always be made to supply an abundance at a very slight expense for piping. There is seldom a year when it would not pay handsomely, but it is hard to convince farmers to that effect.

Calling upon a well-to-do farmer neighbor last summer during very dry weather, I noticed that the garden (well kept and neatly laid out) was going the way of gardens generally during protracted drought. A well and windmill, upon an elevation not 100 feet away, afforded such splendid facilities for irrigation that I urged a trial. Upon measuring and estimating the cost of pipes and hose we found that \$7 was all the outlay needed to save the crop of early potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, peas, beans, etc. Several friends in our neighborhood have put up small tanks by their windmills, and supplying water from this to their gardens they always have a full supply of vegetables.

In our own garden, with a very limited system of watering, we have raised good crops of all vegetables this year. For experiment we watered a plot of Early Ohio potatoes covering about a third of an acre. They yielded at the rate of over 300 bushels to the acre, while a plot adjoining, which was not watered, yielded only about 100 bushels to the acre.

Vegetable gardening, whether for pleasure or profit, cannot be made a success unless the preparation of the soil receives intelligent thought and attention. All land intended to be devoted to vegetable culture should be deeply plowed in the fall, as late as

possible before freezing up. Myriads of insect pests, that have hibernated in the soil, are thus disturbed and destroyed; the action of the frost pulverizes the soil, rendering more plant food available; the soil becomes firm and compact, and when harrowed in the spring it is in fine condition for the reception of the seed. We often see around towns, men who make a business of growing vegetables for market, fail in this all-important matter. They haul quantities of litter from the livery stables, alleys and by-ways, completely mulch their land with the stuff, and call it heavy manuring. It is plowed under in the spring, leaving the soil loose and light and full of air holes, through which the drying winds of spring penetrate, evaporating all moisture, and, unless heavy rains fall, small seeds fail to germinate, or germinate and soon die. In manuring the soil we obtain the most satisfactory results with well-rotted manure spread over the surface of fall plowing as early in the winter as possible and well harrowed in during the spring. The cultivator then incorporates the manure with the soil and the tender rootlets of the young plants find it near the surface, without having to go down six inches into the soil for it.

Care of Trees in Dry Regions.

The following hints are compiled from a reliable and practical nurseryman's catalogue, which states that in certain localities apple and other orchard trees—full grown trees—sometimes die from lack of moisture in the latter part of summer. We copy the instructions given for preparing the soil—or rather strips of the soil—in order to obviate this: "Dig a trench two feet wide and three feet deep. At the bottom of this dig another trench the width and depth of the spade. Now, the small trench is to be lined with two poles about three inches in diameter so they will not quite meet in the center, then a third pole is to be laid on these two so as to 'break the joint.' This is to be continued the whole length of each row of trees, the earth is then thrown back into the trench and the trees planted in the usual way and presumably at the usual depth. If these trenches are situated on an inclination, so that their mouths can deliver the water drainage into natural channels, there need be no fear of any decay or death among the trees. Fertilize with lime and ashes, but so as not to bring the roots in contact with these ingredients for the present.

"To economize in the ditching, the ditches may be thirty feet apart and the trees twelve feet apart on the bed over the ditch."

Keeping Grapes.

Certain varieties of grapes may be kept in fine condition until long after the holidays under certain conditions, which are first and foremost a cool and dry atmosphere. However they may be packed they should be kept in a cold place, as cold as it is possible to have it and yet be just above the freezing point.

A clear, dry day should be chosen for gathering the grapes, and all imperfect berries removed from the bunch with a sharp-pointed pair of scissors, handling the fruit during the operation as little as possible. Have ready shallow wooden boxes lined with dry paper, and place the clusters of grapes therein laid closely together. When the first layer is in, cover with a sheet of dry paper and put in another layer. We would not advise putting more than three layers in one box. Place another sheet of paper over the top layer and nail on lid tightly. Then store in a cold, dry room until freezing weather, when the boxes may be removed to slightly warmer quarters.

We have also kept grapes in excellent condition by packing them in layers, after the same manner, in large stone jars or crocks, putting dry paper between each layer and after the stone lid of the jar had been put on, pasting heavy unbleached muslin entirely over it. The jars were then buried in the soil on a gravelly knoll or other dry location, several feet below the surface,

marking the spot with a stake. There are doubtless other methods that may prove perfectly satisfactory, but it is essential, whatever way is employed, that the fruit and all connected with it be perfectly free from moisture and that a cold temperature be maintained. The thick-skinned varieties are best adapted for long keeping, and such varieties as Isabella, Diana, Catawba, Clinton, Wilder, etc., have proved admirable for this purpose. The enjoyment of fine, fresh, plump grapes at New Year's should be sufficient inducement for care and patience in the operation.—*Orchard and Garden.*

Propping heavily loaded fruit trees of any age is a mistaken policy. Thin out the fruit until the limbs need no props, first picking off the specimens injured by insects, and next the smaller ones. There is money in this work, though it may look otherwise at first. A tree allowed to overbear will soon be dead, or will become feeble and fail to bear to half its capacity.

Experiments have proven that when nut trees, such as pecan and walnut, are transplanted and the tap-root cut even so little, that they will never bear nuts, though it does not injure them any otherwise. It is best to plant the seed where you wish the tree to remain. The above fact will perhaps explain why many of the walnut trees transplanted have failed to bear, though old enough.—*Scranton Gazette.* We have had experience in transplanting walnut trees, and our observation has led us to conclude that while they may live if the tap-root has been cut they are sure to be stunted and unhealthy. The advice to plant the seed where you wish the tree to remain is good.—*People's Herald.*

Value of Corn Fodder.

The Maryland Experiment Station has conducted some very useful experiments with corn fodder, to learn the digestibility and consequent value of the whole and of different parts. The method of harvesting corn in that State is the same as was once in practice in New England; cutting off the stalks above the ears as soon as the spindles wither and letting the butts with the ears on stand until dead ripe. The stalks thus cut and dried are what they called "topped fodder," and the "stubble" is the butts below where the tops are cut off. Following is a summary of results of experiments on the different portions:

All parts on the corn plant contain valuable food materials, the dry matter having nearly the same composition.

The corn stubble and husks contain 60 per cent. of the total digestible matter produced by the plants, and the blades only 11 per cent. of the total digestible matter.

Corn husks or shucks contain 72 per cent. of digestible matter.

Corn stubble or butts contain 66.5 per cent. of digestible matter.

Corn blades or leaves contain 64.2 per cent. of digestible matter.

Topped corn fodder (stover) contains 55 per cent. of digestible matter.

There is more digestible matter contained in the corn fodder from one acre than in the corn ears from one acre.

The corn fodder or stover from one acre yields as much digestible matter as two tons of timothy hay.

There is enough digestible matter produced by the corn fodder grown in the Southern States to winter all the live stock existing in those States if it was properly preserved and prepared in a palatable form.

By cutting and crushing the corn stalks cattle will eat and utilize nearly all of them.

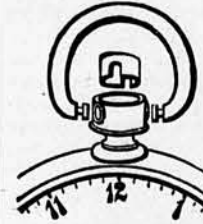
Corn fodder (stover) furnishes a food rich in digestible carbohydrates.

Corn fodder when fed alone will nearly maintain cattle, but should be supplemented with some food rich in nitrogen when feeding for the production of growth, flesh or milk.

Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., reopens September 25. Full business course only \$5 per month.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the groove, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark—



All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. **B. R. SMITH,**
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Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory, wool or cotton yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, **J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa.**

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has proved the most satisfactory of any washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of 100 POUNDS IN ONE HOUR, as clean as can be washed on the washboard. Write for prices and full description. **ROCKER WASHER CO.**
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Send for free Catalogue and see how to save money.
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THE CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE HEAD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
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ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c
I had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. My nose and head are well. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work.—C. S. McMillen, Stibley, Mo.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. **ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.**

COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.
At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this **WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.** It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,
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In the Dairy.

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oakland Dairy Farm. Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

Transmitting Good Qualities.

There is no longer a question that many qualities of good cows are transmitted to their progeny. It is a well established fact that a cow giving milk containing 4.5 per cent. butter fat will be much more apt to give birth to a good calf for the dairy farmer than will the cow giving 2 per cent. butter fat. A bull of a noted butter strain will also transmit his family qualities to the calf. Great attention has been paid in the past few years by breeders of dairy stock to these points. Our land is covered with Jersey cows, and splendid ones at that, but ever and anon we hear of famous herds of Jerseys. Their fame consists entirely of their ability to transmit these butter qualities to their calves.

The most successful dairymen have within a year or two come to the conclusion that it is not possible for them to use a dairy cow, calf or heifer as to make a higher percentage of butter fat in the milk than that with which she was born. This is true within certain narrow limits. Experiment proves that change of feed varies the percentage of butter fat as much as one-half of 1 per cent., but not over this amount. A few days after a cow becomes fresh there may be a temporary difference, and just as she is drying up the percentage of fat will increase largely, but through the long, regular milking period it varies very slightly. Rich feed will increase the quantity of milk and consequently the quantity of butter fat, however, and it is proper for our dairymen to so feed their cows as to obtain the largest amount of milk possible.

The conclusion to arrive at is then for our dairymen to breed for fine cows instead of feeding for them.

There are other qualities it is just as important to transmit as those above enumerated. A gentle, quiet, tractable cow will almost certainly transmit these habits to her calf. Habits and temper will descend from one generation to the next.

On this point an English correspondent writes: "During the present year I was watching a group of calves eating linseed cake and meal from a trough, and I noticed that one did not eat with the rest. I remarked this to the cowman, who said: 'O, the calf will eat when nobody is standing by. She is like her mother.' Now, this mother was a bought cow of excessive timidity, and almost dangerous, for that timidity makes her liable to kick. I have no doubt that violence had been used, and that before she came into my hands she had been so ill treated that a permanent effect had resulted not only to her own temperament but on that of her calf. In no case ought a man beat a cow if she does not stand quietly to be milked. The exercise of patience in the case of newly-calved heifers has a favorable effect not only in making them placid and tractable, but also in promoting the secretion of milk. If it is permissible to say so, milking should generally be done at high pressure speed. It follows, therefore, that it is injudicious to have too many hands employed in the work. With one milker to ten cows there is more likelihood of efficiency of work than when half a dozen cows complete the tale.—R. P. Sharples, Elgin, Ill.

Average of Temperature and Time of Churning.

In looking over the herd records (during the World's Fair dairy test) since we have been able to give the churning data, it is interesting to note how the temperature at beginning and ending and the time occupied in churning vary. During an average week the report shows that at beginning the temperature of Jersey cream varied from 44° to 52°, the Guernseys from 42° to 46° and the Short-horns from 40° to 44°. The least rise in temperature from beginning to ending in Jersey cream was from 48° to 51°, the greatest rise was 10°, from 48° to 58° and from 44° to 54°. At ending the temperature

of the Jersey cream varied from 51° to 58°, the Guernseys from 47° to 54° and the Short-horns from 45° to 52°. The average of Jersey cream was at beginning 47.37°, at ending 54.87°, an average rise of 7.5° during churning. In Guernsey cream the least rise any day was 4° and the greatest was 9°, the average temperature at beginning was 44°, at ending 50°, average rise of 6°. In Short-horn cream the least variation is 2°, from 43° to 45°, on three days; the highest rise was 12° from 40° to 52°; the average at beginning 42.75°, at ending 47.25°, an average rise of 4.5°. Taking the time of churning we find that the shortest time of churning Jersey cream was sixty minutes, the longest time 120 minutes on two different days; average time 89.25 minutes. For Guernsey cream the shortest time in churning was forty minutes on the same day on which the Jersey stood 120 minutes; the longest time 130 minutes, average time 61.61 minutes. For Short-horn cream the shortest time in churning was forty minutes and the longest time ninety-five minutes, an average time of 59.16 minutes.

Dairy Notes.

It is what a cow will yield with ordinary feed and care that determines her value.

When adding fresh blood to a herd it is very important that the additions will prove a positive improvement.

While only the very best quality of salt should be used, the quantity can be determined by the tastes of customers.

When with care and good feeding a cow has been brought up to her full milk capacity, no more can be done with her.

Succulent food is needed during the winter to maintain a good flow of milk, and now is the time to be looking after the supply.

The more thoroughly the casein and albuminous matter is washed out the longer the butter can be kept with a good flavor.

The sooner and the more thoroughly the milk is cooled the finer the quality of butter that can be made and the longer it will keep.

One of the most serious objections to the feeding of brewers' grains in the dairy is the claim that they tend to wear out the cows prematurely.

On the farm at least, whenever the milk and butter cannot be sold to a good advantage, the milk can always be fed to the pigs or calves with profit.

Western farmers allow size in cows to be of too much importance, especially in the dairy—while in fact increased size means an increased cost in keeping.

It is at this time that the question of keeping up the milk flow must be determined. If it is to be kept up, more extra feed must nearly always be provided for the fall months.

It is the market price you are after, no matter if you are making the best butter in the world, in your opinion. If you fail to get the highest price for it you are failing to realize the most profit.

Good dairymen claim that feeding the cows while on good pasture causes the milk to produce more cream, and makes it churn easier, while it helps materially to keep the cows in a good condition.

As with nearly or quite all other branches of agriculture, dairying has advantages peculiar to itself that makes it in many places and under many circumstances a most desirable and remunerative line of farming.

Cheap Excursions for Home-Seekers.

August 22, September 12 and October 10, the Santa Fe route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$2, (the least rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory and Texas. Home-seekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within limit.

A rare chance to see the great Southwest at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particulars, talk it over with local agent Santa Fe route, the greatest railroad on earth.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

The Old Speckled Hen.

Yo' may talk about your chickens, an' your fancy fowls so grand,
Yo' may paint them in bright colors from ocean to southland;
But I tell yo' fellow-travelers, yo' may paint them gay, and then,
They hain't a huckleberry to the old-time speckled hen.

The gay an' gallus roosters of the palmy days of yore—
For the "fancy" had come over from a far-off foreign shore—
Strutted proudly in the barnyard, in the orchard, in the glen;
Cause they wooed, an' won an' mated with the old-time speckled hen.

What eggs she laid; what chicks she raised; she was mother's joy an' pride,
Was the speckled hen that cackled, down by the old mill-side;
Our fancy fowls are good, an' grand, an' useful all—but then
Fond mem'ry takes me back again, to our old speckled hen.
—J. H. Davis

Managing Young Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Until the young fowls have made a sufficient growth to be turned out and let run, they must be given especial attention, and it is because of the failure to properly look after them that much of the loss with them is occasioned.

One of the most important items in the management is to keep them dry. Not only must they be kept out of the rain, but out of the dew. Letting them run out in the grass and weeds when wet with dew often causes serious loss, and for this reason care should be taken to pen up carefully at night and keep up until the dew has dried off in the morning. Then when showers come up they must be gotten under shelter. Allowing them to get thoroughly wet chills them and in a great many cases proves fatal. It is best, of course, to allow them to run out on the ground every day that the weather will permit, but it is equally important to keep dry. The coops should be dry, have a tight roof and a dry floor.

Care must be taken in feeding. If fed too much, there is more or less danger of leg weakness and apoplexy, while if not well fed they can hardly be expected to make thrifty growth. Regularity in feeding and a good variety are important. It is far better to feed five or six times a day and give a small quantity at each meal, giving them what they will eat up clean, than to give a larger quantity two or three times a day. It is not best to rely upon dry feed alone or upon grain. Give some grain and soft feed and give them the run of a grass plat whenever the weather will permit. Cracked wheat, ground oats, sorghum, millet seed, rye for grain, bran, middlings and corn meal for a soft feed, with milk and the scraps from the table ought to be sufficient to make up a good variety. In

nearly all cases if any particular rule is followed it will be best to give whole grain at night and a warm soft feed in the morning.

Broad, clean boards make good feeding places, as they can be kept clean much easier than troughs or vessels, and the cleaner the better the health. Give clean, pure water to drink in shallow vessels. This care is necessary, too, until the fowls have made a sufficient growth to be allowed to run out, generally after a good growth of feathers has been made.

Ducks, turkeys and guineas that, after they have a sufficient growth will be able to forage for themselves, need good care and treatment when young until they get started, and it is very important to attend to them. Otherwise poultry-raising will prove a failure.
N. J. S.

Answers to Queries.

A. Reeder, Coldwater, Kas.: Give the fowls strong solution of alum water to drink every other day for a week. Feed cooked meal with red pepper, gunpowder and turpentine, mixed. For a dozen fowls a tablespoonful of each well mixed through the meal. Clean roosts and houses and sprinkle with lime or wood ashes.

FARMERS,

WE WANT YOUR BUTTER.

Will furnish vessels to ship it in, take it regularly, and pay the best Kansas City prices. We have hundreds of regular customers, and will convince you that we can handle your butter satisfactorily. Refer to Grand Avenue Bank and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency.

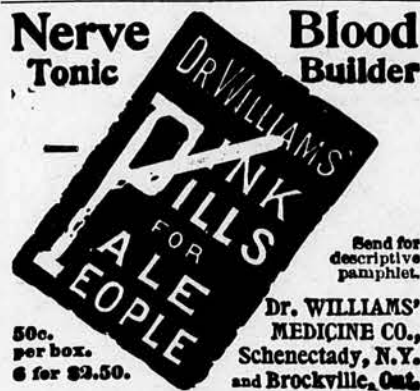
Chandler & Son, 515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

CONSUMPTION

SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M.C.,
No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Nerve Tonic



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

50c. per box.
6 for \$2.50.

Blood Builder

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,
Schenectady, N.Y.
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WHY SELL YOUR PRODUCE

AT HOME, IF YOU CAN STRIKE A BETTER MARKET?

The only way to get the true value of what you have to sell is by shipping it direct to market. Our shippers testify to this every day. It is no longer an experiment. We receive and sell
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, VEAL, GAME, BEANS, SEEDS, POTATOES, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, HAY, GRAIN, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Or anything you may have to ship. We always make prompt sales at the highest market price and send quick returns. We are handling shipments from hundreds of farmers. WHY can't we handle yours? Write us for prices, or any other information you may want.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

Commission Merchants, 174 SO. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
References: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.

NEBRASKA SWINE BREEDERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The ninth regular annual meeting of the Nebraska Swine Breeders was held at the State fair grounds, on Wednesday, September 13, 1893.

About fifty members were in attendance and several new ones joined the association. After the usual preliminary routine, the report of the committee that went before the State Board of Agriculture was made by the chairman, and among other things reported was that the State Board had intended cutting out or rather barring the Yorkshires, Victorias, and almost a majority were favorably disposed to include the Jersey Reds. By some oversight they were listed in the fair premium list, hence they entered and made a display, the Yorkshires and Victorias having no competition. The prevailing sentiment of the Poland and Berkshire breeders seemed to be that it was unjust to divide up the same amount of money among less than 10 per cent. of the one thousand entered for prizes as against the 90 per cent. of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires.

Another question raised and discussed was that the fair association gave less than \$1,000 to the swine breeders who annually market more than 2,000,000 head, worth in the aggregate \$25,000,000, and give to the sheep men, who are generally non-residents of the State, over \$1,100, and to the poultry breeders \$1,580.

The committee on World's Fair appropriation made its report relating the difficulties of getting anything favorable for the swine industry through the Legislature. They thought more breeders and farmers should be sent to the halls of legislation, rather than representatives of those who are organized against them.

By a unanimous vote W. P. Brush, of the KANSAS FARMER, A. B. Heath, Nebraska Farmer, W. M. Laming, Iowa Homestead and George Bellows, Live Stock Indicator, were elected honorary members of the association.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, C. H. Searl, Edgar, Neb.; Secretary, C. A. Brown, Syracuse; Treasurer, J. L. Barton, Greenwood; Vice Presidents, J. V. Wolf, Lincoln, P. J. Gossard, Friend, and L. W. Leonard, of Pawnee City.

A letter was read from Secretary Morton, of Washington, D. C., in which, among other things, he stated that he was not in favor of doing away with the microscopic inspection of pork. "I am," he said, "heartily in favor of anything to foster and further the interests of the live stock industry."

The association adjourned to meet on Wednesday of the week of the State fair of 1894.

W. P. B.

Gossip About Stock.

Stock-breeders are invited to write us for estimates concerning sales of stock, either by private treaty or auction. The FARMER makes a specialty of live stock advertising.

S. E. Morton, Secretary, writes us that the annual meeting of the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association will be held at Assembly hall on the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, at 2 o'clock p. m., September 30, 1893.

Colthar & Leonard, of Pawnee City, Neb., are reported as having one of the finest herds of Poland-China swine in their State. They are reliable dealers, and those desiring stock in this line would do well to write them for catalogue.

Don't fail to observe the public sale advertisement of B. O. Cowan, who is one of the very best breeders of Short-horn cattle in the sister State of Missouri. He breeds the right sort of beef cattle and we hope that every animal sold may come to Kansas.

Suit has been brought by a number of Lyon and Chase county farmers against Hozier Bros. and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, \$60,000 damages being asked for losses caused by Texas fever. It is claimed the native cattle which died of fever, for which damages are asked, were contaminated by Texas cattle brought into the State by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road and owned by Hozier Bros.

The dispatches of the 12th inst. from Seneca, Kas., announce that Jas. Reed, Jr., and Fred Harris were convicted to-day of cattle-stealing. The court has been grinding away at this case for about ten days. The real ring-leaders of the gang will avoid punishment, as no evidence could be brought against them. It is the first step toward breaking up one of the worst gangs of thieves that has ever infested this part of

the State. Hogs and cattle have been stolen of farmers in this vicinity for years, and though several times tried this is the first conviction.

C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., one of the leading breeders and exhibitors of Poland-China swine, announces that soon he will hold a closing-out sale of his entire herd, without reserve. It has taken eighteen years of hard work, judicious care and great expense to bring together a herd of a type that is much sought after. Kansas breeders will surely not overlook this grand chance to make some grand additions to their herds.

Mr. J. Bowen-Jones, well known as President of the English Shropshire Society, and one of the most eminent breeders of these sheep, writes he would sail for America September 9. Mr. Bowen-Jones is also a member of the County Council and of the Executive committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, and is recognized throughout Great Britain as one of the most practical and successful of farmers. He is to be present at the Shropshire sale of Geo. E. Breck, of Paw Paw, Mich., September 21, and has promised to give an address of one hour on stock-breeding in England. This will be a drawing card for Mr. Breck, and it will be a pleasure to hear him.

Our Chicago manager reports a visit to the Druggist Union Co., of Rockford, Ill., and states they have recently built a large laboratory—one of the finest in the West—for the manufacture of their specialties. Floyd's Application is their principal remedy for cuts, wounds, bruises and sores on horses, cattle and man. It is guaranteed to counteract poisonous effects of barb wire wounds or those inflicted by rusty nails; will stop the flow of blood when applied at once to a flesh wound, or will keep the wound from swelling or becoming inflamed. It does not irritate, but is soothing. They will send full description of this remarkable remedy upon application.

Catalogues of the great dispersion sale of Col. S. L. Cheney, of Columbus, Kas., which takes place at Atchison, Kas., October 11, are now ready and should be written for by men who have in view the purchasing of good cattle this fall. The real judge of good pedigrees will find in this catalogue as interesting a study as he will on the day of sale a desirable offering of cattle. The FARMER does not wish to see this fine herd dispersed and taken away to other States. We need such cattle as these in Kansas, and ought to have more of them. It is our belief that it will be quite possible for many of our readers to attend this sale at Atchison with profit to themselves, and we further believe no better opportunity will present itself for some time to come for making a good investment in pure-bred Short-horns.

Don't Laugh

At people who are nervous. It is brutal to do so. Their affliction is real and distressing. It can easily be remedied, however, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a nerve tonic of leading merit, indorsed by physicians and of long standing in popularity. It restores and cultivates digestion, regulates the liver and bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic, and kidney trouble. Use it with persistence.

At Washington Park, last Friday, Directorum reduced the world's stallion trotting record to 2:06½.

Flying Jib is now tied with Mascot 2:04 for the world's pacing record. He made his new mark at Chicago, last Friday, before 18,000 people.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, and will cause him to voluntarily quit smoking or chewing in a few days. DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up.

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package. BEWARE OF FRAUD. The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us. FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward you package by mail. Address THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.

Grand Avenue, Eleventh and Walnut Streets, Kansas City.

We do the biggest retail business of any store in the world in a city of 200,000 people.



Are You Coming

To Kansas City during the season of autumn festivities? The Inter-state Fair opens September 25th and the Priests of Pallas follows soon after. The Store will be the center of attraction for thousands and with its vast floorage of two hundred thousand square feet covered with merchandise brought from all parts of the world will be a conspicuous exposition in itself.

Visitors will receive a hearty welcome here, and will find the store a pleasant place to do their trading.

If you are about to furnish your home or need anything for the home, visit our immense Carpet, Drapery, and Furniture departments on the 4th floor, and our House Furnishing and Crockery departments in the light, airy, spacious basement.

This will be an exceptionally good time to get a dress. Our Dress Goods Stocks both in the fine and the less expensive goods, are complete with thousands of handsome patterns and plain effects both in black and colored goods. Visit these stocks. If you can't come in person, write for samples and orders by mail.

Here are a few special items, picked from the thousands and tens of thousands of good things with which the store abounds:

5,000 yards all wool black Braid for trimming dresses; ½ and 1 inch wide; worth 10c and 15c yard; your choice for 5c yard.

3,000 dozen White and Smoked Pearl Buttons about the size of a 25c piece; either to sew through or with shanks; worth 75c dozen. Our price 35c dozen.

720 good size Chatterlain Black Leather Bags valued at \$1.00 will be 50c.

144 Real Seal Black Leather Pocket Book and Card Case combined; worth \$1.50, our price 98c.

Drapery Silks in handsome designs, just the thing for scarfs, draperies, cushion covers; same as the 98c silks; now half price or 49c yard.

Yard and a quarter square Chenille Table Covers worth \$1.25; special price 75c each.

229 Stamped Mornie Linen Dresser or Side-Board Scarfs, 16 inches wide; some are 50 inches and some are 72 inches long; worth 60c and 75c; your choice for only 39c.

One lot Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes; patent leather tip and plain toe; worth \$2.50; for \$1.69 pair.

New trimmed Felt Hats for ladies, all the prevailing autumn styles; colors to match any costume; designed after Paris Pattern Hats; value \$7.50; special price only \$4.48 each.

300 pair good quality scissors, 5 to 7 inches long, worth 50c; for 25c pr.

4000 yds Blue, Cardinal, Pink and Old Gold all silk garter elastic, ¼ inch wide, worth 25c, for 10c yd.

500 Ladies' 26-inch Tuxedo Silk Umbrellas, handsome handles, value \$3.00; price \$1.98.

2000 Eggshell Japanese China cups and saucers decorated with gold bands and flowers, worth 75c; special price 25c each.

1000 Solid Silver Sterling Hat Pins, worth 35c, for 20c each.

720 Enamelled or Roll Gold Stick or Tie Pins worth 15c and 20c, for 5c each.

Chamber Toilet Sets of 12 pieces, white body and gold decorations, value \$12.50; price \$9.00.

300 handsome Table Lamps, all complete with shades, worth \$3.00, for \$1.98 each.

Decorated Dinner Sets of 112 pieces each, value \$20.00; price \$12.50 set.

Orders by mail will be satisfactorily filled or money refunded.

Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas City.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6, 1893.

Sumner county—W. H. Carnes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Mrs. C. Ammann, in Ryan tp., August 9, 1893, one small white male mule, 15 or 20 years old, harness marks; valued at \$20.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John T. Harvey, in Canada tp., P. O. Angola, one brown horse, 3 years old, about 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, blaze face, hind feet white and left fore foot white; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. McDaniel, in Lowell tp., August 20, 1893, one horse, white stripes in forehead, 7 or 10 years old, glass eye; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 6 years old, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13, 1893.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. C. Junkins, in Burlington tp., one red heifer, 2 years old, slight crop off right ear, no horns, no brands; valued at \$14.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20, 1893.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. H. Greene, in Pleasant Valley tp., September 1, 1893, one large red steer, branded AV on left side and circle with X or crossed lines within circle on left hip; valued at \$15.

2 MULES—Taken up by Bart Burdick, in Dexter tp., P. O. Dexter, September 2, 1893, two mules, one black and one brown with white hairs, about 5 years old.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. D. Hay, in Sedan tp., August 26, 1893, one bay horse, shod in front, left fore foot white, right hind foot white to ankle, about fourteen hands high, has some white in face; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jesse Cox, in Shawnee tp., August 18, 1893, one red-roan cow, dehorned, crop off left ear, under-bit in right ear.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Fowall, in Mineral tp., one bay mare, five feet high, no brands, white and black spots on left hind foot, 7 years old; valued at \$35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. M. WOODS,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I do business. Prices reasonable and correspondence solicited.

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridgling castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

Brookdale Herd of Red Polled Cattle.

Oldest, largest and the prize-winning herd of the West. Prize-winners at five State fairs in 1892. Sweepstakes bull and cow, Des Moines and Lincoln, 1892, also sweepstakes herd at Topeka and Peoria. At World's Fair won first and sweepstakes and stood second place in grand sweepstakes all breeds. Herd headed by Iowa Davison 10th Young bulls sired by him and young cows and heifers bred to him for sale at bargain. Call or write to WM. MILLER'S SONS, Wayne, Neb.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, DR. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

NON-BREEDING.—We have a cow, about 6 years old, that we cannot get with calf, although we have bred her three times this year. She has been kept on the picket rope, and, I think, dropped her calf a few days too soon. Is there anything to be done?

Oakland, Kas. N. G. P.

Answer.—An examination of the neck of the womb might reveal the cause; it may be closed. A change of males often brings the desired result. Turn the cow in the yard with the male for two or three days when in heat.

WIRE CUT.—I have a young mare that got cut on the wire. It is cut to the bone but is healing all right except in the frog, which is cut through and one-half can be turned back. I put chloride of zinc and cerate of cantharides on it. Can you tell me what to do with it?

Alfred, Kas.

Answer.—Cerate of cantharides is a blister and an irritant and should not be used on a fresh cut. Apply a linseed meal poultice until all irritation is removed, then dress the cut once a day with the following: Clean lard, 8 ounces; pine tar, 2 ounces; acetate of copper, 1 drachm; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; mix. Keep the mare loose in a box-stall where the foot can be kept clean.

ENZOOTIC ABORTION.—My cows throw their calves at all stages, with no sickness except possibly a slight cough. Can anything be done?

Ramona, Kas. J. M.

Answer.—Abortion may be due to any one of many causes, and before a remedy can be given it is necessary to know the cause. Impure water, improper food, especially ergot of grain or of grasses, are among the causes of enzootic abortion. It is also due, sometimes, to some external violence, in the first case, then others in the same herd follow through sympathy or nervous irritation and excitement from seeing the first. Recent investigations have also proven, in some instances, the existence of a germ which finds its way into the organs of generation, thus causing abortion to take place. This is called "infectious abortion." We advise you to have your cattle examined by a competent veterinarian and endeavor to find the true cause of the trouble. If an examination cannot be had then remove the entire herd of cows to a new pasture; give pure water and do not allow drinking from stagnant pools; and, if an abortion should occur on the new range, remove, at once, the cow and all products of the abortion from the sight and smell of the other cows.

STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of

PIN-WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Poultry.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U. S. Stamps taken in payment.

Address
GEO. G. STEKETEE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

THE GREAT SPANISH ARMADA

Cure for diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Headaches, Indigestion, etc. Will cure. Expense light. For particulars, address with stamp, Physician, Box 25, Barnesville, Ohio.

WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment ever made. It is therefore the cheapest (as well as safest and best) external applicant known for man or beast.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 18, 1893.
CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500 cattle; 64 calves. Trade was generally dull and prices steady. There was considerable demand for feeders that could not be filled, and good fresh milkers were inquired for.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pt.	No.	Wt.	Pt.
3	1,220	3 60	20	1,503	4 35
2	1,205	3 00	2	1,315	3 50

COLORADO STEERS.

100 wtd.	1,346	3 65	105 wtd.	1,203	3 40
28 wtd. <td>1,212 <td>3 50</td> <td>84 wtd. <td>1,167 <td>3 50</td> </td></td></td>	1,212 <td>3 50</td> <td>84 wtd. <td>1,167 <td>3 50</td> </td></td>	3 50	84 wtd. <td>1,167 <td>3 50</td> </td>	1,167 <td>3 50</td>	3 50
56 wtd. <td>1,120 <td>3 25</td> <td>52</td> <td>1,063</td> <td>2 85</td> </td>	1,120 <td>3 25</td> <td>52</td> <td>1,063</td> <td>2 85</td>	3 25	52	1,063	2 85

TEXAS STEERS.

71 wtd.	1,122	3 00	25 <th>1,070</th> <th>2 55</th>	1,070	2 55
67	1,020	2 70	20	1,026 <td>2 65</td>	2 65
21	1,075	2 50	47	1,034	2 50
25	1,019	2 55	5	926	2 35
51	1,031	2 50	9	957	2 15
21	925	2 35	10	887	2 25
28	830	2 10			

TEXAS COWS.

220	798	2 00	6	911	2 20
4	797	2 10	29	762	2 05
29	762	2 05	16	631	1 80
215	785	1 90	24	691	1 65
78 mix.	498	1 30	26	789	1 75
263	697	1 80			

TEXAS BULLS.

2	1,135	1 25	4	807	1 25
10	919 <td>1 25 <td>33</td> <td>988 <td>1 40</td> </td></td>	1 25 <td>33</td> <td>988 <td>1 40</td> </td>	33	988 <td>1 40</td>	1 40

TEXAS HEIFERS.

107	582	1 80			
19	@	6 25	1	@	7 00

TEXAS CALVES.

1	1,040	1 25	4	1,125	1 60
33	940	1 65	2	835	1 75
59	883	1 90	1	1,150	1 50
25	976	2 25	50	976	2 25
18	1,053	2 20	21 mix.	738	2 30
1	1,200	2 35	30	1,196	2 50

BULLS.

1	1,550	1 50	1	1,300	1 90
5 <td>1,194</td> <td>1 80</td> <td>1 <td>1,800</td> <td>1 90</td> </td>	1,194	1 80	1 <td>1,800</td> <td>1 90</td>	1,800	1 90
1 <td>1,850</td> <td>1 60</td> <td>1 <td>1,070</td> <td>1 90</td> </td>	1,850	1 60	1 <td>1,070</td> <td>1 90</td>	1,070	1 90
1 <td>1,130</td> <td>2 00</td> <td>1 <td>1,480</td> <td>2 50</td> </td>	1,130	2 00	1 <td>1,480</td> <td>2 50</td>	1,480	2 50

CALVES.

2	@	12 50	2	@	5 00
9 <th>@</th> <th>7 50</th> <td>9 <th>@</th> <th>8 00</th> </td>	@	7 50	9 <th>@</th> <th>8 00</th>	@	8 00
1 <th>@</th> <th>5 00</th> <td>9 <th>@</th> <th>410 3 00</th> </td>	@	5 00	9 <th>@</th> <th>410 3 00</th>	@	410 3 00
2 <th>@</th> <th>6 00</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	@	6 00			

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

8 s w.	747	2 00	2 s w.	615	1 50
3	1,003 <td>3 00 <td>8</td> <td>1,071 <td>3 00 </td></td></td>	3 00 <td>8</td> <td>1,071 <td>3 00 </td></td>	8	1,071 <td>3 00 </td>	3 00
5	720	2 35			

MILKERS AND SPRINGERS.

1	1,000	2 60	2	@	28 00
1c and 1c	23 00				

HOGS—Receipts, 2,068. The market was strong, but the supply was too small for much competition.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No. Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No. Dock.	Av.	Pr.
81	40	130	5 35	47	151
					5 85

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

133	200	309	5 75	68	160	256	5 77 1/2
66 <td>280</td> <td>263</td> <td>5 80</td> <td>66 <td>80</td> <td>297</td> <td>5 80</td> </td>	280	263	5 80	66 <td>80</td> <td>297</td> <td>5 80</td>	80	297	5 80
62 <td>80</td> <td>274</td> <td>5 82 1/2</td> <td>62 <td>120</td> <td>261</td> <td>5 85</td> </td>	80	274	5 82 1/2	62 <td>120</td> <td>261</td> <td>5 85</td>	120	261	5 85
56 <td>40</td> <td>266</td> <td>5 85</td> <td>46 <td>80</td> <td>246</td> <td>5 85</td> </td>	40	266	5 85	46 <td>80</td> <td>246</td> <td>5 85</td>	80	246	5 85
80 <td>80</td> <td>218</td> <td>5 85</td> <td>64 <td>120</td> <td>240</td> <td>5 90</td> </td>	80	218	5 85	64 <td>120</td> <td>240</td> <td>5 90</td>	120	240	5 90
72	243	5 90	64 <td>80</td> <td>240</td> <td>5 92 1/2</td> <td></td>	80	240	5 92 1/2	
130	160	244	5 95	86	80	195	6 00
68	80	228	6 00	12	200	220	6 05

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,152. Trade was active and steady for the best kinds of muttons and lambs.

110 s w.	88	3 00	98	122	3 90
50	87 <td>3 00</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	3 00			

Chicago.

September 18, 1893.
The *Driver's Journal* furnishes the following quotations:

CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000. 10c higher; 2,000 Texans steady; 6,000 Western, slow. Beef steers, \$3.35@5.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.25; bulls, \$1.50@3.00; cows, \$1.00@2.90; Texas cows, \$1.80@2.15; Texas steers, \$2.80@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 24,000. 10@20c higher. Mixed, \$5.50@6.25; heavy, \$5.35@6.40; light weights, \$5.80@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000. Strong. Lambs weak. Natives, \$1.00@3.60; lambs, per cwt., \$2.90@4.50.

Omaha.

September 18, 1893.
The *Daily Stockman* furnishes the following quotations:

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,800. Best steady, common and cows 10c lower. Bees, \$3.25@4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.20@2.85; cows, \$1.00@2.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300. 10c higher. Top, light, \$6.05; heavy, \$5.95; bulk, \$5.85@5.95.

St. Louis.

September 18, 1893.
The *National Live Stock Reporter* furnishes the following quotations:

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900. Natives strong. Texans stronger. Native steers, common to best, \$3.00@5.10. Texans, \$2.85@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900. Stronger. No good lights. Top, \$6.30. Bulk, \$6.00@6.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800. Market dull. Native sheep, \$1.50@2.00; lambs, \$4.25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 18, 1893.
In store: Wheat, 407,479 bushels; corn, 15,240

bushels; oats, 7,794 bushels, and rye, 2,224 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 318,000 bushels. The market yesterday was active, but the feeling was weaker, liberal receipts and a good increase in the visible supply causing buyers to bear prices a little, but a strong demand prevented much of a decline. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 27 cars 59 to 61 pounds at 63c, 19 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 63c, 2 cars at 62 1/4c; No. 3 hard, 20 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 62c, 14 cars 57 to 58 1/2 pounds at 62c, 5 cars at 61 1/4c, 3 cars at 61 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 2 cars 57 pounds at 61c, 2 cars at 60c, 5 cars at 60 1/4c, 1 car at 59 1/4c; rejected, 1 car at 60c, 1 car at 58c, 1 car at 58 1/4c, 1 car at 57 1/4c; no grade, 1 car at 55c and 1 car at 52c; No. 2 red, 12 cars 60 pounds at 64c, 7 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 64c, 8 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 63 1/4c; No. 3 red, 20 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 62c, 7 cars choice at 62 1/4c; No. 4 red, 2 cars at 60c, 1 car 52 pounds at 58c, 3 cars at 60 1/4c; 7 cars at 61c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 77,200 bushels. Market steady but buyers taking hold cautiously under the influence of liberal receipts as all the leading Western points. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 34@34 1/4c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 33 1/4@34c, as to billing; No. 2 white, 35@35 1/4c, as to billing; No. 3 white, 34 1/2@35c, as to billing. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 12 cars local at 34 1/4c, 2 cars local at 34 1/2c, 1 car local at 34c, 3 cars at the river at 33 1/4c, 5 cars at the river at 33 1/2c, 5 cars at the river at 33c, 2 cars Memphis at 41 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 34c; No. 2 white, local at 35c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 13,000 bushels. A steady and fair market is being had for all good heavy weights, but light, chaffy stuff dull. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 22 1/2@24c, as to billing and quality; No. 3 mixed, 19 1/2@21c, as to billing and quality; No. 4 mixed, 16@18c, as to billing and quality; No. 2 white, 20 1/2@21 1/4c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 white, 23 1/2@24 1/4c, as to quality and billing, and No. 4 white, 20@21 1/4c, as to quality and billing. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 22 1/4c, 3 cars at 23c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 21c and 1 car thin at 19 1/4c; No. 2 white, 2 cars light at 26 1/4c, and No. 3 white, 2 cars choice at 26 1/4c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels. Very little coming in and market steady and demand fair. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 47@47 1/4c; No. 3, 44@45c.

CASTOR BEANS—Demand good at old prices. We quote at \$1.20 per bushel in car lots; small lots, about 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Market slow and weak. We quote at 91c per bushel upon the basis of pure. **HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 290 tons, and shipments, 40 tons. Market dull and weak. We quote: New-Fancy prairie, \$5.50@6.00; choice, \$4.75@5.00; low grades, \$3.00@4.50; timothy, fancy, \$3.00@3.50; choice, \$2.00@2.70.

BUTTER—A good and firm market is had for all nice table goods, with an upward tendency. Creamery, highest grade separator, 21@23c per pound; finest gathered cream, 20c; fine fresh, good flavor, 2c; fair to good, 15c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 17@18c; fair to good lines, 13@14c. Country store—packed—Fancy, 16@17c; fresh and sweet packing, 13c.

EGGS—Firm and demand fair. Fresh candled, 12 1/4c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Receipts fair and movement of both hens and springs good at firm prices. Turkeys are quiet and the receipts are light. We quote: Hens, per pound, 6c; roosters, old and young, 20c each; springs, large, 6 1/4c; small, 7c; turkeys, hens, small, 7c; turkeys, hens, large 7c; turkeys, gobblers, 7c; ducks, old, 5c; spring, 6c; geese, full feathered, 5c; geese, 6c; pigeons, 75c per dozen; veal, choice 80@100 pounds, 4 1/4c; prairie chickens, \$3.50 per dozen; ducks, teal, per dozen, \$1.50; ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1.50; plover, per dozen, 50@60c.

POTATOES—Market unchanged, and offerings light with fair demand. We quote: New-Fancy, per bushel, 65c; fair to good 40@50c.

BROOMCORN—Harried, green, 4 1/4c per pound; green, self-working, 3 1/4@4c; red-tipped, do., 3@3 1/4c; common, do., 2 1/4@3c; crooked, half price.

HIDES AND PELTS—Are steady and dull. Green, salted, cured, butchers' free of brands: No. 1, 2 1/4c; No. 2, 2c; bull and stag, 2 1/2c; kip skins, 3c per pound. Green, uncured, No. 1, 2 1/4c; No. 2, 2c; dry flint, 4@4 1/4c. Green, full-wooled pelts, each, 25@50c; green shearings, each, 5@15c; dry flint, per pound, 5c.

WOOL—Market dull and weak. We quote: Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@13c; combing, 18@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25@27c; medium, 23@25c; dingy and low, 18@22c.

St. Louis.

September 18, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 128,000 bushels; shipments, 22,000 bushels. Declined 1/4c early, then advanced 1/4c, but later dropped again and closed a fraction below Saturday. Cash, 63 1/4c; September, 63 1/4c; December, 67 1/4c; May, 73 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 104,000 bushels; shipments, 38,000 bushels. Opened weak but toned up and closed about as Saturday. Cash and September, 40c; December, 38 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 87,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. Very slow. Cash and October, 26c; May, 31c bid.

Chicago.

September 18, 1893.

Receipts: Wheat, 342 cars; corn, 1,216, and oats, 577.

WHEAT—Cash, f. o. b., No. 2 spring, 68 1/4@68 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 59c; No. 2 red, 68 1/4@68 3/4c.

CORN—Cash, f. o. b., No. 2 mixed, 40 1/4c. **OATS**—Cash, f. o. b., No. 2 mixed, 28 1/4c; No. 2 white, 28 1/4@29 1/4c; No. 3 white, 27 1/4@28 1/4c.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, October 9, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a general steam plant for heat and power at the Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 137, approved March 11, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after September 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 17, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, if it be deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and materials required in the erection and completion of a steam plant for the State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies bidding will give their firm name as well as their individual names with their addresses.

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney.

S. M. SCOTT, President.

WM. WYKES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, October 9, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction and erection of an additional wing and assembly room to the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 150, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after September 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 17, 1893.

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Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name with their addresses.

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WM. WYKES, Secretary.

S. M. SCOTT, President.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, October 9, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an electric light plant for the institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 50, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after September 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 17, 1893.

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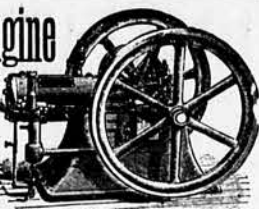
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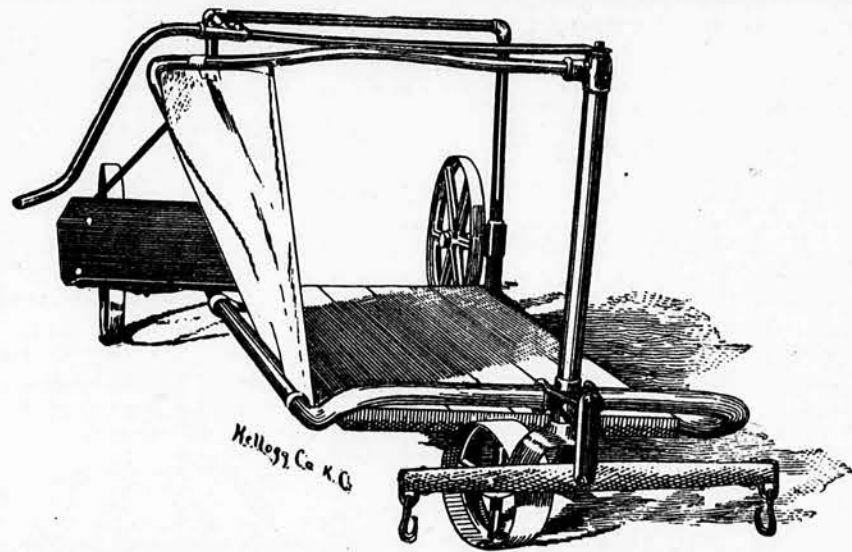
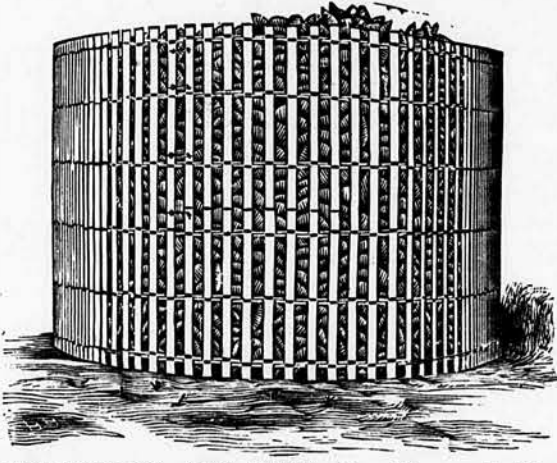
It is also the most desirable material yet manufactured for permanent horse and cattle corrals.

Five hundred bushels will require about 7 feet of fencing; 900 bushels, 49 feet; 1,400 bushels, 61 feet; 2,000 bushels, 73 feet.

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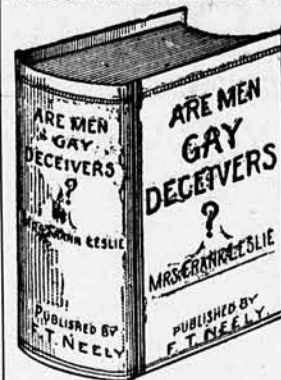
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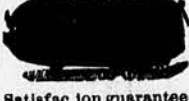
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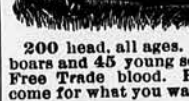
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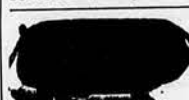


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Place of sale and date will be given in next issue of this paper. Watch for it and attend this sale.

Catalogues on application. **C. G. SPARKS**,
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