

KANSAS FARMER

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$5.00 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.

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EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, B. and White Leghorns, B. Langshans, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin ducks. Chicks at all times. Eggs in season.

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HARRY T. FORBES—FINE S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs for sale, safely packed and sent by express to any part of the United States. Address 701 Polk St., Topeka, Kas.

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WHITE GUINEA FOWLS—\$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. **Plymouth Rock Cockerels,** \$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. **White Holland Turkeys,** \$3 each; eggs, \$2 per thirteen. MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

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A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kansas, CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS. Light Brahma eggs, twenty for \$1.

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Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs
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Have for sale pigs from State fair winners. Can fill classes for show. Boars for fall service. A few choice sows bred. Address G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

J. N. ELLIS Cameron, Mo., Large Berkshires. Choice pigs of best families now ready to ship. Come or write. Satisf'n guarant'd.

JAMES QUORLLO, Kearney, Mo., Large Berkshires, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys, On H. & St. Joe, 28 miles northeast of Kansas City,

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 27—June K. King, Berkshire swine, Marshall, Mo.
 OCTOBER 2—C. C. Keyt, Short-horn cattle and Poland-Chinas, Verdon, Neb.
 OCTOBER 3—W. H. Wren, Poland-China swine, Marion, Kas.
 OCTOBER 4—J. A. Worley, Poland-China swine, Sabetha, Kas.
 OCTOBER 5—Ell Zimmerman, Poland-China swine, Hiawatha, Kas.
 OCTOBER 10—George W. Null, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites and Horses, Odessa, Mo.
 OCTOBER 24—F. M. Lall, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.
 OCTOBER 24—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jersey swine and cross-bred Short-horn and Red Polled cattle, Fairview, Kas.
 NOVEMBER 7—Martin Meisenheimer, Poland-China swine, Hiawatha, Kas.

WHEAT AS A STOCK FOOD.

Never before in the history of Kansas was such vast quantities of wheat fed to growing and fattening stock as at the present time, and the practice is general throughout the West, hence the following extracts from the circular of information recently sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture, by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will interest our readers:

"During the past year there have been numerous inquiries in regard to the chemical composition of wheat as compared with corn and oats, its relative value as a food for growing and fattening animals, and the method of feeding which would produce the best results. These inquiries have, doubtless, been suggested by the great change in the comparative prices of the grains just mentioned. In the past we have been accustomed to see a bushel of wheat sell for two or three times as much as a bushel of corn. Recently we have seen fifty-six pounds of corn sell for more than could be obtained for sixty pounds of wheat. This readjustment of the prices of grain calls for a reconsideration of the methods for disposing of the cereal crops in order to determine which is most profitable under present conditions.

"The quantity and proportion of the different proximate constituents which are present in a digestible form in 100 pounds of some of the common feeding stuffs is compared with the German feeding standards. The information which it contains should, however, be used in connection with our knowledge of the habits of animals and the practical results of feeding. We should not care to assert, for instance, that wheat screenings are in general more valuable as a food for animals than the plump, sound wheat. We may, however, safely conclude that the screenings and imperfect wheat should be fed and only the best wheat put upon the market.

"It is seen that wheat contains practically the same amount of protein per 100 pounds as oats, and that both wheat and oats contain about 30 per cent. more protein than corn. On the other hand, wheat only has about one-half as much fatty matter as corn and oats. In carbohydrates the position of wheat is about half way between that of corn and oats.

"Protein, that is the albuminoid constituents of grain, goes to build up the albuminoid tissues of the animal body of which the muscles are the most prominent part, but it may also be changed into fat. The fat in the animal body comes, therefore, both from the fat and the protein in the food which is eaten. The carbohydrates sustain the heat of the body and must be present in sufficient quantity or the more valuable fat which has already been assimilated will be used for this purpose. Young growing animals require more protein than older ones, and also more than fattening animals, in order to supply material for building up the muscles, tendons, and other albuminoid structures.

"When wheat and corn are the same price per bushel, it is preferable to feed wheat and sell corn: First, because wheat weighs 7 per cent. heavier per bushel than corn; secondly, because wheat is weight for weight an equally good grain for fattening animals, and better for growing animals; and thirdly, because there is much less value in fertilizing elements removed from the farm in corn than in wheat.

"There are certain points to be

borne in mind when one is commencing to feed wheat. Our domesticated animals are all very fond of it, but are not accustomed to eating it. Precautions should consequently be observed to prevent accidents and disease from its use. It is a matter of common observation that when full-fed horses are changed from old to new oats they are liable to attacks of indigestion, colic and founder. If such results follow the change from old to new oats, how much more likely are they to follow a radical change, such as that from oats to wheat? For this reason wheat should at first be fed in small quantities. It should, when possible, be mixed with some other grain, and care should be taken to prevent any one animal from getting more than the quantity intended for it.

"These precautions are especially necessary when wheat is fed to horses, as these animals are peculiarly liable to colic and other disturbances of the digestive organs, accompanied or followed by laminitis. Cattle, sheep and hogs frequently crowd each other from the feeding troughs, in which case some individuals obtain more than their share, and may bring on serious or fatal attacks of indigestion.

"The best form in which to feed wheat is to roll or grind it into a coarse meal. It may then be fed alone, or mixed with corn meal or ground oats. When ground fine it is pasty and adheres to the teeth, gums and cheeks so that it is not so readily masticated or eaten: In the form of a coarse meal it is relished by all animals, it is in a

ness, though matched teams of chunks, 2,400 to 2,800 pounds, sell at satisfactory prices as double workers only.

Drivers should always be broken to single harness. Four-year-olds of large size, 1,500 pounds and upward, sell well when broken to double harness at a reduction of \$15 to \$25 from a five or six-year-old. None should be marketed except when fairly well broken. If possible, none should be less than 4 or nearly 4 years old.

The market lately has shown such vast improvement, with a large number of buyers constantly upon it, that we confidently look forward to a large and fairly profitable trade to shippers from now onward to June.

A. T. Stewart, the most successful merchant known to this generation, never permitted dead stock to accumulate on his shelves. He cut its selling price daily till it found a buyer. The same cause operates against every farmer in the land. Buyers pick out your valuable horses and leave the scrubs and culls. These are no good on the farm; if geldings, they never improve, and it would be the height of folly to breed them if mares. Every farmer has two or more of these for which he cannot find sale at home.

It is a common practice now-a-days for farmers to club together and make up a load of these horses for the Chicago market, and by doing so get the market price, the lowest freight and commission rates and rid the farm of the rubbish. Now, to do this, it's not necessary that fifteen men should come to Chicago with fourteen horses and

Anæmia

is depleted blood. The blood lacks richness and the cheeks lack color. The whole system lacks the nourishment of

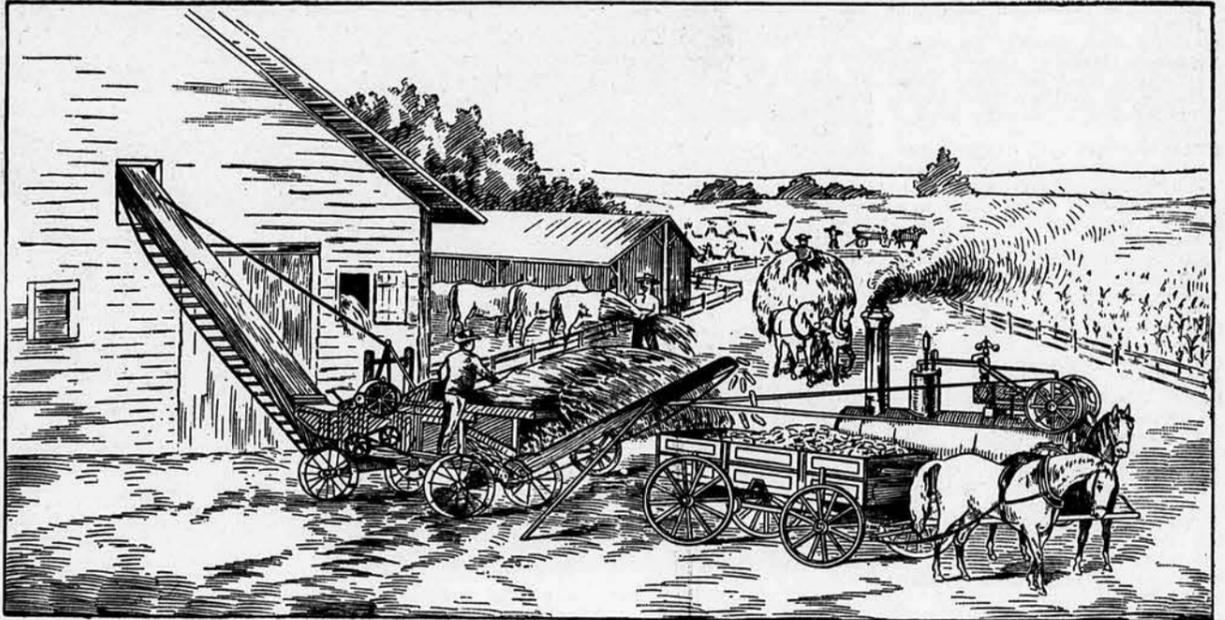
Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. This nourishing, palatable food restores a healthy color, enriches the blood and tones up the whole system. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

taken from the shock to the machine, which is stationed at the barn. The bundles are delivered from the wagon to the feeder's table on the machine. The stalks are fed to the machine, which snaps off the ears and then husks them. The stalks are CRUSHED and then passed to the shredding head or cutting head. The machine can be furnished with either the shredding head or cutting head, though shredding seems to be preferred by most persons



KEYSTONE CORN-HUSKER AND FODDER-CUTTER.

condition to be attacked by the digestive processes whether thoroughly masticated or not, and in most cases it gives the best results. Dr. Gilbert appears to have obtained better results from whole than from ground wheat when fed to sheep. Sheep feeders may, therefore, experiment with whole wheat, but wheat meal will certainly be found to give better results with all other kinds of animals.

"The number of pounds of live weight that may be produced by feeding a bushel of wheat will evidently vary according to the age and condition of the animal fed. Prof. Robertson, at the Ottawa Experiment Station, fed frozen wheat to hogs and secured from 9.1 to 15.46 pounds, live weight, from a bushel, the greater increase being from young, growing animals, and the smaller from those which were fattening."

About Marketing Horses.

The unfortunately poor condition of the crops in many sections of the West, the very high price of corn and the scarcity of it and hay, may compel a large number of farmers to reduce their stock and sell all those not absolutely needed, and which are matured and ready for market. A few points are worthy your indulgent consideration.

All horses, to command the highest market price, should be sound, in good flesh, as smooth as possible and 5 to 7 years old. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,800 pounds, need not be broken otherwise than to double harness. Smaller horses should be broken to single har-

ness, though matched teams of chunks, 2,400 to 2,800 pounds, sell at satisfactory prices as double workers only.

For distances less than 300 miles an ordinary stock car is regarded good enough. A couple hundred pounds of hay should be scattered in car. A full car depends upon the size of car and horses. Eighteen to twenty horses constitute a load, and it is better to have them comfortably filled than either too few or too many. When the number is less than a load they should be securely tied. Horses should be shod forward but not behind.

From January to May shipments can be made any day of the week, although Monday, for those living not too far remote, and Saturday for those living far away, are the best days.

JOHN S. COOPER,
 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Lessons From the Drought.

The great drought is teaching a tremendous lesson in farm economy to many who have heretofore wasted their corn fodder. A part of the problem is how to handle the crop to get the most out of it and at the least expense. We shall have something to say at another time about cutting off the corn in the field, but at present our subject is the work of the Keystone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter (or Shredder). Instead of husking out the ears by hand and again handling the fodder to cut it up, this machine does all the work at one operation. The illustration gives a good idea of the method. The corn is

as then there are no sharp edges to cut the mouths of live stock, and shredded fodder can be handled with a pitchfork. The husking is so well done that all the small ears and nubbins are caught by the machine. In fact, after corn has been husked by hand and the fodder put through the machine, the machine has caught enough in many instances to pay for the whole work. This is important in this season of short corn crop. Users of this machine store the prepared fodder in all kinds of places. When there is not room in the barn mow, it is stored in sheds, in racks and even in stacks, the same as hay. Fifty per cent. of the value of the corn plant is in the fodder and 50 per cent. in the corn. This new way of handling the crop puts the fodder into such condition that there is almost no waste at all. The very best part of the plant is the lower part of the stalk, but heretofore it could not be properly prepared. This machine prepares it all in the best condition. The husking is now done earlier than by the old hand method, the ground is cleared, much cold work is avoided, a double crop is raised on the land and the crop handled at less expense. The fodder prepared by this machine has become a marketable article and is now sold in cities and towns by the load, and also baled like hay and at the same prices as the best tame hay. If you want some mighty interesting reading, it will pay you to send to the Keystone Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill., for their free book, "The Great Leak on the Farm."

Get up a club for the KANSAS FARMER.

Agricultural Matters.

OROP REPORT

Of the Kansas Department of Agriculture for Month Ending August 31, 1894.

Owing to the disappointing season with reference to nearly all crops, and the widespread desire for a conservative statement of actual conditions and results, special pains have been taken to discover in every part of the State what they were, and the following is a careful digest and condensation of the varied returns made by those on the ground. The acreage planted, as given for each crop, is that shown by returns of assessors.

WINTER WHEAT.

The area sown to winter wheat was 4,675,704 acres; of this, 2,680,437 acres, or 57.32 per cent., was harvested, making 28,165,656 bushels, or a yield of 6.02 bushels per acre on the total sown, or 10.50 on the acreage actually harvested. This is 3,531,242 bushels, or 14.33 per cent. greater than the crop of 1893, and within a trifling fraction of the estimates made by this department in its June report, which indicated 28,320,000 bushels on 2,666,671 acres likely to be harvested, or 10.62 bushels per acre. Nearly all the counties of largest production rate the quality as "medium," "good" and "very good," the latter predominating. Many counties have, of course, practically none, even for seed, while others have a goodly surplus.

SPRING WHEAT.

Spring wheat has been a failure, generally; returns from the counties where it is grown point out that the entire crop will scarcely be more than 30,000 bushels—perhaps from 12 to 15 per cent. of the seed sown.

RYE.

Of rye the acreage was 131,134, and the yield 978,658 bushels, or an average of 7.3 bushels, of quality fairly good.

CORN.

The severely dry weather prevailing over the larger portion of the State during July and August proved the previous promising outlook very deceptive, not alone as to corn, but all other crops. For the present report correspondents were asked to estimate the corn probabilities on the basis of "reasonably favorable September weather," and the outcome of their statements foretells that of the 6,404,705 acres planted, 2,016,849 will produce 41,819,309 bushels of marketable corn, or 20.73 bushels per acre. The average yield per acre of marketable corn on the entire area planted is but 6.52 bushels. This does not include the vast quantity of that which is not strictly merchantable yet of much value and available for feeding purposes. Of the standing corn it is estimated that 3,382,921 acres, or 52.82 per cent., will be cut for its fodder.

OATS.

The area sown to oats was 1,427,444 acres; the total harvested, 857,744, or 60 per cent. Total product, 18,385,949 bushels, or 21.43 bushels per acre on the area harvested and 12.88 bushels on the area sown. In quality the grain is reported as considerably better than was believed before harvest—mostly medium to very good.

BARLEY.

Acres of barley sown, 111,390; yield, 722,393 bushels; average per acre, 6.48 bushels, and quality good.

FLAX.

Flax occupied 127,542 acres and yielded 1,043,418 bushels, or 8.1 bushels per acre. The increase in acreage over the previous year was 22,178 acres, or 21 per cent.; in product, 281,009 bushels, or 36.85 per cent.

HAY.

Hay is a short crop. The yields, averaging them in those counties where produced, will be for timothy about three-fourths ton per acre; clover, one ton, and of prairie hay, one-half ton.

OTHER CROPS.

The condition of other crops as compared with what would be regarded a full average and rated at 100 is shown in percentages as follows: Broomcorn, 51; castor beans, 60; clover, 54; timothy, 49; alfalfa, 62; pastures, 52; sorghum, 56; Irish potatoes, 40; sweet

potatoes, 48; millet, 57; Kaffir corn, 53; milo maize, rice corn or Jerusalem corn, 52; apples, 56; grapes, 58.

In response to the inquiry as to the acreage of winter wheat likely to be sown the present autumn if season and soil are favorable, the answers indicate a total of 3,595,149 acres, which is less than one year ago by 1,080,555 acres, or 23.11 per cent. It is proper to remark that within the ten days since the correspondents closed their reports soaking rains have fallen in not less than four-fifths of the State, reviving the pastures and so softening the ground as to make plowing easy. A result of this is that nearly every team and plow available are being used in that work, preparing for the early spring sowing of either wheat or rye. Where seed can be obtained much rye is likely to be sown in many localities for fall and spring pasturage to supplement the shortage in other feeds. F. D. COBURN, Secretary.

Test of Varieties of Wheat.

Bulletin No. 12, just issued by Prof. A. C. Magruder, Agriculturist at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, contains the following very interesting and valuable report of the test of varieties of wheat.

The Agriculturist says that a necessary economy in the use of available funds caused some 200 varieties tested in 1893 to be dropped from the experiment of 1894, thus leaving but fifty varieties in this year's work. Those varieties dropped from the experiment will be taken up next season as far as available funds will permit.

A careful study of the following table is suggested:

TABLE SHOWING VARIETIES OF WHEAT TESTED DURING 1893-94.

Table with columns: Plot Number, Designation, Test of seed sown, Planted, Acre Yield (Manured, Not manured), Weight of bushel (Manured, Not manured). Lists various wheat varieties like Yellow Alabama, Oregon, Currell, etc.

ACRE WITHOUT MANURE.

The acre of wheat continuously on the same land without manure resulted as follows:

Table comparing 1893 and 1894 yields: Gross weight, Weight of grain, Weight of straw, Weight of bushel, Yield in bushels per acre.

STABLE MANURE ON UPLAND FOR WHEAT.

No stronger argument for the use of manure on wheat lands can be given than the results of a test made last season and recorded in columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the foregoing table. Twenty loads of fresh stable manure (from horses) was applied to the acre and plowed in a few days before seeding. Otherwise the seed, seeding, etc., was the same as the unmanured plots.

The test of wheat soil sown to cow

peas to be turned under was unsuccessful, inasmuch as the peas could not be sown early enough to get a growth worth turning under.

TIME OF SEEDING.

The land was laid off in 1-24 acre plats and sown every Thursday from September 7, 1893, to January, 1894. The largest yield was from the sowing of September 21, and the yield generally decreased from the earliest to the latest seeding; that of December and January yielding 4, 6 and 8 bushels to the acre as compared with 14, 16 and 17 bushels September seeding on unmanured soil, while the early seeding (September) gave on manured soil as high as 38 bushels to the acre, and the late (December and January) seeding on manured soil yielded but 10, 14 and 16 bushels to the acre.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Save your stable manure for the farm.

Sow wheat as early as possible after September 1. Put it "in the dust" if you have no rain.

An average of all the bearded and smooth wheats gave the bearded the advantage in yield of nearly two bushels to the acre. Sow bearded in preference to smooth wheats.

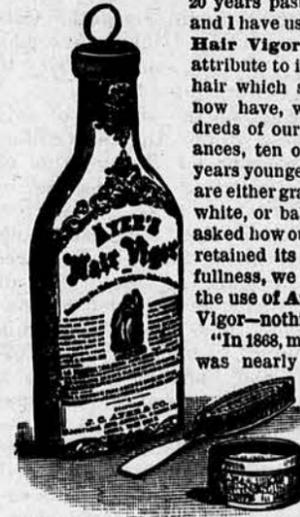
Look to the table for best varieties.

Cane Seed and Leaves.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is considerable cane raised about here this year for the seed, and some of it will be worked into molasses. It would be a very profitable crop if it was not that it is so much work to gather the seed by cutting the heads off separately. And when the cane is to be made into molasses it is stripped of the leaves by

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Subject of interest to farmers, I remain, Elmdale, Kas. A. J. HOUGHTON.

No satisfactory method of machine stripping has ever been devised. The topping may be done by loading on a suitable wagon rack before topping, taking care to have the heads nearly even and laying the canes across the rack and cutting them off with an ax or a hay-knife. Some lay the canes in bunches in the field when cut and remove the heads from a bunch with a stroke of a corn-knife.—EDITOR.

From Barber County.

Eli Benedict writes from Medicine Lodge, of a nice rain about the first of the month and the consequent improvement in the cane, which farmers are now delivering to the sugar mill. He relates that he harvested his alfalfa seed with the header and that it worked well. They have in that section plenty of good feed in the way of corn fodder, alfalfa hay, millet, Kaffir corn, wild hay and cane, and will need more cattle than are now in sight to eat it. Mr. Benedict suggests that any who are out of feed will do well to take a run down there and look up and down the Medicine river valley. They are feeding wheat to hogs and find it, when ground and soaked, the best feed they have ever used. He suggests care to use only sufficient water to wet the feed, since it is not desirable to make it so watery that they drink it. Hogs are reported scarce. Mr. Benedict inquires where he can get some big white rye for seed. He does not want the "little black rye." He also wants winter barley. [As to these matters he will do well to consult the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER and write to the seedsmen.]

Mr. Benedict concludes his interesting letter as follows: "Now for business. We are all going to the Garden City fair, if the railroads will give us half rates, for no other purpose than to see how the pumping irrigating system works. We must irrigate or emigrate. I hope all pump men will be there, also all kinds of machinery to raise the water, for mark this, we are going on business, to buy of whoever has the best, so you pump, windmill and engine fellows, trot out your goods and we will soon decide who has what we want."

Early Corn, Plant Early.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers in Sedgwick county that planted early corn, planted it early and cultivated it well have all a good crop of corn this year, and will have, nine times out of ten, if they follow the same rule. H. FELLOWS.

Wichita, Kas.

hand, with a wooden sword or stick, same as it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. It seems like there should have been some improvement in the way of stripping made in that length of time; and that there must be some better way of gathering the seed than by cutting off one head at a time.

Won't you please give, through your columns, any information you can about the best way of stripping and saving the seed? I, together with my renters, have about twenty acres, and nearly every farmer about here has more or less. As the seed and cane has to be gathered by the middle of next month, it would be a great advantage to have the information published before that time, if you could. Hoping that you will be able to give us some information, as you about always can on any

Irrigation.

ADDRESS.

The third National Irrigation Congress, assembled at Denver, Colorado, September 3-10, 1894, sends greeting to the people of the United States.

One year ago at the session of this Congress held in Los Angeles, California, we provided for the creation of unofficial irrigation commissions in seventeen States and Territories, charged with the duty of investigating the physical conditions of the arid region and formulating the views of their constituents as to needed legislation, national and State. By this means we hoped to harmonize conflicting opinions and find the basis for a just compromise between extreme views of public policy. With the reports of those commissions as the material for study and debate, we hoped to be able to suggest at this time a national policy, broad, just, comprehensive, statesmanlike. We are dealing with problems that involve the happiness and prosperity of millions of freemen, the tranquility of States, the evolution of new conditions of society and of higher forms of civilization. As the result of the faithful work of the unpaid but patriotic men composing our several commissions, we have arrived at conclusions upon which we believe all Western men can unite with reasonable unanimity, and which it is our purpose to present to our countrymen, from the platform, through the press and at the fireside, until their triumph is complete.

These conclusions are given to the press simultaneously with this address, and will be framed for presentation to the Congress of the United States at the proper time.

The fundamental idea of our policy is not the separation of State and national interests, but co-operation between these powers within their proper spheres. The great end in view is to reclaim lands now useless and make them fit to sustain a vast population under conditions which shall guarantee industrial independence and human equality. We recognize these public lands as the heritage of the American people, not as the spoil of private greed. We aim to deliver to the people this precious birthright under conditions which will burden them only with the actual cost of reclamation and the return of the capital actually employed in the work, principal and interest. We recognize no private monopoly in the water which is the life current of the field and hence of the man who lives thereon. We seek to inaugurate a policy which will settle inter-State water contentions in a spirit of justice and equity. We aim to preserve and protect the forests and so to control the pastoral lands that the barbarism of frontier warfare shall be forever eliminated and this portion of the public domain made useful to the largest number of people, under conditions which guarantee security. Upon these lines we hope to inaugurate a new era of industrial development, finding employment for labor and capital and security and satisfaction for both.

But while we are about to urge the necessity of important and far-reaching legislation, we do not forget to thank Congress and the people of the United States for what they have already done for Western States and Territories. We remember with gratitude the wise and patriotic action of President Harrison in establishing large forest reservations and urge the continuance of this policy by President Cleveland. We heartily endorse the plan of Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University, providing for the education at West Point of skilled foresters, for a local forest guard and for the use of detachments of United States troops in guarding forest areas. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of forest preservation to the economic life of Western America, because of its intimate relation to water supply for irrigation.

We also note with satisfaction that a bill donating to each Western State, under conditions, one million acres of arid lands for purposes of reclamation

recently passed the United States Senate unanimously, passed the House with only nine dissenting votes and received the prompt approval of the President of the United States. We interpret this remarkable unanimity of action as an evidence of confidence in Western men, of real concern for Western institutions. And it is our purpose to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus given, and to make the Carey law the first step in the development of a great internal policy.

We thank Congress for such appropriations as have been provided for the work of gauging streams and in investigation of water supply, but urge that larger appropriations are needed.

But while we ask such national assistance, in the way of legislation and appropriations, as the dignity and importance of the interests involved clearly demand, we assure the people of the United States that we propose to help ourselves. Our unpaid State commissions will again be organized for the purpose of securing helpful State legislation and providing liberal State appropriations for the work of scientific study of our problems, and for carrying on good administrative systems.

We especially urge our countrymen to remember that in the true sense the problems of the Irrigation Congress are of national dimensions and national import. The best solution of the difficulties that vex our statesmen and economists is that solution which would provide idle, discontented or unprosperous people first with labor and then with homes. Our panacea for existing unrest is the small, irrigated farm, producing what the family consumes as well as a surplus for market and giving to its occupants, by reason of its smallness, the benefits of neighborhood association. We ask only the opportunity and facilities to provide such homes for millions and so erect great States on what is now the voiceless desert. And this we seek to do in the name of our nationality, not in the name of individual States or sections. We know no flag except the flag of the Union. We know no destiny except the destiny of the American people. And whatever we shall accomplish under the policies we announce will add directly to the glory and greatness of our common country.

Irrigation in Barton County.

The officers of the Barton County Irrigation Association are arranging for a big meeting on Saturday, September 29. An interesting feature will be the tests of irrigation machinery at a practical irrigation plant in the vicinity. It has been stated that the machinery test will commence early on Saturday morning and will include the use of the Weber gasoline engine attached to a "Wonder" rotary pump of large capacity. H. V. Hinckley, consulting irrigation engineer of Kansas State Irrigation Association, will be present and supervise the gauging of the water lifted. Prof. Newell, of the United States Geological Survey, will be present either in person or by representative. Prof. Robert Hay, State Geologist, will take this opportunity to add to his already large stock of information as to the strength of the available water supply. Judge J. S. Emery, Lecturer of the National Irrigation Association, will deliver an address. Judge W. B. Sutton, who is leading the irrigation movement in north-central Kansas; Judge Gregory, chairman of the State Irrigation Commission; John E. Frost, Land Commissioner of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, and many others prominent in the irrigation movement have been invited to address the convention and their attendance will insure one of the most interesting and practically profitable meetings ever held.

The meeting is being well advertised and will be largely attended by farmers of the vicinity and from a distance.



Five World Beaters.

"SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$6.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Ask your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Irrigated Farms---\$1,000!

Out of a thousand farms in **SOUTHWEST KANSAS**, of 160 acres each, we are selling a limited number equipped with an independent and permanent irrigation plant sufficient for at least ten acres on each farm. The price at which these 160 acre farms are selling is merely about what the ten acres and irrigation plant are worth.

Before buying a farm investigate this. Special terms made for Colonies. Call on us or write for particulars.

THE SYNDICATE LANDS & IRRIGATING CORPORATION,

Room 412 New England Life Building, 9th and Wyandotte Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Irrigation Convention at Medicine Lodge.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Irrigate or emigrate, which?" was the pointed question which headed the announcement of our convention. Most of us had contemplated emigrating, but did not find that step so easy to take. "I have caught a prisoner," called out the Irish warrior to his officer. "Bring him here," commanded the latter. "Plase, sorr, he won't let me," was the answer. Many of us are in a similar fix. We don't quite know whether it is correct to say that we have the land or the land has us. So we went to the convention to hear if there was anything to be said for the alternative to emigration.

The two meetings, dignified with the name "convention," were held in the opera house yesterday at 2 and 7:30 p. m., respectively. For speakers there were Mr. Robert Hay, of Junction City, and Mr. Steffee, of Wichita. At both meetings the attendance was comparatively small. Many farmers who would otherwise have been present were busy hauling cane to the sugar mill. But numbers go for little. The world is ruled by small minorities. The tail wags the dog. You ignite the twigs to start the fire. This truth applies equally to water. All that is needed is the enthusiasm in one or few to start with.

Mr. Hay, who is nothing if not thorough, had been in the county for a week previous to the meetings and knew all there was to know about existing irrigation schemes. That was not very much, but he showed us sweet potatoes grown by Mr. Wheat on an irrigated patch north of town, which was producing at the rate of \$500 per acre. He proved to demonstration that the man who irrigates and properly attends three to five acres of garden truck may, without anxiety, await the chances on the lottery of the dry farming of the rest of his quarter. He showed the possibility of irrigating this much on every farm at an expense recoverable from the first year's crop. In his own inimitable paternal manner he counseled moderation. "Hasten slowly, do thoroughly what you undertake, increase by degrees, avoid millionaire schemes, but do something in irrigation." Such is the burden of the gospel of irrigation as preached by this apostle of it. A "chump" was defined as the man who paid \$1.25 per bushel for Colorado potatoes when he could grow as good ones and sell at a profit for 50 cents per bushel. There is a vast majority of "chumps" in Kansas. And we all felt the sting. The fear of overproduction was derided. "There is no man further from a market than he who has nothing to sell." Railroads bring him no nearer to it and freight makes no figure in the selling price. If the spark has not ignited and the fire of enthusiasm for irrigation has not already started in this county it is not the fault of Professor Hay.

Mr. Steffee gave most interesting talks at both meetings. Few men are doing more in the promotion of irrigation in these regions than he. He showed that dry farming alone has always ended and will always, probably, end in failure until there is a radical alteration in the climate, that is till the millennium. He described the irrigation schemes which he had seen in operation in the adjacent counties of Kansas and pointed out the facilities which exist in this neighborhood for like work.

At the evening meeting, Mr. D. J. Aber, the County Surveyor, read a paper on the local conditions in regard to rainfall, showing conclusively the

absolute necessity of irrigation or emigration.

It is difficult to exaggerate the possible effects of such local irrigation conventions on the future of farming in this country. The results will surely be seen ere long in every farmer doing something to irrigate a small portion of his land and thus absolutely securing a living in spite of droughts and hot winds.

During the meetings steps were taken to organize a farmers' institute for the county to be affiliated with the State Agricultural Society.

W. H. REVIS.

Medicine Lodge, Kas., September 16.

Presuming that its report would be adopted substantially unchanged, the Committee on Resolutions prepared for the Denver Irrigation Congress an elaborate address to the people of the United States. The congress cared so little about its generalization that it passed the address without amendment. It fits badly with the resolutions as adopted. The address is presented on this page.

It was doubtless observed by readers of the KANSAS FARMER that the resolutions adopted by the Denver Irrigation Congress fell far short of the scope outlined in the report of the Kansas Commission, and that the Kansas delegation to the Denver congress took an active part in the reconstruction of the resolutions. From these observations it is apparent that there was not a full accordance of views of the delegation with those of the commission which made the report. This and other circumstances not necessary to recount, led to a proposition from the Kansas delegation to change the method of appointment of the members of the commission from that of selection by the State committee to that of election by vote of the delegation. This proposition was carried through the congress and the State Commission for the coming year will be elected by the delegation.

Irrigation in Colorado.

Choice farms in the San Luis Valley, Delta and Grand Junction fruit districts, Longmont and Greeley potato belt, etc. No drought. Home market. Send address for "Irrigation in Colorado" (illustrated), free. H. W. HOWE, Real Estate and First Mortgage Loans, 1640 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

WATER PIPE.

Our Hard Burned Vitrified and Glazed Clay Pipe is everlasting. With our Improved Joints this pipe will stand same pressure as iron and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for particulars.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,
Makers of all kinds of Burned Clay Goods.
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Statistics issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington show that Colorado is the banner State of the Union in

YIELD (PER ACRE) QUALITY AND MARKET VALUE.

We have a number of finely cultivated Colorado farms, large and small, with plenty of water for irrigation. There is always a home market for farm products at good prices.

Prices, \$5 to \$50 Per Acre,

Including water rights and improvements. Favorable terms. Write for full particulars to

S. H. STANDART, Assignee,
P. O. Box 1352. DENVER, COLO.

In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

FAIR NOTES.

ST. JOSEPH.

The exhibit of live stock last week at the third annual meeting of the St. Joseph Fair Association was not as strong in numbers as was that of 1893. The main cause for the short list of entries was mainly due to the fact that the crack Kansas and Missouri herds were making the grand circuit and went from the Iowa State fair to the Nebraska State fair, which was held the same week as that of St. Joe, hence could not exhibit at both places. It was a practical demonstration that St. Joe, the junior association, could not swallow the whole *a la* Jonah. Another feature, and that was, inasmuch as no fairs were held this year either at Topeka or Kansas City, the St. Joe management could have, if it had exercised a little more of "modern hustle," had 10,000 more visitors from Kansas. It appeared to your humble servant that the management was as much too conservative this year as it was on the other hand too extravagant in 1893. In all candor we would say to St. Joe, extend the bridge of acquaintance further out in Kansas from your handsome city that is noted for its business thrift and thereby make further effort to secure a more generous share of Kansas good will that is successfully courted by your lusty rival at "Kaw's mouth"—Kansas City. We know that under the existing condition of things that but little encouragement was promised at the inception of the association's determination to hold a fair, yet Kansas people delight in all the modern features of a successful agricultural fair and high class speed ring exhibitions and will come out if but urged and cajoled by personal work and a liberal spreading of printer's ink.

Among the several horses shown were two stallions, a very excellent Oldenberg coacher and a Belgian, the property of R. F. Goodloe, of Savannah, Mo. Notwithstanding the depressed draft horse market, Mr. Goodloe reports a profitable business and says if no other good comes of the hard times it insures a better class of horses in the future, as only the best mares are bred.

Mr. John Cary, of Agency, Mo., was out with a very strong string of six head of jack stock selected from his farm herd of nineteen head. His entries were two jacks, three jennets and one colt, all of which sustained "old Missouri's" reputation for being one of the two best States in the Union for high-class jack stock and top finished mules.

In the cattle division was the eight head of Messrs. Cornish & Patton's highly-bred herd of 140 Herefords. Such was their high character that we regretted that they did not have an opportunity for a show ring tilt with the Plattsburg, Mo., herd of Mr. Funkhouser; Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo.; Comstock, of Albany, Mo.; Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and our beef ring Kansas herd of Florence, bred and owned by the Makin Bros. Messrs. Cornish & Patton report a nice lot of toppy young things for the coming season's trade and will sell them at very reasonable prices. The show herd, of course, took all prizes as catalogued by the association.

The Rev. Grover, of Cameron, was out with a strong draft of Holsteins from M. E. Moore's noted herd and carried away seven first prizes in class, two seconds, and sweepstakes best dairy herd. Mr. Grover reports a very satisfactory and growing trade, in fact, can hardly supply the demand.

Mr. S. T. Blair, of Osborn, Mo., was out with seven of his highly-bred "little Jerseys," and won four first and three second prizes. His foundation stock comes from among the best butter record families and they were highly appreciated by the lady visitors, who are rapidly learning the benefits and merits of the family cow as against the unhealthfulness of the ill-kept dairy and the kinship of the milkman's pump.

The exhibit of swine was limited to forty head of Poland-Chinas, twenty-eight of which were entered by R. Baldrige & Sons, of Parsons, Kas., and twelve from the prize-winning herd of O. D. Kester, of Chillicothe, Mo. Both herds were in excellent show form, in fact, the Parsons herd was in better form than at any time in many years. Mr. Kester's herd had showed at three fairs before coming to St. Joe and carried off the lion's share of the awards, hence the high-class contest for honors, though small as to numbers, was a very interesting one. J. W. Babbitt, of Hiawatha, Kas., passed on the classes, and J. H. Utz, of St. Joe, did the honors of the sweepstake distribution. The awards went as follows: Boar, 1 year or over, Baldrige first and second; boar, 6 months and under 12, Baldrige first and second; boar under 6 months, Kester first, Baldrige second; sow, 2 years, Baldrige first and second; sow, 1 year, Kester first, Baldrige second; sow, 6 months and under 12, Kester first and second; sow under 6 months, Baldrige first, Kester second. When it came to sweepstakes, the Parsons herd swept the platter clean, taking the shekels on best boar any age or breed, best sow any age or breed, best five hogs for breeding purposes and best collection of twenty head.

NEMAHA COUNTY FAIR.

The tenth annual meeting of the Nemaha County Fair Association was held last week at Seneca on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. It far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its managers in most features, especially was this true in the display of agricultural products and in the attendance. The management, under the immediate direction of President J. J. Knepp, and E. L. Miller, Secretary, ought to receive a unanimous vote of thanks from the stockholders of the association for getting out such a grand display of grain, grasses, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, and especially the magnificent display of corn and fruit. Once inside the main building no evidence appeared that "old Nemaha county" had been short of rain during the will-be-talked-of-for-years dry season of 1894. We half way suspected that the well-to-do farmers of Nemaha county had since the early settlement of the county never before been just a little pinched, hence one a little out of the way season set a good deal harder than if it came along regularly every few years. One of the most interesting exhibits was the dairy product show and the exhibit just opposite, consisting of about all the good things susceptible of being preserved by sealing, that rewards the intelligent and painstaking husbandman for his labor, were very tastefully shown. S. J. Baldwin, proprietor of the Seneca nurseries, exhibited five of his eighteen varieties of evergreens, two and three-year-old apple and pear trees heavily laden with very fine specimens of fruit. On forty-two plates were thirty-three varieties of apples and nine of pears. He had several strong competitors whose display of fruit only was the peer of his own. Mr. Baldwin informed us that he had about 100,000 apple trees, 10,000 cherry, 5,000 pear, 5,000 plum and 15,000 extra fine grape vines that he sold from direct to his customers at about one-half the price that agents charge their patrons. Joseph Myers, of Seneca, who has at every fair held since the organization taken first premium, was out with three varieties, yellow, white and a cross calico corn. He also showed twelve plates of fruit, just such as every suburban citizen and all-round farmer should have and enjoy. I can't forget the corn display that occupied one entire wing of the building. "Old Cowley," Anderson, Franklin, Miami, Leavenworth and Brown counties will have to look out for Nemaha when it comes to a contest for best county display at our next State fair. Yes, sir; State fair. The exhibit of live stock was somewhat short, but enough came in to satisfy the stranger visitor that the people of the county possessed good horses, cattle, sheep, and especially swine and poultry.

Among the swine exhibitors was T. S. Gilmore, of Oneida, Kas., who entered eight of his twenty-five Berkshires. One of the best youngsters, a boar, Johnny Bull, was sired by Royal Champion, one of Geo. W. Berry's top breeding boars. Another very fine one was bred by Kirkpatrick & Son, of Hoge, Kas. Among the brooders was Lady Belle, by Mack III. 18781. Duchess May, a sister of Lady Belle, and Queen, out of Duchess Maid 18785, are both good individuals and just what every farmer should have as mortgage-lifters. H. D. Seeley, of Seneca, came into the grounds with eight of his 150 Poland-Chinas and made a good representation of what may be done with Poland-China blood. Perhaps some of the old-timers of Atchison, Doniphan and Brown counties will recall the exhibit that Mr. Seeley made at Atchison in 1871, when he cleaned up the prize platter clean, much to the chagrin of contesting exhibitors. We hardly think that he could do so now, as Brown county undoubtedly is the banner county in Kansas for pure-bred swine. Thirty of his spring of 1893 farrow were sired by Coleen Major 8791 S., he by Hawkeye King 4129 S., dam Coleen (19005). Three of the show ring pigs by Coleen Major were out of I. X. L. Minnie (20149), and she out of Old Gold Dust (16724). Mr. Seeley sells only his tops and now has about twelve choice young boars ready for service. Too many good things about this herd for one short gossip note like this. More will be said of this herd later on.

The poultry exhibit was a fairly creditable one and consisted of twenty-eight coops. The day that we were in attendance (Wednesday) the awards had not been made, hence we are unable to give them in this brief review of the fair.

Amusements of different kinds, with a daily balloon ascension and parachute demonstration and good speed ring attractions, were provided for by the association, the visitors entertained and the fair a success.

W. P. B.

A Nice Present.

If any reader of this paper who expects to buy a steel range or cooking stove this fall, will send us their full address and 10 cents in stamps, we will have them forwarded a cook book of 100 pages and a nice memento reminder. Address, MAJESTIC MFG. CO., care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

An Important Stock Sale.

One of the most important public sales of pure-bred registered live stock yet made this year in the West is that of the well-known and successful breeder of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine, Mr. C. C. Keyt, of Verdon, Richardson county, Nebraska. Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find that Mr. Keyt will close out his herd of Cruickshank and Scotch-topped cattle, also will on same day offer a draft of about seventy head from his herd of one hundred and seventy-five Poland-Chinas.

The visitor to the herds at Hillsdale farm will find that the cattle are among the best of the Short-horn breed and are generally very excellent individuals. Among others is the five-year-old Lily Forest 4th (Vol. 37), that was bred by the well-known Missouri prize-winning breeder, B. O. Cowan. She was sired by Imp. Scottish Lord 77761, and out of Lily Forest 2d (Vol. 34, p. 506), by Black Duke of Thorndale 42868. She is one of the best bred and successful producers in the West. The very toppy long two-year-old Lottie Forest, by Double Barmpton 102505; the long yearling, Lena Forest, by Prince Byron 106513; the bull calf, Hillsdale Prince, by Sun Prince (Vol. 30), all are show ring animals and will be in the sale. Their dam also produced Mr. Keyt's prize-winning Lottie Forest, that won first in her yearling form at the Nebraska State fair of 1893 in a show ring contest consisting of World's Fair winners that was conceded to be the strongest array of Short-horn cattle ever exhibited on Nebraska soil. The visitor will, on a careful scanning of the long three-year-old, Nora Fairview, (Vol. 30), another of Mr. Cowan's best bred individuals got by Double Barmpton 102505, and out of Louan of Fairview by Scottish Lord 77761, find an individual of that character that is much sought for in the make-up of a high standing breeding herd. Every well-up Short-horn breeder will at once recognize her value from her breeding and will find her just as good as an individual. Space forbids a more extended review of the female division of the herd, yet we believe our fellow visitor will agree with us in stating that no better individuals nor better bred cattle can be found in the West than those comprising Mr. Keyt's Hillsdale herd. There will be eight bulls included in the sales day offerings, viz., the five-year-old Aberdeen King 101458, by King Glamis 98198, that was bred by F. Bellows & Son, of Missouri, whose dispersion sale last spring was the most successful one that was made within two years in the West. Aberdeen King was out of Flora Aberdeen (88-417), by Imp. Aberdeen Champion (47818). He is a remarkably smooth and well-finished individual, weighing in ordinary breeding condition over 2,300 pounds. Close along after him comes the two-year-old Sun Prince 117493, got by Velvet Prince 113981, out of Sunflower by Violet Prince 78288. He is followed in the lead line by the youngsters, Silver Prince, Hillsdale Prince, Hillsdale Byron, Pride of Hillsdale, Forest of Hillsdale—all sired by Sun Prince, and the other one, Major Byron (Vol. 39), that was calved November 17, 1893, and was sired by Prince Byron. Space forbids a more extended review of the herd at this time. If the reader desires further information pertaining to the herd, read Mr. Keyt's advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write for a free copy of his catalogue.

The one hundred and twenty spring of 1894 farrow, from which a major portion of the draft of Poland-Chinas that will go in the sale, were sired by five boars—Lambing U. S. 11592, China Duke 10166, Regulator Wilkes 11591, The Colonel 8236 and Beauty's Wanamaker 11686. The youngsters were sired mainly by Lambing U. S. 11592 and Regulator Wilkes 11591. The last named harem king is sixteen months old and a show yard individual. He scales well, measuring sixty inches in heart girth, sixty in flank and over fifty-six in length. In conformation is broad, deep and square built with smoothly rounded corners. Lambing U. S. is by Orient 8131, dam Black U. S. Ideal 3d 64920. The produce of Orient for the year of 1891 sold for \$7,068. The last litter of Black U. S. Ideal 3d sold for \$550. She is a full sister to One Price 18639, that sold last July for \$600. Nor is this all that can be said of Lambing U. S., as his offspring that are catalogued in the sale list show and demonstrate his great worth as a sire. China Duke is a well-bred fellow and has good ones in the herd to his credit. The Colonel and Beauty's Wanamaker's get rank well up in the front and among others is the young fellow, Hero, that was sired by The Colonel, that now promises to grow into a very large, commanding sort of a harem king. In a select paddock the visitor will find eleven young chaps that are the tops selected out of about thirty of the fall farrow of 1893 that will prove a strong attraction at the coming sale. In the brooder division are twenty-two harem ladies, among whom are Dora Wilkes 26878, that will have eight sons and daughters in the list; Lady Pet 26877, five; Lady Gold Dust 19615, five; Beauty A. 19164, six; Corwin Lady 26876, three; Maid's

Everybody's Shoes

should be kept oiled with Vacuum Leather Oil.

It saves money—the shoes last longer; Doctor's bills—wet feet. Harness needs it also, and more of it at a time.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Black Beauty 2d —, three; Maud S. 26872, will have four, sired by Lambing U. S. 11592, a March farrow, and also three of her October 27, 1893, farrow, by China Duke 10166. Ruby Girl 23697 will send in four, two boars and two sows, by Regulator Wilkes 11591. Black Bess 25988 will have two extra good ones that were sired by Lambing U. S. Ruby A. 26875 comes out with six, three sons and three lassies, by Regulator Wilkes. Black Success 26874 sends in two by Beauty Wanamaker; Daisy D. 26873, one by Regulator Wilkes, and two of an October, 1893, farrow, by China Duke. Daisy Verdon, by China Duke 10166, he by Adam's Chip 8882, by Adam 2404, dam Daisy D. 26873, by Adam's Chip, and out of White Nose 733, sends out four, by Lambing U. S. A halt must be called, but enough is here referred to give the reader an idea of the great strength of Mr. Keyt's swine herd and that no one that intends to add new blood to his herd or lay the foundation for a better one can afford to miss the sale.

The visitor will be, we predict, surprised, and agreeably, too, should he chance to visit the herd or attend the sale. Mr. Keyt intends staying in swine breeding, and as this is only a clearance sale, the reader may feel assured of having an opportunity of buying some of the best to be had on American soil. Send for catalogue and try to attend the sale. W. P. B.

Our First Page Illustration.

Vincent 16691, at head of Makin herd of Hereford cattle, was calved February 20, 1885, now 9 years old. Up to last year, in leading show rings of the West, winning his share among the herds of American Herefords. He was sired by Sir Evelyn, a son of Lord Wilton: Last season he was retired from the show ring in favor of one of his most noted and promising sons, Vincent 2d 28255, who won fourth place at the World's Fair in the strongest array ever collected on American soil. His two-year-old sister, Lady Maud Vincent and himself, both out of Barrington 2d and sired by Vincent, the subject of the illustration, won first premium as the produce of one cow in competition against all beef breeds at the World's Fair. They were shown as the produce of one cow. Breeding: Dam, Barrington 2d 28255, she by Leader 15257, a son of Grove 3d; her dam, Duchess 8d 8122, by Spartan 8978. On the side of her paternal line she traces back through Rodney 2nd 63, as one of her grandsires, and has for her great-grand sire the Royal winner, De Cote 2243. Among the best of the 100 herd are many of the best descended from Vincent, the subject of this sketch.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

"The Great Leak On The Farm"

is a valuable pamphlet relating to corn fodder, and also descriptive of that wonderful machine, the "Keystone" Corn Husker and Fodder Cutter, combined.

It is sent free.

KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.

(Mention this paper.)

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

One Woman.

Her eyes are not "cerulean blue,"
Her "silken tresses" do not "fall
In rippling waves of amber hue;"
She has no "special gift" at all—
This gentle woman, sweet and good,
Who sprang not from a royal race,
Yet wears her crown of womanhood
With more than queenly grace.
She does not seem to "float on air,
Like thistledown, amidst the dance;"
Nor would her modest spirit care
To "hold men spellbound with a glance."
But she is gracious to the poor;
The sick and sorrowful avert
That when she enters at their door
The sunshine follows her.
She has not soared on learning's heights,
Or sounded wisdom's depths profound;
She only claims her woman's rights
Where tasks for tender hands abound;
Yet, though she shrinks from themes abstruse,
Nor studies "ethics" overmuch,
The common things in daily use
Grow fairer at her touch.
Enjoying most where most she loves,
She has no great desire to roam,
But by her pure example proves
How love may sanctify a home.
And thus she rules with kindly hand
The realm she understands the best,
While all her happy household band
Arise and call her blest.

Polly Making Tea.

The china gleams in blue and white,
The twilight hour is swift approaching;
Entranced I note with shy delight
No other callers are encroaching.

A cup she designates as mine,
With motion of her dainty finger,
The kettle boils—oh! drink divine,
In mem'ry shall thy fragrance linger.

Her kerchief's made in style of yore,
Some fairy surely put the hem on.
Held sugar such a charm before?
Was e'er such magic in a lemon?

She turns away with manner coy,
The firelight shows her beauty clearer;
O, why is teasing such a joy?
I wish she'd come a little nearer.

We sit and sip—the time flies fast—
My cup needs filling—project clever!
She comes, and I—grown bold at last—
Say, "Polly, make my tea forever!"
—Good Housekeeping.

THE STRIPED CARNATIONS.

Charles Dickens tells us delightfully of an almshouse in East London where the inmates lived in a state of perpetual warfare on the question of old Mrs. Sagger's pail. The quarrel had all kinds of developments, but it started from the root question as to whether Mrs. Sagger had a right to stand her pail outside her front door. From this all the bickering proceeded, gathering fresh food every day, till the pail question paled before fresher and fiercer disagreements.

The story is but a sample of most of the heart-burnings which spoil people's lives. May God deliver us from stumbling over our own particular Mrs. Sagger's pail.

Tom and Hester Moody lived at No. 4 Eastfield street, in a suburb of Birmingham. Hester was house-proud, which is a good quality; and they were both garden-proud. They had a little strip at the back, and took a great deal of trouble with it. Their carnations were beautiful, and much admired.

One day Albert Baker, a small boy who lived at No. 2, jumped over the garden wall to get his ball, and he jumped right onto the best carnations. Some of them were broken off and most of the patch was trampled down and spoiled.

Hester saw it from the kitchen window and boiled with anger. She told Tom just as soon as he came home from work, and they went into a rage together.

"Do we plant our flowers for that wretched, dirty boy to trample on whenever he chooses? I'll have the law on him," said Tom Moody.

And Hester backed him up well. They talked about it nearly all the evening. They lamented over their beautiful striped carnations, and they used strong expressions about the neglected, untidy garden next door, and about the shiftless, slatternly Mrs. Baker, and her dirty, spoiled boy, and her idle husband. And most of what they said was true.

Nevertheless, they didn't have a happy evening. They were cruelly ruffled, and the more they talked about it the worse they felt, and the more determined to act firmly. It was not the first time they had been annoyed. Once a dead cat had been thrown over; and, worse still, there was a particularly disagreeable live cat which they believed had damaged some white lilies. The matter had been "mentioned" to Mrs. Baker at the time, but had not been well received by her. But the horrid boy actually daring to come into their garden was worst of all.

Now Tom and Hester were sincere Christians, and that night they knelt together in prayer as usual. They gave thanks for

many good gifts, and prayed for many blessings for themselves and others. Tom did not like to leave the quarrel out of his prayers, but felt that it was rather an awkward thing to pray about, though he had no doubt that he was quite right. At last he prayed: "O Lord, guide us about this quarrel. Thou knowest, Lord, how very aggravating these people have been, and we feel that it is not right that we should put up with such conduct. Guide and direct us, Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake." They both said "Amen," and went silently to bed.

"We won't do anything on Sunday," said Tom, "but on Monday morning I'll go in and have a straight talk with them."

I think they were glad that as yet they had not acted. Somebody has said, "The words as one has not yet spoken, one has got yet for to say." This is certainly true, but Tom and Hester had begun to feel that perhaps some of the words they had planned might not be spoken at all. Prayer makes a great difference. The telling a vexation to God calms us down, and often puts things in a different light. Still, it was their fixed intention to take a decided position on Monday morning.

They started to talk about the carnations the next morning, while they were getting up, and before church time they felt as hot as ever.

The Bakers did not go to church. They were chapel people, and attended services only occasionally, in the evening.

Tom and Hester had prayed that they might be guided about the quarrel, and their prayer was answered; for after the morning service everything was changed.

The vicar, Mr. Higgins, preached from the text, "Why do ye not rather suffer wrong?" Tom and Hester first felt indignant and unconvinced, and each of them longed to get up and have their own say back. It would have been: "Do you mean to say, sir, that we ought to let people bully us, injure us, and trample on our striped carnations without protesting! No, no, that cannot be right." But in church people cannot speak out without being thought lunatics, so they sat still and listened and presently Mr. Higgins said: "The rule is that in quarrels and differences, Christian people are not so much to protect themselves as to bless others. We are often willing to deny ourselves in money and pleasure in order to help those who are needy! But it is an uncommon form of self-denial for us to bear a little injury without resenting it, and simply to do what is best for one who has injured us. Do not say to yourself, 'I will have my rights,' but say, 'Lord teach me what will be best for the person who is willing to quarrel with me.' It is not always the kindest thing to give way; for that may mean that the soul of another person is hurt and the character spoiled. Many a father and mother, many a husband and wife, has erred in this way by indulgence, and has made the other selfish, idle and unreasonable. But in most of our quarrels, God blesses the kindly yielding spirit. Can we imagine Christ standing up for his rights in such quarrels as, for the most part, occupy us? It is wonderful what a power a quarrel has to embitter life, and to make us disagreeable. It casts a fog on our happiness, and spoils everything. Good humor and enjoyment are impossible if we are quarreling. Let us avoid quarrels. And now may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son Jesus Christ evermore."

Tom and Hester both said "Amen" rather loud, and as they walked home they humbly agreed that they would let the matter drop. And immediately they felt happy and peaceful, and that they had done the right thing.

Poor Mrs. Baker was leaning on the wall of her little front yard as they came back. She looked more depressed than ever, but when she saw them coming she drew herself together as if for a conflict. But Tom and Hester both gave her a pleasant smile and a pleasant greeting. This made her wonder; she had fully expected to hear about the striped carnations, and she was prepared to say that her boy had a right to play ball, she supposed; and that if they did not want the ball to come over, they ought to put rabbit netting to protect the garden, as other people did, and that she was not going to leather the boy, or to hear him spoken against; and that it was not her cat which had broken down those lilies; and that if people went to church it was a pity they could not keep their tempers; and that she was not the only one who complained about Mrs. Moody's fine lady airs about her house and garden; and that Mrs. Moody's aunt by marriage was no better than she ought to be.

Instead of this she said nothing, but looked ashamed, and the Moodys knew they had done right.

But, oh, how thankful they felt, five days later, that they had acted this way, for poor little Albert Baker fell into the well and was drowned.

Hester went in, full of sympathy, and helped, and tried to comfort the poor

mother. She and Tom lent thirty shillings towards the funeral, and attended it and helped with some little things for the mourning. And the hearts of the poor Bakers were won forever, and eventually they were won for Christ.

Tears fell on the little coffin, but none of the tears were bitter. On it lay a beautiful wreath of white roses and striped carnations.

The Moodys were not the only people who profited by the vicar's sermon. It sank into the heart of the Squire, and he went home to his invalid wife and said: "Marian, I will make an end to-day of the wretched money quarrel with your brother. I shall always feel that he has behaved shamefully, but he shall keep that £700 about which we have been hating and bally-wagging each other for more than two years. I shall write to him to-day. I believe it was chiefly his wife's fault. I dare say they want the money more than we do. I do not like to be cheated, but he shall have it, and we will ask their boys here for the Easter holidays, as we used to. I will write this very evening."

Lady Tetley, lying on her sofa, looked radiant, and she told her husband that he was an angel, and that there was nobody else in the world who would have behaved so splendidly.

She did not tell him that she had been praying for two years that he might do this very thing. But she thanked God with a full heart, and took courage.—Ed. Clifford, in *Union Signal*.

The Iroquois of the Grand River.

Within the last decade public interest in the North American Indian has undergone a revival, whether induced by the fact that the red man is making a final and powerful effort to obtain a hearing of his wrongs, and emphasizing this endeavor by frequent bloodshed in the far West, or whether by the renewal and assiduous application of ethnologists and archeologists to Indian subjects, it is difficult to decide. The latter may well direct their attentions to the investigation and study of this probably most romantic and poetic people the world has ever known, for the day is well nigh dead for the purity of ceremonial rites, folk-lore and tradition amongst their many hundred nations, for civilization and intermarriage are adulterating those exclusive tribal ordinances that for many centuries have been the stronghold of a most conservative race.

With the exception of Finland, the country is unknown that possesses such wealth of folk-lore as America. There are mines of unchronicled legends and superstitions, each colored by tribal distinctions, that scholars will never unearth, and that will perish with the people whose blood grows annually thinner and paler as their prairies receive the "white man's footprint," as their rivers ripple to the dip of his oars, as their forests fall at the hurrying of his axe, and who will themselves be but a tradition and a memory in the lapse of a century or so.

Probably the most famous and well-known Indian nation, both on the pages of history and in the press of to-day, is the Iroquois, that magnificent people whose name was synonymous with war, blood and bravery throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and whose descendants still possess much of the fire and all of the exclusive birthrights of tradition so jealously treasured by their ancestors.

The six distinct tribes that compose the Iroquois nation, being the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Oneida and Tuscarora, have since the American War of Independence been permanently settled in southwestern Ontario.

When, under the generalship of Capt. Joseph Brant, these people allied their forces with the British, and left in the Mohawk valley a precarious livelihood that had been riddled and checkered by the numerous wars of the colonists, the imperial government allotted them a reserve grant which comprised the land lying within six miles on either side of the Grand river, from its source to its mouth.

At that period these were hunting and fishing grounds unequalled in the country; but a century of insidious inroads made by white settlers, of a civilization not always wisely conducted, has despoiled the Iroquois of his game, his national glory and hardihood, and the greater portion of his real estate, inasmuch as the reserve has dwindled and shrunk into a comparative dot of land that embraces but 53,000 acres of the least value along the entire course of the river. In early times much of this land slipped out of the Indians' possession in an unrecorded manner; but after a season, when incoming whites were settling the country, the demand for river lands in southern Upper Canada grew urgent, and the Iroquois were induced to surrender their reserve bit by bit, until now, in lieu of their erstwhile real estate, they have deposited with the Dominion government upwards of \$800,000, the interest on which they draw bi-annually individually, the amount varying in accordance with the expenditure they make on public works within their own reserve.

The history of the Iroquois is unques-

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tionably the most interesting of the myriad native tribes in the Americas from the time of the formation of the great Iroquois Confederacy, more than 400 years ago, down to the present day. Of this mighty alliance that terrorized the entire continent north of Mexico, and which was originally cemented together by "the fifty great chiefs of the fifty noble families under the leadership of Hiawatha, who framed that confederacy," Mr. Horatio Hale writes: "During the American War of Independence, this confederacy, in the clash of stronger forces, was for a time broken up. The government for which they fought gave them lands along Grand river, and here just a hundred years ago they re-established their league and rekindled its council fires. The laws and policy framed by Hiawatha and his associates more than four centuries ago are still in force among their descendants in this district. In this small domain the chiefs are still elected. The councils are still conducted and the civil policy is decided as nearly as possible by the rules of their ancient league. Not many persons are aware that there exists in the heart of Canada this relic of the oldest constitutional government of America—a free commonwealth older even than any in Europe except those of England and Switzerland, and perhaps two small semi-independent republics which lurk in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees and the Apennines." Possessing such historical interest, with their veins filled with patrician blood distilled through generations and centuries, with that well nigh faultless and impregnable constitutional alliance as a foundation, it is small wonder that the Iroquois excite more scholarly interest and concern than other of America's red men.

The Six Nations, as they are now generally called, have always been to a great extent an agricultural people, notwithstanding the terrible battles and depredations they found time to engage in with both the early settlers and rival tribes. Referring again to Mr. Hale, we find that "their extensive plantations of maize, beans, and pumpkins excited the admiration of the first explorers." This early tendency has developed with years into a positive industry, and to-day the Grand river Indians are a peaceful, law-abiding, self-supporting people, quick to adopt educational as well as agricultural advancement, and skilled in many branches of trade and handicraft.

Primitive farming is almost unknown to them; the well-to-do have threshing machines, reapers, binders, fanning-mills, and most of the modern improvements connected therewith. The poorer have their little plot of soil, plant purple corn and potatoes, and eke out a livelihood by basket-weaving, mat-braiding, and making axe handles, lacrosse sticks, hickory whip handles and the score of other things that Indian fingers are so deft at, and this happy condition has been attained solely by individual industry.—Harper's Weekly.

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30-32 W. 13th St., NEW YORK. 130-138 W. Madison St. CHICAGO.

The Young Folks.

A Summer Morning.

Far in the heavens at dawning
Cloud windows stand apart,
Out from the heavens a-dawning
A wind steals to my heart.

Gently it waves the curtain,
It flutters the sleeve of my gown,
And with kisses for lips new awakened
To my spirit is folded down.

The clouds turn their brows to the sunrise,
And their hair glows in dawning day
As the hair of watching angels
Gleamed o'er Bethlehem's natal day.

Oh, sweet is the wind at dawning,
And oh, it seems to me
If souls of the blest come ever,
On the winds of the dawn it may be.

E'en many as dreaming daisies
Lie strewn mid the rocks and the grass,
Through the open windows of morning
A holy throng may pass.

And if on the wind at dawning
Is borne a spirit's breath,
Let the voice sing o'er the bird songs,
O "Jesus of Nazareth!"

Not with blood-stained hands and forehead,
Not as a victim slain;
Joyous, our elder brother,
Come, thou dear Christ, again!

"Closer than hands or feet," Lord,
Closer than mine own breath;
Soul-windows fly open at dawning;
Rise, Sun of Nazareth!

—Grace E. Palmer.

The Infinity of Goodness.

"How comes it that a blessing parcelled out
More rich its many owners make to be
Than if a few possessed it?" He replied:
"Because thy mind its reasoning cannot stretch
Beyond those things of earth to which 'tis tied;
Thou from true light dost only darkness fetch.
That good ineffable and infinite
Who dwells above there, runs to love as fleet
As to a lucid body a ray of light,
And so much giveth as it finds of heat.
Broad as the flame of charity may burn,
The eternal flame above it grows more great.
And more their number is who heavenward
yearn,
More for his love there are, and they love more,
Like mirrors that each other's light return."
—Dante.

CLOSE CALLS OF AN INDIAN AGENT.

A tall, keen-eyed, square-shouldered, sandy-haired man, with a countenance that bespoke a quiet and reserved nature, strolled out of the Hotel Lawrence the other morning and walked slowly up E street in Washington toward Newspaper Row. As he passed an army officer stepped forward and shook hands with him cordially and then rejoined his companions.

"Do you know who that is?" said the military man to the *Star* reporter. "No? Well, that's ex-Special Agent Cooper, of the Indian office. Everybody in the far West knows Jim Cooper. He has nerve enough to supply a whole family of mountain lions and have enough left to equip several companies of hard-riding Indian fighters. During the stormy times at Pine Ridge agency several years ago Cooper was a strong factor in settling matters with the Indians, being present there as a civilian representative of the government. His fame had preceded him to Pine Ridge from the Tongue River reservation of the Northern Cheyennes, up in Montana, where he followed a career that was full of exciting adventures.

"One incident that may give you some idea as to the character of the man occurred up on the Tongue River reservation in the latter part of the '80s, when Cooper was temporarily acting as agent there. Two Indian boys, as young unmarried Indians are called, about 19 or 20 years of age respectively, had murdered a white man. Cooper called the Cheyennes together and they numbered about 400 warriors at that time and equally as many squaws, who are nearly as good as warriors when it comes to a ruction, and told them that the boys would have to be brought in and delivered up to answer for their crime. The Indians said they didn't know where the boys were, and Cooper very plainly told them that they were lying. Then they asked him how many ponies he would take to let up on the prosecution of the criminals, and Cooper said that he wouldn't listen to any such talk as that, but that what he wanted was the boys and that he wanted them brought in without any further palavering or subterfuge or delay. The father of one of the boys grew very indignant at Cooper's determined stand and said that the boys would come in all right, but that Cooper was too big a coward to meet them.

"This was the Indian way of challenging Cooper to a fight. He never winced, but got mad in turn. He told the gathering that the whole Cheyenne tribe couldn't scare him, and that he proposed to get those boys in spite of all of them and see that justice was done, and dared the father to let the murderers know what he said. Then he rammed a few handfuls of ammunition into his pocket, took up his rifle and started out. The Cheyennes ranged themselves round on the bluffs and waited for the fun to begin, ready to take a hand in an instant, if necessary. Cooper knew that if he showed the slightest signs of nervousness or fear

the Indians would make short work of him, burn everything in sight and go cavorting off the reservation. But he grew mighty lonesome, for all the white employes of the reservation had become scared and gone to hiding. He called on the six or seven Indian police that were on duty at the reservation to stand by him, however, and took the precaution to send one of them after a cavalry troop, I think it was troop A, of the First, that was camped down on the Lame Deer.

"Pretty soon Cooper saw a couple of Cheyennes in full war paint and regalia riding like mad down the trail toward the agency. They were the boys who had murdered the old man. As they came within range the agent raised his rifle and plugged one of them so good and hard that he rolled off his pony and gave up the ghost without a single kick. The other one began circling around and around for a little while, as Indians do, getting ready for a rush, and Cooper awaited his opportunity to get a good shot at him, when the cavalry troop appeared. Then came the strangest part of the proceeding. The young Indian charged directly at the line of United States soldiers and went right through it, wounding four horses as he did so. But when he had gone through somebody whirled that troop around, and the result was that in less than three wags of a sheep's tail Mr. Indian boy was as full of holes as any piece of honeycomb you ever saw in your life.

"There was no more trouble at the Tongue River reservation while Cooper was there, and the Cheyennes respected him. You mustn't imagine from this fact that the Northern Cheyenne is a weak specimen of the Indian. Those fellows at Tongue river were the very same who were taken down to Indian Territory many years ago and escaped and were not overhauled or stopped until they had gone north to within fifty or sixty miles of Pine Ridge, and the government didn't try to get them to go back any more. They are fierce to a degree and the best fighters that live to-day, but still they are upright in their dealings and the character of their lives may be appreciated when the fact is known that there is not a woman among the Northern Cheyennes who is not perfectly virtuous.—*Washington Star*.

Refuting History.

The city authorities of Chicago have been cleaning up the neighborhood of that historic spot upon which the great fire of 1871 originated, and the *Tribune* is authority for the statement that since Mrs. O'Leary left the premises the adjoining streets and alleys have been raised three feet above the level of the lot by the gratuitous and unsavory contributions of the abutting property owners. Ashes, garbage, tin cans and old garments for many years formed the top stratum of the geological formation. This would probably have been the situation still but for the ravages of the smallpox in the Nineteenth ward. But the pestilence set people to thinking about the filth of their streets and alleys, and finally the city set to work to grade, pave and clean them.

The *Tribune* makes the event an occasion for dragging Mrs. O'Leary before the public gaze, much to her disgust. The famous old lady's family physician, Dr. Wayne Wickersham, says of her: "I was her family physician for fifteen or twenty years. She is a remarkable character and a typical Irishwoman. When I first knew her, and for many years afterward, her business was peddling milk, carrying the milk can in hand. She was a strictly honest woman and afraid of debt. She kept her money in an old sock, and paid me for every professional visit I made before I left the house.

"It would be impossible for me to describe to you the grief and indignation with which Mrs. O'Leary views the place that has been assigned her in history. That she is regarded as the cause, even accidentally, of the great Chicago fire, is the grief of her life. She is shocked at the levity with which the subject is treated and at the satirical use of her name in connection with it. She has told me a thousand times that she was in bed asleep when the fire broke out, and the blaze was occasioned by her tenants, the Laughlins, breaking into her stable and attempting to milk her cow. That she has been substituted for the Laughlins she attributes to the Chicago press, for which she entertains the bitterest hatred. She admits no reporters to her presence, and she is determined that whatever ridicule history will heap on her it will have to do it without her likeness. Many are the devices that have been tried to procure a picture of her, but she has been too sharp for any of them. No cartoon will ever make any sport of her features. She has not a likeness in the world and will never have one.

"When the cyclorama of the burning of Chicago was first opened here the proprietor made a determined effort to use Mrs. O'Leary as an advertisement, and I did what I could to help him. We rode to her house together in a carriage, but Mrs. O'Leary would not even admit the proprie-

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Royal Baking Powder

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tor to the lot. She was glad to see me, however, and I laid the matter before her in the most seductive way I could. I told her the proprietor wished to employ her husband at a good salary to do odd jobs about the building on condition that she would sit where she could be seen and sell her likeness for her own profit. I was also authorized to offer her a large sum of money, if necessary, to close the engagement. But the proposition only struck her with horror and disgust. She said she was not in need of money, but even if she was there was not enough money in the world to pay her to do such a thing. There was nothing left but for me to beat a retreat, and nothing left for the cyclorama but to get along without her."

A Notable Kansas Dog.

With the better class of people the common cur is in bad repute, and as the spirit of the times demands improvement in the domestic animals, it is but fair, in the natural order of things, that the dog, which has been one of man's companions for countless ages, should likewise show improvement and keep pace with our domestic animals.

In Topeka, Mr. Harry L. Robinson, connected with the leading drug house at the capital, and who is a believer in the improvement of blood, also a successful fancier of dogs, is now the happy possessor of a dog called King William, a Great Dane or German mastiff, a breed of great popularity among fanciers at the present time. King William is 2 years old, weighs 150 pounds, and measures thirty-two inches high at the shoulder and a length of six feet and four inches from end of nose to tip of tail. Mr. Robinson intends making a specialty of breeding the Danes, and has recently added an imported female of fine blood.

At the recent Iowa State fair King William was on exhibition in competition with the leading Western kennels and broke the record for Kansas notable dogs, as shown by the following report of the *Des Moines Daily Leader*, which said:

"One dog which attracted especial attention all day yesterday was the beautiful King William, owned by Mr. H. L. Robinson, a druggist of Topeka, Kas. Mr. Studebaker, of wagon fame, recently saw this animal and pronounced him one of the finest specimens he ever saw. Mr. Studebaker is a competent judge and owner of some of the finest of this breed of dogs to be found in America. King William took first premium at the 1893 bench show in Chicago. Mr. Robinson feels amply repaid for bringing his fine dog to Des Moines, for he was awarded first premium over some very fine specimens of Great Danes."

Before going on a sea voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

M. A. Pond's Business College,

601 Topeka avenue, Topeka, will re-open September 17, at 9 a. m. We guarantee the lowest rates of tuition, the best teaching talent, the best course of instruction in the city or State. Our text-books received the award at the World's Fair. \$20 saved on tuition. Write for particulars.

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the

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The Kansas State Agricultural college starts into the fall term with a largely increased enrollment.

The price of wheat at Chicago ranges about 16 cents lower than a year ago, while the price of corn ranges about the same amount higher than a year ago.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the United States on September 1 was 66,949,000 bushels, being the largest amount ever recorded in elevator and warehouse for that time of year. The visible supply of corn September 1 was 3,151,000 bushels, the smallest "visible" of this cereal for that date in ten years. On September 1, 1889, it was 11,756,000 bushels.

A Grange and horticultural picnic will be held at Oak Grange hall, Mission Center, Thursday, September 27, 1894, 10 to 4 o'clock. The invitation is extended to all to come with lunch baskets. The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will present an interesting program, and the meeting will be addressed by Alpha Messer, Worthy Lecturer National Grange, and A. P. Reardon, Worthy Master Kansas State Grange.

The Garden City fair, to be held October 4, 5 and 6, will be largely attended by people from all over the western half of Kansas who desire to see for themselves the real products of the artificial application of water to the soil. The premium list shows that this is to be distinctively an agricultural and horticultural fair and not simply a horse race. The information which any farmer can obtain by a two or three days' visit to this fair will well repay the expenditure of time and money necessary to make the trip.

Grange Lectures.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Permit me to state through the columns of your paper that Hon. Alpha Messer, of Vermont, Lecturer of National Grange, will speak in Olathe, Johnson county, September 18; Bucyrus, Miami county, September 19; Cadmus, Linn county, the 20th; Kincaid, Anderson county, the 21st; Vernon, Woodson county, the 22d; Vinland, Douglas county, the 24th; at Bismarck fair grounds, near Lawrence, the 25th; at Overbrook, Osage county, the 26th; at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county, the 27th; at Oskaloosa fair grounds, Jefferson county, the 28th, during the day, and at McLouth at night. Everybody is invited to come out and listen to the Lecturer. He is a plain but forcible speaker. He will talk on the Grange and its relation to agriculture. We give a special invitation to all former members of the Grange and farmers generally to bring their families and come out. A. P. REARDON, Master Kansas State Grange. Olathe, Kas., September 17.

NO LAND GRANT FOR KANSAS.

Kansas has an area two hundred miles square which needs, and cannot be reasonably expected to give a satisfactory prosperity to its people without, irrigation. This constitutes the western half of the State, and is practically all good plow land. While it is doubtless true that the eastern half will eventually engage largely in irrigation, it is also true that the need is more pressing in the western half. So also in the extreme west the necessity is greater than near the central belt. It is, however, useless to suppose that in any slice of the State taken in a north and south direction the land will ever be all irrigated. Compared with countries which have in the past been irrigated, the vast region under consideration is exceptionally well supplied with water for the purpose, yet while the determination of the amount of water available has not been made, it is not contended by any who have given the subject careful attention, that for the region which most needs irrigation, there will be found anything like an adequate supply for all of the land.

If the western half of the State should be arbitrarily divided into four equal parts by cutting it into slices fifty miles east and west by one hundred miles north and south, a liberal estimate would be that there may be found available for the first or westernmost fifty-mile slice enough water to irrigate 10 per cent. of the land; for the second fifty-mile slice enough for 25 per cent.; for the third fifty-mile slice enough for 50 per cent., and for the fourth fifty-mile slice enough for 75 per cent. of the land.

Another important fact is that the parts of these lands to which the water is most easily accessible have all passed from the government to private ownership, have for the most part been appropriated by the pioneer, who, in the belief that they were arable, has spent his time and devoted his energy to the attempt to make a home upon them and to farm them. In many cases this settler has yet to learn that only by applying to the surface of a portion of these lands the water that is under them can he succeed.

The government still owns in this State about 700,000 acres of land, most of which lies in the extreme western portion of the State. This land is under the homestead law to be given in 160-acre tracts to any settler who will make his home upon them. Up to the present time there have been no takers. The question is now asked whether, if these lands were given to the State, some provision could not be made to irrigate and make them valuable. A bill was passed by the late session of Congress ceding to each of certain States 1,000,000 acres of land within its borders, conditioned that the State receiving the land shall pass it into the hands of actual settlers in tracts of not over 160 acres to each settler, and that title shall remain in the United States until at least 20 per cent. of each quarter section ceded shall have been reclaimed by irrigation, and shall have been occupied by the settler for a period of ten years.

Kansas was not included in this appropriation and it is fortunate that she was not. Under our constitution the State cannot engage in public improvements. The practical way in which she could, if at all, meet the conditions of such a cession, would be to turn it or some portion of it over to a corporation, somewhat after the manner in which she turned her railroad land grants over to the railroad companies. Such corporation might get water to these lands, remote as they are from ready sources of supply. But the lands already owned by the settlers, and more accessible than the government lands to the supplies of water, need for their reclamation more water than is available for irrigation in western Kansas. Shall the water which naturally belongs to the settlers' lands and are essential to the settlers' prosperity, be taken away to distant land grants to enrich some corporate beneficiary? It should be clearly understood that in all parts of western Kansas the lands already owned by struggling settlers need for their development into homes

and farms more water than can possibly be procured for them and that this State wants no part in appropriations whose only effect must be to rob the settler.

The situation in the mountain States is different. Many mountain streams are running uselessly through rugged hills and irreclaimable wastes, while in more or less distant parts lie lands which need only water to make them productive. As the conditions now are the land is useless and the water is valueless. The difficulties of bringing the water to the land are so great that no single quarter section is worth the expenditure. Only through the construction of great works, whereby large volumes of water can be made to reclaim large areas of land can a value be created. Under such conditions it may be the best policy to grant both water and land to some strong company capable of bringing them together. Thus the recently enacted law may be a good one for the States and Territories to which it applies, but it could not without injustice to present owners of land in Kansas be applied in this State.

What Kansas needs is an irrigation survey which shall show where her under-ground waters are and in what supply and how they may be made available. Given this information her people will settle the question of irrigation and in the western part of the State will generally settle it by the construction of individual pumping plants and reservoirs or ponds.

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.

The following table shows the United States Department of Agriculture's estimates of the country's production of the three leading cereals each year, beginning with 1869:

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
1869.....	290,147,000	874,320,000	288,334,000
1870.....	235,885,000	1,094,255,000	247,277,000
1871.....	230,722,000	991,898,000	255,743,000
1872.....	249,997,000	1,092,719,000	271,747,000
1873.....	281,255,000	932,274,000	270,340,000
1874.....	309,138,000	850,148,000	240,369,000
1875.....	292,136,000	1,221,069,000	354,817,000
1876.....	289,356,000	1,228,827,000	320,834,000
1877.....	364,194,000	1,342,558,000	406,394,000
1878.....	420,122,000	1,383,219,000	413,578,000
1879.....	448,757,000	1,547,602,000	363,761,000
1880.....	498,550,000	1,717,435,000	417,885,000
1881.....	383,280,000	1,194,916,000	416,481,000
1882.....	504,185,000	1,617,025,000	488,251,000
1883.....	420,155,000	1,551,087,000	571,302,000
1884.....	512,764,000	1,795,528,000	533,628,000
1885.....	357,112,000	1,936,176,000	629,409,000
1886.....	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,184,000
1887.....	456,329,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000
1888.....	415,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000
1889.....	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000
1890.....	399,262,000	1,489,970,000	523,621,000
1891.....	611,730,000	2,060,154,000	738,394,000
1892.....	515,949,000	1,628,464,000	661,035,000
1893.....	390,132,000	1,619,496,000	638,855,000

Speaking of the crops of this year, the Cincinnati Price Current says of corn: "We believe the seven surplus States will equal a total of 700,000,000 bushels, this season, compared with 1,017,000,000 last year, and an average of 1,110,000,000 bushels for ten years prior to 1894; that the fourteen Southern States will equal 550,000,000 bushels, against 480,000,000 last year; and that all other States will equal 150,000,000 bushels, compared with 122,000,000 last year. This implies 1,400,000,000 bushels as the minimum basis of calculation this season."

As to wheat it says: "Wheat in winter grain regions continues to be sparingly offered. Previous indications favoring about 500,000,000 bushels as the total crop are being maintained."

How to "Appropriate" Water for Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please state to me by mail what course to pursue in order to get charter for irrigation ditch? I will state the case at point. The river crosses my land and in it there is an expansion that forms quite a body of water. I gave a neighbor the right to use that water and cross my farm with his ditch. Can any one take that water away from him if he doesn't get out a charter? Can I control it without his getting a charter? Can any one tap the river above within a half mile or one mile and use that water to his detriment in case he don't get a charter?

J. F. C.

If a company desires a charter it is only necessary to write to the Secretary of State, at Topeka, requesting a blank for a charter, and he will furnish the same free of charge. This blank, properly filled, signed and acknowledged according to the directions which will accompany it, and then sent to the Secretary of State with a dollar bill as a fee, will be all that the law would require to create an irrigation corpora-

tion. An individual, association or corporation would have equal rights to construct and operate an irrigating ditch under the law of March 10, 1891, which can be found in the session laws of that year at page 223 to 260 inclusive.

The law itself would occupy too much space to permit the copying it in the columns of KANSAS FARMER, but any one interested can easily examine it by calling at any county office, or at the office of any Justice of the Peace.

A line drawn from the northeast corner of Phillips county to the southeast corner of Comanche county would travel close to the 99th meridian in Kansas, and the law above referred to provides that west of the 99th meridian "all natural waters, whether standing or running, and whether surface or subterranean, shall be devoted first, to purposes of irrigation in aid of agriculture, subject to ordinary domestic uses, etc."

According to this law, as we understand it, the writer of the above letter or his lessee could appropriate that water for irrigation purposes by means of a ditch through the writer's farm, and no one else, after such waters have been appropriated, can lawfully interfere by diminishing the quantity, so long as the neighbor in question should continuously use all the water for irrigation as provided in this law. If there should be a larger supply than his needs demand, then a subsequent appropriator could take the water not used.

Section 2 of the act provides:

"The appropriation of water hereafter shall, in every case, be deemed and be taken to be accomplished and effectual only as to so much water as shall have been actually applied to beneficial uses within a reasonable time after the commencement of the works by means of which such appropriation is intended to be made, or afterwards, where no appropriation has in meantime been initiated by others."

No formality appears to be necessary to either initiate or to perfect the "appropriation."

If, however, some one else above the point named should have "appropriated" the water of the stream in question, or should have begun and continuously prosecuted his efforts to appropriate the water for irrigation purposes, before the effort was begun at the writer's farm, then, although the water of the inlet should be diminished, it might be doubtful whether the lower one could make any legal objection, as the law gives the preference to the one who first begins operations if he completes them "within a reasonable time after the commencement of the works, and such appropriation shall have effect as of the day of commencement of such works, provided the same is prosecuted with reasonable diligence."

There are many provisions in the law which would puzzle the head of a lawyer, much more an agricultural editor. Also, as the law is as yet untried, all questions which might arise under its provisions cannot be definitely settled until the highest court in the State shall have "passed upon" them.

We, however, think the neighbor referred to would be safe to begin operations contemplated, and the law would protect him as against any subsequent appropriator of the water.

Will Kaffir Corn Stalks Make Sirup?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask, through the KANSAS FARMER, if Kaffir corn stalks would make good molasses (if not, why not)? Would be glad to hear from any one that has tried it. I consider the KANSAS FARMER one of the best.

Washington, Kas. W. H. SPRENGLE.

Kaffir corn is classed as one of the non-saccharine sorghums. Some analyses have shown, however, that its juice occasionally contains considerable percentages of sugar and could doubtless be made into molasses. So far as known to the writer the experiment has not been made and, therefore, the quality of the product is only a matter of conjecture.

Colorado has a splendid crop this season on account of her use of irrigation. The expectation is there cherished that many of those who in Kansas have suffered misfortune this year will seek homes in the neighboring State on the west. Such a course is doubtless far preferable to going back East to the wife's people. Correspondence as to this is invited by J. B. McNeill & Co., 226 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo., whose advertisement appears in this paper (page 16).

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

CORN.

The report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the month of September shows a decline in the condition of corn to 63.4 from 69.1 in the month of August and 95 in the month of July. This is a decline of 5.7 points from the August and 31.6 from the July condition. The change is marked in nearly all of the great corn States. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 70 in Ohio, 55 in Michigan, 80 in Indiana, 78 in Illinois, 51 in Wisconsin, 60 in Minnesota, 40 in Iowa, 70 in Missouri, 45 in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska and 16 in South Dakota.

In most of the Southern States the condition has risen and a good crop is assured. In addition to the unfavorable prospects arising from the low condition of the growing crop, reports from eight States, viz., Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, in response to a special inquiry, show that out of an aggregate of 40,873,984 acres planted in those States there have been cut up for fodder or abandoned 15,506,000 acres, or 38 per cent., which is a little over 20 per cent. of the entire area planted in the country. The percentages of that cut up or abandoned, by States, are as follows: Indiana, 6; Illinois, 10; Wisconsin, 21; Iowa, 35; Missouri, 16; Kansas, 53; Nebraska, 81; South Dakota, 81.

WHEAT.

The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested, was 83.7 against 74 last year and 85.3 in 1892. The reported conditions from the correspondents for the principal wheat-growing States are as follows: Ohio, 102; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 101; Wisconsin, 92; Minnesota, 84; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 58; Nebraska, 40; South Dakota, 32; North Dakota, 74; California, 88; Oregon, 88; Washington, 67. In the East, New York, 86; Pennsylvania, 91; Maryland, 98; Virginia reports 78; Tennessee, 78; West Virginia, 93; Kentucky, 92; Texas, 92.

In the principal wheat States there has been considerable improvement in condition since July report. In parts of the wheat region the crop is fully up to expectations, and in other parts the yield has exceeded anticipation. Michigan reports show much of rust, smut and shrinkage, etc. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa the crop is good and yields beyond expectation. In Minnesota the yield through the larger part of the State is favorable, but in a section comprising about one-fourth of the State, where little or no rain has fallen, the crop will be far below an average.

In some portions of North Dakota the yield is disappointing, but the reverse is the case in a majority of the counties. High winds in South Dakota have shelled wheat in the northern part of the State. In Washington some of the late spring wheat has suffered from the hot weather of August and the yield is below expectation. In eastern Oregon the yield is above the average, while in the western part of the State it will be below an average, owing to injury by the aphid. In many parts of California the quality of wheat has been improved by rains.

OATS.

The average condition of oats is reported at 77.8 as against 76.5 on August 1, 77.7 on July 1 and 87 on June 1. The decline, therefore, since June is nearly 10 points. In the preceding ten years condition was lower on September 1 only in 1890 and 1893. The average of the ten-year period, 1885-94, is 83.1. As this is the last report on the condition of this crop for the present season, it may be taken as indicating a crop considerably below the average.

The range is from 31 in South Dakota to 100 in Indiana and 101 in Idaho. The States of large production report as follows: Illinois, 96; Iowa, 75; Wisconsin, 91; Minnesota, 80; Indiana, 100; Pennsylvania, 75; New York, 66; Kansas, 44; Nebraska, 41.

Damages from grasshoppers and the army worm are reported in a few localities, but the chief cause of low condition in many States has been the drought, although a considerable part

of the crop was harvested before the worst effects of the dry spell were felt.

The States of the Rocky mountain system show high condition, and the same is true of the Pacific coast region with the exception of Washington, where the hop louse injured the crop to some extent.

OTHER CEREALS.

Rye.—The returns for rye show an average condition of 86.9, against 82 a year ago and 88.5 in 1892. It was lower in 1887, 1890 and 1893, but higher in every other year of the past decade. The States of large production report as follows: Pennsylvania, 87; New York, 97, and Wisconsin, 92.

Barley.—The condition of barley has risen nearly 2 points during the month, the September average standing at 71.5 against 69.8 in August. This shows a falling off from the June condition of nearly 11 points and indicates a light yield. It is the lowest September average during the decade 1885 to 1894, the average during this period being 86. The range is from 27 in South Dakota to 102 in Montana. The States of large production report as follows: Iowa, 55; Wisconsin, 90; Minnesota, 89; New York, 66.

Buckwheat.—There is a decline in the September condition of buckwheat of 12.5 points from that of August. The condition of this cereal, 69.2, is the lowest recorded during the decade. The two States of New York and Pennsylvania, which produce more than half of the entire crop of the country, report 79 and 71 respectively. The chief cause of the low condition is the drought.

POTATOES.

On September 1 the average condition of potatoes for the whole country was 62.4, or nearly 12 points lower than for the preceding month. This is the lowest September condition in the last decade. Condition for same month last year, 71.8, and for 1892, 74.8.

TOBACCO.

The condition of tobacco, taking the country through, is 74.5, ranging from 51 in Missouri to 92 in Connecticut and North Carolina. The average for Kentucky is 68. In portions of some States the crop has been damaged by an excess of rain, and in others, especially in parts of Virginia, it has suffered from hail and wind storms; but the chief cause of the low general average is the widely prevalent drought.

COTTON.

The September report shows a decline of 5.9 points from the August condition, which was 91.8 against 85.9 for this month. The condition of the plant in the month of June was 88.3, rising to 89.6 in July and to 91.8 last month, as stated. The August condition for the year 1893 was 80.4 and the September condition for the same year was 73.4, a falling of 7 points. The September condition for this year is 12.5 points higher than that of 1893.

The State averages are: Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 84; Florida, 82; Alabama, 86; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 91; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 84; Missouri, 93.

The principal cause of the decided decline in condition since the last report was excessive rainfall throughout the larger part of the cotton belt, producing too great growth of weed and checking development of the fruit, also causing shedding, rotting and rust. The condition in Texas has changed but slightly and reports predict a good crop, if weather proves favorable for harvesting. In parts of Georgia the crop is from two to three weeks late and the yield will depend largely on length of harvest season and the postponement of frost. The reports from Mississippi show extensive blight, rot and rust.

In Alabama there is much of rusting, shedding and premature opening of bolls. In Arkansas correspondents report that during the first ten days of August the temperature was below normal and there was a lack of moisture, which checked growth; but from the 10th to the 15th the temperature rose, accompanied with heavy rainfall, which caused new growth of weed, shedding of squares and small bolls. Boll worms and caterpillars are doing some damage in parts of Texas and

Alabama. The general tenor of reports is, "too much rain and heat, causing too great growth of weed and too little of fruit."

FRUIT.

Apples.—The average condition of apples has declined during the past month from 44 to 40.8. Condition is highest in New England, where percentages range from 69 to 89, and in the mountain and Pacific States, where the range is from 50 to above the normal.

Peaches.—The condition of peaches is now 21.1. But three States east of the mountain States have a condition of 60 or over, viz., New Hampshire, New Jersey and Michigan. The highest condition is in Colorado—94. California follows with 89.

Grapes.—The returns show a poorer prospect for grapes than at the same date in several years past, though the condition of this fruit is plainly higher than that of apples or peaches. The low condition is generally ascribed to the late frosts of spring, which killed the sprouts on most early varieties.

RICE.

The September returns relating to rice are very favorable, the general average, 89.4, being but 1.6 points below that returned for August. The loss by States is as follows: South Carolina declined 1 point, 100 to 99; Alabama, 5 points, 90 to 85; Louisiana, 3 points, 86 to 83. On the other hand, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi show improved condition. The condition in North Carolina has remained stationary.

SUGAR CANE.

The reports on this crop are in general favorable except in the case of States where it cuts no figure. Its condition in Louisiana averages 100, and in the Gulf States it ranges from 89 in Texas to 98 in Georgia, while in South Carolina it is 99.

CLOVER SEED.

The area under clover seed is reported at 71.9 per cent. of that for 1893. This reduction is due to the fact that the prevalence of drought caused many clover fields to be cut for fodder that would otherwise have been saved for seed. Condition is given at 63.3, which is much below the average, thus indicating a very short crop.

STOCK HOGS.

The number of stock hogs for fattening as compared with last year is represented by 90, a reduction of 10 per cent., and the average condition as to weight and size by 91.3, a deficiency of 8.7 per cent. The lowest figures as to both number and condition are found in the returns from drought-stricken Western States. Except in a few localities hog cholera and other diseases have figured but slightly as causes for the reduction of either number or condition.

Death From Second-Growth Sorghum.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Joseph Diefenbach, a well-to-do farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, about two months ago, cut a piece of sorghum which he had raised for forage; after letting it stand in cocks for nearly six weeks he hauled it from the field and turned in about sixteen head of cattle of various ages, "to eat the scatterings," which were then perfectly dry. "In less than fifteen minutes eight of the cattle began to stagger and fall. One died within a half hour, and in three hours four of the largest and oldest were dead." One was cut open but nothing indicated the cause.

I have referred this case to the State Veterinarian, Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, and the substance of his reply, given herewith, suggests that it was the green sprouts or second growth, instead of the cured fodder, that did the mischief, and should be of interest to other stockmen, whom it may save from similar loss. Dr. Pritchard says:

"Second-growth sorghum, under certain conditions, is very destructive indeed to cattle, small quantities killing them almost instantly, and this unlucky experience was undoubtedly due to the fact that the cattle ate the second growth instead of the 'scatterings' as supposed. Just what the destructive agent in it is I am unable to say. I have had the opportunity to make several post-mortems upon cattle that had died from eating second-growth sor-

ghum, and in all have found congestion and inflammation of that portion of the mucous membrane of the rumen (paunch) which comes in direct contact with the sorghum. It is indeed astonishing to note the destructiveness of a small quantity of second-growth sorghum when brought in contact with the stomach of bovines, under certain conditions, and experiments should be made to determine, if possible, what the conditions are which produce these serious results. In the meantime my advice to all would be never to assume the risk of turning cattle upon second-growth sorghum."

Topeka, Kas. F. D. COBURN.

Burn Fire Guards.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The urgent need of this will be apparent to those living on the prairie and in sparsely settled regions of the State. The disastrous and fatal timber fires of Minnesota emphasize the necessity of immediate protection from fire on our prairies. In a season like this, unparalleled for drought, when everything is dry as tinder, and in consequence no plowing has been done, the necessity becomes imperative. Without fire-guards the efforts of man to arrest a prairie fire in a strong wind, in the present dry condition of our prairies, would be as futile as though he tried to stop the wind. "But how can we burn fire-guards when the ground is too dry to plow for them?" you will ask. Very easily. Place a large barrel of water on a sled. Have a hole bored in the bottom of the barrel next the chine, which must there project just beyond the back of the sled. Attach a small V trough across the back of your sled under the hole in the barrel. Let the bottom of the trough be slightly open and lined with tin, which must be perforated with small holes, to serve as a sprinkler. Pull the plug out of the hole and start your sled over the prairie. It will wet the grass. It will be as safe to burn between two such strips of wet grass as between the usual guards of a few plowed furrows. A wagon with an extra supply of water should accompany the sled. JNO. J. CASS.

Allison, Kas.

WORLD'S CARNIVAL CITY.

St. Louis Offers a Continuous List of Attractions—Her Unrivaled Fall Festivities Commence September 5, and Hold Full Sway Until October 20, 1894.

The successful series of carnival seasons inaugurated by the citizens of St. Louis some fifteen years ago, continue as ever for the season of 1894, and from the morning of September 5 to the evening of October 20 the city will be one scene of gayety and splendor. Many new, novel and unique features have been added to the long list of standing attractions, and from every point of view this reign of high carnival will outshine all previous attempts.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, the only one of its kind in the United States that has lived year after year with flattering results, will throw open its doors to the public September 5, and remain in a state of activity until the evening of October 20. Sousa's Grand Concert Band has been re-engaged for the season and will give the usual number of concerts during the afternoons and evenings. The entire Missouri exhibit which appeared at the World's Fair will be transplanted here, and find space in the commodious building.

The exhibitors, both foreign and home, will present new ideas in displaying their goods, and, in addition to other features, a full complement of specialty artists will perform on the stage of the Music Hall.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, which will open Monday, October 1, and continue during the week, promises to afford many pleasant surprises. The "Midway Plaisance" feature at the World's Fair will be reproduced in full, and the people of the West and Southwest given an opportunity to see in real life the inhabitants of every civilized and uncivilized country on the face of the globe.

The "Streets of Cairo," "Old Vienna," "Moorish Palace," "Hagenbachs," "Ferris Wheel," etc., will be faithfully portrayed.

His Royal Highness, the MIGHTY VEILED PROPHET and retinue, will enter the gates of the city on the evening of October 2, and parade through the principal thoroughfares as of old. Visitors to the city will arrive at the handsome new Union station, the largest railway edifice in the world, and the most perfect in every appointment. Great inducements to visit the Carnival City are offered via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE, from all points on the system.

For a complete program, giving each week's attractions in detail, address any agent of the company, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Horticulture.

TOMATOES FOR MONEY.

This was a topic discussed at the recent meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, by Messrs. Baker and Russ, who detailed their practice to an interested audience.

Mr. Russ divided tomatoes into three classes: Early, medium and late; the latter class being canning tomatoes, were not worth considering in this case. He prepared his hot-beds about February 12, with some fifteen inches of New York stable manure and five inches of soil. Seed put in as soon as the bed is made will be coming up while the heat generated is greatest and too much for them, so, after waiting three or four days for the first heat to pass off, he then sows the seed, and thinly, so as to get strong, stocky plants. Keeps the temperature about 40° or 50°. By the last of the month they are potted out, transplanted in cold frames, and thence to the field in April, when the weather is mild enough. Commences to pick from June 20 to July 1. The field receives \$18 to \$20 worth of manure and 600 pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre. Ships to Newark and New York; has sent as high as 700 baskets a day. Grows twelve acres and realizes \$125 to \$150 per acre, or about \$75 net, each acre.

Variety grown, a cross between General Grant and Richmond. Generally uses new ground every year, but has seen them grown three years in succession on the same ground. Farms sixty-three acres, and uses about \$1,500 worth of manure and fertilizer per year.

Mr. Baker starts his plants about the middle of February, in beds, at a temperature of about 60°; sows seeds thin and aims to get a slow, sturdy growth; when four inches high transplants in wood boxes, 4x5 inches, one plant to the box. Fills the boxes about three inches deep with a compost of hog manure, crude fish and bone flour, balance in good soil, the boxes are then set on a bench in the house and well cared for. When about six inches high they are removed to a cold frame, keeping the temperature at about 40°. At twelve to fifteen inches high they are in full bloom with young tomatoes set. When set in the field in April these plants represent a space of about fifteen inches square, and are as thick as your thumb. They are wet thoroughly before taken to the field. The wagon is lengthened to sixteen feet, which holds a good many plants, and when turned out of the boxes the roots are entire and present a solid mass of earth and roots. A compost of manure is then used with a handful of commercial fertilizer added, containing 5 per cent. of ammonia, 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 6 per cent. of potash. These plants do not wilt, and in twenty-four hours have started a new growth. Begins cultivating next day to loosen up the ground trampled on. In about two weeks applies about one ounce of nitrate of soda to the plant, about a foot away; if rain follows this will show its effects in five days. In two or three weeks makes a second application.

Cultivates frequently till the plants fall down. Picks ripe fruit by June 20. Some varieties will give ten, fifteen and twenty fruits from the crown setting; others one, two and three. Quality in early tomatoes is not what he is after. Gets \$2 or \$3 a basket for his early tomatoes; when other growers come in with later and better quality of fruit, his is out of market. His method of handling the plants, saving all the roots, and avoiding any check from transplanting or other causes from the start, with liberal treatment, are the prime factors of his success with early tomatoes.

The boxes used resemble the old Hallock berry boxes and come from Michigan in the flat, costing \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100, and a man will put together 500 a day. Used condemned tin cans from the canneries before finding these boxes, but prefers the latter as far better in many ways. It must be evident to every one who has had any experience with the tomato that the plants procurable of seed houses and stores are of little value, owing to their

thick, crowded and drawn up growth. A single plant, grown with plenty of room to expand laterally, and not drawn up, is worth ten of those leggy, weak spindlings, usually obtainable, and if carefully transplanted with the roots entire, will not require two or three weeks to recuperate, as is generally the case with the others.

Economy in the labor of handling these, as well as other crops, is the key-note to success in these days of fierce competition. A striking case of system and management was illustrated by a potato-grower at the meeting of the State Board. In digging, the potatoes were picked into bags about the field and it took a half to three-quarters of an hour to load them up, the team having to stop at every bag. He saw the necessity of economizing time, and ordered the bell rung at a quarter before twelve, as a signal to quit digging and hitch to the wagon and load up. The loaders, fearing they would have to work overtime, persuaded the driver to go on without stopping, and they followed, putting the bags in the wagon as it came along. There was no time lost in talking, the wagon was loaded, driven to the cellar, and the potatoes were in the bins before the driver got his horses fed. By study of these and similar economies the speaker claimed he had reduced the cost of a 200 bushel to the acre crop to 12 cents a bushel. It is the brain of the employer, rather than that of the employe, which must be used in saving time and needless labor.

To Prevent Cabbages From Bursting.

"This consists simply in selecting the heads which show signs of bursting or ones nearly ready to do so, and starting the roots by pulling the cabbage partially out of the ground or by cutting off some of the roots with a hoe. Personally I prefer pulling," says a writer in the *National Stockman*. "Putting both hands under the head I pull until many of the roots are loosened and then the plant is pushed over to one side. This treatment effectually stops the bursting, and not only that but the cabbage continues to grow lustily and I have had the gratification of seeing heads thus treated grow to double the former size and weight, and all due to this starting the roots which checked the growth enough to prevent bursting, but not enough to hinder further development. There is no excuse for allowing cabbage to burst when so effectual means is at hand to prevent it."

The monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held on Thursday, September 27, in the Grange hall, at Mission Center. We are invited to have a joint meeting with the local Grange. Everybody come, anticipating a good time.

PHILIP LUX, Treasurer.

The fall is an excellent time to haul out the manure for the garden. There is not so much danger of it wasting on the ground as there is in the manure pile under the eaves of the stable and barn. The ground will take up all the fertility released by the rains and hold all the valuable parts until the plant life in spring shall demand its surrender. It is so much handier also to do the work in the fall when nothing else is pressing.

This is the season of the year when the strawberry-grower is tempted to neglect the berry patch in the hope that the weeds will not grow enough to do much harm. Now, of all times, is the occasion when careful and thorough work in exterminating the weeds needs to be emphasized. You will find it profitable to look after this matter and send the patch into winter quarters clean and in the best of order. Weeds will be numerous enough next berry season without adding any by reason of carelessness now.

Mr. Alexander Sanderson, Choudrant, La., says: "Having used Ayer's Pills at least twenty-five years, I would say that for all diseases of the bowels, stomach and liver, which can be remedied by pills, these are always effective. They keep the system in perfect order."

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

Oklahoma and the Kickapoo Country.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Much has been said about Oklahoma, the beautiful country, yet the half has never been told concerning her capabilities, in climate, soil production and general resources. Her rich prairies and wood lands, her many ever-flowing rivers ensconced between great stretches of fertile valleys, and an abundance of choice timber make her the envy of home-seekers from every part of the United States. In conversation with settlers in my recent visit to different parts of the Territory, I found them well pleased and highly elated over the future of Oklahoma as an agricultural and fruit-growing body of land, the majority of whom came into the Territory almost if not quite penniless, and are to-day the peaceful owners of as fine farms as can be found anywhere within the jurisdiction of our government.

The climate of Oklahoma is a combination of the best to be found in Kansas and Texas, and her soil is superior to either of the two named States. The water supply is abundant and of the best quality, and no matter how dry the seasons may get, one will always find running water in Oklahoma. Springs abound in nearly every part of the Territory, and the best of well water is readily procured at a depth of from twenty to fifty feet. The rainfall is quite evenly distributed, save in the extreme western portion, where the Territory borders on the semi-arid section commonly known as the plains.

The march of progress is clearly seen on every hand, in ample railway facilities, well-built cities, good markets, fine churches and public school houses too numerous to mention. According to returns made by the Territorial Auditor, from the assessors' reports for 1894, the population of Oklahoma is 212,110, and the six largest towns are Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Enid, Perry, El Reno and Kingfisher, in the order named. Guthrie is the capital and contains a population of nearly 8,000. She is an up-to-date city. The average mean temperature of this country is 60° above zero, the thermometer hardly ever falling below 30°; severe "spells" of atmospheric changes are unknown.

THE KICKAPOO COUNTRY

is indeed a choice body of land, and lucky is the person who comes into possession of

in the depressions, are found groves and clumps of post oak, burr oak, pecan, elm and walnut trees, with prairie glades and stretches of clean, open prairie between. Some cottonwoods are found along the streams. The following kinds of trees grow in great profusion: Pecan, wild plum, hickory, elm, red oak, post oak, jack oak, burr oak and white oak, walnut, persimmon, black haw, red haw, cottonwood and mulberry. In the woods are many open stretches where tall, blue-stem grasses fatten the Indian ponies and cattle.

That this country is well adapted for all classes of agricultural pursuits there can be no question, for the reason that the finest crops have been raised by the Kickapoo Indians for years, even with their crude appliances, limited knowledge, and inferior skill. Speak the name "North Fork" to one who has seen its beauty, richness, and glorious possibilities, and he will instinctively recall one of the most fertile spots on the American continent. Its bottom lands are broad; its rich soil is from three to ten feet deep, and there is scarcely an acre that can not be cultivated. As long ago as 1878, and for subsequent years, the Indians raised fine specimens of potatoes, pumpkins, melons, corn and "garden truck" on their little patches of ground.

In the Canadian bottoms the Kickapoos have small corn patches. Being naturally opposed to work, the "Kick" feels his whole duty done when planting is over, and scorns such trifles as cultivation, and the finding of full plump ears on healthful stalks is little short of a miracle and speaks volumes for the fertility of the soil here.

Back a few miles from this meandering river, the bottom lands gradually rise into rolling prairies, which are covered with a luxuriant growth of broad blade grass and blue stem, making the finest of prairie hay. In the timbered portions of the uplands there is rarely any underbrush, and as one views the landscape it is a strong reminder of the carefully kept private and public parks of the Eastern States. For miles of travel these superb and inviting scenes are continually in view. The interspersing of timber and open prairie extends over the whole reservation, and the timber supply is more than enough for all home improvements, such as building a house, fencing the land, and supplying fuel for the short winter season. To have material close at

hand for fences and buildings that can be had for the mere cutting doubles the value of the land to a new settler of moderate means.

The bottom lands of the Deep Fork differ in appearance from those of the North Fork. The soil of Deep Fork has a reddish color, and the uninitiated might think it non-productive. Experience shows, however, that after plow-

ing and exposure to the sun and air it immediately mellows down to fine condition, and has no superior for fertility, lasting qualities, and capacity for holding moisture. It is a warm, strong soil, and is equally good for corn, cotton, and the smaller grains. Sandstone is abundant, varying from red to coffee color, and can be quarried into blocks of large size.

Apples, peaches, grapes and berries are in their native clime here, and grow to perfection. This reservation is in the same latitude as the States of Arkansas and Tennessee, which are well known for their abundant crops of luscious fruits. On the older Indian reservations, a few miles east of the Kickapoo country, all the staple fruits yield abundant crops, and under the skillful management of the farmer and horticulturist the Kickapoo lands will soon teem with fruits from garden and orchard.

The climate is all that can be desired, neither too far north nor south. There are four distinct seasons; the winters are mild, without blizzards, while the summers are at all times comfortable for outdoor work. The summer nights are always pleasant, being cooled by the trade winds from the south or southeast, which never fail to blow.

With its combined advantages of fertile soil, well distributed living water, abundant timber, and superiority over the higher prairie country farther west, a fruit-raising section in the Kickapoo reserve is a most inviting place for home-seekers. All that now remains is for the President to fix an opening date, and this little paradise will be ready for occupancy by white farmers at only \$1.50 per acre, of which half is due in two years after entry and the balance in five years.

That there will be a great rush for this small triangle of land is a foregone conclusion. Already hundreds of boomers are camped on its borders awaiting the opening day. To make sure that all who read this article may have opportunity to reach the Kickapoo country, if so desired, I advise to send their address to Geo. T. Nicholson, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., and he will keep you posted as to the day of opening, how to get there by the quickest and safest way, and he will also furnish you such other information concerning the Territory as you may wish.

TOPEKA, KAS.

Finest location in the State—Wichita Commercial college—Y. M. C. A. building.



FORDING A STREAM IN THE KICKAPOO COUNTRY.

a quarter section within its domain. The day of opening will soon be here, therefore be ye ready, for the Kickapoo country is the cream of the Territory. According to the Santa Fe folder, the Kickapoo reservation is eighteen miles wide from east to west, with an average length of twenty-six miles, and contains about 200,000 acres, of which the resident Indians will take 24,000 acres in their allotments. It lies due east of Edmond, Oklahoma City and Norman, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. From all three points it is probable that there will be ample stage and wagon accommodations when the opening takes place, and at any of them provisions and outfits can be cheaply obtained. Chandler, near the northeast corner of the reservation, is also a good outfitting point, there being a fine wagon bridge south of the city. Chandler is reached by daily stage lines from Guthrie, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, or by stage from Sapulpa, on the Frisco line.

No more beautiful or fertile tract of land possessing greater natural resources is to be found in the entire Indian Territory. It is nearly triangular in shape, and is bounded on the long (or south) side by the North Fork of the Canadian river. The northern boundary is the Deep Fork, a good sized stream which drains a large section of country and receives the waters from four or five smaller tributaries in this reservation, each fed by a great number of perennial springs. Several of these springs are unusually large, and surrounded by picturesque scenery where the cooling water breaks forth from its rocky confines.

In the southern central part of the reservation are a number of remarkably clear, fresh, sweet springs. In one place there are a number within one hundred feet of each other, giving forth enough water to supply a city of 50,000 people. The Dripping springs and the Kickapoo springs are well known to travelers crossing the country from the Sac and Fox country to Oklahoma City. In the central part of the reservation is Quapah creek, which after a long period of drought had water in it.

Four or five tributaries of Deep Fork run almost the entire distance across the reservation from the south side, and bordering each is a beautiful valley from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in width. The streams live through the most prolonged droughts. The North Fork and Deep Fork valleys contain nearly 500 quarter sections.

Timber is plentiful. Scattered here and there in the bottoms, on the hillsides and

In the Dairy.

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

Milk and Cheese Brain Food.

Is skim-milk or cheese brain food? A paper by M. Becamp, which M. Freidel has just read to the Paris academy, gives an affirmative answer. Mr. Becamp has for some time been devoting himself to the study of caseine. He has found that it chemically differs from all other albuminoids with which he is acquainted. One of its properties is, when burned pure, to make no ashes.

He experimented on burned caseine, not with the view of coming to the conclusion he now enunciates, but to an opposite one, namely, that there is no phosphorus in caseine. In a number of experiments he found that absolutely pure caseine contains 735 parts out of 1,000 of organic phosphorus. He has also demonstrated the presence in caseine of sulphur, and, therefore, that this substance is made up of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and oxygen. Milk and cheese are accordingly brain restorers.

About Thermometers.

Three systems of marking thermometers are used on the other side of the Atlantic, known as the Reaumur, used chiefly in Germany and Russia; Fahrenheit, used in England, Holland and the United States, and Centigrade, used altogether in France, and very generally adopted in scientific work, both in England and the United States.

The gradation of all three systems is based on the difference between the boiling and freezing points of water. Reaumur fixes zero at freezing point and boiling at 80 degrees. Fahrenheit makes freezing point 32 and boiling 212 above zero. Centigrade fixes freezing point as zero and boiling as 100. Of the three, the Centigrade is much the simplest and most easily read, therefore we think it the best. It is now used in all experiment stations and is slowly coming into general use in America. The difference between the three systems may be shown thus:

	Reaumur.	Fahren- heit.	Centigrade.
Boiling point.....	80°	212°	100°
Freezing point.....	0	32	0
	14 2-9	0	17 7-9

Dairy Notes.

It is better to feed a little grain before than after the milk begins to shrink.

There are many Western farmers who could quickly make an investment in a separator a profitable one.

The dairymen who succeed best are they who hold their customers year in and out by the excellence of their product.

Regularity is an important item in dairy management and should be applied to all parts of work, from feeding and milking to marketing the product.

One advantage of the establishment of a creamery in a neighborhood is that it teaches farmers the importance of keeping better grades of cows and giving them better care.

As in many other branches of farming, the best success is achieved in butter-making by those who commenced on a small scale and intelligently studied the business, regarding no detail, however insignificant it might appear to others, beneath their notice.

The proper way for increasing the yield of butter is to secure a breed of cows giving a milk with a high content of butter fat, giving the animals proper nourishment, and keeping them in a clean and healthy condition. The proper treatment of a herd of cows, together with neatness in the dairy, not only will give an increased yield of butter, but will also enable the producer of it to get an increased price.

The value of butter, cheese and milk sold in Kansas in 1893 was \$4,846,738.79; and the milk cows in the same year were worth \$11,347,060. From a business standpoint, it is the duty of every man that makes a pound of butter or

cheese to see that their interests are not jeopardized by the oleo traffic. Our State should have as good a law as Iowa or Massachusetts to guard this great home industry, the Kansas dairy.

The product of a dairy may be increased by adding to the number of cows and by increasing the yield of each cow. As between these two methods, successful dairymen have found the latter plan the better one. The yield of each cow is increased by intelligent feeding, and the best way of all is to weed out the inferior animals, replace them with good stock and then feed them judiciously. By following this plan fifty cows will yield twice as much milk as under the former system, and at no greater expense. This is certainly much better than increasing the number of cows.

The best method of making a good and sweet butter in large quantity is careful selection of cows and careful feeding and care in the dairy. The proper attention to neatness and the sterilization of the vessels used about the dairy will secure the growth of a ferment which properly ripens the cream and excludes other ferments, which produce all kinds of injurious changes in the milk. All vessels used in the dairy should be subjected every day for some time to the temperature of boiling water, to absolutely exclude all putrescent bodies and fermentative processes from the dairy, save those which are necessary to the normal ripening of the cream. The farmer who attends to these details will have no occasion to invest his money in fraudulent nostrums for increasing the product of his dairy and the magnitude of his profits.

The dairy industry of the United States is already one of great importance in agriculture and is rapidly increasing in magnitude. In the agricultural experiment stations of the several States investigations are in progress relating to the influence of the breeds of cows on milk and butter production. These studies extend also to the cost and effect of different feeding stuffs in their relations to the yield of milk and the percentage of butter fat therein. The advantages of deep and shallow setting of milk, the influence of temperature on the percentage of cream obtained, the profit of using centrifugal separators, and the use of the by-products of skim-milk and milk sugar are all in process of investigation for the benefit and information of dairy farmers. In some States dairy schools have been established where students are taught the science and art of dairy farming. Even if in former times there may have been some apology for the use of nostrum and humbug in milk and butter production, the advancement of knowledge on these subjects will no longer excuse it.

About this time, as the almanac says, fix up the cow stable. Fix it up so that it will be warm there for the cows next winter. Don't forget that it should also be ventilated. Provide for this important feature in a special sense. Proper ventilation is as necessary to perfect health as suitable food. Keep that thought before you when the "fixing up" is going on. Don't neglect the horse's stable either. Above all don't neglect yourself in the fixing up. In consulting the welfare of your cattle and stock do it in a manner that will lighten your labors at stable and barn. Try warming the water your cows drink this winter. Of course to do so is some bother, but the result will pay handsomely. Look around to see how the advantages that suggested themselves on cold days last winter can be made. Plan out now, gather the tools and material at the point where they are to be used and commence operations in good time. Don't let winter catch you unprepared in this important matter. It may be an open one or it may be a "hard" one, but in either event it is your duty to provide a comfortable home for your cattle and stock. We write these lines to stir the careless dairyman into action. We expect to refer to the subject again in the near future. We heard so much about the suffering of cattle last winter that was caused by the thoughtlessness of their owners that we believe there is a large field to be worked in this direction. Fix up as a matter of duty. If that does not move you do it as a means of conserving your own selfish interest. Anyway, fix up stable, barn, shed and pen for the period when the winds blow cold, and the days are sharp and frosty.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a pound of color to 25 pounds of lead. The best merchants sell them, the best painters use them.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

The Poultry Yard

Feeding Places.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From this time on until spring it is very important to feed the poultry more or less in order to keep in a good thrifty condition. In feeding to the best advantage, so as to maintain the best health and thrift, and at the same time avoid any unnecessary waste, good feeding arrangements are necessary.

One or more broad boards—the size and number being dependent upon the number of fowls to be fed—make good places upon which to feed more or less grains as well as a good part of the soft feed. One advantage with this is that they are easily cleaned and can be readily moved. It is not best, however, to feed all of the grain on boards. One of the very best means of affording exercise to the fowls during the winter, or, in fact, at any time when they are more or less confined, is to scatter litter, like leaves, straw or even chaff, upon the floor of the poultry-house, and then feed grains, like corn, oats, sorghum seed or something of the kind, by scattering it among this litter. It will afford exercise and a means of diversion to the fowls to hunt it out, and not only maintain better health but help materially to keep the fowls from learning bad habits.

Good, tight troughs are convenient for feeding milk, curd, corn meal mush or any kind of soft feed that it is not desirable to scatter out so that the fowls will trample it down.

But when boards are used, care must be taken to keep clean, and one of the best ways of doing this is to take up regularly and scald, using hot water into which sal-soda has been dissolved.

Fermented food is almost certain to induce disease, and it is far better to prevent disease by taking care to keep everything connected with them clean than to cure a disease after it once gets started.

The feeding places should be protected from the cold during the winter, should be as convenient as possible and should be large enough so that all of the fowls can have a fair opportunity of securing their share of feed. The particular style can be made to suit the taste of the maker, only provide them in good season.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Home-Made Condition Powder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This condition powder comes highly recommended: Ground linseed meal, 2 pounds; phosphate of soda, 4 ounces; chalk, 2 ounces; gentian, 4 ounces; ginger, 2 ounces; charcoal, 5 ounces; salt, 1 ounce. Grind all the materials to a fine powder and thoroughly mix. Give a tablespoonful in the soft food, every other day, to every five hens.

It contains nitrogen; the phosphate is a mild stimulant; the linseed meal promotes digestion; the phosphate of soda is soluble; the chalk and charcoal correct acidity; the salt supplies that material; the ginger is stimulating, and the gentian promotes health and assists digestion. E.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

A Little Good Advice to Fanciers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Whenever you find any good article or a good recipe do not think you can remember it, and throw the paper to one side, but clip it out, lay it to one side till you get enough to arrange nicely, then paste in a scrap-book. You will be surprised how often you will refer to it, and, best of all, how useful it will be. Now, to make it more interesting, every reader of this paper who has a good, tested recipe should send it to this paper and have it printed, that every other reader may have the benefit of it. Practical experience is what we want to make this department of the paper interesting. Don't say you can't, but just try it for a few months and see the result. L.

Weight and Yield of Eggs.

A correspondent furnishes the following:

Geese, 4 to the pound; 20 per annum.
Polish, 9 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Bantams, 16 to the pound; 60 per annum.
Houdans, 8 to the pound; 160 per annum.
LaFleche, 7 to the pound; 130 per annum.
Hamburgs, 9 to the pound; 200 per annum.
Turkeys, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 per annum.
Game fowl, 9 to the pound; 130 per annum.
Leghorns, 9 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Black Spanish, 7 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound; 120 per annum.
Langshans, 8 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Brahmas, 8 to the pound; 130 per annum.
Guinea fowl, 11 to the pound; 160 per annum.
Ducks, 6 to the pound; 30 to 60 per annum.

Notes From a Practical Poulterer.

Be regular in feeding and caring.

Keep the best and earliest pullets for laying.

Have a good reason for every change in the management.

Watch that cat. No matter how honest it may seem or to whom it may belong, it will bear watching.

While the hens are maturing they should not be fed too much fattening foods, as this will often prove unhealthy.

Eggs are going up in price and those April and May hatched pullets should be getting ready to lay. If they do not, see why.

Generally, with poultry as with other classes of stock, it will not be found profitable to keep old stock. Young, vigorous fowls of all kinds will return the most profit.

"Like begets like," and a good layer will beget a good layer. The qualities of a strain of fowls may be improved and their egg production increased as well as their plumage, size, etc.

One acre of good stock hens will prove more profitable in twelve months than four acres of wheat or corn, and instead of exhausting the land they improve it. But they must be properly divided and housed.

Chickens to eat are well enough, but eggs we must have. Eggs come nearer being current cash than any other product of the farm or door-yard. Twelve eggs are good for twelve cents, and the more egg-producers we have the more cents will follow as a natural consequence.

See Chicago Sewing Machine Co.'s advertisement in next week's issue.

Historic Lane--The Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The town of Lane, in the southeast part of Franklin county, is pleasantly located on the south side of the Pottawatomie, a stream skirted with choice timber and fertile lands. No place occupies a more important place in Kansas history than Lane. In Territorial days, John Brown and his followers made this place their headquarters, and many are the thrilling incidents old settlers can relate of him of whom it is said "His soul goes marching on." The first shot fired on the part of the Free State men, was by a member of John Brown's company—Capt. J. H. Holmes—at the battle of Osawatimie, August 30, 1856, and from that time forward the pro-slavery question was the all-important theme, until settled by the long-drawn civil war. Many of the older settlers now in this vicinity participated in the Territorial troubles, and some of them carry wounds which will remain with them until the battle of life is finished, when they will lay down that which is earthly and take up that which is immortal.

Several years ago I was the guest of Johnson Clark, an old settler residing east of Lane two or three miles, and, in talking about John Brown's piety, he said that Brown never entered a battle or held controversy with an enemy, to his knowledge, without first taking the matter to God in prayer. And after thus conferring with his Divine guide, he came forth as one "mighty in battle," ready to conquer or to die.

John Hanway, living just south of Lane, is undoubtedly the best posted person regarding early days in Kansas. His honored father, Judge James Hanway, was a co-worker with John Brown and a great writer on "border life," hence his home was the rendezvous of pro-slavery men. This gave his son opportunity to gain important knowledge, which has of late years proved valuable to those seeking historical information for the reading public.

Dr. J. A. Fuller, of Lane, is also a well-informed person on pro-slavery times, and the number of hair-breadth escapes he can relate is indeed remarkable. He is now conducting a drug store and practicing medicine, and is withal a genial, interesting character.

Pardon me for recalling an incident of early days. Hon. James Lane, a John Brown man and an intimate friend of Judge Hanway, and for whom the town was named, had been sent to Congress to represent Kansas. One day, in the course of a discussion, the speaker intimated that a certain Kansas man had lied—and you know that Kansas men never lie—when, as if struck by an electric current, up sprang "Jim" Lane, and with "blood in his eyes," thunder in his voice and a finger of scorn pointing toward the speaker, he said: "G-R-E-A-T-G-O-D! A Kansas man LIE? No, never!" And "Jim" Lane was right, for a true Kansas man always adheres "to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Parts of Anderson, Franklin, Linn and Miami counties contribute to the welfare of Lane, hence it is by far the best trading point, for its size, of any two places in the four counties. The Missouri Pacific railroad affords ample communication with all parts of the country, and the Pottawatomie furnishes the best of water privileges. The country tributary to Lane is undulating and very fertile. Timber is plentiful and can be had at low prices.

One of the finest natural parks in the West is located here and is known as Lincoln park. In this beautiful place the third annual fair was held, September 11 to 14, inclusive. It was a pronounced success, notwithstanding the atmospheric condition, which inclined toward rain each day.

Among the new industries of this vicinity, I find that tobacco-growing is rapidly getting to the front. The samples represented the best of growth and the finest in quality. Experiments proved that no country is better adapted to the production of tobacco than are the lands of the Pottawatomie. They seem to be peculiarly fitted for tobacco culture. This is the fourth crop and covers an area of nearly 200 acres. Already four curing barns have been erected, each 40x60 feet and one other 40x80 feet. They are being rapidly filled with this season's crop, which is now mostly out, and yet there is not room enough to contain the crop of 1894, and more barn room is being constructed as fast as possible. These curing barns are all in and about Lane, thus adding much commercial business to her credit. The yield of cured tobacco per acre averages 1,500 pounds, and the producers get from 10 to 12 cents per pound on board cars. The tobacco is shipped to Cincinnati, Ohio, and experts claim it to be superior to that grown in any other part of the United States. The expenses incurred in producing tobacco ready for the market is from \$30 to \$40 per acre, thus leaving a profit of over \$100 for each acre planted in tobacco. G. A. Long informed me that he had ten acres in tobacco which would average 1,600 pounds per acre, and that it would bring him 12 cents a pound. The cost of production figured out a trifle over \$25 an acre,

leaving him a net profit of over \$175 per acre.

The farm product display was very choice, the samples being extra large and symmetrical, and from inquiry I found that the corn crop in this section of the State was far above the general average. One man claims that his corn yield for this year will be over eighty bushels per acre. But from what I could see a greater portion of the fields hereabouts will not yield more than forty bushels per acre, and some upland places will not go over twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre. All of which, however, is good, taking the excessive hot season into consideration.

The canned fruit exhibit was above the average at our county fairs, and of the best appearance. In the exhibit of apples, Lou Glinkman came out victorious, having about twenty varieties and each variety a good one.

The poultry department presented a better appearance than any of the other fairs attended by me so far this season. The display was enlivened by the addition of two wild geese. These attracted much attention from those who had not as yet approached near enough to wild geese to get a close view of them.

Carter Bros., of Lane, showed Pekin ducks, Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas and Bronze turkeys. Their place is three and one-half miles northwest of Lane and they began about four years ago. By careful breeding and selection they have founded a flock of choice fowls. Our readers will hear more from this firm in the near future. While at the fair I had the pleasure of eating dinner with Messrs. Carter Bros., and judging from the well-prepared foods, their noble wives are first-class in preparation of toothsome eatables. They know how to fry Langshans to the "queen's taste." In premiums Carter Bros. won four first, two second and first on largest display.

John Haight, of Stanton, made a good showing of poultry and secured two first premiums, three second and second on largest display. Our readers will hear from him later.

In the live stock department, H. Davison & Son, of Princeton, showed the best lot of swine and captured second premium on boar, 1 year and over (this hog should have had first, as it was by far the best animal in the show ring), second on sow 1 year and over, first on boar under 1 year, first on sow under 1 year, sweepstakes on sow and sweepstakes on boar. This herd of Poland-Chinas is one of the best in the country. It is headed by Business 11637 C, a Tecumseh and King Corwin strain, of which but few are better.

W. B. Higdon, of Richmond, showed Poland-China swine and secured three first premiums and one second.

There were about a dozen sheep on the grounds, and a few head of cattle, but not enough to make it interesting in the show ring. The draft horse exhibit was also lacking in numbers. However, the individual showings appeared to good advantage and bespoke well for the exhibitors.

W. L. Morris, of Garnett, was here with his pacing mare, Country Girl, and performed several good heats over the half-mile track to the delight of many witnesses. September 15, 1894. HORACE.

Gossip About Stock.

A special mortgage sale of high-class standard-bred trotting horses, consisting of fifty head of stallions, mares and geldings, will be closed out to the highest bidder on Monday and Tuesday, September 24 and 25, at the sale pavilion, Kansas City stock yards.

The Winterscheidt Bros., of Horton, Kas., the very successful breeders of Poland-China swine, were interested spectators at Mr. Wise's sale. They report their herd doing first-rate and have yet some excellent young boars, gilts and sows that could go at reasonable prices.

Mr. Geo. W. Null, of Odessa, Lafayette county, Mo., will offer a choice lot of stock, consisting of horses, cattle and swine, at a public sale, on Wednesday, October 10. Read his advertisement on page 16 of this issue for further particulars. A full description of the offerings will appear in next week's issue.

The FARMER takes pleasure in introducing to its readers in this week's issue Mr. E. E. Axline, the Poland-China breeder of Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. A descriptive write-up of his herd will appear in next week's issue. The reader will observe that his location is an accessible one, it being east of Kansas City twenty-nine miles, on the Chicago & Alton railway.

Mr. C. C. Keyt, of Verdon, Neb., the Short-horn and Poland-China breeder, topped the sale in buying the best boar pig at Wise's sale. The youngster was sired by A. A. 2d 18851 A., he by A. A. 6845 A., by Black U. S. 4209, and out of Lady U. S. 15829; dam Lizer's Nemo (24471) by Black U. S., and he by Success 277 O. He is a very promising young fellow and one of the

best bred in Poland-China registry history, his four great grandsires being Black U. S. 4209, Ohio's Fancy Jim 15139 O., Success 277 and King Butler 620. The visitor to Mr. Keyt's farm will find on looking over the very excellent array of brooders, containing the best strains and of typical conformation, that something far beyond an average may be expected next year's pig crop.

Mr. M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah, Atchison county, was an interested spectator at the Brown county fair, also attended Mr. Wise's sale. He thought that Brown county's swine exhibit was one of the best he ever saw. Reports his Poland herd in good condition and that his spring of 1893 pig crop the equal if not superior to any that he ever raised. He invites correspondence and will sell choice individuals at reasonable prices.

Among others from Doniphan county in attendance at the Brown county fair and Bert Wise's sale was Mr. Thomas Jessee, of Highland. He has been engaged in breeding Poland-Chinas for six years and said the very high character display made by the Brown county breeders would tend to stimulate "old Doniphan" on to a higher standard. His better half, Mrs. Carrie Jessee, is succeeding as a poultry fancier and now has about 200 Partridge Cochins and S. C. B. Leghorns. She enjoyed a good trade the past season and proposes to do still better by her customers next year.

One of the best descriptive live stock sale advertisements that has appeared in the KANSAS FARMER for several years is that of Col. Eli Zimmerman, found elsewhere in this issue. Not only this, but the reader will find, if he visit his farm before or on the sale day, that his offerings and foundation individuals are among the best possible. With the general upward tendency of the pork market and the fact that the next year will bring a shortage all over the swine-producing area, every enterprising Kansan ought to take time by the "foretop," attend Zimmerman's sale and buy something of the early-maturing kind. Read his advertisement and go to the sale.

Mr. D. A. Hamler, whose farm lies two miles northwest of Hiawatha, where he founded two years ago his herd of Poland-Chinas, was out picking up pointers at the Brown county fair and referred to his 100 head, all ages, with considerable pride. The reader will at once recognize that they are of the best, as the spring of 1893 pig crop of about fifty was sired by Tom Brown Jr., by Tom Brown 6153 S., dam Pet Corwin (17106). The nine aged brood mothers are of the Corwin and Wilkes strains. He says that he sends out only the tops and that out of the fifty are twelve youngsters that he will dispose of, and with them four good young boars of 1893 farrow.

Our readers, especially those interested in raising swine, should keep in mind the fourth annual clearance sale of W. H. Wren, of Marion, Kas. Last week the tops at the Kansas City market reached \$6.30, and many well informed good guessers predict that the best porkers will reach 7 cents or more. The past twenty-five years' record shows that swine-breeding has been the most steady and profitable of all within the range of live stock breeding. Mr. Wren's offerings and his annual sales grow better and more successful each year. The Kansas corn crop is better than that of Iowa, Nebraska or Missouri, and the future pork market will look to Kansas for mortgage-lifters.

Among the breeders of pure-bred live stock in Kansas that are living through the era of low prices and coming out successfully, too, is Mr. J. A. Worley, of Sabetha. The offerings in his coming sale of Poland-Chinas, which will be held on Thursday, October 4, 1894, are the best all-round lot of seventy-five head from his 160 head that he has ever offered during his ten years at breeding pure-bred registered swine. On reference to his advertisement elsewhere in this issue the principal points as to the breeding and leading features of his sale are set forth so that every wide-awake breeder and general farmer swine-grower may learn the salient points before attending the sale.

Mr. A. H. Wiles, proprietor of the Kansas herd of Poland-Chinas, located two miles east of Sabetha, Kas., put in an appearance at the Brown county fair, and among other things informed our live stock man that his herd of about sixty head consisted of fifteen brood sows, and among the spring of 1893 farrowings were fourteen toppy boars and ten gilts that he would not be ashamed to send out to any one wanting something well bred, growthy, about as good as anybody's registered stock. They were sired by Lord Benton 8168 S., and W. W. Kay A., that was bred by Dawson Bros., of Nebraska. The latter was one of four that won third prize at the World's Fair and took first money at the Nebraska State fair in 1893.

Among other prominent swine breeders that attended Bert Wise's sale at Hiawatha, Kas., was Mr. A. W. Themenson, of Wathena, Doniphan county, Kansas. His herd of sixty Poland-Chinas he reports coming on nicely. The spring pig crop of 1894, of which about forty-five are ready for dispersion, were sired by Early Sisson, that was bred by the Sissons, of Illinois. The youngsters are out of mainly such strains as Give or Take, Tom Corwin 2d, Black U. S. and Short Stop blood. A very promising young fellow has been added to the herd that was sired by the World's Fair prize-winner, J. H. Sanders, and out of Graceful F., the first-prize aged sow at Chicago. This is one of the strongest and something extra may be expected.

BISMARCK FAIR.

Next week there will be held an old-time fair at the beautiful BISMARCK GROVE, near Lawrence, Kansas, September 24 to 29. Low rates on the railroads. Admission 25 cents. Ask your railroad agent for full particulars.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

Made in 250 Styles.

For either road or stable use.

All shapes, sizes and qualities.

WM. AYRES & SONS, PHILADA.

SWINE.

T. A. HUBBARD

Rome, Kansas,
Breeder of
**POLAND-CHINAS and
LARGE ENGLISH
BERKSHIRES.** Two hundred head. All ages.
Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.

**GLOVER LAWN HERD
POLAND-CHINAS.**

Young sows and boars and
spring pigs for sale. Prices
reasonable. Stock first-class.
W. N. D. BIRD, Emporia, Kas.

P. A. PEARSON

Kinsley, Kansas,
Breeder of
Poland-China Swine

All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr.
and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

HILLSDALE HERD

Short-horn cattle and Pol-
land-China hogs, bred by
C. C. KEYT, VERDON, NEB.
Aberdeen King 101458, a pure
Crucikshank, heads the herd.
Stock for sale at all times.
A fine lot of young male pigs for
sale. Farm two miles north of Verdon, Nebraska.

J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS,

Richmond, Kansas,
Breeders of
POLAND-CHINA SWINE

The very best strains. Nothing but first-class stock
will be shipped to any. Come and see us or write.

W. E. GRESHAM,

Burrton, Kansas,
Breeder of
POLAND-CHINAS.

Won six prizes, including first blue ribbon west of
Mississippi at World's Fair. Stock all ages for sale.

R. S. COOK

Wichita, Kas.,
Breeder of
Poland-Chinas.

Won seven prizes at
World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of
Ohio.

**RIVERSIDE HERD
Poland-China Swine.**

For sale sows bred to farrow in
September and October. Also young
stock at reasonable figures at all
times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cor-
respondence as well as inspection
invited. J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kas.
Established 1868.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

JAMES MAINS,
Oskaloosa, - - Kansas,
Jefferson Co.

A grand lot of early pigs
for sale, sired by Monroe's
Model U. S. 29938 O., Torrado
30095 O., I. X. L. King and Royal Chief 30343 O., from
highly-bred sows, many of them and the two first
named boars purchased direct from Ohio's best
breeders. I pay express on pigs to August 7. Sows
bred to farrow in the fall for sale. Write me for
No. 1 stock. Safe arrival of all guaranteed.

SHEEP.

DELAINE SHEEP

We keep strictly to the Delaine
Sheep Wool on a mutton car,
cass, and we guarantee satis-
faction in size and in quality of
wool. 80 Rams and 100 Ewes
for sale at a low price consid-
ering quality. Write at once to
ALEX. TURNBULL & SON
CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

SHEEP AND POULTRY FOR SALE.—Some
choice COTSWOLD and MERINO bucks, any age.
Will sell to suit the times. The leading varieties of
first-class poultry for sale at all times. Address
H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. M. HOSMER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Maryville,
Mo. Fine stock a specialty. I respectfully so-
licit your business and guarantee satisfaction. Terms
reasonable. Secure dates early.

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.

JAS. W. SPARKS,
Live Stock Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo.
Sales made in all States and Territories. Refer to
the best breeders in the West, for whom I have
made sales. Write or telegraph for dates before
advertising. Terms reasonable.

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.

SHRUNKEN HIP.—A three-year-old colt got injured in the stifle two months ago and for a while it could not step on the foot.

LIVER FLUKES IN SHEEP.—Can you tell me what ails my sheep? My ewes swell in the udder and discharge watery matter; the belly swells so that it is difficult for the sheep to go about.

ODEE, Kas. Answer.—If you will kill and examine one of your worst cases I think you will find the trouble is caused by the liver fluke (Distoma Hepaticum).

LUMPY-JAW.—I have a cow that took lumpy-jaw about the first of June. About the middle of August the lump was as large as a teacup but not attached to the bone.

Answer.—Might it not be possible that the lump is from some other cause and your cow has not got actinomyosis? While you have given quite a quantity of iodide of potassium you have not followed the directions very closely; neither has sufficient time elapsed to effect a cure.

Answer.—Make liniment of equal parts of raw linseed oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, mixed, and rub well into the shrunken muscles three times a day until the skin is sore.

Answer.—If you will kill and examine one of your worst cases I think you will find the trouble is caused by the liver fluke (Distoma Hepaticum).

Answer.—Might it not be possible that the lump is from some other cause and your cow has not got actinomyosis? While you have given quite a quantity of iodide of potassium you have not followed the directions very closely; neither has sufficient time elapsed to effect a cure.

iodism are well marked, loss of appetite, languor, etc., instead of increased appetite; and this treatment should continue for two or three months.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 17, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,947 cattle; 515 calves. There was a scarcity of good cattle, the best being little better than feeders.

Chicago.

September 17, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 12,000. Active. Beef steers, \$3 50@6 35; stockers and feeders, \$1 50@3 40; bulls, \$1 40@2 00; cows, \$1 00@2 75.

St. Louis.

September 17, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. No decent natives on sale. Native steers, common to best, \$3 40@4 25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 17, 1894. WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 60,400 bushels; last year, 231,000 bushels. The market was a bearish one, but at the prices, 1/4@1/2c lower than Saturday, there was a fair demand.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 600 bushels. But little coming in—not enough to test the market.

FLAXSEED—\$1 30@1 31 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 21,600 bushels; last year, 16,000 bushels. Demand only fair and values weak.

BUTTER—Choice table goods continue to come in slowly; in fair demand at steady prices; low grades quiet and go to packers.

EGGS—Receipts, 2,232. The supply was light but on the best hogs sellers and buyers could not agree, so that they remained unsold with \$5 95 bid and \$6 00 asked.

WHEAT—Receipts, 5,200 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52 1/2@52 3/4c; May, 53 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 54 1/4c; September, 54 1/4c; December, 49 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 6,000 bushels. Market firm. No. 2 cash, 31c; September, 31 1/4c; October, 31 1/4c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4,200 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52 1/2@52 3/4c; May, 53 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 54 1/4c; September, 54 1/4c; December, 49 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c.

gathered cream, 10c; fine fresh, good flavor, 16c; fair to good, 13c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 15@16c; fair to good lines, 10c.

POTATOES—Offerings good and market dull. Car lots to the trade, 40@50c per bushel.

FEATHERS—Prime geese, 35c per pound; dark and soiled, 30c; mixed and old, 15@30c; 1 per cent. tare on small sacks and 3 per cent. on large.

GROUND LINSSEED CAKE—We quote car lots sacked at \$26 per ton; 2,000 pounds at \$27; 1,000 at \$15 00; less quantities \$1 50 per 100 pounds.

WHEAT—Receipts, 5,200 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52 1/2@52 3/4c; May, 53 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 54 1/4c; September, 54 1/4c; December, 49 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 6,000 bushels. Market firm. No. 2 cash, 31c; September, 31 1/4c; October, 31 1/4c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4,200 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52 1/2@52 3/4c; May, 53 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 54 1/4c; September, 54 1/4c; December, 49 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 6,000 bushels. Market firm. No. 2 cash, 31c; September, 31 1/4c; October, 31 1/4c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 5,200 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52 1/2@52 3/4c; May, 53 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 54 1/4c; September, 54 1/4c; December, 49 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 6,000 bushels. Market firm. No. 2 cash, 31c; September, 31 1/4c; October, 31 1/4c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4,200 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52 1/2@52 3/4c; May, 53 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 54 1/4c; September, 54 1/4c; December, 49 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 6,000 bushels. Market firm. No. 2 cash, 31c; September, 31 1/4c; October, 31 1/4c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 5,200 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52 1/2@52 3/4c; May, 53 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 54 1/4c; September, 54 1/4c; December, 49 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 6,000 bushels. Market firm. No. 2 cash, 31c; September, 31 1/4c; October, 31 1/4c.

200 EGG INCUBATOR ONLY \$10.00 F. M. CURYEA, Box 151, Lincoln, Neb.

Agents Wanted for "Striking for Life." Labor's side of the labor question, by JOHN SWINTON, the Pillar of Light of labor movement.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$5.00. RIFLES \$1.75. WATCHES \$1.00. BICYCLES \$15. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere.

FREE to any person this ever-lasting ROSE PIN, two inches long, color of real rose, and worn as a bouquet, ribbon pin or scarf pin.

THE KEYSTONE Dehorning Clipper, The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted.

SHIP Your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Beans, Potatoes, Hides, Fats, Wool, Hay, Grain, Green and Dried Fruits, or ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE to us.

THE "ST. JOE" HIVE LATEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! HIVE We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE "WESTERN SETTLER" IS A NEW PAPER. TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST. Will be sent free to you and your friends.

ANY FRIENDS COMING WEST? If so, be sure and remind them of the Home-seekers' Excursions over SANTA FE ROUTE.

TELL THEM ABOUT THIS! 100,000 COPIES of August number of COILED SPRING HUSTLER for free distribution.

IF A FARMER Your name and address should go in the Farmers' Directory. Seedsmen, publishers and merchants will send sample goods in abundance to you.

JUMPING BEANS They hop, skip, jump, dance, turn somersaults almost incessantly from August to May.

Shropshire Sheep. Poland-China Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Largest and best flock in the West. 50 year's grand lambs out of Imp. Grand Delight.

KANSAS STATE FAIR AT WICHITA, OCTOBER 2 TO 6, 1894. One fare on all railroads in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, St. Joe and Kansas City.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS! Premiums will be paid in Cash. For premium lists or further information address E. R. POWELL, President.

C. M. IRWIN, Secretary, Wichita, Kas.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams, LIVE Stock Salesmen. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Rooms 31-32—Basement of East Wing.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.



An Opportunity for Settlers

The Orchard Irrigation Co., located at Orchard Farm, Idaho, on the Union Pacific railroad, can employ a large number of men and teams, beginning about August 15 and continuing as late as weather permits.

CHEAP HOMES

In San Luis Valley, Colorado, the Garden Spot of the Rocky Mountains. Sixty thousand acres of fine land, all under first-class irrigation canals, with perpetual water rights, for sale cheap, six years time, 6 per cent. interest.

Bargains for Sale.

I am selling excellent farms of 160 acres in Rooks county, Kansas, and in central Nebraska from \$5 to \$10 an acre, and most of them improved. I have 8,480 acres in Lincoln county, Nebraska. If sold quick \$3 per acre, spot cash, will take it, which is only half its value.

Real Estate Bargains.

I own the town site of Halsey, Thomas Co., Neb. It has depot and other railroad improvements located on the 160 acres. It is clear and will be sold for half its value or exchanged for Omaha property or a clear farm.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND RY.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE East, West, North, South.

Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado, Texas and California.

Half Rates to Texas Points! LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Substitute for Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof, concurring therein.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval, or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the State of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding such election, and in the township or ward in which she or he offers to vote, at least thirty days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector. 1st: citizens of the United States. 2d: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate January 16, 1893, and passed that day February 8, 1893.

PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate. W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate. Passed the House March 1, 1893. GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House. FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 p. m. L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, I, R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 18, 1893. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894. R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

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