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Testing the Water Supply in Barton County.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.60 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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Choice pigs of best families now ready to ship. Come or write. Satisf'n guarant'd.



JAMES QUROLLO, Large Berkshires,

S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. On H. & St. Joe, 28 miles northeast of Kansas City.



POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.



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



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

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



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World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of



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. Correspondence as well as inspection invited. J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas. Established 1868.

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A grand lot of early pigs
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Model U. S. 29833 O., Tornado
30595 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.

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DELAINE SHEEP

We keepstrictly 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 consider-ing quality. Write at once to ALEX.TURNBULL & SON

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.



SHEEP AND POULTRY FOR SALE.—Some Scholee Cotswold and Mexino 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.

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At Hopkinsville, Kentucky, October 18, 1894. Send for catalogue. S. H. MYERS & SONS, Kelly, Kentucky.

The Hereford Sale!

We will offer at public auction a very choice draft from our herd of Herefords during October, 1894. The date and place of sale together with other particulars, will be announced later on. Parties wanting first class cattle will do well to wait.

MAKIN BROS., Florence, Kansas.

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G. E. WALSH, P.O. Box 1189, New York City.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 19—W. H. Babcock, Poland - China swine, Hiawatha, Kas.
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. Lail, 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.

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS.

In order to render comprehensible the answers to the numerous inquiries as to the feeding value of various stuffs usually fed to farm animals, we give from the "Handbook of Experiment Station Work" the following discussion of the science of feeding:

"The animal body is made up mainly of four classes of substances, water, ash or mineral matter, nitrogenous matter, and fat. Water constitutes from 40 to 60 per cent. of the body and is an essential part. From 2 to 5 per cent. of the weight of the body is ash. This occurs mainly in the bones. The fat varies greatly with the condition of the animal, but seldom falls below 6 per cent. or rises above 30 per cent. The nitrogenous materials or protein include all of the materials containing nitrogen; all those outside this group are free from nitrogen, or non-nitrogenous. The nitrogen referred to here is the same as that mentioned in connection with fertilizers, and is the element which constitutes about fourfifths of the atmosphere. It occurs in plants and animals in various compounds grouped under the general name of protein. Lean meat, white of the egg and casein of milk (curd) are familiar forms of protein. The albuminoids are a class of compounds included under protein. Protein is undoubtedly of first importance in the animal economy. The flesh, skin, bones, muscles, internal organs, brain and nerves, in short all of the working machinery of the body, is composed very largely of nitrogenous substances

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

"The proportion in which these four different classes of substances occur depends upon the age of the animal, treatment, purposes for which it is kept, etc. The substances of the body are continually breaking down and being consumed. All work, movement, breathing, digestion, etc., result in a breaking down of the tissue. To keep the animal in a healthy condition there must be a constant supply of new material. If this is tacking or insufficient, hunger and finally death result. To keep up this supply is one of the chief functions of food, but in addition to this the food maintains the heat of the body and at the same time furnishes the force or energy which enables the animal to move the muscles and do work and also to perform the functions of the body.

"If, in addition to repairing the waste as in the case of immature animals, or rious ingredients in a feeding milk secreted, an additional supply of digested. food will be required. To supply food in the right proportion to meet the requirements of the animal without a stuffs, the proportion in which they are digested by different animals and under different conditions, and the requirement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, at work, giving milk, or producing wool, mutton, beef, pork, etc., that the principles of scientific feeding have been worked

in addition to these a class of materials called carbohydrates.

may appear to be, whether hay, coarse fodder, grain or meal, it always contains a considerable amount of water, which is invisible and imperceptible to the senses, but which can be driven out by heat. This water is probably of no more benefit to the animal than water which it drinks and from which the have been with cattle and sheep, chief supply is derived. As the amount though some have also been made with of water in a food is a useless bulk, comparisons of different kinds of food are usually made on a dry or waterfree basis, which shows the percentage of ash and food ingredients in the dry matter.

Ash is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine, and carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and is used largely in making bone. From the ash constituents of the food the animal body selects those which it needs and the est are voided in the manure.

"Fat, or the materials dissolved from a feeding stuff by absolute ether, includes, besides real fats, wax, the green coloring matter of plants, etc. For this reason the ether extract is usually designated crude fat. The fat of food is either stored up in the body as fat or burned to furnish heat and energy.

"Carbohydrates are usually divided into two groups—nitrogen free extract, including starch, sugar, gums and the like, and cellulose or fiber, the essential constituent of the walls of vegetable cells. Cotton fiber and wood pulp are nearly pure cellulose. The carbohydrates form the largest part of the dry matter of all vegetable foods. They are not permanently stored up as such in the animal body, but are either stored up as fat or burned in the system to produce heat and energy.

"Protein (or nitrogenous materials) constitute the flesh-forming materials of the food. It furnishes the materials for the lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, the casein and albumen of milk, etc. For these purposes protein is absolutely indispensable in the food of animals. No substances free from nitrogen can be worked over into protein or fill the place of protein. Under certain conditions it is believed protein may form fat in the body, and finally it may be burned like the carbohydrates and fat, yielding heat and energy.

"The sources of heat and energy, then, are the carbohydrates of the food and the fat and protein of the food or the body, for the fat and protein in the body may be burned like those in the food. The fuel value of fat is about two and a half times that of carbohydrates and protein. The sources of fat in the body are the fat, carbohydrates, and probably the protein of the food; and the exclusive source of protein in the body is the protein in the food.

"The composition of feeding stuffs is determined by chemical analysis. A large number of such analyses have been made in this country and these have been compiled and published in Bulletin No. 11 of the Office of Experiment Stations. For a summary of these analyses see Appendix, Table I. Such analyses usually give the percentages of water, ash, cellulose (fiber), of the system and furnishing it with fat, protein and nitrogen free extract. heat and energy, growth is to be made, But only a portion of each of these va-

DIGESTIBILITY OF FEEDING STUFFS.

"A portion of the food which is eaten is dissolved and otherwise altered by waste of food nutrients, constitutes the juices of the mouth, stomach and scientific feeding. It is by carefully intestines, taken up from the alimenstudying the composition of feeding tary canal, and in the form of chyle passes into the blood and finally serves to nourish and sustain the body. This portion is said to be digested and assimilated, and from it alone the animal is nourished. The other portion, which is not digested, passes through the body and is excreted as manure. As the rates of digestibility are not constant for different foods, and as "The food of herbivorous animals contains the same four groups of substances found in the body, viz., water, ash, nitrogenous materials and fat; and "The food of herbivorous animals contains the same four groups of substances found in the body, viz., water, and carbohydrates, the total quantity ash, nitrogenous materials and fat; and "The direct line to Uintah and Uncompanies companies contains considerable grass besides. Many feeders think that the besides. Many feeders think that the besides. The direct line to Uintah and Uncompanies companies contains and carbohydrates are so the nnest agricultural and grazing acres of the nnest agricultural and grazing the constitution of the same four groups of substances found in the besides. Many feeders think that the besides. The direct line to Uintah and Uncompanies companies constitution of the same four groups of substances found in the body, viz., water, and carbohydrates, the total quantity largest feeders in our county prefers to omaha, Neb. only the digestible portion is of any

of which is shown by analysis, is actually digested by the animal. This is "Water .- However dry a feeding stuff determined by actual feeding trials with animals, and to secure approximately accurate figures the trials are repeated with a large number of animals and under various conditions. Many such practical trials have been made, chiefly at German experiment stations. The largest number of these horses and swine.

Live Stock Husbandry.

The squealing of the pigs insures them their dinner at about the regular and right time. Does this ever make you think that you are sometimes neglectful of the other dumb animals which do not make so much fuss about it? They are aware of the neglect just the same; but regularity is one of the important things in care and profitable management.

Many farmers are feeding the 50cent wheat to their hogs. That it is a wise procedure may not have been fully demonstrated, but it is certainly worth investigation. Try two lots with corn and wheat, respectively, and then put them on your scales at the end of a fortnight or so. Then, having carefully measured all the grain they have had, you can know just which is the wise course. In our opinion wheat is the cheaper food just now. Soak the wheat before feeding it.

It is not the cold weather which hurts sheep, but the getting wet. Wool holds dampness a long time because of the slow evaporation, and chills the animal. No shepherd can succeed in damp pens or marshy fields with his flocks.

If you have a horse to sell, fatten it up, curry it sleek and clean, trim off the shaggy hair from his legs, and make him look as if you thought him worth paying some attention to. He will then sell for whot he is worth; otherwise he will not.

Oil meal mixed with hay, straw or fodder will double its value. It not only increases its natural properties, but it will also improve the appetite, health and vigor of all kinds of stock. It will show in their movements and in their appearance.

The date of breeding being known insures better attention to the animal. If you are grading up, the pedigree becomes important with each pure-bred cross. It is a matter which does not require much trouble, and is for this reason, perhaps, neglected. Keep a record of every animal which is bred upon the farm.

The grade animal is bound to breed your herd down instead of up. He has but little power to transmit his fine qualities to his progeny, from whatever thoroughbred ancestor he may have come. The animal he begets will have his appearance, style and qualities in a lesser degree than the sire.

Cleanliness, quietude and peace are essential in the hog pen. A dry ground or board floor, small numbers in the pen, and the separation of any cross animal from the rest, will compass the end desired. They should not be compelled to pile up in sleeping. A sow with a cross, mean disposition

erate. Much of it must go toward supplying heat in winter.

Feeding Cattle on Grass.

In a paper read before the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, A. A. Berry said: "For the past few years there has been more profit in summer feeding than winter, consequently many have changed from the latter to the former. It is less labor to feed on the grass, and a better price has been realized for fat cattle during the summer months. But they eat as much corn and consume considerable grass

Holes

in your lungs are the Homes of Consumption Germs. The diseased spots are wiped out with new tissue made by

Scott's **Emulsion**

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and hypophosphites. This acts immediately upon the Lungs and makes new tissue there. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

have them on short pasture—not too short, but medium—as they will eat more corn and make better gains and a finer quality of beef.

"A better plan than either summer or winter fattening, and one that is fast gaining friends with us, is as follows: Winter your yearlings or twoyear-olds well; feed them corn in the spring till the grass is good and put them on pasture in good condition, and in the fall-August or September-commence feeding them corn and finish up in a dry lot until they are fully ripe. By this plan you get two or three hundred pounds of grass weight, which is much cheaper than grain, and you have the advantage of the best season of the year for lot feeding.

"The gain that a steer will make on full feed and pasture is from ninety to 110 pounds per month on an average, while the same animal on good pasture will make a gain of from sixty to ninety pounds per month. There is not enough difference between grainfed cattle on grass and those on grass alone to justify feeding grain in summer, unless in finishing or commencing a bunch of steers. If a person would take half the grain and feed in the spring before the grass came and then take the other half and feed in the fall when pastures become short, he would find that in feeding in winter or in summer on grass, there would be more

"There is no better way to convert our luxuriant grasses and crops of grain into profitable beef than to take the best care of our cattle from calfhood up, never allowing them to go back or stand still, but keep them moving right along until ready to fatten. Feed twenty-five bushels of grain in the spring and turn out on good pasture and finish in the fall with grain until well ripened, and you should have from 1,300 to 1,600 pound cattle that will command top prices."

Low Rate Home-Seekers' and Harvest Excursions.

On September 11, 25 and October 9 the As soon as you can offord it have a pair of scales on the place, and know frequently whether your hogs are gaining or not. Remember that the greater gain can be made from the feed given while the weather is most in Arkansas, Texas, Southwest Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho (east of and including Nampa), Montana, Mexico (except points on the Southern Pacific and Atlantic Position MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY AND IRON cept Memphis), Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana (except New Orleans), Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Tickets will be good for return twenty days from date of sale, with privilege of stopping off either going or returning. For further information, descriptive pamphlets of the different States, map folders, etc., call on or address nearest coupon ticket agent or H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Six Thousand Square Miles of Wealth.

The vast fertile valleys of the two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah, soon to be open to settlers comprise about 3,500,000 acres of the finest agricultural and grazing

Agricultural Matters.

THE STARTING, CARE AND CURING OF ALFALFA.

By B. F. Shuart, in Irrigation Age.

Under proper conditions and skillful management alfalfa is a crop of magnificent possibilities. But the difference in the practical value of the results between perfection and mediocrity in growing this wonderful plant is so great that no one who contemplates undertaking its culture should rest content with a low ideal of achievement. Let the beginner resolve at the outset that he will rest satisfied only with the highest attainable success, and that he will spare no pains which may prove necessary to its realization. The following suggestions with reference to the management of alfalfa are not offered with any pretense to infallibility, but simply as outlining the methods by which the writer was enabled, after having experienced his full share of failures, to reduce the successful cultivation of alfalfa to a basis of certainty.

SELECTING AND PREPARING THE GROUND.

In starting alfalfa the first point claiming consideration is the selection of its growth. Flooding during this and preparation of the soil. Bench land is preferable to bottom land, and sandy loam is more desirable than clay, though some clay soils answer well for alfalfa, but the plants are longer in becoming established. Alfalfa should states, the rain falls with sufficient not be sown on sod for the reason that so valuable and permanent a crop should never be laid on a surface rough and difficut of irrigation.

The plowing should, if possible, be done in the fall. In the spring, before seeding, the land should be carefully graded to a surface so even as to obviate the necessity for the irrigator ever to step into the growing crop to force the water with the shovel. Whoever neglects to do this will, when too late, have abundant and unceasing cause to repent his folly. The labor and cost of grading land at the outset are infinitesimal compared with the aggregate labor and loss incurred in irrigating rough, uneven land twice or thrice each season for an indefinite term of years. After grading, and immediately before sowing the seed, the land should be flooded. Irrigation at this stage serves a three-fold purpose. First, it reveals the high spots, if any remain, and these should at once be worked down and irrigated. As soon thereafter as the ground will bear working, the seed should be sown.

Secondly, irrigation before seeding insures the prompt and complete germination of the seed. This is a point of vital importance, for without a dense and uniform stand of plants it is not possible to make a high quality of alfalfa hay. If the stand is thin on the ground the stalks will be coarse, woody and indigestible, and in curing the leaves will dry and fall off before the stems are sufficiently cured. But if the stand is thick the stems will be fine and the foliage will be so abundant that the curing process can be effected evenly and without perceptible loss of leaves.

One who has not had experience in feeding alfalfa, especially to sheep, cannot realize the immense superiority for feeding purposes of a high quality of alfalfa hay, such as I have described, over a coarse, stemmy quality. The one is peaches, while the other is but the stones, and the substitution of the one for the other will produce a marked change in the general appearance of a band of sheep within forty-eight

RESULTS WHEN IRRIGATED.

In starting alfalfa, I am aware that the almost universal practice is to trust to the fickle and scanty showers for moisture, or in the absence of these to sheer luck. Doubtless now and then a fairly satisfactory stand is secured in this way. I followed this system myself during the earlier years of my experience as an alfalfa-grower, in Montana, with the result that fully

uniformly after I began to irrigate before seeding. Judging from an observation of alfalfa fields in several of the arid States, I am forced to believe that the great majority of alfalfagrowers are practically ignorant of what constitutes a strictly first-class stand of alfalfa. And this because the system of seeding in vogue is one which depends for its success upon a combination of favoring conditions which rarely happens. The danger is, when rain is depended upon, that the sun and wind will dry out the soil to the depth of the seed before it can take sufficient root to survive. I have had whole fields perish in this way after the seed was well sprouted. But irrigation immediately before seeding completely obviates this danger by supplying the soil with a fund of moisture compared with which a copious shower is a bagatelle and which causes the seed to spring with a rapidity and completeness scarcely attainable otherwise.

A third advantage secured by irrigation before seeding is that it supplies the earth with a reservoir of moisture sufficient to sustain the plants in unchecked and vigorous growth until they are strong enough to bear irrigation without injury. The critical time with alfalfa is the first six weeks period is quite certain to give the plants a backset from which they seldom fully recover before the second or sometimes not until the third year. sity for irrigating the plants during this period. By soaking the earth be-fore seeding, however, the plants will make vigorous growth until they are ten to twelve inches high, after which they may be irrigated with safety. Under this system I never failed to take two crops the first season, aggregating, perhaps, a ton and a half to the acre in two cuttings, provided the seeding was done not later than the 20th of May. From the first crop of the second season onward the yield was full-fledged.

TIME AND MANNER OF SOWING. Alfalfa should not be sown until the danger of hard frost is past. I have seen very young alfalfa survive frost, and I have seen it completely destroyed by it. It is not prudent to take the

A point scarcely second in importance to that of irrigation before seeding is that of burying the seed to a sufficient and uniform depth. For this purpose I know of nothing equal to the press drills. The seed should be put into the grain-box and be run down the spouts. But with the drill great care must be taken not to bury the seed too deep, for too deep seeding is quite as fatal to success as too shallow. A depth of two inches is about right. Whatever implement may be used for covering the seed it should be followed by the plank drag to smooth and compact the surface. When the drill is used, twenty pounds of seed should be sown per acre; but if broadcasted, thirty pounds should be used. Great care should be exercised in the selection of seed to see that the grains are plump and healthy and that it is scrupulously clean. If it contains many shrunken seeds reject it, for if they spring at all they will produce only puny, worthless plants.

After alfalfa has become established single copious cutting will ordinarily be found sufficient. Irrigation before cutting is undesirable, because it leaves the earth so soft as to interfere with the movement of loads.

MAKING ALFALFA HAY.

The conversion of a heavy mass of green alfalfa into a choice quality of hay is an operation calling for no small degree of skill and experience. But the process is one to be learned by intelligent observation and practice, rather than from written description. The first and second crops of each season need to be cured with special care or they will certainly mold in the stack.

leaves in the handling. This cannot possibly be accomplished by curing fully in the swath. A method much practiced is to rake the alfalfa while still quite green into windrows, where it is allowed to cure somewhat more, and finally to make it into moderate sized cocks, in which it is allowed to stand until ready for the stack. This process makes very nice hay, but where a large acreage is to be taken care of it is too slow and expensive. Alfalfa may be cured with entire success in the windrow, but it is important, when cured in this way, that there be ample facilities for putting it into stack very rapidly when ready, otherwise it will become too dry, and much of it will be lost in the handling, especially if it has to be carried from the field on wagons. Alfalfa should be cut on the first appearance of bloom.

STACKING MACHINERY.

After trying a variety of appliances for stacking alfalfa, I found the socalled table rakes (which are simply an improved form of the old ' devil"), and the ricker which supplements them, the best suited to my conditions. By means of these rakes the hay was taken from the windrow by horse power, and was conveyed to the stack in masses weighing from 200 to 400 pounds; was there delivered to the ricker, and was by the ricker landed into the middle of the stack. The only hand power required was for the distribution of the hay after it was placed upon the stack. Five men and five horses with two rakes and the ricker easily put thirty tons of hay per day into stack, at a cost, as wages were, of about 35 cents per ton.

The great drawback to these rakes is that they can be used to advantage only on short hauls. The plan on which I had laid out my farm happened to be one, however, perfectly adapted to their use. The special feature referred to was a system of parallel roads running through the farm about thirty rods apart. These roads were protected from the irrigation water by ditches on either side, and the fields consisted of the long and comparatively narrow belt lying between the roads. The alfalfa was cut in blocks of about ten acres, and was stacked in the road immediately adjacent. The stacks were thus distributed on the roads all over the farm, but as the hay was used for feeding stack this arrangement was not objectionable, while it reduced the cost of moving the hay during the most busy season to the

I have received many requests from men who are bringing new lands under alfalfa for helpful suggestions as to how to proceed. Were I to attempt to condense my advice into a brief paragraph, I should say: First subdue your land by one or more grain crops; then carefully lay off your farm by a system of fields and of roads, having special reference to convenience and economy in handling the crop. Next grade your fields so perfectly that, in irrigating, when you shall turn the water from the ditch, gravity will do the rest. Then irrigate your land and sow your seed. And, finally, let there be one man on the place who shall make it his business to master the details of irrigating, curing and stacking alfalfa, and who shall exercise personal oversight of these processes; and let this man, if possible, be the proprietor himself.

Plaster on Wheat Land.

Question.—Will you please give me some information in regard to the benefit of using plaster on land for wheat, how much to plaster on land for wheat, use, when and how best to apply?

W. T. Y.

Answer.-Although plaster is used largely in some places and apparently with beneficial results, it is not a direct fertilizer in the sense of furnishing any essential element of plant food. It furnishes only lime, and that is usually present in all soils far in excess of the demand of crops. But it is found that on some soils and under certain conditions, it acts upon the soil, setting potash free, so that the sulphate of lime (plaster) is changed into carbonate Beginners need to beware on this of lime with the formation of sulphate



fit the crop cannot be determined except by trial. Of all special manures, that of plaster, especially when applied to a grain crop, is most uncertain in its action. Plaster has its most marked effect on clover, or leguminous plants, while it has but little effect on the grains and grasses. We have tried it here on corn and on meadow land without any appreciable effect. They use it largely in some parts of Michigan, but they usually apply it to clover, which is then plowed under and serves as manure for their corn and wheat.

If you wish to try it on your wheat land the best way to apply it will be to drill it in with the wheat. Two hundred pounds to an acre is considered a liberal application.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Experiments With Wheat and Barley at the Maryland Station, 1893 and 1894.

In the older States, the question offertilizers is all-important, and investigations are made with especial reference to the economy of their use. The agriculture of the West scarcely knows anything and cares nothing about artificial fertilizers. Notwithstanding all this, the following summary of the recent experiments of the Maryland station are interesting and important:

1. The six varieties of wheat which gave the largest averages for the years 1893 and 1894 were Fultz, 44.4 bushels; Garfield, 43.3 bushels; Valley, 42.3 bushels; Wisconsin Triumph, 41.6 bushels; Badger, 41.6 bushels, and Currell's Prolific, 41.1 bushels per acre.

2. Nitrate of soda did not increase the growth of either crimson clover or cow peas grown as a fallow for wheat, nor did an application of 300 pounds of a complete fertilizer have any effect on

3. Crimson clover fallow for wheat gave 40.9 bushels per acre; cow peas fallowed for wheat gave 38.1 bushels per acre; land without either the peas or clover and with 30 per cent. more fertilizer gave only 33.1 bushels per

4. Corn land wheat which had been limed for the previous crop of corn gave 31.3 bushels of wheat per acre; that which had not been limed made 22.8 bushels per acre. The plat which was limed has a fine set of clover; that which was not limed is practice failure so far as the set of clover is concerned.

5. Nitrate of soda, while having no effect on wheat which had been heavily fertilized, increased the yield 75.5 per cent. on wheat which had received no fertilizer.

6. Spring barley yielded 26.7 bushels to the acre. Winter barley yielded 50.5 bushels to the acre. Wheat under the same conditions yielded 36.7 bushels to the acre.

7. The set of grass is very much better on the barley than on the wheat

Five World Beaters. Montana, with the result that fully one-half my efforts resulted in flat failures, while I never, in a single instance, attained to a degree of success comparable with that which I realized success comparable with that which I realized success comparable with the formation of sulphate of potash, which is soluble and an important element of plant food. Now on what soil it will have this action to without becoming so dry as to shed its such an extent as to appreciably beneficially and the formation of sulphate of potash, which is soluble and an important element of plant food. Now on what soil it will have this action to sulphate of potash, which is soluble and an important element of plant food. Now on what soil it will have this action to sulphate of potash, which is soluble and an important element of plant food. Now on what soil it will have this action to sulphate of potash, which is soluble and an important element of plant food. Now on what soil it will have this action to best harness for the money on the many or the more of plant food. Now on what soil it will have this action to be success in the stack, what soil it will have this action to be success.

Irrigation.

KANSAS IRRIGATION COMMISSION. General Report to the National Irrigation

Congress, Denver, September, 1894.

The Irrigation Commission of the State of Kansas, having given earnest and careful attention to the subject of the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States, submits for the consideration of its contemporary Commissions and all others concerned, this statement of its conclusions:

We recognize the matter under consideration as one of transcendent significance, having the broadest political economic and social bearings; that it bears close relations to existing conditions and that it is something of concern to the whole body politic.

All must take note of the fact that serious problems confront the people of the United States at the present time, the solution of which demands prompt, vigorous and courageous action, in that spirit of patriotism and philanthropy which marks true states-

It has been made only too apparent that there pervade many departments of business and industry feelings of unrest and dissatisfaction, which benumb evil and far-reaching results.

It can hardly be questioned, also, that one of the most serious features of the present situation of affairs in this country, and of the outlook for the future, is the fact that the broad area of arable public lands to which our increasing population has, since the foundation of the government, had ready access, has been practically

ABSORBED BY HOME-SEEKERS, thus bringing us face to face with the conditions which great economists long ago predicted would constitute the crucial test of our free institutions. And still population continues to increase and, inasmuch as the normal condition of a country is one of constant growth of population, the demand for place and room for additional homes must continue and augment henceforward, and the question of the multiplication of such homes for the people must be recognized as one of tremendous and increasing importance. How shall the tides of energy and industry be turned away from congested cities and manufacturing centers and "back to the land" which is the basis of all industry and wealth, the fountain of pristine health and strength, and how the land is to be provided to which the people seeking means of subsistence may turn, are questions which scarcely can be overshadowed in the magnitude of the interests they affect and the results to flow from their intelligent solution.

Without prejudice or fear, actuated only by sincerest desire to aid in the solution of the great problems presented before us, and daring to propose and to maintain whatever is just and patriotic, let every one who loves his country and his race address himself dispassionately, but with deepest earnestness to the consideration of these questions.

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS SELF-EVI-DENT:

rest of the people of his day and counlife, liberty and pursuit of happiness are the duties of the strong to aid and defend the weak, the wise to guide the simple, the able-bodied to support the infant, the disabled and infirm, and the fortunate to succor the unfortunate.

2. That, inasmuch as all men are created equal, and as the use of some portion of land is as necessary to the existence of the human being as are the privileges of the enjoyment of air, water and sunlight, therefore it is the inherent, inalienable right of every person to have a home, subject only to the obligations due his government to challenge hasty criticism and incur

inseparable duty of every responsible human being.

3. That the home is the foundation of the State, the corner-stone of the liberties of a free people. It has been well said:

"The multiplication of homes and firesides, which the people have an interest in defending, and the augmentation of agricultural resources, constitute a stronger bulwark against foreign invasion than a ship of the line or a fortress armed with a hundred can-

It might have been added, with equal truth, that they constitute also the greatest safeguard against internal dissensions and disorders.

While these truths apply to all homes, it will not be seriously disputed

FARM HOMES TAKE PRECEDENCE of all others, both in numbers and in beneficial influence upon the State, and are thus as clearly first in importance as agriculture is obviously the

foundation of the commonwealth. These truths accepted, it is manifestly the duty of all citizens to advocate the establishment and maintenance of such policies of government (which, of right, really include all of the conduct of each citizen toward all the rest) as shall assist in providing homes for those who lack them; and whatever enterprise, sap energy and form the basis of a chronic discontent, boding of homes, especially rural homes, and to establish self-supporting people therein, must be conceded to be a powerful aid to the restoration and perpetuation of prosperity to the people, conducive to good government, in the interest of humanity and to be commended by every one and forwarded with all energy and expedition.

The practical exhaustion of the arable public domain has been referred to. Let it not be hastily concluded that our home-making resources are therefore exhausted. We have, in fact, but entered upon the threshold of the agricultural resources of our country, if those resources be judiciously developed and the benefits thereof made available to the people as a whole. The 75,000,000 people of the United States cultivate

LESS THAN TWENTY PER CENT. of its total area and but an insignificant portion of that which is cultivated is made to produce anywhere near to its full capacity.

Practically one-half of the grand total of the whole country is embraced within the arid and semi-arid regions and it is within these limits that the most appreciable net gain of home-making material may be developed.

It is in this connection that the subject of irrigation in aid of agriculture, commonplace as it may appear to the superficial view, becomes of foremost interest and moment. Irrigation has been the basis of the growth and prosperity of the greatest and most prosperous nations of the earth-and to none of more importance than it may be to the United States. Its judicious use not only produces results of immense value in regions of deficient rainfall, but may be employed with great profit in those receiving a large annual precipitation, the distribution of natural rainfall being nowhere per- plete and permanent control of all the fect, but excessive at times and insufficient at others, even in the most means of conservation thereof, includfavored localities. Artificial watering ing mountain catchment areas, reser-1. That every right and privilege of largely eliminates the element of un- voir sites and such forest reservations every person, in his normal relations certainty, which is so detrimental to as may be deemed necessary to aid in to his fellow beings in the social or-ganization, are inseparably interwoven increases the productiveness of the soil snows and springs. with the rights and interests of all the wherever judiciously employed. Being a factor of great value, therefore, not try; and co-ordinate with the rights of only to arid lands, but to all lands where intelligently practiced, irrigation is something of the broadest national concern. Not only may it be employed with profit in all parts of the country, but it affords

THE ONLY MEANS of rendering safely habitable and profitably productive one-half of all the

territory of the Union. To undertake to express in definite quantities the possibilities of increase of productiveness and wealth in the United States, through the intelligent employment of irrigation, would be but

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES.



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that it increases many fold the results obtainable from land under so-called natural conditions, and that, through its agency, all the present agricultural wealth and resources of the United States may ultimately be at least duplicated in value.

It must, then, be apparent that a question involving the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States and the extension of the benefits of irrigation to all portions of the country would be a matter of national importance upon the score of magnitude alone; but there is the further consideration that the remaining public lands belong to the whole people, and, in order that the greatest possible number of homes for the homeless may be made thereon, should be administered with the greatest care and under the immediate authority of the government of the whole people; and the additional fact that a multitude of inter-State questions continually arise out of the practice of irrigation which can be settled by no other than national agency and authority.

We believe, therefore, that there should be urged upon the Congress of the United States the speedy adoption of a national policy relative to the remaining public lands and the development of irrigation interests which shall be adapted to the condition and necessities of the country; which shall embrace such legislation as may be necessary to define the rights, in this regard, of all parties concerned and protect them in the enjoyment of such rights; and which shall tend to render available to the people the great latent home-making resources of the country. AS FEATURES OF SUCH A POLICY,

WE WOULD SUGGEST: That, inasmuch as inter-State waters. used for irrigation purposes, must necessarily always be controlled and distributed by and under federal authority, all catchment areas collecting waters which are, or equitably may be, subservient to the people of two or more States or Territories should always remain subject to the control of the general government, and we therefore favor the retention of such comsources of inter-State waters and all

That an effectual system of forest reservation and extension should be inaugurated and perfected without administration of public lands.

That the storage and conservation of surface waters by the aid of forestry and by means of reservoirs should be developed as rapidly as practicable and to the fullest extent.

That the recovery of subterranean waters, by artesian wells, by gravity methods and by employment of various be stimulated by thorough governable degree of industry which is the uninformed. Let it suffice to state and by disseminating information as to enforcement of adequate provisions for

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methods, costs and results among the people concerned.

That in view of the constant increase in the number of home-seekers and the decrease in the acreage of land available for new homes, and considering the great productiveness of irrigated soil, the quantity of irrigable land which any individual may hereafter acquire from the government

SHOULD NOT EXCEED FORTY ACRES, and the right to acquire title to such lands should be restricted to citizens of the United States. And, in this connection, we would suggest that it is high time that the privileges of American citizenship should be held at their true value and conferred only upon such persons of foreign birth as prove themselves worthy and appreciative thereof by a sufficient term of residence in this country, by due observance of our laws and by a sufficient study of our institutions fit themselves for the intelligent discharge of the duties of such citizenship.

That, inasmuch as it cannot be fully determined for an indefinite period precisely what lands may not eventually be irrigated, and inasmuch as settlement upon non-irrigable arid or semi-arid land should not be permitted, only those lands within the arid and semi-arid regions which can be shown to be irrigable should be subject to settlement. All other lands, within such limits, should be reserved from absolute disposal and held as catchment areas, forest and pasture lands, subject to such regulations as to division of waters, leasing of pasturage and disposal of timber, and ultimate reclamation and settlement, as may be meet and proper.

Because of the fact that there are so many questions—some of them of vast importance—arising out of the practice of irrigation, which are inter-State in character or bearings, and because such questions should be settled properly and without delay, and therefore ought to be passed upon by persons especially fitted and qualified so to do, we favor the establishment by Congress

UNITED STATES IRRIGATION COMMIS-SION, OR COURT.

to consist wholly of competent and skilled persons, residing within the territory concerned, which Commission shall be authorized and required to take jurisdiction of and decide all inter-State questions arising out of, or affecting, the practice of irrigation and the development, conservation and distribution of water supply, subject to appeal to the United States courts on questions of law, and to have charge of all matters pertaining to the conservation and distribution of inter-State waters, the administration of forest and pasturage lands, the supervision appliances, and forms of power, should of all works constructed or managed and all means employed by the general and to the employment of that reason- the censure of the thoughtless and mental investigation and experiment government toward these ends, and the the prevention of widespread forest and prairie fires

The reclamation of our arid lands, and of others now of little value, so that they may be made available for the support of population, is so obviously interwoven with and dependent upon other great pendent economic questions that it scarcely needs other argument than that of bare suggestions to show the pertinence of their mention and the advocacy of such action thereon as will aid in this direction. All experience has demonstrated not only the necessity of abundant means of communication among the people of a country, but the great profit of the most extensive and improved systems of public highways and waterways. Hence, we urge haste in the construction of the Nicaragua canal, the Hennepin canal and others necessary to afford the freest intercommunication as regards the gulf, the great lakes and the Atlantic coast.

A sufficient volume of circulating medium being one of the prime necessities of a civilized people, as an abstract proposition, and

MONEY IN VAST SUMS,

in the aggregate, being specifically necessary to the work of reclaiming the arid and other lands of the United States, we urgently insist both upon the speedy restoration of silver to its time-honored position as a money metal and the adoption by Congress and the State Legislatures of such measures as shall render all United States government and State lands, benefited by such reclamation and the construction of such systems of highways, available as security for the making of such improvements, as nearly as may be upon a footing identical with that of the property of individuals, and as may be needed for securing to the people concernd the means of effectuating such improvements with certainty, speedily and at the minimum cost.

The importance of speedy action and results can scarcely be over-estimated, and the policies adopted, together with the means provided for their carrying out, must be comprehensive, flexible, adapted to a wide variety of circumstances and situations. Much valuable time and vast energies have been wasted through inaction and local, disjointed, inharmonious, unsystematic attempts at the work of irrigation development. Primarily the people of the West-and, as soon as may be, the people of the East and South joined with them-must unite and push forward in entire harmony along welldefined lines, if satisfactory results are to be secured. In such behalf, we offer these suggestions and in that spirit of concession and desire to be helpful in which we trust they may be received, appealing finally to all good citizens to join with us in the furtherance of the great work in hand, in behalf of humanity and to the glory of our common country.

J. W. GREGORY, President, Garden City.

V. H. GRINSTEAD, Dighton.

L. BALDWIN, Great Bend.

A. B. MONTGOMERY, Goodland.

F. D. COBURN,

Secretary and Treasurer, Topeka. Mr. Coburn dissents from the paragraph which treats of the financial question.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

Agents wanted for Gearhart's Family Knitter. For particulars address J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa.

"Among the Ozarks,"

the Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery including the famous Olden fruit farm of 8,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home Mailed free. Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN COUNTY, KANSAS, FAIR.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Brown County Exposition Association was held last week on their nicely situated grounds adjoining the sprightly little city of Hiawatha. Brown county is noted for being one of the best, richest and most productive and progressive counties in all the State of Kansas, and if every public-spirited Kansan could have "taken in" their very successful fair last week and noted every department, but one conclusion would have been reached, and that most likely read, "The people of Brown county are entitled to their honors." The attendance was much better than was anticipated, and the management, from E. Harrington, President, and C. H. Lawrence, Secretary, with their able corps of assistants in all departments, are to be congratulated on their efforts and success; and they, in turn, ought to extend the right hand of fellowship to every lady and gentleman and their "lads and lassies" for their generous attendance and enthusiasm that contributed largely to the success of their annual reunion.

The speed ring came in for a fair share of attention, but not enough to detract from the other leading features of the four days' instructive holidays. Sixteen head of professional trotters, pacers and runners com-peted for the \$700 that was hung up by the association.

The live stock exhibit was fully up to the highest standard for a county fair, espe-cially was this so in the swine department, which was the strongest and best display we have ever witnessed in our twenty-four years' acquaintance in Kansas on a county or district fair association grounds. In the horse department, roadsters, saddlers, drafters, carriage and all-work were well represented.

In the roadster division prizes were won

as follows:

Stallion, 4 years, E. A. Smith, first; Geo. W. Lake, second. Stallion, 3 years, C. A. Willard, first. Stallion, 2 years, C. G. Magil, first. Mare, 4 years, C. A. Willard, first; Figlety Bros., second. Mare, 3 years, S. K. Linscott, first. Mare, 2 years, S. K. Linscott, first; M. N. Walker, second. Yearling, A. G. Allerton, first. Mare colt, Frank Barnes, first.

Saddlers.—Jesse Reynolds, first; R. C. Howard, second.

Draft Horses.—Stallion, 4 years, Wright

Saddlers.—Jesse Reynolds, first; R. C. Howard, second.

Draft Horses.—Stallion, 4 years, Wright & Son, first and second. Mare, 4 years, Wright & Son, first and second. Mare, 3 years, Wright & Son, first and second. Colt, under 1 year, Ed Idol, first:

Carriage Horses.—Pair matched, S. K. Linscott, first; James Brown, second.

Single Buggy.—A. G. Allerton, first; B. G. Walters, second.

Horses All Work.—Stallion, 4 years, Ed Idol, first; Frank Sipe, second. Mare, 4 years, C. Heffner, first; W. E. King, second. Colt, under 1 year, Jesse Reynolds, first. Stallion, with three colts, Wright & Son, first; Jesse Reynolds, second. Brood mares and colts, Ed Idol, first; Jesse Reynolds, second. Aged jacks, Ed Idol, first; Frank Sipe, second. Colt, Ed Idol, first.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

In the class for Short-horns, representatives from two very excellent northern Kansas herds entered for competitive show ring honors. G. Y. Johnson, of Willis, Kas., came out with five of his forty head, and John McCoy, of Sabetha, Kas., with eight of his fifty home herd. Both herds were in excellent show yard condition, and it was a very even contest for honors. The awards went as follows:

Bull, 3 years or over, John McCoy, first; G. Y. Johnson, second. Cow, 3 years or over, G. Y. Johnson, first; John McCoy, second. Cow, 2 years, G. Y. Johnson, first; John McCoy, second. Heifer, 1 year, John McCoy, first.

McCoy, first.

Sweepstakes.—Bull, John McCoy. Cow,
G. Y. Johnson. Cow and calf, John McCoy.
Herd, John McCoy.

Jerseys.—Bull, 2 years or over, A. J.
Grounwalt, first. Bull, 1 year, J. Ball, first.
Cow, 3 years or over, J. B. McConnell, first and second. Cow, 2 years, A. J. Grounwalt, first; J. W. Babbitt, second. Heifer, 1 year, J. Ball, first.

Holsteins.—Bull, 1 year, J. D. Ziller, first.
Cow, 3 years or over, M. P. Meisenheimer, first; J. D. Ziller, second. Cow, 2 years, J.
D. Ziller, first. Heifer, 1 year, F. Salisbury, first; J. D. Ziller, second.

SHEEF—MEDIUMS.

SHEEP-MEDIUMS.

Ram, 1 year or over, J. G. Detwiller, first. Heam, I year or over, J. G. Detwiller, first. Ewe, I year or over, J. G. Detwiller, first; Henry Meibach, second. Lamb, under I year, Henry Meibach, first and second. Sweepstakes ram, J. G. Detwiller.

THE SWINE EXHIBIT.

Such was the character of the swine exhibit, both as to numbers and high-class breeding, that Brown county can justly claim title as the swine king of Kansas There were thirteen exhibitors, who showed in the aggregate one hundred and seventy head. All but two herds were owned in Brown county. The exhibitors were Bert Wise, Reserve; Eli Zimmerman, Hiawatha; D. W. Evans, Fairview; J. A. Worley, Sabetha; A. A. Frink, Fairview; Martin Meisenheimer, Hiawatha; W. H. Babcock, Hiawatha; J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha; Ben Maxey, Hiawatha; C. D. Swaim, White Cloud, and J. S. & I. M. Swinart, Stella, Neb., that showed Poland-Chinas. J. W. Babbitt, Hiawatha, exhibited Berkshires, and J. B. Davis, of Fairview, showed Duroc-

Jerseys. The expert judge, Mr. M. S. Watson, of Reserve, Kas., passed on the com-petitors for honors and awarded the prizes. His work was no easy task, as the great uniformity of type and character in many instances was indeed close, yet he gave universal satisfaction, and the Brown county swine breeders made a record that was generally observed by the visitor, and that was that there were no "kickers" among them The awards went as follows:

The awards went as follows:

Boar, 12 months or over, I. M. Swihart, first; Eli Zimmerman, second. Boar, 6 months and under 12, I. M. Swihart, first; Bert Wise, second. Boar, 3 months and under 6, Bert Wise, first; Eli Zimmerman, second. Sow, 12 months or over, Bert Wise, first; D. W. Evans, second. Sow, 6 months and under 12, J. A. Worley, first; Bert Wise, second. Sow, 3 morths and under 6, Eli Zimmerman, first; I. M. Swihart, second.

Sweepstakes.—Best boar, any age or breed, I. M. Swihart. Best sow, any age or breed. Bert Wise. Best sow and five pigs, Eli Zimmerman, first; J. D. Ziller, second. Best boar and four of his get, Eli Zimmer

-Boar, 3 months and under 6

Berkshtres.—Boar, 3 months and under 6, J. W. Babbit, first. Sow, 12 months or over, J. W. Babbit, first and second.
Duroc-Jerseys.—Boar, 12 months or over, J. B. Davis, first. Boar, 6 months and under 12, J. B. Davis, first. Sow, 12 months or over, J. B. Davis, first. Sow, 6 months and under 12, J. B. Davis, first. Sow, 8 months and under 6, J. B. Davis, first. Sow, 8 months and under 6, J. B. Davis, first.

Breeders' Stake.—Herd, boar and four sows, producers, Bert Wise.

POULTRY.

POULTRY.

The poultry exhibit was up to the standard of the modern poultry show and was made by thirteen Brown county breeders, who were J. V. Lemoine, Grant Life, J. H. Moyer, J. Meisenheimer, M. P. Meisen-heimer, J. N. Davis, Lou Hartwell, Coulter Allen, of Hiawatha; M. I. Watson and Bert Wise, of Reserve; W. C. Alexander and E. F. Powell, Everest, and D. J. Freiber, of

The awards were as follows:

Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, J. V. Lemoine, first. Chicks, Bert Wise, first; J. V. Lemoine, second.

moine, second.

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, M. I. Watson, first. Chicks, M. I. Watson, first.

Buff Cochins.—Fowls, W. C. Alexander, first; M. W. Walker, second. Chicks, W. C. Alexander, first; M. W. Walker, second.

Black Cochins.—Fowls, M. I. Watson, first. Chicks, M. I. Watson, first.

Games.—Fowls, Grant Life, first. Chicks, Creant Life, first, and second.

Grant Life, first and second.

Brown Leghorns.—Chicks, Coulter Allen,
first; D. J. Freiber, second.

Wyandottes.—Fowls, D. J. Freiber, first.
Chicks, E. F. Powell, first; D. J. Freiber,

Chicks, E. F. Powell, first; D. J. Freider, second.

Bantams.—Fowls, M. I. Watson, first; J. N. Davis, second. Chicks, J. N. Davis, first; M. I. Watson, second.

Hamburgs.—Fowls, J. V. Lemoine, first. Chicks, J. V. Lemoine, first.

Maroonas.—Chicks, Lou Hartwell, first.

Turkeys.—J. H. Moyer, first; J. Meisenheimer, second.

Gesse.—M. P. Meisenheimer, first.

Best Display by Exhibitor.—M. I. Watson.

EXPOSITION HALL.

EXPOSITION HALL. In the main building, the visitor was greeted by a display in which the products of industry were tastefully arranged on every hand. Both merchants and farmers tried to make the most of their wares and products. Forty-nine premiums were placed on the elegant selection of grains and grasses, and fifty-nine ribbons were placed on vegetables. Fruits of the vari-ous kinds won fifty awards. The floral, fine arts and domestic exhibits attested the great interest taken by the "gude" wives and fair lassies of Brown county. The several days' afternoon entertainment was interspersed with novelty exercises, such as foot racing, firemen's parade and race, bicycle parade and races, also political speaking. The grounds about the main buildings were decorated by the usual side show entertainments, whose chief attractions loom up best on the outside canvas, where the ambitious and imaginative, yet unskilled artist delineated the animals and the arms to the deliar size and sure to shrink up to 10-cent proportions on the inside—and still, what would a fair be without the 10-cent show, the merry-go-round and "here's your hack to the fair grounds, only 10 cents—going right out."

W. P. Brush.

Fair Notes--Brown County.

Among others that came out to the swine show was A. A. Frink, of Fairview, Kas. who showed four of his seventy-five head of Poland-Chinas. During his fourteen years at breeding pure-bred stock he has always used the knife freely, and makes it a point to sell only the best individuals from his herd for breeding purposes. Lord Wylie Jr. 17601 A., by Lord Wylie 1035 A., dam Rosa 7th 33086, heads his herd. He is a very large, growthy, smoothly-turned fellow and an excellent breeder. From his 1894 spring pig crop of sixty-five head he selected ten boars and fifteen sows that have mostly gone out at an average of \$20 each. The barrows usually average \$15 as porkers at eight months. Expects a fine lot this fall from his fifteen brood sows and wishes to extend his acquaintance in Kan-

Ben Maxey, of Hiawatha, is beyond doubt

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the most successful negro gentleman in all Kansas that is engaged in breeding pure-bred registered Poland-China swine. He shied his castor in with his Caucasian brother, on which were the records of fourteen of his thirty-five home herd. At the head of his herd is D. F. 2d, by Cook's D. F., dam Cora Stewart. This sire, the reader will observe, is one of the best bred individuals on Kansas soil, and coming from the hands of R. S. Cook, whose herd made the great Kansas record at the World's Fair, commends the judgment of Mr. Maxey in his selection to the people of Kansas as a breeder. A part of his last spring pig crop was sired by Gold Coin 9310 S., he by Short Stop 6693 S., whose dam, Illinois Belle (14872), was one of the greatest females ever recorded in Poland-China history. Among the brooders are daughters of Tecumseh by Dandy 2d, he by Melvin's Dandy; a Black U.S., by Tecumseh Meivin's Dandy; a Black U.S., by I cellulated Chip and out of Beauty; Rosa Dale by Gold Coin A nice, well-turned, vigorous young lad, five months old, a grand son of Victor M. 9645, and bred by the Loyd Mugg Co., of Indiana, has lately been added to the herd, and something extra good is in promise for the future. Mr. Maxey has been a resident of Brown county fourteen years and his four years success at breeding registered Polands ought to commend him to Kansas people and encourage others whose opportunities are more favorable than have been those of Mr. Maxey.

Mr. W. H. Babcock, whose farm lies within one mile of the Brown county fair grounds, came out with ten of his seventyfive head of Polands and gave the visitor an idea of the character that his forty head possess that will be in his annual clearance sale on Wednesday, September 19. A major portion of his exhibit was sired by Young Free Trade 11107 S., by Free Trade 29237 O., he by All Right 19765 O.; dam Winning Girl 71638 O., and third dam Centennial Sweepstakes 42886. The reader will observe that his breeding is all O. K., and a looking over of his get out of a very prolific lot of brooders confirms one in the belief that Mr. Babcock's sale ought to be a success, and doubtless will be, as porkers are going up, having already reached \$6.20 at the great Western central market, Kansas City. Many are now predicting even "8-cent hogs," and it is a lesson easily learned, if learned at all, that of all stock bred by the Western breeder none have been more steady or remunerative than has the "American hog," in all these years since the close of the great rebellion. The grand collection of brooders that compose the female divis-ion of Mr. Babcock's herd are among the best selections that are possible for one to get together and are a credit alike to the Kansas swine breeding fraternity and their hard-working and painstaking owner.

breeder, Mr. J. W. Babbit, of Hiawatha, was out with three representatives of his twenty-five head, two two-year-old sows and a young boar. The two harem ladies were excellent types of the up-eared blacks and made a strong comparison in company with their more numerous Poland neighbors. One of them was a descendant of Berkshire Model, that very excellent harem king that was shown by A. W. Rollins, fifteen years ago, when he was the Kansas Berkshire man that worried the downeared competitor in the Western show rings. The other female is of the Carlisle strain and a real beauty among Berkshire beauties and a close competitor for honors in any swine show yard. The young four-and-a-half-months-old fellow was bred by Metcalf Bros., of East Elma, N. Y., and was sired by the world-famed Lord Windsor, that took first as a yearling at the World's Fair in the strongest Berkshire array ever gathered together. This youngster has a typical Majestic face, head and ear, a broad, long back, deep down in flank and ham, extra heart and flank scale, well lined top and bottom, neatly turned bone and well up on his toes, with lots of quality and a promising peer with those excellent females of Mr. J. S. Magers, of La Cygne, Kas., and the toppy young boar owned by Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, Kas., all out of the World's Fair prize-winner, Majestic

The oldest Brown county Berkshire

Mr. J. A. Worley, proprietor of Pleasant View stock farm, near Sabetha, came down

(Continued on page 12.)

Get up a club for the Kansas FARMER.

The Some 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.

From Ghent to Aix.

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris and he—
I golloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all
three:
"God speed!" cried the watch as the gate-bolts
undrew,
"Speed!" echoed the wall to us galloping
through.

through.

Behind shut the postern, the lights sauk to rest,
And into the midnight we galloped abreast.

Not a word to each other; we kept the great Neck and neck, stride by stride, never changing our place.

our place.
I turned in mys ddle and made its girths tight,
Then shortened each stirrup and set the pique Rebuckled the check-strap, chained slacker the Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit.

Twas moonset at starting, but while we drew Lokeren the cocks crew and twilight dawned clear;

clear; At Boom a great yellow star came out to see; At Duffield, 'twas morning as plain as could be; And from Mecheln church-steeple we heard the half chime— So Joris broke silence with "Yet there is time."

At Aerschot, up leaped of a sudden, the sun, And against him the cattle stood black, every

One
To stare through the mist at us galloping past,
And I saw my stout ralloper, Roland, at last,
With resolute shoulders, each butting away
The haze, as some bluff river headland its spray.

And his low head and crest, just one sharp ear turned back

For my voice, and the other pricked out on his track; And one eye's black intelligence - ever that dance o'er its white edge to me, its own master,

And the thick, heavy spume-flakes, which now

His fierce lips shook upward in galloping on. By Hasselt, Dirck groaned, and cried Joris: Your Roos galloped bravely, the fault's not in

We'll remember at Aix:" for one heard the quick wheeza
Of her chest, saw the stretched neck and staggering knees,
And sunk tail, and horrible heave of the flank,
As down on her haunches she shuddered and

So we were left galloping, Joris and I. Past Looz and past Tongres, no cloud in the sky; The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh, 'Neath our feet broke the brittle white stubble

Till over by Dalhe!m a dome-spire sprang white, And "Gallop," gasped Joris, "for Aix is in sight."

"How they'll greet us!"—and all in a moment his roan Rolled neck and croup over, lay as dead as a

And there was my Roland to bear the whole weight
Of the news that alone could save Aix from her fate.

With his nostrils like pits full of blood to the And with circles of red for his eye-sockets' rim.

Then I cast loose my buff coat, each holster let fall.

Shook off both my jack-boots, let go belt and all, Stood up in the stirrups, leaned, patted his ear, Called my Roland his pet name, my horse without near.

without peer;
Clapped my hands, laughed and sang, any noise,
bad or good,
Till at length into Aix Roland galloped and

And all I remember is friends flocking round As I sat with his head 'twixt my knees on the

ground, And no voice but was praising this Roland of As I poured down his throat our last measure of

wine,
Which, the burgesses voted by common consent,
Was no more than his due who brought good
news from Ghent.

- Robert Browning.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

It is often said of Kansas that her prohibitory law is a failure. Who or what makes it a failure? Not the lowly, weak or ignorrant-they can be led-but the strong, the wise and those high in power are the ones who are to blame, if it is a failure, which I do not admit.

I read in a St. Louis paper that Governor Hogg, of Texas, on a visit to that city-a city of so many grand institutions-made his first visit, in company with ex-Governor Francis and other notables, to their mammoth breweries, and the natural inference would be, while there they drank. If that is a fact, I, for one, take it as a direct insult to temperance people everywhere. If not premeditated on the part of Governor Hogg, it certainly was on the part of the liquor dealers of St. Louis. By so doing he gave his high official sanction to the liquor traffic, drunkenness and murder. As a statesman he ought to know the constant effort Kansas has had to make to keep Missouri liquor and liquor dealers out of her State, and then personally to encourage them, it is not to be wondered at that our prohibitory laws are treated with contempt and woman's cause with disdain. If not intended on Governor Hogg's part, then he was simply their tool and not their guest. That is only one instance, where thousands

could be cited, where our public men take a firm stand against temperance and morality and trample on woman's best efforts for home and friends.

Stop the manufacture of liquor. can't be done," is the answer. I say, it can be done; don't say it will de done, but if President Cleveland and his friends at Washington were as anxious to abolish the liquor traffic as they were to crush and subdue those hungry people in Chicago a few weeks ago, it would soon be a thing of the past, and what a happy people! I take the stand that rum is the foundation of all trouble, socially, financially and politically, and if there is a person living that can honestly say that they have not, directly or indirectly, been injured by the liquor traffic, that is a person I would like to see.

S. Caswell (Kansas Woman). Republican City, Neb.

Mrs. Caswell's criticism of the Texas and Missouri Governors' actions is a very just

one, and all right-minded folks will readily say they certainly set a very bad example to the youth of our land.

Regarding Mr. Cleveland's act mentioned, there might be some who would take a different view than Mrs. Caswell's remarks indicate. It might be said that the laboring folks were not the ones against whom the arm of the government was extended. There is an anarchistic class in all large cities like Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, who take advantage of any local disturbance to burn and destroy. After such ones had burned millions of dollars' worth of property, the

arm of the government was stretched out to shake them off.

There are those who might say that if Mrs. Caswell's husband's hired man and the other hired men of all her neighbor farmers, should strike for higher wages, and while they were doing so, a lot of tramps should seize the opportunity to burn Mrs. Caswell's husband's barn, and kill Mr. Smith's horses on the farm east of them, and shoot Mr. Jones' cows on the farm west of them, and break up Brown's threshing machine just back of the red school house, and the folks in that neighborhood were unable to defend themselves, that Mrs. Casswell herself would be apt to be one of the first ones to call on the strong arm of the government to help put a stop to such proceedings.

A Queer Drunkard.

South America can furnish a dreadful example for a temperance lecture, and yet not summon a human being. The Hercules beetle will do as an object lesson.

About six inches long and strong in proportion, it is rightly named. Instead of the ordinary nippers with which beetles are armed this one has an immense pair that work up and down like jaws. These have sharp ridges on the inside like rasps, and that indicates their use. They do not fit into each other, but, resembling the pliers of the plumber, are made to fit around something else. The writer does not know what these nippers were meant for, but knows what Hercules does with them.

He is a natural drunkard, going on a pree regularly. When he wants something strong he does not seek a bottle nor a saloon, but he climbs a tree. Finding one that produces an intoxicating juice (such grow in South America) this toper ascends until he reaches a branch that his nippers can grasp; then he seizes hold, holds on, pinches tight, and moves around. The rasp cuts the bark, the juice flows, and Hercules drinks until so full that he can hold no more, and until too drunk to hold on. His feet let go, his nippers relax, and he tumbles to the ground. There he lies helplessly drunk, and sleeps off his stupor. When sobered, he goes about his business. but signs no pledge, nor does he give indications of repentance. Again thirsty, he climbs another tree and gets drunk once more. Thus his life is spent in business. drinks, drunks, and sobering, a natural and persistent drunkard.

It Was Not Greek to Him.

"It isn't commonly understood that there are graduates from college who are horse car conductors in this town, but I discovered one such," said a well-known clergy-man to the New York Sun. "I was on car 91 on the Madison avenue line not long ago and on the upper end of the route only the conductor and I were in the car. He sat down, took out a book and began reading at the end of the book and turning the leaves from left to right. 'That must be Hebrew he's reading,' I said to myself. The conductor seemed mightily interested in the subject, and he nodded his head approvingly and occasionally chuckled when the author had made a good point. Finally I went over to his side and said:

"'Excuse me, but are you reading Hebrew?

"The conductor nodded.
"'Are you a college graduate?' I asked.
Another nod.
"'What college?'
"'What college?'

"Then he resumed his reading and I asked no more questions."

World's Fairs.

Of the 55,000 exhibitors at the Paris exhibition of 1889, only 1,750 were from the United States; but among these were distributed nearly 1,000 awards, including 52 grand prizes, 189 gold medals, 273 silver, and 220 bronze medals, with 207 honorable mentions. As to visitors, the United States were more liberally represented, 70,000 out of 1,500,000 foreigners coming from beyond the Atlantic. Of English there were 380, 000, of Belgians 225,000, of Germans 160,000, of Spaniards 56,000, of Swiss 52,000, and of Italians 38,000; no other European country having more than 10,000, though the civilized nations of the world, even far-off Australia and New Zealand, contributed their thousands to this gathering of the nations. During the 183 days that this fair remained open—from the 6th of May to the 6th of November—the total admissions exceeded 28,000,000, nearly twice the attendance at the Exposition of 1878, and nearly thrice that at our own Centennial Exhibition. The average daily admissions were 187,000, against 82,000 in 1878, and 62,000 in 1876, the greatest number being on the closing day, when no less than 400,000 persons were

During the 144 days that its doors remained open the London Exhibition of 1851 was visited by more than 6,000,000 persons, or an average of 42,000 a day with receipts of about \$2,500,000 against an outlay of less than \$1,500,000. It is worthy of note that this, the first of our great world's fairs, was the only one which has thus far proved a great financial success, and that with a smaller expense and shorter existence than any, its earnings were the largest recorded prior to our own Centenial Exposition. As to its minor features it may be mentioned that goodly profits were secured, not only by the managers, but by those to whom special privileges were awarded. Thus the firm to whom was granted, for \$16,000, the right of printing catalogues, sold about 300,000 copies for the sum of \$75,000, netting from \$30,000 to \$40,000 by their bargain. But still more fortunate was he who obtained the contract for supplying refreshments, for which he paid but \$27,500, against \$375,000 as the total receipts. To the average sight-seer a spectacle loses much of its interest if not accompanied with eating and drinking, and that this was no exception is shown by the enormous consumption of victual and drink, though meals were limited to cold meat, potatoes, bread in some shape, and temperance beverages. Among other articles there was consumed 2,350,000 loaves and cakes, or nearly half a loaf or cake to each visitor, with 700,000 pounds of ice, 70,000 of ham, of beef an unknown quantity, and other materials in proportion.

That no world's fairs have been held in England since 1862 is due to the prevailing impression that with the ever-increasing variety of manufactures and mechanical and scientific appliances and inventions, these exhibitions would assume such mammoth proportions as to become unmanage-able.—The Book of the Fatr, by Hubert H.

The Elephant's Revenge.

Tom Martin was the name of a big burly fellow who, some years ago, resided in one of the interior towns of Canada. Tom was very fond of playing practical jokes, and never lost an opportunity of practicing upon any one who came in his way, and it had become so common an occurrence that if any mischief of the kind was planned in the vicinity, it was considered pretty certain that Tom Martin had a hand in it.

Dressed in his best broadcloth suit and shining hat and boots, an immaculate shirt front and a blue silk tie, Tom went one day to the circus, accompanied by his best girl.

In the throng of people who were looking at the animals were a number who amused themselves by feeding the big elephant. Nuts, candies, etc., were freely bestowed and greedily devoured. A bright thought occurred to Tom. Why not fool the elephant! Taking from his pocket a huge "plug" of tobacco he offered it to him. The elephant took it as he had taken the candy and nuts, but soon discovered that tobacco was not to

Such rage as he displayed is seldom witnessed! Lashing right and left with his huge trunk, trumpeting with anger, he scattered the crowd in every direction. It was with difficulty that he was restrained by his keeper by chains and goad.

Quieted at last, the big animal seemed to have forgotten the occurrence entirely and again munched candy and nuts for an ad-

The keeper, however, advised Tom to keep out of his reach, as sooner or later he was bound to have revenge.

After the show was over the elephants,

of which there were several, were taken to the river and allowed to disport themselves in the water, to the intense amusement of the throng of people who lined the banks.

Foremost in the line stood Tom and his companion, who was attired in a fresh white muslin with blue ribbons. Evidently he had no inclination to heed the keeper's warning. The elephant who had been given the tobacco at length caught sight of Tom



FOR THE BABY.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

and seemed to realize that his opportunity for revenge had come. Down to the bottom of the shallow stream went his trunk; round and round in the clay and mud until it was well filled. Then suddenly lifting it on high he dashed its contents of muddy water directly upon poor Tom and his companion. Drenched through, and through, chagrinned and mortified by the shouts of the crowd as well as by the wetting they had received, they were glad to beat a hasty retreat to a less exposed position, whence they made their way home as speedily as possible. Unfortunately, the innocent suffered as well as the guilty party, and the crowd would undoubtedly have enjoyed the joke better had Tom alone received the elephant's revenge.-Ella Rockwood, in Na-

The Food Question.

And take thou unto thee of all food that is eaten, and thou shalt gather it to thee; and it shall be for food for thee, and for them.

And thou shalt accomplish my desire, in giving food for my household.—Scriptural Texts.

The October, 1894, Good Housekeeping will commence the publication of a series of pa-pers on "The Food Question"—a subject more far-reaching and vital than any of the many interesting and useful features that have had place in earlier issues. These papers will be continued, not only in the later months of 1894, but through the entire two volumes-XX and XXI-of 1895, and the discussion will be conducted, as have all other preceding ones in these pages, in the

interests of the higher life of the household. Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, author of that cele-brated work, "Women, Plumbers and Doctors," and a talented writer on various household subjects, says: "On seeing the announcement of Good Housekeeping's treatment of 'The Food Question,' I at once said that goes to the root of the matter. The discussion of no other subject is of such vital importance, and the country should congratulate itself that a magazine so widely read as Good Housekeeping, and which is celebrated for its sane and sound views, has taken up the matter."

One of the distinctive charms of the New England Magazine is in the great number of articles which appear in its pages relating in one way or another to the historical and beautiful New England places. "Quaint Essex," "Newport in the Revolution" and "In the White Mountains with Francis Parkman in 1841," are important illustrated articles of this character in the September number; and besides these there is a charming illustrated sketch of Damariscove, the ous little Maine island, and a poem on "Diana's Baths," with a beautiful view of that cool resort, so dear to all summer sojourners at Intervale, New Hampshire.

LL PAPER

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ALFRED PEATS, DEPT. 46.

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The Houng Folks.

September.

O September! Fair September!
Earth with expectation thrills
When she sees thy beacons flashing
From the turrets of the hills.
When she reads the message written
On the fields of golden grain.
And interprets the sweet promise
Murmured by the rain.

Ope thy jewel-box, September!
All thy wondrous gems disclose!
Blazing topaz of the sunshine,
Radiant ruby of the rose.
Show the glint of emerald grasses,
And the twilight's amethyst;
Show the opals of the dawning
And the pearls of mist.

O September! Thou dost bring us
Tender memories of the June;
Thou dost wear the crown of summer;
Thou dost bear the Harvest Moon.
While the last pale roses scatter
Fragrant petals at thy feet,
Yellowing fields and ripening orchards
Give thee welcome sweet.

—Good Housekeeping.

Pathos of the Past.

We stand and look the ages in the face,
The gnarl, worn ages that will ever be.
'Mid proud, majestic lines we yet can trace
The pathos of the past, as plainly see
The sacrificial waste of blood and race
For us. They for us. For unborn races we.
While we have lights set all along the way.
Their past in thick tradition folds was hid
Though in each soul there gleamed once-forceful
ray.

They knew not why it gleamed, nor why it Their evil deeds. But we know and see to day
That when He said they knew not what they
did, Forgiven were the people of the past, While time was set to bring the good at last.

A FEW POLITICAL YARNS.

Old-Timers Recall Election and Other Anecdotes.

"Well, boys," said 'Squire Ben, as the old-timers again settled themselves for a yarn-swapping bout, "I think we will all admit that, whatever the aims and purposes of the Democratic party may be, the work of the present Congress has not elicited any very high encomiums from the people. But, aside from its business influence, the actual work of Congress is occasionally enlivened with sallies of wit and humor, which are often hugely enjoyed, not only by the spectators in the gallery, but by the members

"And that there have been some extremely witty men in that body-at least in the past-we have ample evidence. One of the wits of the House for many years was the late Congressman S. S. Cox, of New York. He was given the sobriquet of 'Sunset' Cox. He was able as well as witty, and frequently brought down the house, as the saying is, by his wit and eloquence. In a speech on the tariff bill before the House-I think it was the Morrill tariff bill, so called-he cleverly brought in illustrations of the effect of the high tariff upon the home life of the people, which were racy at least, if not true in the sense intended. He said:

" 'The little girl cannot play with her doll nor the boy whizz his top, nor the mother wash her offspring with soap, except at an expense of from one-third to one-half of their cost for the domestic privilege. If the mother gives her child castor oil, she pours down 140 per cent. ad valorem. If the child does not enjoy the dose, there is a 25 per cent. bowl as the recipient of the contents of its tender stomach. And though she 'wash it with nitre, and take to it much soap, yet the iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord,' for the soap is taxed 40 per centum. God help the child.'"

"Here Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, asked: 'How about candy?' 'I am coming to that in a moment, my honey,' said Cox. 'If she wraps the little dear in a plain bleached cotton night shirt, it has a nightmare of 51/4 cents per square yard specific. When the child awakens in the morning, fretful, she combs its little head at 35 per cent. ad valorem. If she would amuse it she rolls it over a Brussels carpet at 90 cents p yard, or gives it confectionery made of rofined sugar at 4 cents a pound specific and 25 per cent. ad valorem. If it tears its little panties, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) sews them up with a spool of thread taxed at three-quarters of its value. Why, if she used a shingle to bring the little "toddling wee thing" to its senses, as the honorable gentleman can recall, the cost would be enhanced at the rate of 17 per cent. taxation.

"'If the youngster has a patriotic inclination on our Fourth of July, his firecrackers are taxed as a patriotic luxury at \$1 extra a box; and the bunting which furnishes the flag, though but 23 cents a pound, costs 121 per cent. extra. She takes him to the menagerie to study natural history. There is the zebra, symbolic of a mixed ad valorem and specific; and the stately giraffe, high protection; the royal tiger, and unicorn of holy writ, at 20 per cent. True, Jumbo, for purposes not to be mentioned, is excluded by the affidavit of a consistent protectionist;

but the log-chain that holds his huge legs

binds the monster in protective chains.'
"I am not sure," observed Uncle Joshua,
"but the shaft of Cox's wit had the same effect as that predicted by Choate, of Massachusetts, in the Taylor-Van Buren Presidential contest of 1848. A distinguished free-soiler, after the nomination of Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, accosted Mr. Choate in the street, in Boston, and told him that the free soil section of the Whig party was determined to oppose the nomination at the the polls. 'What can you do?' asked Mr. Choate. 'Perhaps little,' was asked Mr. Choate. 'Perhaps little,' was the reply, 'but Massachusetts can at least fire her gun in the air.' 'Yes,' at once re-torted Mr. Choate, 'and hit her guardian angel in the eye.' That was a clever shot of the great orator.

"An election anecdote," said Uncle Dave, "if it is a good one, is never out of place, and your story, Josh, recalls one to my mem-In one of the towns of Pennsylvania ory. In one of the towns of Pennsylvania the freemen had for many years deposited their votes for the Democratic candidates. Such a thing as a Whig or a Republican was unknown, and, prior to the Grant and Seymour campaign, no local Republican ticket had ever been known.

"At that time, however, the politicians of an adjacent township thought it an opportune occasion to attempt the establishment in that town of a Republican organization. To this end they persuaded a certain Mr. Green, who had recently settled there, to become their candidate for some minor office, hoping to procure for him a few votes under the popularity of the great name of Grant, and thus to get an entering wedge in the local affairs of the township.

"The day of election arrived, but Mr. Green was unable to get to the polls by reason of sickness. In due time the returns were published, and Mr. Green had just one vote. Chagrinned at this, and annoyed by the accusation that he had voted for himself, he announced that if the person who had voted for him would come forward and make an affidavit of the fact, he would reward him with a good suit of clothes. few mornings afterward a burly, stupid-looking Pennsylvania Dutchman called upon Mr. Green and abruptly remarked, 'I vants

dat suit of close.'
"'Ah,' said Mr. Green, 'then you are the man who voted for me?

"'Are you willing to make an affidavit to it?

"'Yah, I swear to 'em.' "Mr. Green, accompanied by the intelligent voter, went to the office of the justice of the peace, and the required affidavit was made, after which the clothes were pur-

chased and given to the deponent. "So delighted was Mr. Green to be relieved from the unpleasantness of the situation and so glad was he to learn that there was another righteous man in the township that he had taken the Dutchman's Republicanism as a matter of course. However, at parting he said: 'Now, my friend, you have your suit of clothes. Just answer me one question. How came you to vote for

"'You vants to know dat?'

" 'Yes.

"'And you von't go back on de close?'

"'Vell,' said he, slowly, and with a sly twinkle of the eye, 'den I told you—I makes a misdake in de ticket.'"

"There are many traditions of Rufus Choate's wit as well as of his eloquence," said Uncle Joshua. "One of these I now call to mind. On his first election to the national House of Representatives he was once asked by a lady why Mrs. Choate did not accompany him to Washington. 'I assure you, madam,' he replied, 'that I have spared no pains to induce her to come. I have even offered to pay half her ex-

"A good electioneering story is told," said Old Bob, "of which Col. Thomas Porter-house Ochiltree was the hero, who had a political canvass in Texas once when the fight was very warm. Captain Dayis, of the revenue cutter Grant, who tells the story, was at the time referred to on duty alveston. 'There was a section of Texas,' said Captain Davis, 'which was populated almost entirely by sheep-raisers; consequently wool and the tariff thereon was of much importance to them and always entered into political arguments. Now, Ochiltree knew at that time as much about wool as he did about the inside of Trinity church, but he had to make a speech, for all that.

"After talking for some time without saying anything that seemed to have the slightest effect upon the sheepmen, Ochiltree was suddenly inspired. His eye beamed; his smile died away, leaving an expression of extreme horror and fearfulness upon his face, and his right hand was raised warningly. 'I'll tell you something, gentlemen, that I hoped to be able to spare you,' said Ochiltree, in impressive tones. You are not yet aware that the opposing party is about to visit upon your devoted heads a most terrible infliction.'

"Here the crowd showed signs of awakening and betrayed some interest. 'Yes,'

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

continued the orator, 'they have invented and are about to import into this fair State a most horrible thing—a polariscope they call it—and to such intelligent men that is enough to say. Yes, gentlemen, a polari-scope! Think, then, of your misery and woe should these robbers get into power. It is against such men that I ask you to elect me. A deep silence followed for a moment. The crowd grew fearful. What danger threatened them they did not know, and the awful uncertainty increased their terror. Finally the suspense was too great, and a dozen rose to their feet at once and asked: 'What is a polariscope?' Ochiltree paused and viewed the crowd with pitying glances, as though sincerely regretting their illiteracy. The question was re-peated, louder and stronger than before.

"Ochiltree shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, took a glass of water, coughed and then looked at the crowd, now clamorand then looked at the crowd, how clambring wildly for knowledge of the terrible danger. He was cornered. The cries grew louder. The speaker waved his hands and there was silence. Then the candidate leaned over his deal table and said confidence of the control of the candidate leaned over his deal table. dentially and quietly: 'Boys, I'm blest if I know what it is, but it'll kill all your sheep, sure as thunder!' That was enough, and they voted for him."

"Your story, Bob," said 'Squire Ben, "re-calls one of the 'Hard Cider and Log Cabin' campaign of 1840. A speech maker in the western part of Virginia was holding forth upon the merits of General Harrison, and especially upon his courage, tact and success as a brilliant commander. While in the midst of his discourse, a tall, gaunt man —who was probably a schoolmaster in those parts—arose from the crowd and said in a voice which penetrated the whole assembly: 'Mister! mister! I want to ax you a question.' To this the orator assented, and the man went on as follows:

""We are told, fellow-citizens, that Gineral Harrison was a mighty great Gineral, but I say he's one of the very meanest sort of Ginerals. We are told here to-night that he defended himself bravely at Fort Meigs, but I can tell you that on that occasion he was guilty of the small-tail movement, and I challenge the orator here present to deny

"The speaker declared his utter ignorance of what the interrupter meant by the 'small-tail movement.' i'll tell you,' said the man. 'I've got it here in black and white. Here is "Grimshaw's History of the United States"—holding up the book— 'and I'll read what it says: "At this critical moment General Harrison executed a novel movement." Does the gentleman deny

"'No; go on.' "Well, he executed a novel movement. Now, here's "Johnson's Dictionary"—takng the book out of his pocket and holding it up—'and here it says: "Novel, a small tale." And this is the kind of movement Gineral Harrison was guilty of. Now, I'm no soger, and don't know much of milentary tictacks, but this I de say: A man who, in the face of an enemy, is guilty of a small-tail movement is not fit to be President of these United States, and he shan't have my vote!' The relator of the anecdote says that it was quite impossible for him to overcome the effect of this speech, and we are left to conclude that the vote of that vicinity was given to Van Buren."-Boston Her-

Paper Poles.

One of the latest uses to which paper has been turned is the making of telegraph poles. The paper pulp employed is saturated with a mixture of borax, tallow and and other substances. The mass is cast in a mold, with a cone in the center, forming a hollow rod of any desired length, the cross pieces being held by wooden keys driven in on either side of the pole. The paper poles are said to be lighter and stronger than those of wood, and to be unaffected by the many weather influences which shorten the life of a wooden pole.

It is doubtful, however, whether the paper pole will come to be anything like a rival to the iron pole, which is now high in favor

for the carrying of all kinds of wire lines. The value of iron telegraph poles has been well tested under the most trying conditions on the lines between Europe and India, and again across arid stretches of country in Australia.

Insects that eat out the core of everything in the shape of wood, leaving the shell only, and bird borers that drill holes in the toughest of trees, let the iron poles pass, and even wandering tribes cannot chop it up for firewood, although down in Australia they have not yet quite got over their trick of making arrow heads of the insulators it

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The grand parade of the Priests of Pallas, a classic and gorgeous display, a wonderful story beautifully illustrated, will occur on Tuesday, October Any reader who finds it convenient to be in Kansas City at that date will do weil to make a note of and witness this parade.

The magnificent rains of the last few days, which fell throughout the length of Kansas, greatly cheered the hearts of Secretary of Agriculture Coburn and the editor of the KANSAS FARMER as they traversed the country last Monday. The merry rate at which farmers were turning over the ground preparatory to wheat sowing showed that the cheerful feeling was univer-

The writer witnessed, a few days ago, one branch of the working of Colorado's equal suffrage law. He was in Denver on the day of the Republican primaries. These have heretofore not been participated in by the women and have often been dominated by the rough element. The women turned out this time with the result of substituting civilization for the former barbarism and defeating the "gang," which has by the better element of all parties been charged with robbing the

A VALUABLE KANSAS BOOK.

Our veterinary editor, Dr. S. C. Orr has a book in press that every farmer should have. His publishers, the Manhattan Mercury, have the following to

say of it:
"There is probably not a man in the West who is more extensively quoted, or who is better authority on all diseases of horses and cattle than Dr. S. C. Orr. His extensive and long continued practice as a veterinarian and his work as department editor of various agricultural and stock papers, has given him a flattering position at the head of the list of successful practitioners. He is now having printed at this office a work entitled "The Farmer's Ready Reference, or Handbook of Diseases of Horses and Cattle." The when issued it will be a valuable and indisputable authority upon these subjects."

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 Mrg. Co. care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

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Ground feed will put on more fat than whole grain, and every farmer will find a great saving in money by purchasing a grinding mill. We call your attention to the Star mill, manufactured by the Star Manufacturing Co., New Lexington, O., and advise all to write to them before pur-

SHALL IDLENESS AND POVERTY BE-COME PERMANENT CONDITIONS?

Notwithstanding all the predictions of better times on the repeal of the Sherman limited coinage law, the situation almost a year after the hated law went out of existence is one of intense alarm as to how the hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of unemployed people in the United States are to be kept from perishing miserably of cold and hunger during the coming winter.

The tariff doctors promised a revival of prosperity on the settlement of that question; but the trouble is that it is never "settled," and now, with our new modification of the tariff law, the same gaunt specter of want and the same spectacle of unused abundance force themselves to view. And again, in presence of starvation and "overproduction" we are told that the everlasting tariff question is to be the most prominent topic for political discussion for the next two years and more. If the people of the United States could rise in their might and decree that the tariff question should be postponed for a quarter of a century, they might not be very unreasonable in making the decree as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Doubtless tariffs have some influence on the prosperity of the people, but it is scarcely possible for any tariff policy advocated by any party or for a compromise of all the policies proposed to be as detrimental to general prosperity as are the constant changes and threats of changes. The people can adapt their industries to permanent conditions, even though not the best, but they are subject to continual surprises, to continual readjustments of intricate relations on account of the unstable industrial conditions which result from artificial changes.

What shall be done to alleviate the misery? What shall be done to provide for cases of destitution? What shall be done to reduce to the lowest possible figure cases of actual want and starvation? are questions which are now presenting themselves with appalling persistence in every considerable city in the United States.

Without attempting here to answer these questions, which must, nevertheless, be answered, let us ask the even more important question, "Is there any means available whereby this condition may be averted or prevented from becoming permanent, involving in its relentless grind the children of the reader, the children of the writer, the generation that is to follow us? Is this generation, to whom the fathers handed down opportunities of greater juniver-sality of enjoyment of the bounties of the earth than history has recorded for any other people—is this generation to transmit to its successor the contrasted conditions of opulence and misery and nothing more?

Great changes start slowly and their development is often unperceived until their effects are manifest, and then they are not infrequently ascribed to other causes. In times of old the prophets complained that their warnings were not heeded. In modern times the analyst who foreshadows the inevitable results of the schemes of schemers is not heeded and is often derided by those who hope to profit by the resalts of the adoption of their schemes. That some blighting hand has paralyzed the prosperity of the civilized world there can be no doubt. In the Inited Kingdom they have attributed it to the rivalry of industries in America. In this country it has been charged to wrong-doing over the water, to the doctrines of the opposite political party, to the foolish acts of large masses of individuals. But the idea has been industriously inculcated that the trouble was only local. In the West we were the only unfortunates; in the East the trouble was local; in any case it was only American. But if any intelligent person will take the trouble to learn the truth the ghastly fact will appear that the woes which are wringing the heart of philanthropy are of world-wide extent.

Most readers have heard the name of Ernest Seyd, of England, used in connection with some important legislation in this country. Whatever may have been his connection with that that the averages for 1884-94 will show Topeka, Kas.

prediction by him in 1871, as to the effects of the demonetization of silvertwo years before Germany (previously silver) and of the United States (previously bimetallic) changed to a gold standard of value, and the Latin Union stopped unrestricted coinage of silver will be read with much interest by the light of subsequent events:

"It is a great mistake to suppose that the adoption of the gold valuation by other states besides England will be beneficial. It will only lead to the destruction of the monetary equilibrium hitherto existing, and cause a fall in the value of silver, from which England's trade and the Indian silver valuation will suffer more than all other interests, grievous as the general all other interests, grievous as the general decline of prosperity all over the world will

be.
"The strong doctrinism existing in England as regards the gold valuation is so blind that, when the time of depression sets in, there will be this special feature: The economical authorities of the country will refuse to listen to the cause here foreshadowed; every possible attempt will be made to prove that the decline of commerce is due to all sorts of causes and irreconcilable matters. The workman and his strikes will be the first convenient target; then speculation and over-trading will have their turn. Later on, when foreign nations, unaturn. Later on, when foreign nations, una-ble to pay in silver, have recourse to protec-tion, when a number of other secondary causes develop themselves; then many would-be wise men will have the opportunity of pointing to specific reasons which, in their eyes, account for the falling off in every branch of trade. Many other allegations will be made, totally irrelevant to the real issue, but satisfactory to the morphisms to denor made, totally irrelevant to the real issue, but satisfactory to the moralizing tendency of financial writers. The great danger of the time will then be that, among all this confusion and strife, England's supremacy in commerce and manufactures may go backwards to an extent which cannot be redressed, when the real cause becomes recognized, and the natural remedy is applied."

This prediction is sent out by the Bimetallic League, of Manchester, England, whose Secretary will doubtless vouch for its authenticity. It shows an appreciation of the effects of the efforts which England was then making to get the finances of the world upon a gold valuation. The depression of which he spoke and which he feared for England, has come to all the world.

We hear of "lack of confidence" as the cause of all the trouble. Lack of confidence is itself one of the effects of the original cause, and is inevitable. In what does the world lack confidence? Not in the value of its money; not in the productiveness of its resources; not in the skill of its workers. No, this lack of confidence is in the money value. of the products of industry.

The extreme difficulty of avoiding loss at any kind of business or industry on a falling market has been often noted. That this has been the task set for the industrial and commercial world since the demonetization of silver in 1873 is apparent from the following showing of the course of the average prices in the English markets of fortyfive of the leading products of industry and articles of commerce.

In this computation it has been assumed that the average prices of these articles for the years 1867-77 were normal. Take this normal as 100, and it is easy to designate the rise or fall of these forty-five articles as to this normal. Since prices of a single year are liable to fluctuations from temporary causes, such as variations of crops speculative activity, excessive railroad building, etc., the calculations have been made for ten-year periods.

COURSE OF PRICES OF FORTY-FIVE LEADING

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1883-93			

It will thus be seen that in the mar kets of the world's commercial center, average prices of commodities have been steadily depressed since the demonetization of silver. The average prices for 1894 cannot, of course, be made up at this time, but it is certain

legislation, the following remarkable as great decline as those of any other period.

While this decline dates from the demonetization of silver; while it is undeniable; while it is accelerating, and while it is bearing with fearful destructiveness fon the property of the poor and upon all who attempt any kind of industry or enterprise, it is yet denied that the demonetization had anything to do with it. Let us see. All commodities are now valued, rought and sold by the gold standard. There is about as much silver money as gold in the world, but since its demonetization it has no part in measuring values of anything, but is itself measured in value by gold. Thus measured the silver in the silver dollar is worth just about 55 cents. But if, as prior to 1873, silver and gold were jointly the measure of values, would not the unit of value be the mean of the two? To obtain this mean we should have-

155+2=771/g

as the value of our standard of values estimated on the present single standard gold basis, a figure which corresponds fairly well with though somewhat above the average prices of products for the last ten years as shown by the above table. This difference is readily accounted for on account of the enforced inactivity and under-consumption which result from the long continued decline of prices and consequent depression. So also it will be found that by striking an average between silver and gold at any

time since the demonetization of sil-

ver, the result will correspond with

but be somewhat above the average

prices of products for the period. It is idle to reply to this that there is now more silver money in existence than ever before, or that there is more money in circulation per capita than in prosperous times, for as the present legal status of the money of this and other countries is defined, none of the money except the gold is anything more than bills of credit; none except the gold can be used as money of final redemp-

tion. Therefore, the gold only meas-

ures the value of commodities. The burning question of the present and of the future, until the error of 1873 shall be corrected, the hope for escape from the continued presence of the woes with which humanity is now confronted, the issue before which all others must pale, is the arrest of the downward course of prices with the attendant losses and enforced idleness. Any honest and exhaustive analysis of the situation results only in the prospect that the evil times must become permanent unless the change which brought them about shall be abandoned.

TESTING THE WATER SUPPLY IN BARTON COUNTY.

The question of primary importance in the irrigation of that vast region extending from the Rocky mountains eastward for a distance of some 400 miles, and having a length north and south of 1,000 to 1,200 miles, is the amount and availability of the water supply. This matter is to be tested on Saturday, September 29, under the auspices of the Barton County Irrigation Association. At 10 o'clock on that day the Weber Gasoline Engine Co., of Kansas City, will have attached "Wonder" pump driven by a nine horse-power engine to the six-inch sucthe farm of E. B. Cowgill, four miles east of Great Bend, and will thoroughly test the supply in case it falls below the great capacity of the pump and engine. This will furnish an opportunity such as has not heretofore been available to present and prospective irrigators of Kansas, to observe the working of high-class irrigation. the working of high-class irrigation machinery and the strength of the sup-ply of water. A large number of prom-inent men will attend this experiment and meeting and the occasion will be one of instruction to the expert as well as to the novice in irrigation.

The program will be arranged by the Barton County Irrigation Association and will be published in a few days.

The Kansas Weekly Capital publishes more Kansas news than any other weekly paper. A free sample copy will be sent on application to THE TOPEKA CAPITAL CO.,

THE THIRD NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The third session of the National Irrigation Congress met last week in Denver, Colorado. Twenty-three States and Territories were represented. Everybody as far east as Kansas extends was fully satisfied that irrigation is both necessary and desirable. Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin were also represented, and reports before the congress showed that New York and New England are preparing for the artificial application of water to intercept the drought.

Many able addresses were delivered and discussions were had which were highly instructive to the learner in irrigation. These will be published within a few days in the official proceedings of the congress and will be quoted freely in the irrigation department of the KANSAS FARMER.

Several excursions into irrigated regions were arranged by the local committee for the double purpose of enabling delegates to witness the practical details and the results of irrigation, and more especially to advertise to any who might be dissatisfied with their present locations the advantages of the several localities visited.

The report of the committee on resolutions brought out the most spirited debates of the congress. The report was so cut up and amended before adoption that its author would not have recognized it had he not witnessed the mutilation. As reported, the platform was by the majority thought to demand a revolution in the land laws and systems of tenure in the United States. It was admitted by the Kansas delegation that they might not be fully up on the subject but they had in their ignorance supposed that irrigation meant obtaining water from some source of supply, applying it to land and raising crops, and that a new land system, an amendment to the constitution of the United States or a change of the Ten Commandments, would be unnecessary as conditions precedent to or as a part of the process of irrigation. After a thorough discussion the four sections of the platform demanding the radical changes were stricken out.

It should be stated that the committee brought in also a minority report which, being even more revolutionary than anything in the majority report, was voted down by a large majority.

As adopted the platform asks:

1. Repeal of the desert land law. The appointment of a National Irrigation Commission.

3. That the several Territories be included in the law ceding 1,000,000 acres to each of several States.

4. Appropriation for a hydrographic

5. Cession of reservoir sites reserved by the government to the States in which they are located when needed. Some matters of State action were

recommended, much in the line now being pursued in Kansas. Some recommendations as to State legislation were also made, which will be discussed in these columns hereafter in considering the course advisable in this State.

The congress adjourned on Saturday evening, feeling that a great deal had been accomplished in the way of eliminating several propositions which, had they prevailed, must necessarily have greatly complicated the situation by linking the purely agricultural matter of irrigation with several reforms thought by some to be important.

The next meeting of the congress is to be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Red Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have had so much to say through the columns of the FARMER on Red Kaffir corn I had about concluded to quit.

Among the eight varieties of forage plants I have tested thoroughly, I have adopted the Red Kaffir corn as one of my standard crops, as it is a crop we can depend on in Kansas. This makes six years with me, and my crop this year promises better than fifty bushels per acre. It will do better planted thin, of a dry season, than thick. If I lived in western Kansas I would not

and twelve would do better, as too thick on the ground, when the dry, hot weather comes some of the seed will

But what I wanted to write about was on saving the crop. I cut my crop with a self-binder and bind and shock it up until cured, then run stalk and all through a threshing machine. I will admit I cannot cut it as low with a binder as I can by hand, so I lose some of the bottom of the stalk; but I can handle it so much better. The fodder, I stack up, and top my stack up with some grass, and feed it out as I want it; and my seed is in the bin nice and clean, ready to feed. I can get more eggs and my little chicks grow faster on Kaffir corn than they do on wheat. When Kaffir corn becomes thoroughly known to all Western farmers as to its drought-resisting qualities, there will be a larger acreage put out than Indian corn; for Kaffir corn is a crop we can depend on, and the grain is just as good for feed as corn, and the forage makes a large amount more feed. Stark, Kas. J. R. COTTON.

Weekly Weather-Orop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending September 10, 1894, T. B. Jennings, observer:

The conditions have been very favorable this week, for although there has been a daily average of nearly 60 excess in temperature, yet the sunshine has been more nearly normal, while the rainfall has generally been much above the average. Abundant rains have fallen over the larger portion of the State, being least in the north and northwestern counties, and greatest in the southeastern. The greatest excess of rain occurs in the southeast part of Marion, across Chase and Greenwood. into the southwest part of Woodson.

During the week pastures have freshened, the old grass has "greened up" and new grass has started. Wheat that was sown right after harvest is coming up and at the close of the week is two inches high. Flax and oats that were shelled in harvesting are growing, gardens have revived, apples have ceased to fall, buffalo grass is green, meadows have entirely changed their appearance and stock water is becoming more plentiful.

July-plante doorn is silking in the south. The coming week will see much ground prepared for wheat.

Neosho County Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

A pleasant ride over the "Santa Fe Route" soon brought me to Erie, the judicial seat of Neosho county. This county is among the favored ones this season in the way of crop production. On every hand, in passing through the county, I saw bountiful supplies of corn and other farm products, which denote that Neosho county is all right. This fact was more than verified by a visit to the county fair, held one mile west of Erie, on beautiful grounds amply provided with native shade. The rains made the weather and condition of roads all that one could wish for in order to enjoy an outing on the fair grounds.

In the line of exhibits it seemed as though every patron had exercised extra care in procuring the best, both in quality, size and quantity, especially so in the agricultural and culinary departments.

The live stock exhibit consisted of Angora goats, sheep, swine and horses. No cattle shown. The display of poultry was very commendable, being above the average at county exhibits.

S. T. Fyffe, of Chanute, Kas., had a selection of eleven head from his herd of Duroc-Jerseys—a choice lot. Broadway Prince 3853, heading this herd of swine, is an animal of great individual merit, possessing good form and size, and his get, as exhibited at this fair, show forth the excellence of this animal as a breeder. Mr. Fyffe sold one boar to go to O.S. West, Paulina, Iowa, the sire of which is Broadway Prince 3853. He has other choice pigs for sale, and those in quest of Duroc-Jersey swine will do well to write to Mr. Fyffe and learn his prices.

Elwood Rush, of Shaw, Kas., showed sixteen head of Shropshires and two Cotswold sheep-fine animals. The Shropshires are headed by Cap, a blooded sire from C. A. Phelps, of New Castle, Ind. Mr. Rush lives two miles north of Shaw, and besides breeding sheep he also takes great pride in raising White Leghorn poultry, of which two coops were on exhibition.

H. I. Whitney, of Walnut, Kas., exhib-

plant it any thicker than ten inches, ited five head of Angora goats and eight head of grade sheep, cross between Cots-wold and Southdowns.

In the farm product display, Hon. J. W. Martin, of Galesburg, Kas., exhibited win-ter barley and Jones' Winter Fife wheat. From twelve acres he harvested 400 bushels of winter barley. This barley is sown in the fall, about the same time as is wheat -any time during September-and it makes the very best of pasturage during the winter and until grass, then a rapid growth is made, which produces a good yield of barley, ripening earlier than wheat, thereby avoiding exceeding dry weather. Mr. Martin will sell a limited number of bushels of this barley at \$1 per bushel. First orders received will be the first filled, so apply early. He can also supply Jones' Winter Fife wheat at \$1 per bushel. From ten acres a yield of 405 bushels was obtained. It pays to procure and produce the best.
September 6, 1894. HORACI

Horse Markets.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report an unusual market as far as the volume of business is concerned. Prices were a little better at the opening of this week, but towards the last the receipts were so large that they dropped off from \$2 50 to \$5. The majority of the buyers were from the South. They were very conservative and would buy nothing but a good smooth fat horse or mare and they want them well broken. Platter Bros., St. Louis largest shippers, have turned their ship-ments to Kansas City. They, with numer-ous other heavy and regular consignors, will insure a steady and regular market from now on. The receipts during the past week were 581. Prospects for the coming week are just about the same as during the past. The mule market is still on the down grade. Prices continue to drop off. Nothing but a top mule with extra finish and bringing anything like a fair price. At the present rate mules will soon be on the same grade with horses. Lots of mules on the market, but very little trading.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "There is hardly any change in the situation this week. A large number of buyers are on the market, with fairly liberal receipts. Of some grades, notably heavy loggers, there is a scarcity and they sell almost at sight. The demand continue on a liberal scale for good, smooth chunks and big drivers with action. The demand from the North for farm mares is also good, and there are free purchases of small 900 to 1,000-pound chunks for the Southern States. It is an all-round good market for all classes with everything finding a ready outlet at fair to strong prices, according to quality, age, color, etc."

The Olympic Races at Topeka.

score or more of the horse breeders and lovers of horses of Topeka have arranged for a race meeting at the State fair grounds this year, which promises to comprise more fine horses than was ever together before in the State. These gentlemen comprise some of the best business men in the city, such as M. A. Low, Guilford Dudley, Albert Parker, the Smalls, bankers, of North Topeka, and a score of others equally well known for financial strength and ability.

They first determined to have the meeting on a basis that will pay out, no matter what the receipts may be, accordingly they raised a guarantee fund of \$4,000 to start

Secretary Parker says that there will be a hundred more horses here than ever before. The business men have not been asked to subscribe to the expense fund, but show a disposition to help the enterprise along and will probably close their stores two days of the week. We feel warranted in guaranteeing that we will have the most successful meeting ever held here. There will be five races each day, and besides more than the usual number of harness contests, there will be a large number of running races. The admission has been reduced to 85 cents; children and carriages nd that the railroads understa will carry people for one fare for the round

The following comprise the leading attractions, as per agreed program: Tuesday, September 18, 1894.—Yearling

pacers, three-minute class (closed). 2:28 class, trotting, \$400. Two-year pacers, hree-minute class (closed), \$400. 2:50 class, trotting (closed), \$400. Running, half-mile

dash, \$50. Wednesday, September 19, 1894.—Two-year-olds, trotting, three-minute class (closed), \$400. 3:00 class, pacing, (closed), \$400. 2:20 class, trotting, \$400. Yearling trotters, three-minute class (closed). Run-

rotters, three-minute class (closed). Tellining, three-quarter mile dash, \$75.

Thursday, September 20, 1894.—2:25 class, trotting, \$400. 2:20 class, pacing, \$400. 2:17 class, trotting, \$400. Three-year-olds and under, pacers, 2:35 class, \$300. Running,

under, pacers, 2:35 class, 500. Running, half-mile and repeat, \$75.

Friday, September 21, 1894.—2:30 class, pacing, \$400. 2:45 class, trotting, \$400. 2:24 class, trotting, \$400. Three-year-olds and under, 2:35 class, trotting, \$300. Free-for-all pace, \$100. Running, mile dash, \$100

Gossip About Stock.

Send for catalogue of jacks and jennets to be sold at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on Octo-ber 18, 1894. Address S. H. Myers & Sons, Kelly, Ky.

M. Waltmire, of Fountain, Kas., writes the Kansas Farmer that he has two nice bulls for sale yet, which he will sell to suit the times. It will be remembered that Mr. Waltmire took the \$100 prize offered by the Short-horn Breeders' Association for the best Short-horn dairy cow. His Thistletop bull is making a very fine animal.

The catalogue is now out giving details of the public sale of pure-bred Berkshires, to be the public sale of pure-bred berkshires, to be held near Marshall, Mo., Thursday, Septem-ber 27, 1894, by June K. King. This is to be a splendid sale of good stock, and visitors from a distance will be entertained free. Kansas will be represented by some of her enter-prising breeders and farmers, who should send for catalogue at once.

send for catalogue at once.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has agreed to hold the fat stock show in Chicago from November 22 to December 1, inclusive. A committee has been appointed to locate various exhibits to be made at the coming State fair, September 24 to 27, and also for the disposition of the remaining privileges and increasing accommodations for live stock and machinery, entries for which are coming in rapidly. which are coming in rapidly.

which are coming in rapidly.

Volume XV, American Poland-China Record, will be ready for delivery September 1, 1894. It was found necessary to print the book in two parts. Part I, containing the boars, has over 550 pages. Part II, sows, contains about 1,200 pages. The price of the two parts together, carriage prepaid, is \$2.50. Breeders will find it to their advantage to forward pedigrees for record, to W. M. McFadden, Secretary, so as to avoid the rush in the winter months.

Among the most interesting sales of cattle that have been announced during this year of 1894, is that of the well-known Hereford breeders, the Messrs. Makin Bros., of Florence, Kas. Western people are familiar with their show ring record at the State fairs in the Western circuit and the World's Feir. Their last great victors was that Fair. Their last great victory was their winning second place in an array of ten of the best beef herds in the United States last fall at Kansas City Inter-State fair. Read their announcement elsewhere in this issue and govern yourselves accordingly.

issue and govern yourselves accordingly.

The attention of our readers is called to the closing-out and clearance of Mr. C. C. Keyt, of Verdon, Neb., who announces elsewhere in this issue that he will close out at public sale his herd of Cruickshank Scotch-topped cattle and a clearance draft from his herd of registered Poland-China swine, on the fair grounds at Falls City, Neb., on Tuesday, October 2, 1894. He invites your attention to his catalogue, which he will mail free on application. More will be said about the cattle and swine in the next issue of the FARMER.

Most farmers and stock feeders on ac-

and swine in the next issue of the Farmer.

Most farmers and stock feeders, on account of the long continued drought, will need a fodder-cutter, for cutting feed during the fall and winter. By doing this they will not only economize in feed but will also benefit the stock by feeding in this way. The Belle City Manufacturing Co., of Racine, Wis., have an advertisement in this paper, and we gladly recommend any of our readers who are considering this matter to send for their catalogue regarding same. They will furnish their full line of printed matter and illustrated catalogue, free, to all inquirers who mention this paper.

The Kansas Farmer takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the public sale announcement of Mr. J. A. Worley, of Sabetha, Kas. He is one of the successful breeders of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine, and in accordance with the rules of professional live stock breeders will hold a clearance sale on Thursday, October 4, on his farm, when he will offer seventy-five head of selections from his very excellent herd of Poland-Chinas. There will be no culls included in the offerings. Consult his advertisement elsewhere in this issue for points on breeding and full particulars. More will be said next week on the salient features of the offerings. offerings.

One of the most remarkable growths of One of the most remarkable growths of wool that has come under our observation is being shown by Mr. H. M. Hosick, the well-known Michigan street wool commission merchant, who takes pride in displaying to his friends a fleece of wool from which a sample has been taken measuring thirty-one inches in length. This is indeed a curious sight, and one rarely seen even by the oldest mambers of the trade. Mr. Hothe oldest members of the trade. Mr. Hosick declares that this is the length of wool which will have to be grown under the new tariff bill in order to make wool-growing pay. The fleece was grown in Kansas and pay. The fleece was grown in Kansas and was sent in by a consignor who shipped his wool to Mr. Hosick.—Chicago Wool and Hide Shipper.

In placing their card once more in the FARMER, Messrs. Campbell, Hunt & Adams, of the Kansas City stock yards, report the damage to corn, dry condition of pastures and scarcity of stock water throughout the grazing and corn belts has largely cut down the supplies of good fat cattle and it looks the supplies of good fat cattle, and it looks reasonable to expect advancing prices for such for the near future. Already cattle suitable for export and the better class of home trade have experienced a sharp adhome trade have experienced a sharp advance of 40 to 60 cents per 100 pounds with a favorable outlook for still further improvement to prices. The same may also be said of matured hogs. Shippers having stock to market would find it to their interest and advantage to correspond with the above firm. They are conservative, reliable and among the best posted men in the trade.

Borticulture.

DUTCH BULBS FOR WINTER.

For those who like to grow flowers in the living room, there is nothing better than some of the Dutch bulbs. The best of these are single Dutch hyacinths, Roman hyacinths, crocus, early tulips and narcissus. Their cheapness is a great point in their favor. The very best of bulbs may usually be bought anywhere for 5 cents each, and when one knows how to take advantage of the market the very best may be bought in small quantities at 1 or 2 cents each, or even less.

The first of September is the time to do the work. From this time till the first of November the bulbs may be planted in pots for blooming in the house during the winter. The planting and handling is very easy and quite simple, and success will come to the undertaking as frequently as to any experiments at house culture of plants. The following directions set forth the methods usually employed. The statements are translated from a Dutch catalogue of a firm which grows and exports largely from Holland. It is everywhere understood that the Hollanders excel in the production and culture of these plants, so that these directions have some weight when coming from a reputable firm of wholesale growers.

For the culture of hyacinths in the room, one should be ready to plant the bulbs by the beginning of October. Those which are intended for the earliest blooming must be planted at that time. Those which are for later flowering may be planted as late as November, or even later. It is important to remark that a good soil must be supplied, for on this depends the beauty of the blossoms. A good soil may be made by mixing equal parts of good old hot-bed earth and good rich garden soil, to which 10 per cent. of river sand should be added. Light soils, like peat, are never to be recommended.

In planting, too large pots are to be avoided. Those having a diameter of four inches are best. The pots should be half filled with the soil described, the bulbs put in and the filling completed. The earth should then be somewhat firmed about the bulbs. From one to four bulbs may be put in a four-inch pot, depending on the varieties. The point of the bulb should always come about as high as the top of the pot.

The soil should not be kept too dry, neither should it be too wet. In the latter case, it easily bakes into a cake, causing the failure of the plant, because the rootlets cannot penetrate the hard lump, and the plants are often heaved out of the pots. As soon as the bulbs are planted and properly moistened the pots may be plunged in the earth out of doors and covered several inches deep with earth. This assists the formation of roots. Or if it is not handy to bury the pots out of doors in this manner, they may simply be put in a dark but not warm room, as a cellar. Though the place should be cool, it must be free from frost.

After five or six weeks the bulbs will be rooted, and may be brought into the room. They should now have some place in a dark corner or a chest, or covered with a box, where they will not be too warm. They are not ready yet for the full temperature of the living room or kitchen. If they are placed in too warm a position at this time the leaves will quite overgrow the flowers. When the flower stem has put up three or four inches above the bulb the pots may be placed in a sunny window and the flowers will soon be out. The flower stem and leaves, which have had a sickly whitish-yellow color in the dark, will color up in a very few days. By the middle of January, or sooner, the earliest sorts may be had in their full beauty.

For the earliest use the Paris or Roman hyancinths are unsurpassed, with their small but beautiful white flowers. These may be planted the first of September, and bloom, if handled as directed here, as soon as

The plants should be watered with able to plants; hence the nitrogen that for sixty years, and known only as the

as the room in which the plants are kept. We recommend that the plants be set in a flat vessel of water for a while, instead of being watered from above. During blooming, the hya-cinth roots take up a great deal of water if they have the opportunity.

The largest number of failures in the

culture of bulbs comes from failing to keep them sufficiently dark in the beginning and from keeping them too warm. These remarks apply especially to the single varieties. Double sorts are not so well adapted to house culture.

The earliest tulips, especially the Duc van Thols, may be grown in pots the same way. However, for this the pots should be a little larger, and from four to a dozen bulbs should be put in a pot or jardinairre. The narcissus may be cultivated in the same way, and with the utmost success, and some of the fine varieties which may be had will well repay any one for the care it takes to grow them.

The Chinese Sacred lily is one of the easiest things known for growing in the room. No one should fail to try it. The large bulbs cost about 25 cents apiece. They may be simply put in a dish of clean water with enough pebbles and bits of charcoal to keep the bulbs upright, and kept at the general temperatnre of the living room. It is best to keep them in the dark for a while, but that is not imperative. By Christmas time they will be in bloom, and prettier or more fragrant flowers it would be hard to find.

Almost any of the firms which usually handle garden seeds also handle plants of this character and can furnish them at rates more or less reasonable. They are worth trying.-F. A. Waugh, in Home, Field and Fo-

Fertilizers in the Garden.

Gardeners have so long relied upon barnyard manure to enrich their soils that many think that there are no other reliable sources of plant food, and are consequently greatly prejudiced against commercial or chemical fer-

We still see lawns and gardens covered for months with dirty, unsightly and foul-smelling manure, which is not only offensive to every passer-by, but an eye-sore to the neighborhood. All this is entirely unnecessary. The same amount of actual plant food contained in a large wagon load of manure can be applied to the soil in the form of clean and nearly odorless salts that would not fill a two-bushel bag.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that manure is not a good source of fertility. This is too well established a fact to dispute. What I shall try to show is that we can obtain our plant food in cleaner, more convenient forms and often more economically in so-called "chemical" fertilizers.

It would be impossible to thoroughly discuss the matter in a short article like the present one, but I think every one who has taken any interest in the subject at all understands that plants require nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and sometimes potash in excess of the amount contained in most soils. To furnish these elements, therefore, in forms most available to the plants, is the object to be attained by all manuring or fertilizing.

A ton of ordinary stable manure contains, on the average, about the following quantities of actual plant food: Ten pounds nitrogen, five pounds phosphoric acid, ten pounds potash. The balance is largely water.

To get the same amount of nitrogen. phosphoric acid and potash in chemical fertilizers, would require the following materials: Sixty-two pounds nitrate of soda, containing 16 per cent. nitrogen; thirty-five pounds superphosphate, containing 14 per cent. phosphoric acid; twenty pounds muriate of potash, containing 50 per cent. potash.

Besides being cleaner and more easily applied than manure, nitrate, superphosphate, etc., have other advantages. Nitrogen, which is the most important element for producing vigorous growth in plants, is easily washed out of the soil when in a condition or form avail-

water which has the same temperature remains in the soil and a large portion of that contained in manure is insoluble and must undergo a change in the soil, which only takes place under favorable conditions of heat and moisture before it can be taken up by the plants. It often happens, therefore, although there may be in the soil a sufficient supply of nitrogen, which has been applied in the form of manure, cottonseed meal, or like substances. that plants cannot use it until changed into a soluble form. It was formerly supposed that plants took up nitrogen in the form of ammonia. It has been proved, however, that this is not so, that all forms of nitrogen must be changed into a nitrate or nitric acid before it can be taken up by the plants. By applying nitrogen in the form of a nitrate, as nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash, which are perfectly soluble in water and immediately available as plant food, the plants get the benefit of the fertilizer at once, and are not dependent upon certain conditions for their supply of food.

On account of the greater availability of the nitrogen in nitrate of soda over that in manure, it is found unnecessary to apply so large a proportion of this element as compared with phosphoric acid and potash as found in manure. For most garden crops. lawns, etc., I think that equal parts, by weight, of nitrate of soda and superphosphate makes a well-balanced fertilizer. If potash is needed, add about a quarter as much muriate of potash as of nitrate. For potatoes, fruits, etc., potash is usually necessary.

By buying fertilizing materials separately and at wholesale rates and mixing them at home, there is not only considerable saving in expense, but also a certainty of getting plant food in the best forms. These materials can be obtained of any large dealer in fertilizers. Superphosphate is often called acid phosphate by the trade and should be ordered by this name.

The effect produced by applying nitrate and superphosphate to flowers, vegetables and lawns is often wonderful. I have seen plants change from a sickly yellow to a dark, luxuriant green within two days after applying nitrate of soda to them. The effect on grass is to keep it green and healthy during dry weather. This is accomplished. in part, by causing the roots of the grass to penetrate deep into the soil, following the nitrate, which has been washed down by rains earlier in the season, and thus enabling the grass to procure water from the moist soil below the surface. Where the food is, there you will find the roots.

There are a few plants known as "le-guminous plants," among which are peas, beans and clover, which do not require an additional supply of nitrogen. To fertilize these, all that is necessary is superphosphate, ground bone, or some other form of phosphoric acid, and muriate of potash, or wood ashes. For all other crops or plants nitrate of soda should be added to the above materials.—S. M. Harris, in Southern Florist and Gardener.

Gooseberry Culture.

A correspondent at Clinton, N. Y., writes Garden and Forest: "The greatly increased demand for this fruit is even more noticeable this year than it was during the two previous seasons, and it is of growing importance that we should be able to raise fine gooseberries without mildew or other loss. I have for the past ten years had no trouble either with the native or the foreign varieties of this fruit. Formerly I was much troubled with mildew. My plan now is to grow on high, well-drained soil, in rows running north and south, and well open to the sun. There is no danger from shade if the land be open and well-drained. The plants should be in rows, easily cultivated with a horse, and the soil often stirred in the spring. I do not think it pays us to grow the natives, like Downing and Houghton and Smith, so long as we can just as well grow the larger sorts. Industry has never done well with me, but others report that it is prolific. Crown Bob and Whitesmith are two of the best of foreign parentage. But better yet is an old sort we have had



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Aver's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

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

"Irish Gooseberry." The earliest and richest I have is a wilding, which resembles the foreign sorts in bush, but has a fruit like Houghton in color, but much lighter red. It bears abundantly and is ripe about the first of July. It is evidently a cross between the foreign and native species. Columbus and Red Jacket, I think, are emphatically valuable introductions. There is room for a new race of cross-bred gooseberries."

"I consider it my duty," says Mr. F. Z. Dias, of San Diego, Tex., "to certify that Ayer's Pills have completely relieved my wife of neuralgia, from which complaint she was, for a long time, a great sufferer." They are easy to take and always effective.

Homes for the Homeless.

The opening of two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah to settlers opens up over three and one-half million acres of fine agricultural and stock-raising land for home-

The Uintah and Uncompangre reservations are reached by the only direct route, the Union Pacific system, via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

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C. POSTAL Farmer from any good Al IIICI Secures detailed information regarding recent offers made by the Bureau of Immigration. Spokane, Wash.

In the Dairy.

Oleo Legislation in Congress.

The House Committee on Agriculture has ordered favorably reported the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill. The bill provides that all articles known as oleomargarine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, or any substitute in the semblance of butter or cheese, not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the manner as though such articles or substitutes had been purchased in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or other-

About Salting Butter.

Ordinary barrel salt is unfit for butter. It is coarse, harsh, hard to dissolve and impure. This should be sufficient to banish it entirely from the dairy, but it is not, and thereby a great loss is sustained. When a wholesaler gets a load of this butter he shaves it up thin and soaks out the salt. He doesn't do this for nothing. He then rechurns it in some skim-milk to impart a flavor, for the water which took out the salt left it flat flavored. Then he salts it with good dairy salt, works and packs it and puts it on the market. All this is expensive and even then the product is not as good as it would have been had this extra treatment been unnecessary.

Under no circumstances use common salt. Get the best dairy salt. The Hutchinson special brand for butter is all right every time. In the private dairy a salt which is not only pure and soft (so that it will not tear the grain), but dissolve quickly, is desirable. This is because the temperature of the common farm dairy room is not under control and the butter may be injured by simply standing for the "slow" salt to dissolve.

Stilton Cheese.

Stilton is a double cream cheese, made mostly in Leicestershire, and the best milk for the purpose is that obtained from cows fed on good old pasture without artificial food. It is made from the morning's mess of milk, to which has been added the cream of the night's milk, in the proportion of a quart of cream for every ten quarts of milk. The milk and cream, having been nicely mixed together, are set for coagulation in a small tub, in which there has been previously arranged a linen strainer. The mass is set in the ordinary way with rennet, and, when coagulation is perfected, the curd is cut across in large checks, and, without further breaking, is lifted gently into a willow basket for the whey to escape. No heat, except the natural heat as it comes from the cow, is used during the process. After the whey has separated from the curd in the basket, as described above, the curd is carefully placed in a hoop, and is then turned every three hours, say four or five times during the day. No pressure is applied, except its own weight, and it remains in the hoops without cloth or bandage, being turned from day to day until sufficiently consolidated to hold together, when it is taken out and a bandage pinned about it, and then it is set upon the shelf to cure. The hoop is seven inches in diameter and eight inches high; it is pierced with holes, and has two little followers, fitting above and below the cheese, each pierced with holes for the escape of the whey. Two "setters," or covers with rims, are also provided and pierced with holes, so that in turning the cheese all that is needed is to change ends without taking the cheese from the hoop. The salt may be applied from the outside, after the cheese

is taken from the hoop, but some makers prefer to sprinkle salt on each layer of curd as it is placed in the hoop. The cheese is kept at a temperature of about 70° for some time, and then is placed in a warm room for the development of the blue mold, which is considered of prime importance. If mites instead of blue mold appear the cheese should be often turned and brushed, which encourages the growth of the mold by admitting air. Sometimes pieces of old cheese are placed in the cheese for the same object. The skim milk left after creaming the evening's mess may be given to calves. or made into skim cheese. Stilton cheese is not considered to be sufficiently mellow for cutting until it is two years old; when ripened it may not be moldy, but should be sufficiently soft to spread like butter.—Farm and Home, England.

Dairy Notes.

Two pounds of butter is worth as much as a bushel of wheat.

No matter where the butter is made, if it is good butter, that is enough.

In feeding straw, remember and pile on the meal when mixing your cow's rations.

Better sacrifice some of your poorer cows than to go into winter quarters with too many for your pile of feed.

Justice will triumph at last. The National Dairy Union will get the legislation it is after and oleo will "sing small" in spite of its millions.

A careful estimate of the value of butter and cheese made in the United States is placed at \$900,000,000 per annum, without taking into account the retail trade in milk. The value of skim-milk for feeding purposes would amount to \$100,000,000 more. The number of milch cows increased from 13,000,000 in 1879 to 16,000,000 in 1889; and the value of the cows in the latter year was \$350,000,000.

Kansas is being recognized as one of the leading dairy States of the Union, but how much of her product is consumed at home? But a very small per cent. The bulk of the product goes to the States of Minnesota, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and other Eastern States. And in the meantime thousands of town people are defiling their stomachs with 121-cent oleo made in Kansas City. That is a beautiful. way for the citizens of a great State to support a great home and national industry.

Kansas Creamery Notes.

The Meriden Creamery Co., at Meriden, Kas., during June received 422,888 pounds of milk from 142 patrons. The milk showed 3.6 butter fat and 60 cents per hundred was paid for it. The average amount of milk received daily was 15,000 pounds. A good showing is made in butter, 550 pounds being made daily. F. S. Hurd is manager.

O. E. Harwood started a cheese factory at Oskaloosa, Kas., May 1, 1894. He has at present thirty-four patrons and receives 3,000 pounds of milk daily. The milk is made up into full cream cheese, which would please the taste of a gourmand or an epicure. This is most profitable at present, as first-class butter brings a very low price.

The Sedgwick Butter and Cheese Co., of Sedgwick, Kas., did a fine business. In June 266,000 pounds of milk was received from 130 patrons. And what is better in this oleo age, 11,100 pounds of pure, genuine butter was made. The milk received averaged over 3 per cent. butter fat. Ira J. Stradling, one of the best known dairymen in Kansas and in the West, is the manager and Secretary of this enter-

Brandt & Essley, of Moundridge, Kas., one of the finest creameries in the State, and in the West, for that matter, during the month of June received 458,149 pounds of milk from 225 patrons. During the month 20,132 pounds of butter was made. The daily receipts of milk averaged 17,621 pounds. The average of butter fat was over 4 per cent. Milkmen are paid 55 cents per hundred. The firm does not egg in paper; this is an essential pre-

AINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil,

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

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

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

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

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

tests of the milk brought to them. The firm began business in 1891 with a daily supply of only 1,000 pounds of milk. In less than three years they have built up a splendid enterprise, beneficial to themselves and to the farmers of the surrounding country.

The creamery of L. A. Davis & Co., at Gypsum City, Kas., has been doing an excellent business this season. The Gypsum valley is one of the garden spots of the great new West. In thirty days the firm received 356,183 pounds of milk and made 14,959 pounds of butter. The average daily receipt of milk has been 13,699 pounds. They paid 50 cents a hundred for milk to 141 patrons. The Babcock test is used and the milk averaged 3.7 butter fat.

The Sunnydale creamery, at Sunnydale, Kas., during thirty days previous to July 9 received 130,000 pounds of milk and made 12,000 pounds of butter. They received an average of 5,500 pounds of milk a day and paid 55 to 60 cents a hundred for it. The Babcock test is used and the milk averaged 4 per cent. butter fat. There are seventy regular patrons of the institution. The country is peculiarly well adapted to the industry. J. L. Pitt, the manager, says the prospects are most cheering.

The Poultry Hard

About Eggs.

(From "Five Hundred Questions and Answers or Poultry-Raising.")

About Dark Shells.—Do all pure Light Brahmas lay a dark brown egg? Out of my flock of lifteen a few lay dark brown eggs, the others very light brown. What other breeds are there that lay dark brown eggs? Do any of the Plymouth Rocks lay them?

Answer.-The Brahmas, both Light and Dark, lay brown eggs. Some are darker brown than others, and if you want a very dark brown egg you should hatch chickens from the very dark eggs only; by that means you could, in two or three generations, get a strain that would lay all coffee-colored eggs. The Cochins and Langshans-the Asiatic varieties, also the Javas, lay brown eggs. There is a strain of Plymouth Rocks that lay quite a brown egg, some of them very dark brown, ranging from that to cream color. Have known of a White Wyandotte hen that laid an egg as dark brown as the average Brahma egg.

How Much Cold?-How many degrees of cold will eggs (that are being saved for hatching) stand, and not spoil them for hatching purposes?

Answer.-Should not be exposed to lower than 40° above zero. An egg freezes at about 10° above zero, which kills the germ.

How Prolific?—Please let me know how many eggs Leghorns, Black Spanish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes lay in a year on an average.

Answer.—The Leghorns, Black Spanish, Minorcas and Hamburgs are usually credited with about 200 apiece a year; Light Brahmas about 100 to 125; the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes about 150.

PACKING FOR SHIPMENT.—What is the best method of packing eggs for shipment? Answer.-In packing eggs it is now universally the custom to wrap each

used for filling in between the eggs, many sorts are used, but all are not good. Some breeders use cedar and others hard wood in the form of small chips, nearly the size of peas. This is bad, as being wholly wanting in elasticity. Of the sorts in general use, the chaff from a hay mow is the 'least objectionable, as eggs packed in it often go long distances without breaking and hatch well. But in our estimation the very best material for packing, and one well adapted to come into general use, is well-dried sawdust. from hard wood; that from pine is objectionable, as there is a possibility that the turpen-tine contained in it may injure the vitality of the eggs, and therefore it is best avoided.

As to the covering placed over the basket, when the eggs and the final layer of packing are in, a piece of cotton cloth, cut to turn down and be secured on the sides, is the one most generally used. But we have a much better covering to recommend. Where cloth is used, the most customary way of fastening it is by using carpet needle and cotton twine, sewing it down with a few long stitches, through the interstices of the splints. Incredible as it may appear, we have seen baskets of eggs sent out by a breeder where this cloth cover was secured by tacks driven with a hammer, entirely around the hoop which formed the top of the basket. Inquiry brought out the fact that the eggs shipped by this breeder were almost a total failure in point of hatching. Any one who has seen the care with which a sitting hen or turkey, on returning to her nest, creeps upon the eggs for which she has so tender an instinct, feels that the harsh contact of hammer and tacks with valuable eggs containing the germs of life is not in harmony with natural laws.

SMALL IN SIZE .- What will cure a hen of laying eggs far too small for her size?

Answer.-The trouble with such hens is that they are too old to be of any further use. Such eggs are sterile. When hens are young and do thus, the cause is generally high feeding, and a course of light diet will help the matter. The venerable hen may have been useful in her day, but now she needs to be quietly seized, decapitated, dressed and sent away to parboil slowly for a few hours, then browned quickly in a hot oven.

DIFFERENT FLAVORS .- Can the flavor of eggs be changed by the feed?

Answer.-To have eggs of fine flavor the hens should be fed on clean food. Fowls fed on putrid meat, decayed or decaying animal substances, will lay eggs not fit to eat. Proof of how the food affects the egg may be had by feeding a number of hens on onions for a certain period. The eggs will become so strongly tainted with the onion flavor as to be unpalatable. Where the farmer allows his fowls unlimited range, it may be said that it is impossible to control their feed, but under no circumstances should the fowls be allowed access to filthy substances.

Ayer's Hair Vigor tones up the weak hair roots, stimulates the vessels and tissues which supply the hair with nutrition, strengthens the hair itself, and adds the oil which keeps the shafts soft, lustrous cents per hundred. The firm does not egg in paper; this is an essential prebuy by the test, but they make regular caution. But in regard to the material toilet preparation in the world.

Fair Notes--Brown County.

(Continued from page 5.)

to the county seat with twenty head of Poland-Chinas, all ages, from his excellent herd of one hundred and sixty head, and made a very strong exhibit, giving the vis-itor an inkling of what would be in his coming public annual clearance sale which will be held on his farm, near Sabetha, on Thursday, October 4. His aged sows ranked right up in the front array of the largest and strongest collection of one hundred and seventy head ever shown at a county or district fair ever held on Kansas His exhibit in the younger division, four gilts and eight boar pigs, received numerous bids at top prices from visitors. but could not be sold as they were reserved positively for the bidders' scramble on sale day. About four weeks ago, when we visited the farm, there were two extra toppy gilts among the youngsters that we thought would be hard to pass by any exhibitor or breeder in Kansas, and that if shown would win. Mr. Worley, of course, thought so too, and to his credit one of them did take first money in a competitive ring whose superior was perhaps never excelled in the show rings of the West. More will be given about the herd on Pleasant View farm in future issues of the FARMER.

Mr. C. D. Swain, of White Cloud, Kas. ran over with a representative of his fiftyfive head of Polands and joined forces with his Brown county neighbors. The late introduction to his herd, Trenton Victor (Vol. 9), by Old Victor 7313 C., 2994 S., dam Tecumseh Girl (27164), is a very promising young fellow. The ten harem queens are among the best and of excellent breeding. He has started right and during his six years experience with registered Polands

has succeeded remarkably well.

Martin Meisenheimer, another Brown county Poland-China breeder, whose farm is situated three miles southeast of Hiawatha, was out with thirteen of his eighty head, headed by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783 S., one of the best individuals on the grounds. Showed also two young boars and five gilts of 1893 fall farrow. The five representative spring of 1894 pigs attracted much attention, as they, with the others mentioned, will be included in his annual clearance sale, which will be held on Wednesday, November 7. Such was the excellence of his exhibit that visitors were highly pleased and look forward to sales day for something that just suits them. The two-year-old harem king, Tecumseh Free Trade, is such in his size and confor mation and his get, smooth-turned, blocky and the mellow, easy-feeding kind that warrants a successful sale in November.

Mr. J. D. Ziller, the old-time Brown county breeder of swine, Holstein cattle and poultry, put in his appearance with ten of his one hundred Poland-Chinas and won in a very close contest second on sow and He scooped in four of the six prizes in the Holstein show, and, taking his success, was satisfied on the outcome at the greatest of Brown county fairs.

J. B. Davis, the Duroc-Jersey and cross bred Short-horn and Red Polled breeder, whose farm lies adjoining Fairview, in northwest Brown county, shied his Duroc escutcheon in among the black chaps with ten entries engraved thereon and said "how day" with as good an all-round lot of "the reds" as is seen anywhere, either East or West. He won five first and two second prizes and made a very favorable impression in behalf of his herd, that will be dispersed with his cattle at his closing-out sale which will take place on his farm, on Wednesday, October 24, next. Among others in his exhibit was the twenty-three-months-old Queen Medley 1008 N., by Ohio Chief 85 N., dam Searle's Mollie 216 N. She is an individual as well conformated as the best of any breed and has a nice lot of young-sters that will be in the coming sale. A very attractive gilt by Sweepstakes Jr. 219 N., 1713 A., and a young laddie by Grover 1114 N., also one by Sweepstakes Jr., and another by Duke Veragua 409 N., are finely finished representatives and commanded ment by visitors

Mr. J. S. & I. M. Swihart, Stella, Neb., joined their Kansas brethren with a very strong exhibit of seventeen head, a draft from their one hundred and fifty Poland-Chinas. Their exhibit proved a strong competitor with the Brown county breeders as a reference to the list of awards will show, elsewhere in this issue. More will be given concerning their herd later on in a future issue. They not having any future sale ahead, sold nearly a score of pigs at

The genial and successful Dan W. Evans, whose two hundred acre farm joins the town site of Fairview, ran down with a draft from his two hundred and thirty-five Polands and demonstrted what the allround Kansas farmer may and can do. His yearling sow, Quality 8th (24464), and Wise's Mona Adams (26509), was the tightest rub that the expert judge, Mr. Watson, ran up against. The score was a fraction in favor of Mona Adams, yet a good many were of the opinion that Quality 8th would be the better mother of the two. Of course

both could not have first place, and Mr Evans was satisfied to accept second and await different judgment at some future time. The visitor to the farm of Mr. Evans will find two as good harem kings as are on Kansas soil—Master Wilkes 21623 S., and Lord Benton 8168 S., and that the proceeds from the herd during the past twelve months aggregated about \$4,000, which tends to show that Dan knows a good thing or two, and especially is this confirmed in his buying of the Messrs. Swihart at a long price the first premium and sweepstakes boar, Swi Tecumseh 11929 S., sire L's Tecumseh 11413 S., dam Lady Lightfoot 9th (9230). This prize-winner is a good one and more will be said of him later on.

Bert Wise, of Reserve, of course was or hands with draft of twenty-five head from his one hundred and seventy-five head of Polands, and won, the reader will see on reference to the list of awards, a goodly share of the trophies of the contest. The foundation stock in his herd cost perhaps more money than any herd in Brown county and his annual sales have been very successful, which is enough to say for the herd in brief notes like these.

Col. Eli Zimmerman (and who does not know him in northeastern Kansas as the genial gentleman, the sought-for auctioneer and all-round live stock breeder?) whose breeding farm is within three and a half miles of Hiawatha, went into the prize-winners' fray with thirty-six of his one hundred and seventy-five head of Polands, and won more and better prizes than any single competitor in the array of thirteen contestants. By reference to the award list the reader will find that Zimmerman's herd was headed by the very excellent Billy Wilkes 9309 S., who captured second prize in a ring of seven competitors, and Eli won the two most important (from a breeder's standpoint) prizes, viz., sweep-stakes sow and litter of pigs, also sweepstakes boar and four of his get. Mr. Zimmerman was, like some of his competitors, unable to accept offers for pigs as he was reserving all for his annual clear ance sale that will take place on Friday, October 5, 1894.

Bert Wise's Swine Sale.

According to announcement, Mr. Bert Wise, of Reserve, Brown county, Kansas, made his fifth annual clearance sale last Friday, on the Brown county fair grounds, at Hiawatha.

A very commodious and comfortably seated pavilion was erected and its capacity fully occupied by two hundred breeders and on-lookers from Kansas, mainly, and from Nebraska. Bids were sent in from Misouri. Promptly at 1:30 p. m., Col. F. M. Woods, the well-known auctioneer, mounted the sales block and made the customary preliminary address, then proceeded with the sale. As it was generally known that Mr. Wise had probably paid out more money for harem kings and well-up brood sows than had any single swine breeder in Kan-sas, reasonably fair prices were looked for and realized-especially is this apparent from the fact that a major portion of the offerings were April, 1893, farrowings. Notwithstanding the short corn crop and incidental hard times, the prices realized were satisfactory to Mr. Wise and he expressed himself as satisfied and as hopeful as ever of a fair share of the profits of first

class swine breeding. .\$55 00 31 00 37 00 8. Sow, farrowed February 27, 1894, to J. J. Slattery, Good Intent, Kas... 9. Sow, farrowed February 27, 1894, to Frank Daescher, Beatrice, Neb... 16 00 10. Sow, farrowed April 15, 1898, to 10. Sow, farrowed April 28, 1898, to
Morris Fraley, Hiawatha, Kas.

18. Boar, farrowed April 4, 1894, to
A. Robinson, Willis, Kas.

14. Boar, farrowed April 4, 1894, to
H. W. Johnson, Horton, Kas.

15. Sow, farrowed April 4, 1894, to
A. Robinson, Willis, Kas.

16. Sow, farrowed April 28, 1893, to
Morris Fraley, Hiawatha, Kas.

17. Boar, farrowed March 18, 1893,
to Pdter Gray, Bendena, Kas.

18. Boar, farrowed March 18, 1893,
to A. A. Farris, Baker, Kas.

21 00

Sow, farrowed May 3, 1898, to Detwiler, Hiawatha, Kas...... Boar, farrowed October 12, 1898, to John Neighing, Reserve, Kas. 9 00
37. Sow, farrowed March 22, 1894, to
Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 10 00
38. Boar, farrowed March 22, 1894, to
J. Ryan, White Cloud, Kas. 16 00
39. Sow, farrowed March 22, 1894, to
J. C. Robinson, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00
40. Sow, farrowed April 27, 1894, to
W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00
41. Sow, farrowed —, to J. F.
Strickler, Highland Station, Kas. 12 00
42. Sow, farrowed —, to J. F.
Strickler, Highland Station, Kas. 15 00
44. Boar, farrowed —, to J. D.
Martin, Fairview, Kas. 16 00
45. Sow, farrowed —, to J. D.
Martin, Fairview, Kas. 10 00
46. Boar, farrowed —, to John
Montague, Reserve, Kas. 11 00
47. Sow, farrowed —, to John
Montague, Reserve, Kas. 11 00
47. Sow, farrowed —, to John
Montague, Reserve, Kas. 10 00
48. Sow, farrowed —, to W. A.
Kemp, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00
49. Sow, farrowed April 14, 1893, to
Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 19 00
50. Sow, farrowed October 19, 1893, to Peter Grey, Bendena, Kas. 23 00 to Martin Anderson, Bendena, Kas... 55. Sow, farrowed March 25, 1894, 20 00 15 00 13 00 W. M. Webb, Severance Kas...... 65. Sow (n. e. f. r.), to W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas..... 10 00 Hiawatha, Kas.. Twenty-two boars brought..... \$495 00 Thirty-five sows of the control of t

General average..... The strongest offerings in the sale were Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, five April boar pigs that belonged to a litter of eight farrowed by Lizer's Nemo (24471), the great brood sow that Mr. Wise bought at Mrs. Edwards' fall sale of 1893 for \$275. One of the litter went two months ago, at private sale, for \$100, and the five in the sale brought \$195.50, making a total of \$295.50, and leaves two of the tops, the dam and a prospect for a good 18th of September litter. Notwithstanding the long price paid for her the returns and prospects appear to be making Mr. Wise a good return on his investment W. P. B.

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 out shine 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 Sep tember 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, 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 Plais-ance" 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.

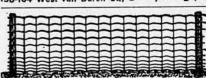
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FREE! most CHRISTY KNIVES by Dec. 31, '94. Write for particulars. Christy Knife Co., Fremont, O., Box 3.





"A Florida "long horn" was disporting herself in an orange grove when she ran plumb into a Page Fence. Her tail made a whisk at the clouds and for one second she was as completely wrong end up as if hung on the windlass in a butcher shop, then measured her length on the ground. She was unhurt and gave her usual mess of milk right along. I saw this myself." Thus writes Stephen Powers, Editor of Farmer and Fruit Grower, Jacksonville, Fla. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



Douclas



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The Veterinarian.

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

SWOLLEN SHEATH.-I have a stallion that has been troubled with a swollen sheath for two seasons. It first became sore and cracked open, then healed, but remained swollen. What can be done to reduce it?

C. M. Osborne, Kas.

Answer.-Give twice a day a dose composed of one drachm each of nitrate of potash and sulphate of iron. After giving this dose for one week, stop for a few days, then begin again. In the meantime bathe the sheath twice a day with cold water and each time apply distilled extract of witch hazel, with plenty of hand-rubbing.

WIRE CUT-HAIRLESS SCAR.-(1) About three weeks ago one of my steers cut his hind leg. I have been doctor-ing it, but for the last ten days the steer licks off everything I put on and the sore looks raw. What can I do for it? (2) I also have a mare, '7 years old, that, when 2 years old, got her back burned in a fire. What can I do to promote the growth of the hair? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

Blaine Kas

Blaine, Kas. Answer .- (1) Rub the sore every day or two with powdered blue vitriol until it takes on a healthy appearance, then apply a little of the following wash twice a day to heal it: Sugar of lead, 2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart; mix. The steer must not be allowed to lick the sore, or it will never heal. (2) If the roots of the hair are destroyed nothing will promote the growth of the hair. But if the roots have not been injured, a little of the following rubbed in twice a week will be as effectual as anything: Take castor oil and mix in enough sulphur to make a thin paste.

SWOLLEN GLAND—LUMP—WEAN-ING.—(1) I have a colt, 4 months old, that began about a month ago to swell in the gland under the jaws, and the eyes were inflamed. The eyes got well and the colt is in good condition, but the gland remains swollen. (2) I have a five-year-old that got his leg cut between the bock and pastern on a disc tween the hock and pastern on a disc harrow. The cut healed and he is all right except the hip is low and there is an unsightly lump. Can anything be done for it? (3) When is a good time to wean a colt? A neighbor of mine says there is a certain time of the moon when they will be less trouble to wean. C. H. F. Macksville, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Make an ointment of one drachm of iodine crystals and one ounce of vaseline, well mixed together, and rub a little of it on the swollen gland once a day. If the skin becomes sore stop using the ointment for a few days. (2) Shower the leg with cold water and give plenty of rubbing. You cannot reduce it much. (3) The young colt should never be weaned under four months old, and if the mare is strong and in good flesh it will pay to let the colt run with her until six months old. It should always learn to eat grain with the mare before it is taken away from her. The moon has nothing to do with it:

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOOK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 10, 1894.

September 10, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,400 cattle; 576 calves. There were no good native beeves on sale, and but few medium. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 75@4 75; cows, \$1 60@3 25; bulls, \$1 25@2 20; helfers, \$1 75@2 35; calves, \$5 00@3 50; stockers and feeders, \$1 50@3 20; Colorado steers, \$2 25@4 15. Texas and Indian steers, \$2 15@3 00; Texas and Indian cows, \$1 50@2 25; Texas and Indian bulls, \$1 60@1 65; Texas and Indian helfers, \$1 90 @2 00; Texas and Indian calves, \$6 50@7 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 941. Pigs and lights, \$5 50@ 567%. Representative sales, \$5 50@6 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 572. Muttons, \$2 50@2 55; lambs, \$3 50@4 00; ewes, \$1 20.

Chicago.

Chicago. September 10, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000. Western steady. Beef steers, \$3 50@6 30; stockers and feeders, \$1 50@8 25; bulls, \$1 40@2 00; cows, \$1 00@2 75. HOGS—Receipts, 25,000. Mixed, \$6 00@6 55; heavy, \$6 00@6 75; light weights, \$5 70@6 10. SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000. Market strong. Natives, \$1 50@3 35; lambs, per cwt., \$2 50@4 00.

St. Louis. September 10, 1894. OATTLE-Receipts, 4,200. No good natives. Market steady. Texans were strong. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25 £4 75. Some Tex-

ans at \$3 30.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900. All inferior. Market steady. Top, \$0 15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800. Market steady. Natives, \$2 00@3 10.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 10, 1894. In store—Wheat, 1,301,278 bushels; corn, 25,533 bushels; cats, 182,180 bushels, and rye, 1,340

In store—Wheat, 1,301,278 bushels; corn, 25-533 bushels; oats, 182,180 bushels, and rye, 1,340 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 147,-200 bushels; last year, 284,400 bushels. Millers were free buyers and in the early part of the session values ruled a shade higher, but towards the close buyers became more independent and the early strength was lost. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river, local 6c per bushel less: No. 2 hard, 20 cars 59 to 61 pounds at 544,6, 30 cars at 54c, 10 cars at 54c, No. 3 hard, 15 cars at 58c, 1 car at 52½c; No. 4 hard, 52@52½c; rejected, 46@50c; No. 2 red, 10 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 53½c, 2 cars 60 pounds at 54½c, 1 car at 53½c, 1 car at 52½c; 1 car local at 46½c; No. 4 red, 5 cars at 52c, 2 cars at 52½c. CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 12,600 bushels; last year, 55,200 bushels. The market was dull. By sample on track: No 2 mixed, cars at 53c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car at 53½c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 53½c, 1 car car forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. Receipts for forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. Pacecipts for forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. Pacecipts for forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. Pacecipts for forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels.

sars at 53c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car at 52½c; No. 2 white, 52\(\tilde{\pi}\)2\(\tilde{\pi}\)2\(\tilde{\pi}\)2\(\tilde{\pi}\)2\(\tilde{\pi}\)2\(\tilde{\pi}\)2\(\tilde{\pi}\)3\(\tilde{\pi}\)3\(\tilde{\pi}\)6\(\tilde{\pi}\)3\(\tilde{\pi}\)5\(\tilde{\pi}\)3\(\tilde{\pi}\)5\(\tilde{\pi}\)3\(\til

BRAN—Dull. Bulk, 58c; sacked, 65@66c per cwt.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 490 tons. Choice and fancy in good demand and steady, but low grades dull. Fancy prairis, 85 00@8 50; choice, \$7 00@7 50; low grades, \$4 00@6 00; timothy, choice, \$8 00@8 50; No. 1, \$7 50; No. 2, \$6 50 @7 00, and choice clover mixed, \$8 00@8 50.

BUTTER—Market steady and firm all round. All choice table goods active; low grades placed with packers without trouble. Creamery—Highest grade separator, 21c per pound; finest gathered cream, 19c; fine fresh, good flavor, 16c; fair to good, 13c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 15@16c; fair to good lines, 10c. Country store-packed—Fancy, 15c; fresh and sweet packing, 10c.

EGGS—Market slow. Fresh, 11½c.

CHEESE—Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 12c; Cheboygan, Wis., twins, 9c; Cheboygan, Wis., 2001 LTEN—The receives of hears light and

CHEESE—Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 12c per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 12c; Cheboygan, Wis., twins, 9c; Cheboygan, Wis., Young America, 9c; Kansas and Missouri, full cream, 8c.

POULTRY—The receipts of hens light and inquiry only fair at steady prices. Springs unchanged and the offerings fair. Hens, per pound, 5c; roosters, 15c each; springs, per pound, 7c; turkeys, young, per pound, 6c; ducks, young, 6c; old, 4c; goslings, 7½c; pigeous, per dozen, 90c; veal, choice, 80@100 pounds, per pound, 4½@5c.

GAME—Market firm and demand largely in exce sof supply. Buyers want game and are willing to pay strong prices, but there is not near enough for the home demand, let alone orders. Ducks, teal, per dozen, \$2 to: mixed, \$2 to: plover, per idozen, 75c; prairie chickens, \$4 to@6, 25 to: wood ducks, per dozen, \$2 to: mixed, \$2 to: plover, per idozen, 75c; prairie chickens, \$4 to@6, 25 to: plover, per dozen, 75c; prairie chickens, \$4 to: plover, per idozen, \$2 to: mixed, \$2 to: plover, per idozen, 50 to: mixed, \$2 to: plover, per idozen, 50 to: mixed, \$2 to: plover, per idozen, and market firm at 58 to: plover, per idozen. Cantaloupes in light supply and firm at \$1 to: ploy for per idozen. Cantaloupes in light supply and firm at \$1 to: ploy for per idozen. FRUITS—Apples quiet and but few here. Jobbing prices: Apples, fancy, per bushel barrel, \$1 50@2 50; plums, per crate, \$1 50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears are firm and offerings moderate. Other fruits steady and supply good. Peaches, per box, \$1 00@1 25; pears, per box, \$1 50@1 75; plums, per crate, \$1 00@1 10; prunes, per crate, \$1 00@1 25; grapes. per crate, \$1 00.

GRAPES—Pientful and grapes. Selling at

GRAPES—Plentiful and slow sale. Selling at IM202 per pound from growers.

VEGETABLES—Jobbing prices: Beans, navy. California, per bushel, \$2 1002 15; country, \$2 00 62 10; celery, California, 75c@1 00 per bunch.

EARLY VEGETABLES—Cabbage, homegrown, \$1 50 per cwt., crated; egg plant, per dozen, 30@40c; new corn, per dozen, 5@10c; tomatoes, half bushel; 25@90c; new onions, 50 650c per bushel; squash, 30@25c per dozen, 5@10c; tomatoes, half bushel; 25@90c; new onions, 50 650c per bushel; squash, 30@25c per dozen, 5@10c; tomatoes, half bushel; 25@90c; new onions, 50 650c per bushel; squash, 30@25c per dozen, 5@10c; and 11 feet on 11

St. Louis.

September 10, 1894. Beptember 10, 1894.

WHEAT—Receipts, 63,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. The market opened strong and ½c higher but sold off to Saturday's close. No. 2 red, cash, 50½c; September. 50½c; December, 53¾@53¾c; May, 59¾c.

CORN—Receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. The market ran up early on frost fears but eased back to Saturday's final prices. No. 2 mixed, cash, 55½c; September, 56c; December, 51¾c; May, 52¾c.

OATS—Receipts, 52,000 bushels; shipments,

7,000 bushels. Quiet and firm. No. 2 cash and September, 31c.

September 10, 1894.

The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities. This speculative market is an index of all prices and market tendencies:

	High.	Low-	Closed Sept. 4.	Closed Sept.
WHEAT—Sept Dec	54% 58	54 57	58% 57	541/6 571/6
CORN- May Sept Oct	62% 57% 57% 56%	62 57 56% 55%	62% 56% 55%	6236 57 56% 55%
OATS— May Sept Oct May	301/4 811/4 36	30 1/8 30 1/8 30 1/8	29% 30% 35%	3014 81 3534
PORK- Sept	14 25	14 25	14 15	14 25
Jan. Jan. Jan. Sept. Oct. Jan. S. Ribs—Sept. Oct. Jan. Jan.	14 40 9 021/4 9 05 8 421/4 8 00 7 95 7 35	14 15 9 00 8 92% 8 32% 7 77% 7 77% 7 25	14 17½ 8 67½ 8 72½ 8 22½ 7 82½ 7 82½ 7 25	14 32½ 9 00 9 00 8 42½ 7 92½ 7 90 7 32½

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 54%c; No. 3 red, c; No. 2 hard, 54%c, No. 3 hard, 51%@52c. CORN—Cash—No. 2 57c; No. 2 white, 57c. OATS—Cash—No. 2 mixed, 30%c; No. 2 white,

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Official Receipts, 1893	956,792	1,948,373 1,427,763 10,125	569.517 372,385 71,284	35,097	99,755
Sold to shippers	360,237	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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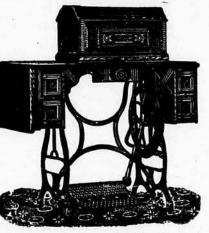
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PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Substitute for Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2.

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

aus: 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 any 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 conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of the Representatives to the Legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for their approval, or rejection; those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be received and such votaken, counted, canvassed and returns made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law; as in the case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature.

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

I hereby certify that the above resolution original contents of the constitution or the contents of the contents

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

[SEAL.]

Secretary of State.

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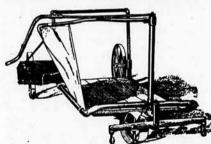
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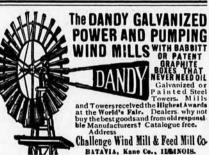
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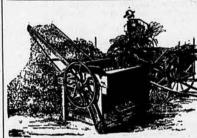


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Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kas.

HANDY COBBLER MEND YOUR SHOES and Boots, Harness, Rubber Boots and Coats, wire Fences, and do a hundred odd

CRIB * YOUR * CORN 'S PORTABLE CORN CRIB. Shipped rolled up in a bundle. — Easily and quickly adjusted. FULL PARTICULARS IN CATALOGUE SENT FREE. W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.



Cattle Feeding Machine.

The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient Feed-Cutters, Corn-Crushers, Ensilage-Cutters, Root-Cutters, ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder, ear on or off; crushes ear corn, hard or soft, wet or dry, husk on or off; crushes shelled corn or cotton seed faster and better than any other machine made.

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Peoria, Des Moines, Fargo, Nashville, New Orleans,

WRITE QUICK Send two-cent stamp for Souvenir Catalogue &

free premium offer to farmers guessing nearest 1894 wheat crop

REPAIRS and STOCK

ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS







OSBORNE STEEL HAY RAKES

IF NO DEALER SELLS OUR GOODS WRITE US AT ANY OF THE ABOVE PLACES. VE MAKE FIRST-CLASS GOODS. NOT IN ANY TRUST. **OSBORNE MACHINE OIL**

OSBORNE BUGGIES. FARM AND SPRING WAGONS SURREYS, PHAETONS, HARNESS Ready Rock Asphalt Roofing, Any one can lay it.









TE Meution KANSAS FARMER.



FILLED WATCH

In Appearance, and the BEST Time-piece in the World for the Money.

WARRANTED 5 YEARS,

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your send this beautiful watch to you by express. You examine it at the express office and if you think it a bargain and the finest watch you ever saw for the money, pay the express agent Our Special Sample Price \$2.50, and it is yours. We are offering this watch at this extraordinary price as an advertisement to introduce the watch, therefore send in your order at once as This Advertisement may Not Appear Again. The watch is beautifully engraved, has enamel dial, jeweled balance, oil tempered hairspring and all the latest improvements that go to make a watch desirable and reliable as a timekeeper. FREE—With every watch we will send absolutely free of charge a beautiful gold plate chain and charm. Write to-day, while this offer holds good. Address,

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING COMPANY, 334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Bale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Oash with the order.

Special:—All orders received for this column from suberviers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, each with order. It will pay. Try it!

WANTED-A carload of corn. State prices on rail. Name station. Address "T. C. A.," Wake-field, Clay Co., Kas.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED—New crop. Per pound. 12 cents; per bushel, \$6. F. Barteldes & Co. Lawrence, Kas.

SEND TWO STAMPS—To E. B. Winger, 532 Kenwood Terrace, Chicago, for information relative to Honduras, C. A., and its great opportunities.

TOR SALE — A six-year-old registered Holstein cow, giving three gallons of milk a day. Will be fresh in January. J. F. Lannan, 418 Tyler street, Topeka

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAG-on, two lazy backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—We make farm property a specialty. Have some of the finest agricultural and stock farms with first-class improvements and best of water rights, in vicinity of Denver. Fine climate, good markets and always sure of a crop. J. B. McNeil & Co., 226 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK FARM — 1,200 acres for \$12,000, two miles from railroad; terms easy. Farms \$2 to \$25 per acre. Enclose stamp for particulars and experience of Northern farmers in Grand Prairie. W. C. Champion, Gillett, Arkansas.

CLOSING OUT—Entire stock of Hamburgs, incu-bators, brooders, bone-mill, clover-outter, etc., on account of death of wife. J. P. Lucas, Topeks, Kas.

FOR SALE — At bottom prices, a choice lot of young sows, a few of them due to farrow in October. Also about fifty spring pigs that are fine. Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas.

CHOICE FARMS—In Missouri to trade for horses.
Always write me for bargains. John G. Howard.
Topeka, Kas.

A BARGAIN.—One hundred and twenty acre farm three miles northeast of Caney, Kansas, for \$1,600, on easy terms. Well improved, bearing apple orchard, bottom land. For particulars address Sam Barr, Caney, Kas., or R. L. Wallis, Ottawa, Kas.

WANTED—To trade a \$50 scholarship in Pond's Business college for a good milch cow. W. B. Roby, 316 west Eighth St., Topeka.

POPCORN WANTED.—Correspond with F. Bar-teldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

THE MORTGAGE-LIFTERS.—Yorkshires, the grass hogs. Alfalfa, the grass for hogs. Langshans, Leghorns and Brahmas. Quality rather than quantity. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR SALE — Improved broomcorn machinery. Chain-feed scraper and horse-power press, used one season. J. A. Hammers, Anthony, Kas.

CLIPPER GRAIN AND FEED MILL—Best fan-catalogue write to F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—Jersey buil calf, thoroughbred, registered, solid fawn color, black points, a perfect animal. Address E. W. Blaine, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kas.

RRIGATION PUMPS.—For prices of irrigation pumps used by the editor of KANSAS FARMER write to Prescott & Co., Topeka, Kas.

OTEAM CIDER WORKS—Sixth street road, three of miles west of Kansas Ave., Topeka. Bring me your apples. Mill in operation Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I will make your cider at reasonable rate or buy your apples at market price. H. W. MoAfee, Topeka.

 \mathbf{F}^{OR} SALE—Two Holstein-Friesian bull calves eligible to registry. Price reasonable. Alex Gardner, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

S HORT-HORN BULLS — Of the milking strain, sired by a son of imported Thistletop. Address M. Waltmire, Fountain, Kas.

WANTED—English blue grass, timothy, alfalfa rye and other seeds. Correspond with F. Bar teldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

WANTED—Buyers for Large English Berkshires.
One hundred pure-bred pigs, farrowed in March
and April, are offered for sale at from \$10 to \$15
each. Farm two miles west of city. Riverside
Stock Farm, North Topeka, Kas.

FRESH ALFALFA SEED. MCBETH & KINNISON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

POLAND - CHINA MALES — Tecumseh, Square Business strain, cheap. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

SUNNYSIDE — YAKIMA VALLEY. — Irrigated lands. Produce apples, pears, prunes, peaches, hops, alfalfa. Worth \$30 to \$600 per acre. "Twenty acres enough." For map, prices, particulars, write F. H. Hagerty, Sunnyside, Washington.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.— Rates per day, \$1.25; single meals, 25 cents. First-class lunch room connected. F. Long, proprietor, 529 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kas.

farm near Topeka. Dr. H.W. Roby W Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—Sale bills, horse bills, catalogues and other printing. A specialty at the Mail job printing rooms, 900 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH COCKERELS— At \$1.50 aplece. Also White Holland turkeys. Young toms \$3 each, \$5 a pair. Mrs. E. P. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

BELOW THE BLIZZARD LINE—Fruit and stock farms for sale. Enclose stamp for price list, terms, etc. Hynson & Elmore, Mammoth Springs, Ark.

SEND TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY OF Smith's Fruit Farmer, a practical Western horticultural journa', 50 cents a year. Smith's Fruit Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

"How TO RAISE PIGS"—A free book to farm ers, postpaid. J. N. Reimers, Davenport, Ia.

THE CHAPTER CHAPTER

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F. BARTELDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KAS.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1894 Montgomery county-J.W. Glass, clerk.

Montgomery county—J.W. Glass, clerk.

HORBE—Taken up by H. L. Swisler, in Liberty
tp., August 8, 1894, one iron-gray horse, 4 years old,
sixteen hands high, white spot in forehead.

PONY—Taken up by.—, in Rutland tp., July 19,
1894, one dun pony, 10 years old, bilind in left eye,
branded C on right shoulder.

PONY—By same, one dun pony, 10 years old, white
feet to knees, branded 2 with — under it and a charscter under that similar to E in writing, and G. B.

Labette county-J. F. Thompson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. A. King, of Elm Grove.
August 4, 1894, one dark gray mare, white face, 2
years old; valued at \$12.
MARE—By same, one light bay mare, star in face,
left hind foot white; valued at \$12.
HORSE—By same, one light gray horse, 2 years
old; valued at \$10.
HORSE—By same, one brown horse, hind feet
white, 2 years old; valued at \$12.

Sumner county-Chas. Sadler, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. H. Crawford, in Falls tp., P. O. Drury, January 10, 1894, one bay horse, fourteen hands high, no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12, 1894.

Harper county-Wm. Duffy, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Seifert, in Anthony tp., April 21, 1894, one small dun mare, 7 years old, no marks or brands.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse colt, hind feet white; valued at \$25.

Hamilton county-John Wensinger, clerk.

5 HORSES—Taken up by H. J. Laubach, in Medway tp., July 31, 1894, five horses—three males and two females, weight about 700 pounds each, two sorrel, one bay, one black, one gray, four branded J with X above it on left shoulder and one branded T with — over it and oo above the line on left thigh; valued at \$10 each.



INCUBATORS & BROODERS
Brooders only & Best & Cheanest

Brooders only \$5. Best & Cheapest for raising chicks. 401st Premiums 4000 Testimonials. Send for Cat'l'g G. S. SINGER, Box Z Cardington, O.

THE "ST. JOE" LATEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!

We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. ST. JOSE APIARY CO., 212 Edmond St., St. Joe, I







CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO, CHICAGO, ILL Farmers, Spay Your Sows

For fall fattening. Also your Nannies, Ewes and Gip Dogs, with Howsley's Spaying Mixture. Easily used, quick, absolutely certain and safe. Price, \$3 per bottle; \$2 half bottle. One bottle spays one hundred head. Write for testimonials

THE HOWSLEY Kansas City, Mo.

In writing to adverteers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

J. CH. PEIPPARD | 400-| 402 UNION AVE.

Bed, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red
Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS-Texas, New Mexico. California, Oklahoma-Santa Fe Route Publishes them for Everybody Please write to or Talk it over with

PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE!

G. T. NICHOLSON,

Gen. Pass. Agt. A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas.

Hiawatha, Kansas, Wednesday, September 19, 1894.



I will offer on the above date about FORTY HEAD of the tops of my spring pigs. Also a few aged sows with litters by their sides, stred by Young Free Trade (1107), that grand, prolife, peraling at head of herd, bred by G. W. Brown, of Ohio. Free Trade 29237 O. was sired by All Right 19765 O. and out of Graceful F. 44912 O.; dam Winning Gil, and her sire Klever Boy 22283 O. Young Free Trade was assisted in herd by Kid Tecumseh (1109), sired by Tecumseh Chip 2d 7609, and out of Lady Bess (18795), her sire Black Duke 5455 by Moorish King 649; granddamid Midnight 226. Herd sows royalty bear and very prolific. Twelve sows farrowed ninety-three pigs. My pigs are strong, growthy and very lengthy, good backs and No. 1 feet.

Parties from a distance will be met at train if notified of coming to sale. Catalogues will be ready September 5. Send for one. Free lunch at noon. Sale at 1 o'clock.

Terms of Sale:—Five months time without interest, if paid when due; if not paid when due, 10 per cent. interest from date of sale. All notes must be bankable.

ELI ZIMMERMAN,

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Auctioneer. WM. H. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE!

SHORT-HORN CATTLE 🛢 CLEARANCE SALE POLAND-CHINAS.



On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1894, at the fair grounds at Falls
City, Nebraska, I will hold a grand closing-out sale of my herd of
Crulckshank Scotch-topped cattle, also including in sale sixty-five head
of hogs from my richly-bred herd of Poland-Chinas. In the cattle offering will be twenty-eight cows and helfers and eight head of low-down,
ing will be twenty-eight cows and helfers and eight head of low-down,
ing will be twenty-eight cows and helfers and eight head of low-down,
The Poland-China clearance offering consists of Wilkes, Free Trade, Corwin, Tecumseb, Sunset and
Black U. S. blood. I will select from 120 head for this sale, and feel assured that I am offering a grand lot
of hogs. The most of my pigs are by Lambing U. S. 11592 and Regulator Wilkes 11591.

FALLS CITY is on main line of E. & M. and M. P. railways. Bend for catalogue and attend sale.

FALLS CITY is on main line of B. & M. and M. P. railways. Send for catalogue and attend sale. COL. F. M. WOODS,

C. C. KEYT, Verdon, Nebraska. COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE POLAND-CHINAS At Marion, Marion Co., Kansas, Wednesday, October 3.

I will sell from Cherry Orchard Herd of Poland-Chinas, commencing at 1 o'c'ock p. m., from fifty to seventy-five hogs and pigs of superior quality of above breed. Brood sows in herd are by Wm. H. 2819, Black Duke 3558, Good Quality 4760, Kansas King 8911, Young Model 9557, Orient 8131, El Capitan 10608 A., and others. Stock in sale will be by Kansas King, Young Model, Allerton, Sensation by One Price, and others. Stock in sale will be by Kansas King, Young Model, Allerton, Sensation by One Price, Transcript by Black U. S., El Capitan by Chief Tecumseh 2d. Tops of all litters offered will be in the sale. No choice pig in any litter will be reserved or sold before day of sale. Everything bid on will be sold, regardless of price. Pigs closely related to Orient, Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh 2d will be in the sale and will probably be sold in trios and herds. Breeders looking for some hing out of the common should not neglect this sale. The grandest herd boar ever used in this herd, Kansas King 8911, will be in the sale. Breeders that want something to breed the spots and swirls out of their herds should look up his breeding and be in attendance. Will also sell Royal Short Stop 10887. Geo. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo., writes me that he has as good pigs by him as he ever raised.

TERMS:—Six months at 10 per cent. from date, or 5 per cent. off for cash. Strangers wanting credit will please bring bank reference. EF Any customer that buys to the amount of \$100 will be allowed a rebate equal to his railroad fare for the round trip.

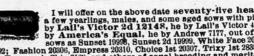
Trains to Marion from morning of October 2d to noon of 3d, will be met by free transportation to and from sale. Catalogues on application.

W. H. WREN, Proprietor.

W. H. WREN, Proprietor. COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE POLAND-CHINAS

From Pleasant View Herd, to be Sold at SABĒTHA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.



I will offer on the above date seventy-five head of the tops of last spring's pigs, also a few yearlings, males, and some aged sows with pigs by their side. My herd is headed by Lail's Victor 2d 12148, he by Lail's Victor 4798, out of Black Nervy (6690), assisted by America's Equal, he by Andrew 7177, out of Lady Star 3d 10552, and mated to such sows as Sunset 1998, Sunset 2d 19999, White Face 20004 and Profit 20002, all sired by Climax 2d 3892; Fashion 26308, Empress 20310, Choice lat 20307, Trizy 1st 28388, allsired by Tecumseh Lad 8852, he by Tecumseh Chip 2169, and others of equal breeding and merit, and has given me good results. My pigs are strong, vigorous, good length, heavy bone, stand well on their feet, good head and ear, and the best of feeding qualities. For further information write for catalogue. Farm one and a half miles southeast of Sabetha. Sale commences at 1 o'clock. Free lunch before sale.

Attention is called to the public sale of E. Zimmerman, three and a half miles southwest of Hiawatha and twelve miles east from above sale, of one hundred head of Poland-Chinas, day following my sale.

Parties can attend both sales.

F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

J. A. WORLEY, Proprietor.

IBLIC SALE POLAND-CHINA SV



HIAWATHA, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.



Consisting in part of about fifty of the tops of the spring crop of March and April farrows, mostly sired by the great breeding hog Billy Wilkes 3309 by George Wilkes 5950, dam Creole [1460], and Gold Con 35:10 by Short Stop 6338, dam Illinois Belle [14812], and four other noted boars and out of sows such as George Wilkes 5950, dam Creole [1460], and Gold Con 35:10 by Short Stop 6338, dam Illinois Belle [14812], and four other noted boars and out of sows such as George Wilkes 5950, dam Creole [1460], and Gold Con 35:10 by Short Stop 6339; Rose Lynd 2d [21525] by Billy Boy 9606; Fair Lady [21519] by Free Trade 6620, dam Bebout's Wilkes Sister [20435], and a great many other well-bred sows. Quite a number of the sows that will be in this sale will have pigs in September and will be sold will also sell wenty-five or thirty May and June pigs put in herds of one boar and four with litter, and some bred for October farrow will also sell Billy Wilkes 9309, the sire of many of the tops of my spring pigs, and inspection of his get will sows not akin, and rold together as a herd. I will also sell Billy Wilkes 9309, the sire of many of the tops of my spring pigs, and inspection of his get will sove novince any one that he is as good a breeder as can be found East or Weets, as well as a grand individual himself. I have also concluded to sell a few surely convince any one that he is as good a breeder as can be found East or Weets, as well as a grand individual himself. I have also concluded to sell a few surely convince any one that he is as good a breeder as can be found East or Weets, as well as a grand individual himself. I have also concluded to sell a few surely open one that he is as good a breeder as can be found East or Weets, as well as a grand individual himself. I have also concluded to sell a few surely open one that he is as good a breeder as can be found to the found of the found of

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Proprietor.