



**The Stock Interest.**

**THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.**

*Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or 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. Lall, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.
- OCTOBER 24—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jersey swine and cross-bred Short-horn and Red Polled cattle, Fairview, Kas.
- NOVEMBER 7—Martin Meisenheimer, Poland-China swine, Hiawatha, Kas.

**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 four-fifths 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 (protein).

**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 lacking 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 of the system and furnishing it with heat and energy, growth is to be made, as in the case of immature animals, or milk secreted, an additional supply of food will be required. To supply food in the right proportion to meet the requirements of the animal without a waste of food nutrients, constitutes scientific feeding. It is by carefully studying the composition of feeding 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 out.

**COMPOSITION OF FEEDING STUFFS.**

"The food of herbivorous animals contains the same four groups of substances found in the body, viz., water, ash, nitrogenous materials and fat; and

in addition to these a class of materials called carbohydrates.

"Water.—However dry a feeding stuff 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 chief supply is derived. As the amount of water in a food is a useless bulk, comparisons of different kinds of food are usually made on a dry or water-free 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 rest 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), fat, protein and nitrogen free extract. But only a portion of each of these various ingredients in a feeding stuff is digested.

**DIGESTIBILITY OF FEEDING STUFFS.**

"A portion of the food which is eaten is dissolved and otherwise altered by the juices of the mouth, stomach and intestines, taken up from the alimentary 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 only the digestible portion is of any nutritive use to the animal, it is essential to know in the case of each feeding stuff what part of its protein, fat and carbohydrates, the total quantity

of which is shown by analysis, is actually digested by the animal. This is 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 have been with cattle and sheep, though some have also been made with 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 50-cent 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 what 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 has no business on the place; get rid of her.

As soon as you can afford 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 moderate. 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 besides. Many feeders think that the best gains can be made by keeping them on heavy pasture. One of the largest feeders in our county prefers to

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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 two-year-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 grain-fed 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 profit.

"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 calf-hood 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 MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE will sell tickets at half rate (plus two dollars) to the following territory: All points 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 Pacific railways), Tennessee (except 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.

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## 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 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 not be sown on sod for the reason that so valuable and permanent a crop should never be laid on a surface rough and difficult 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 hours.

#### 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 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

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 alfalfa-growers 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 of its growth. Flooding during this period is quite certain to give the plants a setback from which they seldom fully recover before the second or sometimes not until the third year. And it is not often that, in the arid States, the rain falls with sufficient frequency to dispense with the necessity for irrigating the plants during this period. By soaking the earth before 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 risk.

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 a single copious irrigation after each 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. Beginners need to beware on this point. The knack to be acquired is that of curing the hay sufficiently to insure its keeping sweet in the stack, without becoming so dry as to shed its

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 so-called table rakes (which are simply an improved form of the old "go-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 minimum.

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 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 of lime 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 such an extent as to appreciably bene-



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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 of fertilizers 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 the peas.
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 acre.
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 plot which was limed has a fine set of clover; that which was not limed is practically a 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 stubble.

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## 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 statesmanship.

It has been made only too apparent that there pervade many departments of business and industry feelings of unrest and dissatisfaction, which benumb enterprise, sap energy and form the basis of a chronic discontent, boding 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-EVIDENT:

1. That every right and privilege of every person, in his normal relations to his fellow beings in the social organization, are inseparably interwoven with the rights and interests of all the rest of the people of his day and country; and co-ordinate with the rights of life, 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 and to the employment of that reasonable degree of industry which is the

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 cannon."

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 that

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 may be done to multiply the number 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 perfect, but excessive at times and insufficient at others, even in the most favored localities. Artificial watering largely eliminates the element of uncertainty, which is so detrimental to every agricultural interest, and greatly increases the productiveness of the soil wherever judiciously employed. Being a factor of great value, therefore, not 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

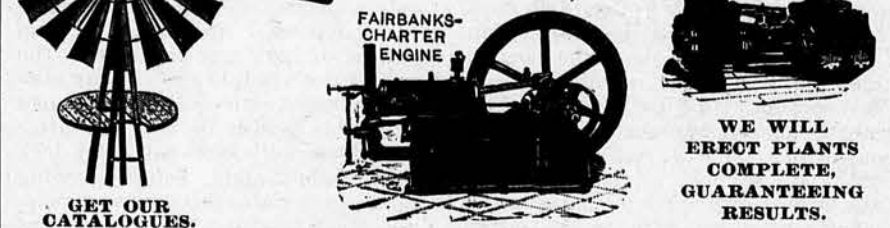
THE ONLY MEANS of rendering safely habitable and profitably productive one-half of all the territory of the Union.

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 to challenge hasty criticism and incur the censure of the thoughtless and uninformed. Let it suffice to state

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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 complete and permanent control of all the sources of inter-State waters and all means of conservation thereof, including mountain catchment areas, reservoir sites and such forest reservations as may be deemed necessary to aid in retaining and conserving mountain snows and springs.

That an effectual system of forest reservation and extension should be inaugurated and perfected without further delay, and it should be incorporated with and become part of the general policy embracing the development of irrigation resources and the 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 appliances, and forms of power, should be stimulated by thorough governmental investigation and experiment and by disseminating information as to

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Makers of all kinds of Burned Clay Goods.  
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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 of a

UNITED STATES IRRIGATION COMMISSION, 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 of all works constructed or managed and all means employed by the general government toward these ends, and the enforcement of adequate provisions for



The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

From Ghent to Aix.

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris and he— I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three; "God speed!" cried the watch as the gate-bolts unrewed, "Speed!" echoed the wall to us galloping through. Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to rest, And into the midnight we galloped abreast.

Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace Neck and neck, stride by stride, never changing our place. I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight, Then shortened each stirrup and set the pique right, Rebuckled the check-strap, chained slacker the bit; Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit.

'Twas moonset at starting, but while we drew near Lokenen the cocks crew and twilight dawned 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 galloper, 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 glance O'er its white edge to me, its own master, askance! And the thick, heavy spume-flakes, which now and anon His fierce lips shook upward in galloping on.

By Hasselt, Dirck groaned, and cried Joris: "Stay spur! Your Roos galloped bravely, the fault's not in her, We'll remember at Aix;" for one heard the quick wheeze; 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 sank.

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 ignorant—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.

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. "It can't be done," is the answer. I say, it can be done; don't say it will be 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 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. Caswell 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 spree 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 clergyman 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?" "'85—Yale." "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 137,000, 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 present.

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 Centennial 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 unmanageable.—The Book of the Fair, by Hubert H. Bancroft.

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 his taste. 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 admiring crowd. 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

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FOR THE BABY.

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, chagrined 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 National Stockman.

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 papers 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 celebrated 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 famous 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.

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The Young Folks.

September.

O September! Fair September! Earth with expectation thrills...

Ope thy jewel-box, September! All thy wondrous gems disclose! Blazing topaz of the sunshine...

O September! Thou dost bring us Tender memories of the June; Thou dost wear the crown of summer...

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...

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 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..."

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

Royal Baking Powder 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 polariscope! Think, then, of your misery and woe should these robbers get into power...'

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... Washburn College, M. A. Pond's Business College, Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kas., McKILLIP VETERINARY COLLEGE, PIERRE S. BROWN'S School of Business in Shorthand, KANSAS State Agricultural College, CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

# KANSAS FARMER.

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Address all orders **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

The grand parade of the Priests of Pallas, a classic and gorgeous display, a wonderful story beautifully illustrated, will occur on Tuesday, October 2. Any reader who finds it convenient to be in Kansas City at that date will do well 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 universal.

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 city.

### 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 book will contain about 140 pages and 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 MFG. CO., care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

### Grind Your Own Feed.

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 purchasing.

### SHALL IDLENESS AND POVERTY BECOME 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 universality 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 results 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 United 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

legislation, the following remarkable prediction by him in 1871, as to the effects of the demonetization of silver—two 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 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, unable to pay in silver, have recourse to protection, 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 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 Bi-metallic 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 forty-five 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 ARTICLES SINCE 1873.

1863-73.....	102
1864-74.....	102
1865-75.....	101
1866-76.....	101
1867-77.....	100
1868-78.....	99
1869-79.....	97
1870-80.....	96
1871-81.....	95
1872-82.....	93
1873-83.....	90
1874-84.....	87
1875-85.....	85
1876-86.....	82
1877-87.....	79
1878-88.....	78
1879-89.....	76
1880-90.....	75
1881-91.....	74
1882-92.....	72
1883-93.....	71

It will thus be seen that in the markets 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 that the averages for 1884-94 will show

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 on 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, bought 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—

Gold.....	100
Silver.....	55

155 ÷ 2 = 77½

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 silver, 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 redemption. Therefore, the gold only measures 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 a "Wonder" pump driven by a nine horse-power engine to the six-inch suction pipe of one of the tubular wells on the 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 machinery and the strength of the supply of water. A large number of prominent 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., Topeka, Kas.





## Horticulture.

### 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 hyacinths 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 Christmas.

The plants should be watered with

water which has the same temperature 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 hyacinth 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 jardinaire. 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 temperature 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 Forum.*

### 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 fertilizers.

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 available to plants; hence the nitrogen that

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 "leguminous 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 for sixty years, and known only as the



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."

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

## CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

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

"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-seekers.

The Uintah and Uncompahgre 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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## In the Dairy.

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

### 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 otherwise.

### 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 re churns 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 12-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 enterprise.

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 buy by the test, but they make regular

**PAINT** 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,

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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:

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

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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 Yard

### About Eggs.

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

**ABOUT DARK SHELLS.**—Do all pure Light Brahmas lay a dark brown egg? Out of my flock of fifteen 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 egg in paper; this is an essential precaution. But in regard to the material

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 turpentine 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 and silky. The most popular and valuable 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 visitor 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.

Mr. C. D. Swain, of White Cloud, Kas., ran over with a representative of his fifty-five 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.

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 10788 S., one of the best individuals on the grounds. Showed also two young boars and five gilts of 1893 fall farrow.

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 litter.

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.

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.

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 demonstrated what the all-around Kansas farmer may and can do.

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 11920 S., sire L's Tecumseh 11413 S., dam Lady Lightfoot 9th (9230).

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.

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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.

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 Missouri. 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.

The sales were as follows:

- 1. Boar, farrowed April 4, 1894, to C. C. Key, Verdon, Neb. \$55 00
2. Boar, farrowed April 4, 1894, to Frank Daescher, Beatrice, Neb. 42 50
3. Boar, farrowed April 4, 1894, to Eli Zimmerman, Hiawatha, Kas. 30 00
4. Boar, farrowed April 4, 1894, to M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kas. 31 00
5. Boar, farrowed April 4, 1894, to H. E. Lemmon, Falls City, Neb. 37 00
6. Sow, farrowed February 27, 1894, to J. D. Martin, Fairview, Kas. 44 00
7. Sow, farrowed February 27, 1894, to J. D. Martin, Fairview, Kas. 15 00
8. Sow, farrowed February 27, 1894, to J. J. Slattery, Good Intent, Kas. 31 00
9. Sow, farrowed February 27, 1894, to Frank Daescher, Beatrice, Neb. 16 00
10. Sow, farrowed April 15, 1893, to H. W. Johnson, Horton, Kas. 35 00
11. Sow, farrowed April 28, 1893, to Morris Fraley, Hiawatha, Kas. 31 00
12. Sow, farrowed April 4, 1894, to A. Robinson, Willis, Kas. 10 00
13. Sow, farrowed April 4, 1894, to H. W. Johnson, Horton, Kas. 18 00
14. Sow, farrowed April 4, 1894, to A. Robinson, Willis, Kas. 12 00
15. Sow, farrowed April 28, 1893, to Morris Fraley, Hiawatha, Kas. 35 00
16. Sow, farrowed March 18, 1893, to Pater Gray, Bendena, Kas. 21 00
17. Sow, farrowed March 18, 1893, to A. A. Farris, Baker, Kas. 14 00
18. Sow, farrowed March 18, 1893, to Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 13 00
19. Sow, farrowed March 18, 1893, to J. D. Martin, Fairview, Kas. 21 00
20. Sow, farrowed March 18, 1893, to Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 13 00
21. Sow, farrowed March 18, 1893, to T. S. Wise, Reserve, Kas. 21 00
22. Sow, farrowed March 18, 1893, to Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 13 00
23. Sow, farrowed October 15, 1891, to Frank Daescher, Beatrice, Neb. 35 00
24. Sow, farrowed October 15, 1893, to Morris Fraley, Hiawatha, Kas. 24 00

- 27. Sow, farrowed May 8, 1893, to Sam Detwiler, Hiawatha, Kas. 21 00
28. Boar, farrowed October 12, 1893, to Geo. Huffman, Reserve, Kas. 21 00
29. Boar, farrowed October 8, 1893, to J. J. Slattery, Good Intent, Kas. 37 50
30. Sow, farrowed October 8, 1893, to G. W. McDowell, Hiawatha, Kas. 19 00
31. Sow, farrowed October 8, 1893, to Dr. Grennell, Onaga, Kas. 20 00
32. Boar, farrowed March 22, 1894, to Z. Gilmore, Highland, Kas. 11 00
33. Boar, farrowed March 22, 1894, to W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas. 18 00
34. Sow, farrowed March 22, 1894, to W. R. Brant, Robinson, Kas. 12 00
35. Boar, farrowed March 22, 1894, to John Neighing, Reserve, Kas. 9 00
36. Sow, farrowed March 22, 1894, to Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 10 00
37. Boar, farrowed March 22, 1894, to J. C. Robinson, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00
38. Sow, farrowed April 27, 1894, to W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas. 21 00
39. Sow, farrowed April 27, 1894, to J. F. Strickler, Highland Station, Kas. 12 00
40. Sow, farrowed April 27, 1894, to J. F. Strickler, Highland Station, Kas. 15 00
41. Boar, farrowed April 27, 1894, to J. D. Martin, Fairview, Kas. 16 00
42. Sow, farrowed April 27, 1894, to Chas. Schrader, Hiawatha, Kas. 13 00
43. Boar, farrowed April 27, 1894, to John Montague, Reserve, Kas. 11 00
44. Sow, farrowed April 27, 1894, to Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 10 00
45. Sow, farrowed April 27, 1894, to W. A. Kemp, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00
46. Sow, farrowed April 14, 1893, to Jackson Hart, Reserve, Kas. 19 00
47. Sow, farrowed October 19, 1893, to Peter Grey, Bendena, Kas. 23 00
48. Sow, farrowed October 19, 1893, to J. J. Slattery, Good Intent, Kas. 20 00
49. Sow, farrowed October 19, 1893, to Sarah Evans, Fairview, Kas. 15 00
50. Boar, farrowed October 19, 1893, to Martin Anderson, Bendena, Kas. 20 00
51. Sow, farrowed March 25, 1894, to Dr. Grennell, Onaga, Kas. 15 00
52. Sow, farrowed March 25, 1894, to J. L. Coberly, Sturgis, Mo. 25 00
53. Sow, farrowed April 8, 1894, to Dr. Grennell, Onaga, Kas. 13 00
54. Sow, farrowed April 8, 1894, to W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas. 16 00
55. Boar, farrowed April 8, 1894, to W. M. Webb, Severance, Kas. 11 00
56. Sow (n. e. f. r.), to W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00
57. Sow (n. e. f. r.), to W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00
58. Boar (n. e. f. r.), to Z. Gilmore, Highland, Kas. 10 00
59. Sow (n. e. f. r.), to W. Overfield, Hiawatha, Kas. 12 00

Twenty-two boars brought \$495 00
Average 22 50
Thirty-five sows brought 652 00
Average 18 62
Fifty-seven, total, sold for 1,147 00
General average 20 10

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMERS.

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



A New \$900. Upright Grand STEINWAY PIANO is offered as a premium to agents selling most CHRISTY KNIVES by Dec. 31, '94.

MY HUSBAND Cantsee how High Arm \$60 Kenwood Machine for \$22.00 \$50 Arlington Machine for \$15.00 Standard Singers \$8.00 \$15.00, and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE.



AN EDITOR ON THE STAND.

"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.

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75,000 OXFORD SEWING MACHINES Sold and in Practical Use. \$2,250,000 SAVED AMERICAN BREAD WINNERS. Write for full information how WE CAN SAVE YOU \$30 in the purchase of a strictly first-class Sewing Machine, with corresponding discounts on high-grade Bicycles, Organs, Baby Carriages, etc.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOYAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.25 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2.125 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.25 \$2.125 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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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.

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.

Osborne, Kas. C. M.

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.

WIRE CUT—HAIRLESS SCAR.—(1) About three weeks ago one of my steers cut his hind leg. I have been doctoring it, but for the last ten days the steer licks off everything I put on and the sore looks raw.

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.

SWOLLEN GLAND—LUMP—WEANING.—(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.

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.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL. A. B. HUNT. J. W. ADAMS.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams, LIVE Stock Salesmen.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Rooms 31-32—Basement of East Wing.

A Balm to Farmers and Stockmen. Dr. Tabor's Wonder Salve, for wounds and barb wire cuts. Prevents festering. Keeps flies away.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 10, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 6,400 cattle; 576 calves. There were no good native heaves on sale, and but few medium.

Chicago.

September 10, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000. Western steady. Beef steers, \$3 50@3 30; stockers and feeders, \$1 50@3 25.

St. Louis.

September 10, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,200. No good natives. Market steady. Texans were strong.

Chicago.

September 10, 1894. WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 147,200 bushels; last year, 234,400 bushels.

Chicago.

September 10, 1894. WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 147,200 bushels; last year, 234,400 bushels. Millers were free buyers and in the early part of the session values ruled a shade higher.

Chicago.

September 10, 1894. WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 147,200 bushels; last year, 234,400 bushels. The market was dull. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 53c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car at 52 1/2c.

Chicago.

September 10, 1894. WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 147,200 bushels; last year, 234,400 bushels. Demand very good for all choice samples and values of such fully steady and rather firm.

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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.

GRAPE—Plentiful and slow sale. Selling at 1 1/2@2c per pound from growers. VEGETABLES—Jobbing prices: Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$2 10@2 15.

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

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

WHEAT—Receipts, 68,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. The market opened strong and 1/4c higher but sold off to Saturday's close.

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.

OATS—Receipts, 52,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels. Quiet and firm. No. 2 cash and September, 31c.

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

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION.

THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. 85107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale.

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(Consolidated in 1865.) The largest live stock market in the world. The center of the business system from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed.

Accommodating capacity: 50,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 30,000 sheep, 5,000 horses. The entire railway system of Middle and Western America center here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country.

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage.

Table with 6 columns: Cattle and calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules, Cars. Official Receipts, 1893: 1,746,828; 1,948,373; 569,517; 35,097; 99,755.

O. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, E. RUST. General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer, Assistant Gen. Manager, Superintendent.

WINGER'S STEEL WINDMILL. Has no equal for strength or simplicity. Awarded Medal and Diploma at World's Fair. One man with helper can erect in one day.

7,000 bushels. Quiet and firm. No. 2 cash and September, 31c. Chicago. September 10, 1894. The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market.

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, High est., Low est., Closed Sept. 4, Closed Sept. 10. WHEAT—Sept. 54 1/2, 54, 53 1/2, 54 1/2; Dec. 58, 57, 57, 57 1/2.

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 54 1/2c; No. 3 red, 52c; No. 2 hard, 54 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 51 1/2@52c. CORN—Cash—No. 2 57c; No. 3 white, 57c.

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

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

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Tonic Cough Powder, for cough, distemper, loss of appetite, etc. Pound, by mail, 60 cents.  
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Magic Healing Powder, for sore necks, collar galls, etc. By mail, 25 cents.  
Remit by postal note to S. C. ORR, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

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WITH STANLEY'S Corrugated Steel Hinges. They are Stronger, Handsomer and cost no more than the old style. For sale by Hardware Dealers generally, but if not in your vicinity write the Manufacturers. Send for "Biography of a Yankee Hinge," mailed free.

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LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.

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STOCK COMPANY—CAPITAL \$100,000.

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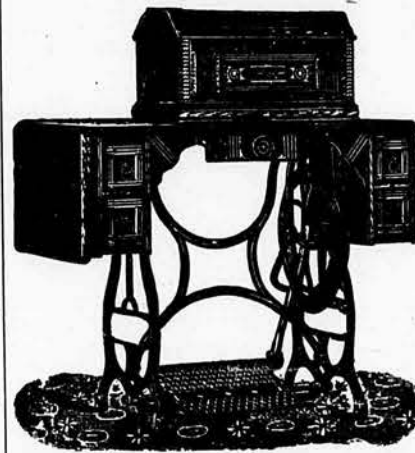
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**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.**

Substitute for Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2.

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the State of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding 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 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;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be received and such vote taken, 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 originated in the Senate January 16, 1893, and passed that body February 8, 1893.

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

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

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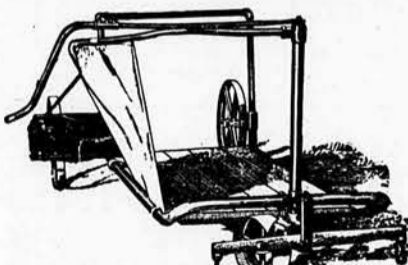
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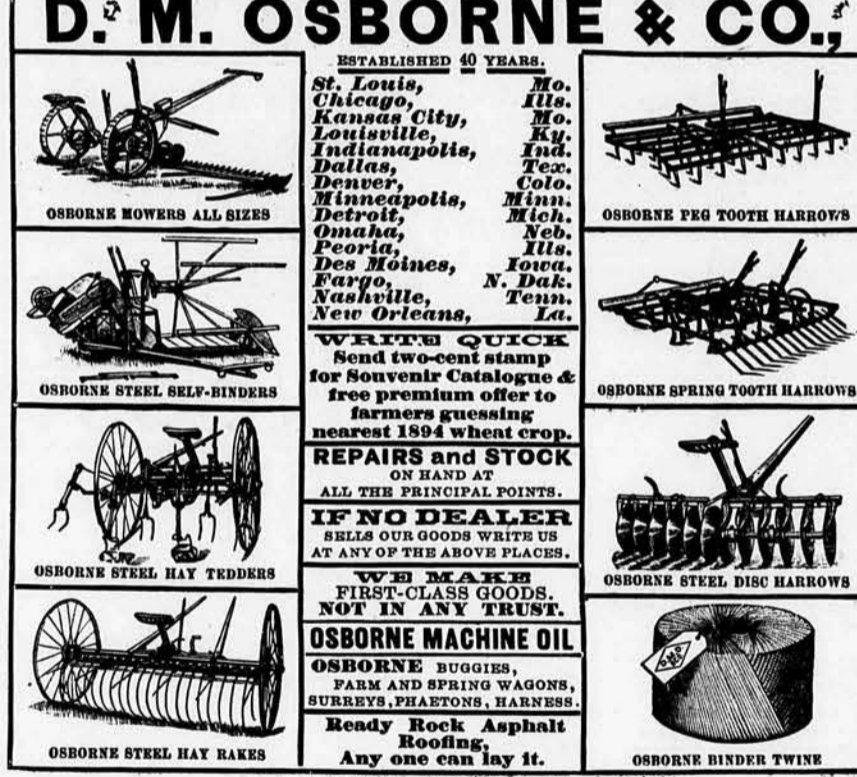
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