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FOR SALE.—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Hickory King seed corn, registered Holstein bull. J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

MARSHALL COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—According to previous announcement, the farmers of Marshall county met to discuss questions of rural interest, at Marysville, on Thursday evening, January 22, the sessions continuing through the following day and evening. The meetings were held in Turners' hall, a well-lighted, well-warmed room, with a seating capacity for over 300, none too large, as it proved, for some of the sessions.

The committee in whose hands the preliminary arrangements had been placed had done their work so well that of the entire program not a single paper that was promised was not presented. The contributions were all of an exceptionally high character, practical, and to the point. The proceedings were further enlivened by selections of vocal and instrumental music, rendered by young people from the farm homes in the neighborhood.

The papers presented the first evening's session were three. Mrs. A. J. Travelute discussed the essentials to success in "Butter-Making," from the standpoint of a farmer's wife, and told how to make 25-cent butter at all seasons; Mrs. E. A. Tilley gave an account of the things needful in profitable poultry-growing, and Mr. T. F. Sproul gave the best varieties and how to grow "Fruits in Marshall County." The papers elicited animated discussion, and some of the extempore narrations of experience would in themselves have been very creditable as set papers, if they had been so presented.

The morning session on the 23d (Friday) was opened by Mr. John Bain, with his paper on "Mixed Farming," in which the advantages of this system were made plain, and enforced by many gleanings from the speaker's experience. The position taken was supported by those who took part in the following discussion, the main differences being in the estimation in which the several tame grasses were held by the speakers. It was agreed that timothy could not be depended upon for longer than two years without reseeded; that red clover is a success; while as to the value of orchard grass and alfalfa there seemed to be two opinions.

Mr. J. E. McMahan's "Observations on Horticulture" were taken from the standpoint of the nurseryman to some extent, and accordingly some of his recommendations met with opposition. This was the case with the favorable mention of *Prunus Simoni* and other foreigners of doubtful reputation. On the whole, however, the paper was a useful and suggestive one. The side question that developed the most interest in connection with this paper was the growing of pears, and of course the cause and prevention of pear blight, which, it seems, is in Marshall county, as elsewhere, the bane of the pear-grower.

Opening the afternoon session, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural college, gave in an informal talk a general account of the methods of the present in the destruction of noxious insects, prefaced with an account of the codling moth and the Hessian fly as examples of insect transformation. The descriptions were supplemented by colored charts with enlarged drawings of the forms described, in all their transformations, and in answering the numerous questions that followed, the life-histories of other farm and orchard pests were considered.

A sprightly paper on the pleasant and the unpleasant aspects of "Farm Life" from the farm wife's standpoint, was read by Mrs. James Johnson, and the suggestions toward the lightening

of the wears and cares of the women of the household, with which the paper was filled, were taken home in good nature by all.

The remaining hour of the afternoon was taken by Prof. G. H. Failyer, of the Agricultural college, in a talk upon "The Sugar Problem." By way of introduction, the question of the sources of sugar, its chemical relations, and its manufacture was presented in a popular way, and the results of the experimental work at the college with sorghum and the sugar beet were then given in brief.

The session of the evening, closing the institute, was occupied by three papers. A carefully prepared essay on "Landscape Horticulture," or the art of beautifying the home grounds, was presented by Prof. J. D. Walters, of the Agricultural college. The suggestions of the paper were pointed by reference to large colored plans of grounds suitably arranged; and, brought out by a paragraph in the essay, a discussion upon ornamental hedges settled the place of the common privet, or privet (*Ligustrum*), as first on the short list of suitable plants.

A paper on "Breeding and Management of Hogs for Profit," was read by Mr. James Shearer, Jr., the key-note of whose treatment was clean quarters, proper pasture, judicious breeding and early maturity of the feeders. The paper closing the program, that upon the subject "Swine," was read by Mr. R. H. Tilley, whose favorite breed is the Poland-China. The treatment of the subject was somewhat novel, disclosing a thorough interest in his chosen breed, and touching upon the esthetics of hog-raising in a vein new to most of the audience.

It remains to say that the prompt appearance of every paper advertised on the program, the generally high character of the articles presented, the absence of political wrangles, and the large and interested attendance, mark this institute as one of the best of the season, and a credit to the Committee on Organization. E. A. P.

A Few Points Well Taken.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To Mr. D. P. Norton, in KANSAS FARMER of December 31, 1890: I have been experimenting in Kansas farming since 1868, and must confess that I am but a green hand in many things. I claim that the shallower land is broke, the sooner the sod will rot, and that while grass is growing is the best time to break it. Broken late in fall or early in spring, before grass begins to grow, causes green sods amongst your plowing for years, or until you stir the ground in June or August. I do not think I ever gained anything by extra deep listing. Many claim that deep listing will prevent the hot winds from killing the corn. This is a strange theory to me, as mine has always killed at the top first, even whilst it has looked green and nice at the ground. The hot winds have set in from the southwest, and the top of the stalks are often killed in a single day. I think that if the roots of such corn had been down in the soil twenty feet deep the top would have killed the same. The mellowed ground is the better, to hold moisture. I have seen deep plowing done in tending corn and all the weeds around the corn-hill left standing. Such I think poor farming. When corn is large, breaking the roots often damages the crop. Much I think depends upon the weather that follows. What I like best is clean culture. This cannot be done by running your plow a foot from the corn. If the cultivation can be done very shallow and the weeds all killed, that is all I want in a corn crop. Try a small patch of alfalfa; sow twenty pounds of seed per acre, and pull out all that has white bloom, as it is sweet clover. The alfalfa bloom is purple. Raise your own seed, and en-

large in the business, if you like, with pure seed. You will find it a good thing for stock of all kinds, as pasture or hay. D. DORAN.

Agenda, Kas.

Kaffir Corn Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have received so many inquiries about Kaffir corn, its growth, method of planting, cultivation, harvesting, etc., that I would like space to answer all at once through your columns and save time.

When planted for grain, we use the lister, and make rows about three feet wide. The plates for planting corn will not do. Get a blank plate and have small holes drilled in it, same as for sorghum, as the seed is about same size. One bushel will seed twenty acres. It grows much like sorghum and needs the same cultivation as it and corn. The seed should be covered two or three inches deep. The foliage is simply immense, three times as much as sorghum or corn. It heads out like sorghum, but the heads are more compact and the crop of seed very much greater. It should be planted as early as corn and not later than May 1. There are two methods of harvesting; first, cut up when seed is ripe, with sled, and shock same as corn. It has to be cut very low to get all the fodder. Then we throw down the shocks and even up the heads in armfuls, hold them on a block and chop heads off with the axe and reshock the fodder. The seed is threshed like any other grain. Some cut the heads off with knife before cutting up, and then cut and shock afterwards, or turn in the cattle, same as corn fodder.

I may say that harvesting Kaffir corn is a very slow and tedious process, but the crop—a good one, too—is certain to be there, wet or dry, and if the harvesting is tedious, the crop will be a bonanza, if your corn is a failure; and it beats paying 50 cents a bushel for corn, or going without feed, if you have no money to buy. I am confident the harvesting may be done with a header, same as wheat, by enlarging the wheels of the header so as to get the sickle high enough. When this is done there will be more Kaffir corn than oats raised in Kansas. But if a crop of Kaffir seed is a good thing to have at the end of a drought, when your corn is a failure, a crop of Kaffir corn is no less a bonanza when millet is killed by drought, and prairie grass not high enough to cut. Sow a bushel to the acre, broadcast, or drill it in with wheat drill, get it well covered, so as to insure a good stand, and you are as certain to have a good crop of the best feed that grows as that your taxes or mortgage will some time be due. The writer hereof has made arrangements to put in 100 acres of Kaffir for hay and grain the coming season, and he does not expect to buy any feed of any kind to winter thirty head of horses and colts and seventy-five head of Short-horn cattle. Sow Kaffir on the highest, driest, thinnest soil you have; the crop will be there all the same.

D. P. NORTON.

Council Grove, Kas.

Early Spring Work.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My short experience in Kansas farming was not very satisfactory, so I have no intention of telling them, as Greeley did, "What I know of farming." But I believe, in a general way, all will agree that early spring work is best, for many reasons. You have all heard of the "early bird," etc., and the saying is none the less true because it is a "chestnut." I judge it is more true in Kansas as to the "early bird" than in most other sections, and so it is the wide-awake rustler that will succeed, while his neighbor who sleeps until 6 o'clock will be left. It may be too late for early spring work when this reaches the reader; at least it will be high time to

be actively at work. February-sown oats were the only ones producing a fair crop one season. A very early planted corn, in time to be four inches high at the last frost, was almost the only corn in the neighborhood. An early variety should be planted as a portion of the crop over much of the West every year. It will not yield so heavy in good seasons, but in unfavorable ones it may save from total failure. From experiment here last year, I would recommend for trial Leosinte and Kaffir corn; one for fodder alone and the latter for both fodder and seed. The milo maize was not a success, but seed of all three which we sent to a friend in Oklahoma did well. But while there may be special needs for special kinds of crops, and various times of planting, it remains true that it is the energetic man that succeeds—the one who is always up with the season and pushing his work, and not being pushed by it. He is ever ready to take advantage of any opportune moment that may offer to sow, plant or cultivate. "Nothing succeeds like success." J. M. RICE.

Riverdale, Mo.

The Chester White Record Association held its first annual meeting on January 23, at Indianapolis, Ind., and a fair attendance was present. The officers for 1891 are: President, N. G. Alexander, Delavan, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind. There are several Vice Presidents, but Kansas is "not in it." The retiring President, Ellis House, made the following statement regarding the Record Association: "We were organized according to the laws of Indiana, on the 20th day of January, 1890, for the purpose of recording pure-bred Chester White swine. This action was made necessary on account of the failure of the National Chester White Record Company in publishing the third volume of that company, according to contract. After doing all we could to produce that volume and failing, we next organized this association and placed it under the management of the *Swine Breeders' Journal*, with Mr. W. H. Morris, editor, as our Secretary. Our action was severely criticised by some not thoroughly informed. Since then many of those criticising our action have joined with us, after having recognized the fact that we were sincere and had come to stay. I am happy to say to those here to-day, that this company has made the grandest success of any record ever organized, considering the difficulties it has had to contend with, to meet, to overcome. We have to-day thirty-eight stockholders, representing ten States and Canada. In seven months from the day of organizing, your Secretary had volume I. issued, and in form it equalled any record volume ever published. In extent of information, it surpassed any Chester White Record ever issued. I will also say, we have yet to receive the first complaint regarding it. Your Secretary and President have endeavored to answer every inquiry in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, and have never appended to their letters a description of "one very fine show pig for sale at \$20." The receipts of the company on volume I. were very satisfactory, and volume II. is far in advance of last year at this time, nearly 300 pedigrees already received for volume II., and to a great extent they comprise new patrons, scattered over a great extent of country."

To

Purify your blood,
Build up your nerves,
Restore your strength,
Renew your appetite,
Cure scrofula, salt rheum,
Dyspepsia, sick headache,
Catarrh, rheumatism or malaria—
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla,
100 Doses One Dollar.

Make Your Own Bitters.

On receipt of thirty cents U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach and kidney diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich. Read Steketee's advertisement on Hog Cholera.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

About Horse Breeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I write you the following article on horse-breeding from experience and observation: Twenty-five years ago I put eighty Texas mares and ten grade stallions on my farm and entrusted them almost entirely to hired help. I sold some each year, and at the end of five years closed out the balance of the herd. The last year I gave some attention to the stock. I kept a strict account of all expenditures and receipts, and came out about even, but had I given it careful attention I have no doubt but I could have realized fully 20 per cent. per annum on the investment. Nearly ten years ago I bought one good grade stallion and eight good grade mares, but I soon realized that I had made a very grave mistake in purchasing a grade stallion. I then purchased a registered Clydesdale stallion and used him a year or two, when experience taught me that the best registered stallion was the cheapest, even if purchased at a long price. I then bought the imported horse that still stands at the head of my herd. It costs no more to raise one of his colts than from any ordinary horse, and they bring on the market from 50 to 100 per cent. greater price. Experience and observation both teach me that it is a waste of time and money to have anything but the best at the head of the herd. One of my high grade Clyde mares was with foal when I bought her by Duke of Clydesdale, an extra good horse. When two years old I sold the colt for \$500, whilst from an ordinary good horse it would have been difficult to get \$200 for the same colt. The horse colts from my grade mares sell from \$300 to \$500, and from my registered mares from \$500 to \$1,500, which is double the price I could get from having any ordinary horse at the head of my herd. The old saying that the sire is half the herd is doubtless true—at least both experience and observation convince me that it is a fact.

J. B. MCAFEE.

Topeka, Kas.

The Herd Law Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After reading an article in your paper entitled "Herd Law vs. Stock-Raising," I concluded that I had a word to say in regard to that matter. If it was a matter pertaining only to Meade county, I would not pay any attention to it, but there are in every county some men with hogish propensities that, like Mr. Allen, would like to see a law made that would permit them to let their stock destroy the crops of their less wealthy neighbors. I have been seventeen years in the State and twelve years in Graham county, and I have had opportunities to see the effects of the herd law enforced, and the same as a dead letter. When I came here the country was controlled by stockmen owning large herds, running at large, and the stockmen, like Mr. Allen, were giving friendly advice to move on, as nobody could raise anything here; but when they found that we concluded to stay and take our chances, they showed themselves in their true character, and tried to drive us out. But we found that the soil was rich and deep, climate good, and water plenty and good everywhere, and as the government gave us the right to settle on the land as homesteaders, we concluded to stay and contend for our rights; but we had a hard struggle for existence, as the stock would destroy our sod corn and what little truck some industrious woman was trying to raise

for her table, and if the homesteader's dog was sent to the rescue of his master's little truck patch, he was shot down by some cowboy, who afterwards threatened to shoot the owner if he dogged their cattle. The cowboys offered all kinds of insults to the women when the farmer was away after provisions, and thus tried every way to make life unpleasant for them; but the homesteaders kept on coming and now hold their own.

We invested our time and money improving our farms, building school houses, churches, public highways and did what we could to make this country a fit home for civilized man; but those things would be useless if the herd law was abolished, because many are too poor at the present time to build fences that would turn all kinds of stock, and many would be compelled to leave all to the cowboys, whom I know from experience don't support church or minister, and they never used to be particular about the roads when they came in from the range to get their bacon, tobacco or liquor.

I keep some stock, and I don't think farming pays well without, but I know, and I think others know, that stock can not be kept every winter without feed. For that reason I think that farming and stock-raising combined pays best in this country, and that it will not pay to fence in the crops. I believe in doing justice to all, and I know it would not be right for me to turn my stock out to destroy my neighbor's crop, when I know he is not able to fence his land, and I would not do it, even if the law was in my favor; for that reason I think the herd law is all right and beneficial to many, and disadvantageous to but few.

HENRY M. OLSEN.

Hill City, Kas.

Now for Sheep Husbandry.

It is gratifying to note that many of our farm journals realize that the sheep industry is a branch of the animal industry of considerable importance that will not down in spite of the neglect it has received from the agricultural press. This industry is looking up and will receive more attention hereafter. After reverses in cattle and swine the stock-raiser naturally turns to view the sheep business and is surprised to find that the experienced flock-master has been making money while his pet industry has been languishing.

A writer in one of our exchanges very properly rises to remark that the production of sheep stands forward today as a most important branch of live stock in our country. In all the years that have thus far gone to make up the history of the United States we have been importing many million pounds of wool for the supply of our home consumptive wants, and this while we have the finest soil and climate, with both native and wild grasses, in the world for the production of sheep, and with just the right kind of management there is no branch of live stock production that could be made to pay the producer any better profit than sheep would pay in the course of any ten years taken together. Of course no article in the whole wide field of commerce and traffic but what must have the ups and downs in market value; it always has been so and always will be. There is no such thing as attaining the highest degree of success in any branch of live stock production without adequate labor, care and painstaking, and this rule applies rigidly to sheep production.

The *National Stockman*, in discussing the sheep industry, says: "More and more evident does it become, as the cattle industry on the plains loses ground, that sheep ranching is destined to largely take its place. A great many who have operated in cattle are quietly but nevertheless determinedly substituting sheep for the larger stock, with

the conviction in doing so they run much less risk of the disasters which have followed the business in which they have heretofore been engaged. We can not but deprecate the growing of the ranch business in any direction, believing that the best interests of the country require that our live stock should be produced upon farms; and we hope that shepherds will not after awhile find themselves handicapped as cattlemen have been in the last few years by the growth of the ranch business. Yet the tendency towards increasing the production of sheep on the range is so pronounced at this time that we cannot pass the matter by without comment."

Cattle Exported in 1890.

As there seems to be a diversity of reports concerning the number of cattle exported last year, the *National Stockman* assumes to settle the controversy by giving the authorized figures which they possess, and says: "But we this week are able to give positive figures, and they will be found herewith: In the twelve months ending with December we exported a total of 414,732 live cattle, against 329,271 in the year 1889, a gain of 85,461, or nearly 26 per cent. Of dressed beef we sent abroad 182,504,105 pounds, against 170,992,605 pounds in the preceding year, an increase of something over 6½ per cent. When it is remembered that the live cattle exported are among the best produced, and of much more than the average weight of ripe beefs, it will be understood that we exported last year the equivalent of considerably over one-half million ordinarily fat cattle, and that our increase over the preceding year was on this basis at least 100,000 head. Last year's work would seem, however, to be the high-water mark of cattle exportation, for the present at least. This paper confidently predicted a year ago that 1890 would break the record, and we feel almost as certain now that this will not be equaled by the year 1891. The outlook for exportation does not seem to be as propitious as a year ago, though a trade of fair volume may be sustained."

Practical Dehorning.

Whoever has seen dehorned cattle confined in a small yard and eating like sheep out of one rack, or gathered together in groups for mutual protection from flies or cold, cannot but admit that dehorning is successful, says the *New England Homestead*. There is no pushing the weaker ones to the outside nor gashing them with sharp horns. The fact that a cow does not shrink any in her milk and goes right to eating as soon as let loose, seems pretty good evidence that it is not such a painful or cruel practice as many imagine. The largest horns can be cut off in thirty seconds with a sharp saw and many of them in five seconds. Another method is to prevent the growth of the horns. Take young calves when they are one to three weeks old, wet the horn spots with water and with a stick of caustic potash rub the spots until the hair begins to loosen and come off of the horn spots. The peculiar action of the potash stops all growth of the horn and is not a very painful operation. Protect the fingers by wrapping the stick in paper.

The practice of dehorning cattle we believe to be beneficial, as well as humane to the cattle. When the horns are taken off, cattle lose all desire to fight and drive each other around. They will do better in droves and can be confined with far greater safety in small yards and sheds, and will eat and herd together much like sheep. They do not require so much feed in winter to keep them warm, and in summer will keep together and protect themselves from flies. Bulls with their horns off are not so vicious and cannot do so much damage. In visiting the

fairs last fall it was a common sight to see droves of cattle come in in which some of them had gashes three to six inches long from being hooked, and others had torn their horns off in fighting. This hurt the cattle far more than it would to cut the horns off. There are many other advantages to be derived from taking off the horns, and one would be the great saving of life to both man and animals.

Some Sheep Experience.

Certain rules won't hold good in all cases. A few days ago I was looking at one of our most successful farmer's sheep. He had eighty head of spring lambs in one field. In another large field he had 187 head. The large flock was made up of 100 head of three and four-year-old ewes; the rest were yearlings of both sexes, and wethers ranging from two to four years. I was surprised to see such a mixed lot, and asked if he intended to winter them all together. He has 300 acres of land, all improved. He said they had been together ever since they were sheared last spring, and he would keep them together all winter. I asked him why he did not divide them up; and he asked me why he should. I examined them carefully, and admitted I did not know whether it would do them any good, as I remembered hearing the wool-buyer telling what nice fleeces he had. Why, that man's fleeces would average as large as a bushel basket, and I remembered he sold his wool for 2 cents per pound more than I did; so I would have liked to have found fault if I could. I also saw him sell fifty wethers picked out of seventy last October that averaged 114 pounds, without one ounce of grain during summer and fall. His sheep are high-grade Merinos.

Now these are not exceptional sales of his. He has the reputation of selling as large sheep as any man in the neighborhood right along, and his wool always goes straight. His plan is this: He makes it a rule to change his sheep to fresh pasture about every two weeks, to salt them regularly, to attend to them or see them attended to himself. He never puts them in sheds except to shear or handle them, and he will have a clean place to feed them at all times. He feeds them grain all winter, and plenty of it, and claims shock corn fed on the ground is the best feed in the world for sheep.

Another thing I saw was that he had just turned his rams with the ewes—two large, strong rams together in this large flock. When asked if they did not fight, he said, "Let them fight," and emphasized it strongly. He said they would get all the ewes with lamb two weeks sooner by being together than if in different fields. To prove it, he said the same ewes (105) had ninety-four lambs last spring in two weeks. If you want to see a nice lot of lambs just hitch at his gate, as he always has time to show his sheep to a friend.—*Exchange*.

Hark! to the sound of humanity's wails! Millions of people with aches and with ails. Headaches and humors, a merciless flood, Weakness of lungs and disorders of blood. Yet there's a helper that certainly saves, Thousands of people from premature graves.

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures coughs, relieves asthma, checks bronchitis, purifies the blood, heals sores, eruptions and unsightly pimples and is without a rival for all the ills that spring from a disordered liver. All druggists.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Of druggists.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

ALFALFA SEED.—Address McBeth & Kinnison, seedsmen, Garden City, Kas.

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

SPECIAL.

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

National Farmers' Alliance.

The National Farmers' Alliance met at Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, January 27. This organization is entirely distinct from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which met at Ocala, Fla., in December last. Heretofore, having no secret work, its meetings were public; but at this session secret work similar to that of the F. A. & I. U. was adopted.

It was a grand meeting of earnest, determined men, and most emphatically declared against the present system of government as manipulated by Congress and the Legislatures of the several States; favored the abolition of all national banks; individual loans of the surplus funds upon land security at a low rate of interest; the Australian ballot system; the foreclosure of mortgages held by the government on railroads; the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a popular vote of the people; the Alliance taking no part in political struggles or affiliating with Republicans or Democrats; the inter-State commerce law being so amended and enforced as to allow all railroads a reasonable income on the money invested; the foreclosure, at once, of the mortgage on the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and the government taking charge and running them in the interests of the people, with a view of extending both lines to the eastern seaboard; the free and unlimited coinage of silver; increasing the currency to \$50 per capita, and all paper money to be placed on an equality with gold; a liberal system for pensioning all survivors of the late war; the assessing of all mortgages, bonds and shares of stock at face value; the passage of the Conger land bill; the amending of laws regarding the liquor traffic so as to prevent endangering the morals of our children and destroying their usefulness; any law that will give our wives, sisters and daughters full representation at the polls; the education of children for honest labor, and the establishing of agricultural colleges in every State.

Chicago was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, and the officers for the ensuing year elected are as follows: President, John H. Powers, Nebraska; Vice Presidents, Charles Morgan, of Pennsylvania; Thos. Finks, New York; W. H. Sickens, Ohio; Wm. Kinerd, Indiana; Milton George, Illinois; George M. Butts, Wisconsin; G. O. Collins, Missouri; A. J. Westfall, Iowa; J. J. Furlong, Minnesota; W. A. Jones, Nebraska; G. F. Cravens, Washington; Secretary and Treasurer, August Post, Iowa; National Lecturer, George Lawrence, Ohio; First Assistant Lecturer, Miss Eva McDonald, Minnesota; Second Assistant, J. W. Ravens, Washington.

Condensed Matter.

An overflow of Alliance matter this week compels us to select and condense the important points into the smallest space possible. We trust our numerous contributors will realize the situation and continue in the good work of sending in short, pointed, timely organization notes. Rural Alliance, Mitchell county, President McGrath's home organization, heartily indorse his conduct in regard to the

Turner letter; expressed their utmost confidence in his integrity and his ability as an officer; censured the editor of the *Advocate*, and respectfully asks that journal to publish the vindication of President McGrath, according to the findings of the committee; thanked their Representative, G. H. McKinnie, for fidelity and devotion to the wishes of his constituents in supporting Judge Peffer for United States Senator; expressed implicit confidence in all of our Senators and Representatives, and assured them that they would zealously co-operate in carrying out the good work of reformation and reform so auspiciously begun.

Agenda Alliance, Republic county, send greeting to their Representative, C. R. Cleveland, and to the People's representatives in session at Topeka; expressed their belief that in the election of that soldier in time of war, peacemaker in time of peace, patriot and statesman, Judge W. A. Peffer, the People's Representatives of Kansas have faithfully discharged that part of duty intrusted to them at the late election. "Clodhopper," Smith county, writes us that the old officers retired quietly and good naturedly, and that the new ones modestly and quietly took possession. In some cases the old officers are employed to help the new ones "catch on," and the very best of feeling between them prevails. While, of course, there is some sneering, and silly, false jokes, intended to prejudice the toilers against their officers, yet truth will, by and by, get its "boots on" and rustle around. Merit will win. There are about fifty-three organized Alliances in the county, with a rapidly increasing membership. President McGrath is well known here, and the general belief is that he is innocent of the charges preferred against him.

The Seward County Alliance met at Fargo Springs on the 24th ult., and decided to hold the first annual celebration of the organization in that county March 14. A good programme will be prepared, and everybody is invited to participate. Resolutions were unanimously passed favoring the passage of such laws as are embodied in the Alliance principles. A petition to the Legislature praying for fuel for 125 destitute families was unanimously signed. The county organization is in a prosperous condition, and the members are hopeful for the future.

Henry Comstock, Cheney, Sedgwick county, in writing, says: "What a lot of advice the 'calamity shriekers' are getting now from the old parties. It does not seem to occur to them that the same common sense that enables them to 'get there' in spite of all opposition will be all sufficient in the future. Parties outside of the industrial organizations are taking an interest in the reform movement. The townspeople are learning that we are not waging a warfare against them, or any legitimate business, but that we are simply 'putting our house in order,' that we may hereafter be able to take care of ourselves."

Secretary Kimmel writes that Sherman County Alliance recently passed a resolution asking their Representative to oppose the calling of a constitutional convention. The Congressional Alliance of the Seventh Congressional district was organized at Hutchinson, Saturday, January 31. Sixteen counties were represented, and the following officers elected: President, G. H. Fish, Sumner county; Vice President, H. Stone, Haskell county; Secretary, A. C. McCormick; Treasurer, W. P. Bruce; Lecturer, B. E. Kies, editor *Kansas Commorer*.

A meeting of the County Business Agents will be held in Topeka, Saturday, February 21.

T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, will speak in Representative hall, Monday, February 16, at 8:30 p. m. Every one invited.

Our First Page Illustration.

With the marvelous growth of Kansas City as a center of business and travel, the demand for enlarged business houses has become imperative, and as a result some of the most imposing structures of the country are now standing in that city. Strikingly conspicuous and towering above them all is the stupendous structure just completed by Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., the famed dry goods men of that city. The building stands at Eleventh, Grand avenue and Walnut streets, is a marvel of artistic beauty and is one of the real sights of Kansas City. It was begun in May, 1889, and completed in September of the following year. To show what a gigantic building it is we give some of the dimensions. The height of the building from Eleventh and Grand avenue is 93 feet; from Eleventh and Walnut, 107 feet. The seven floors spread out as one floor would aggregate nearly 200,000 square feet. A noticeable feature is the arcade, which is 480 feet in length, extending around three sides of the building, along the Walnut, Eleventh and Grand avenue fronts—the average width being seven feet. Back of the arcade there are 450 feet of plate-glass display windows (except the three interruptions made by the entrances). The display windows on Eleventh street reach to the top of the Grand avenue, or second story. Outside the arcade are twenty-two piers, mainly for ornament, as they carry but little of the weight of the superstructure. Within the building are 485 columns, and there are over 10,000 feet of counter and shelf room. Of all the wonders of the new store the pneumatic tube cash system is probably the greatest. The general complaint of customers all over the country, who do their trading in large houses, is that they have to wait so long for their packages and change. The pneumatic tube cash system completely removes all

such cause for complaint. The system was introduced in this store for the first time in any dry goods house in the West. It consists of a series of brass tubes running from all parts of the store to one central cashier's desk. The blower, stationed in the basement, is continually exhausting the air from these pipes, and on account of the inward rush of air to fill the vacuum, any object, such as a leather ball containing your change, when placed at the entrance, is suddenly drawn in and carried to the cashier's desk at the terrific rate of 200 feet per second. So, you see, you will never have to wait long.

This gives some idea of the magnitude of the concern doing business in our neighboring city, and some of the very greatest conveniences which the proprietors have provided for their customers. The store has been built with the one idea of making trade a real pleasure, and it takes but a glance to convince one that nothing has been left undone.

The firm of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. is extensively known, and its business is perhaps as well organized and regulated as any in the country. Each and every department is under the control of an experienced and competent foreman, most of whom have been working for this firm for many years. Every department is thoroughly systematized and customers are handled with remarkably proficient service. The whole is under the personal supervision of the proprietors, and complaints by customers about insubordinates are seldom, if ever, heard.

It is hardly necessary to make mention of the goods sold by Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., as every one knows the firm and their great reputation. Always leading in their line and always reliable in their business methods. There is a business that has grown up with Kansas City, has been built by Kansas City for Kansas City, and has made and has been made a part of Kansas City. A store of the people, by the people and for the people.

Gossip About Stock.

Read the article on the "Real Cause of Hog Cholera" in another column, by Geo. G. Steketee of Michigan.

Those of our readers interested in first-class profitable horse-flesh should refer to the new advertisement of J. Lambert, of Blairsburg, Iowa, and confer with him on the subject of horses.

In our notice last week of J. B. McAfee's sale of the three-year-old registered Clydesdale stallion Cyclone, to Mr. Joseph Fulls, of Lyon county, we were wrong in stating that Cyclone weighed 1,700 pounds at the age of twenty-six and a half months. It was another valuable colt that made this creditable weight.

J. Baker Sapp, of Columbia, Mo., in changing his advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, writes that he now offers for sale a No. 1 imported Berkshire boar, Royal Grove 23437. He is a fancy large animal and was bred by T. A. E. Hayter, England, and is out of Lady Highchive, winner of the first prize at the Royal show, England, as the best sow of any age.

Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, in reply to an inquiry from D. P. Horton, as to the merits of Kafir corn, say they have been feeding Kafir corn hay, without any grain, to the Murray Hill herd of Holstein cattle ever since they came from the grass last fall, and that they are better pleased with it than with any feed before used. This crop grows on ordinary upland, and even in a dry season yields a large crop.

The Inter-State Short-horn Show and Sale Association, at Kansas City, claim May 13, 1891, for their annual sale of fifty selected Short-horns. The animals will be inspected as to individual merit before cataloguing, and the different ages will be shown in competition for cash prizes before the sale begins. This is a novel feature never before undertaken by our Western breeders, and is a praiseworthy act which merits success.

The select herd of Berkshires owned by G. W. Berry, Berryton, Kas., which has sent out so many fine representatives of this breed, promises this season to eclipse all former efforts from the twenty-six litters sired by the famous boars, Royal Champion and Onward. The latter named animal weighed 600 pounds at sixteen months. Mr. Berry reports splendid sales last season and has yet a few choice show pigs, and no breeder will make a mistake in buying them.

I. L. Whipple & Sons, proprietors of the well-known Ottawa herd, at Ottawa, Kas., offer for the next thirty days, forty first-class sows, from nine months to two years old, and twenty boars, weighing from 100 to 150 pounds each, to make room for thirty spring litters. The Ottawa herd is too well known to call for an extended notice. It is sufficient to say that it is the finest lot of swine ever offered for sale by these gentlemen, and that they will go at hard-time prices. Many of the sows are show animals and will produce show stock. Write at once for prices, as the early orders will catch the plums. See their advertisement elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER.

The State at its forestry stations at Ogallah, Trego county, and Dodge City, Ford county, now has about 1,300,000 yearling forest trees for free distribution. Persons wishing a share of these little trees ought to let me know at once at either of the above named places or at Hayes City, Kansas, so that I may correspond with them and receive their formal application prior to February 15, 1891. Martin Allen, Commissioner of Forestry.

For a Disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Real Cause of Hog Cholera—Its Prevention and Cure.

The writer has for many years studied diseases of children, and in his experience found that 90 per cent. of all sickness among children is caused by worms. Your physician will tell you when you call him to cure the baby's fever that it is not worms that ails the anxious mother's babe. The writer will give you a few symptoms of worms in children: Extreme appetite by spells; then again, loss of appetite; severe pains in the bowels; very often the child's stomach is like a drum; crying or whining; blue under the eyes, white about the mouth; foul breath; red spots on its cheeks, as though it had a fever; worm fevers; costiveness; some have constant diarrhea; offensive discharge from the bowels; convulsions or worm fits, and cough. I ask the mother that reads these symptoms how far I am out of the way? Hundreds and thousands of children having these symptoms have died, and the cause of their death was worms. I found a remedy which I used for these suffering children. After I was sure that I could cure the youngest child of a month old to an old man of 80 I placed it upon the market. Have sold carloads of it, with great success. Certain physicians prescribe it in secret.

Knowing that what is good for man is good for beast, I experimented with this same remedy on animals. In hogs the symptoms are nearly the same as in human beings; the only difference is that you cannot ask your animal what ails it. It cannot say that it is feverish, nor that it has kidney trouble. Your hog drags its hind legs, the cause is worms; its kidneys are bad, it is worms. Hundreds of hogs have died and the cause was called cholera, where if you had opened your hog you would have found the real "hog cholera"—worms—in its stomach and worms in its bowels. I have claimed this for a long time, and I notice that certain newspapers have concluded that worms are the real cause of hog cholera, and that Steketee is correct. My remedy for worms in children is a secret. I named it Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer, because pin worms have often caused convulsions in children. The symptoms are itching in the rectum, usually after retiring at night. My remedy for this terrible trouble is a sure cure.

For the farmer, I found my remedy for human beings too expensive to be used for animals, and concluded that I could save the farmers their animals by putting up the same medicine in larger packages and making it stronger. With other ingredients, I have changed it so as to take any kind of worms from hogs, horses, or any other animals. Never have failed since I improved it of taking the pin worms from horses or colts, providing it is used according to directions. The symptom of pin worms in horses or colts is itching, as with human beings. The farmer has often noticed that the hair was worn off from his horse's tail, the animal having rubbed himself whenever he got the chance to do so. I have never seen a cure from a veterinary surgeon for this troublesome disease in horses. I claim, as I have repeatedly stated, that hog cholera is caused from the animal being troubled with worms, and claim that my remedy, Steketee's Improved Hog Cholera Cure, will prevent and cure hog cholera if it is given in time, and plenty of it. I also claim that I have a sure remedy for that noble animal, the horse. If you use the above remedy you will free your horse from that troublesome disease, pin worms; but please do not think that one package will always cure an animal, or condemn the remedy if one package does not cure a dozen animals.

Please make no mistake when calling at your drug stores for Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. Please say whether for human being or for animals. For animals, call for Steketee's Hog Cholera cure; but remember that it is a remedy for worms in animals, and if you, by the use of this remedy, destroy the worms, you cure your animal and prevent hog cholera. My price is 50 cents at the drug store, or 60 cents by mail. For human beings, 25 cents per package by mail or at the store.

GEO. G. STEKETEE.

THIS BRIGHT NEW 1891

Needs the brightest and best of music. The 2,000,000 readers of this advertisement are all invited to provide themselves with music or music books from our complete and varied stock.

Send freely for lists and information.

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Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. 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.

Bid Me Good-Bye.

Bid me good-bye! No sweeter salutation
Can friendship claim;
Nor yet can any language, any nation,
A sweeter frame.

It is not final; it forebodes no sorrow,
As some declare,
Who, born to frettings, are so prone to borrow
To-morrow's share.

Good-bye is but a prayer, a benediction
From lips sincere;
And breathed by thine it brings a sweet conviction
That God will hear.

Good-bye! yes, "God be with you;" prayer
and blessing
In simplest phrase;
Alike our need and His dear care confessing
In all our ways.

However rare, or frequent be our meeting,
However high
The last long parting, the endless greeting,
Bid me good-bye! —Exchange.

MR. BRYERSON'S MOTHER.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

CHAPTER II.

Seated among the more staid and elderly women, in the largest parlor in one of the largest houses of Wingate, I awaited the first act of what was to me a new drama. It is needless to say my eyes and thoughts were on my cousin; indeed, she was a picture well worth looking at. Her eyes were unusually bright, and her transient blushes seemed to have forgotten to leave her cheeks for the evening. I was glad that only I knew it was expectation which gave this new brilliancy to her appearance. An envious girl, with gorgeous draperies and artificial fairness and blushes, sneered with unmistakable envy because "Miss Jones" looked she could deceive any one with her complexion." A lady remarked pleasantly that Miss Jones played well, very well, and it would be a source of much gratification when her daughter could do as well.

The first act of the drama was music—beautiful, entrancing. Would Mr. Bryerson appropriately come in and hear it and note the musician? Yes, I knew he would come; it was one of the decrees of fate. His mother was with him—tall, graceful, and with unmistakable breeding in dress and manner. One or two young girls moved apart and stopped their giggling. The young woman with the showy dress and Western parlance opened and shut her fan rapidly and leaned forward to attract the notice of the young man; and another girl, more wily, advanced gushingly toward the mother and led her to a seat near me; she even obligingly made Mrs. Bryerson and "Miss Culver" acquainted, for which I thanked her in my heart.

"Your socials are well attended," I remarked, by way of a beginning.
"They seem to be," answered Mrs. Bryerson, pleasantly, "though this is the first I have attended for several months. My son was unusually anxious to come to-night;—that is my son, standing near the piano." My eyes readily took the right direction. She continued upon what proved to be her favorite theme:

"He is very busy studying now—too busy. I am very glad that he did decide to rest from his books for one evening. He is very fond of good music, too, and I see we are being favored with the best to-night. Who is the young lady at the piano?"

"She is Ruth Jones, my cousin," I answered, calmly. "Your son is a college student?" I asked, with a twinge of conscience for my directness.

"No, he is a book-keeper in Beckwith's wholesale grocery house; but he is spending his evenings studying medicine. I have a desire that he should become a physician, and he seems to have inherited a love for the profession. My father was a physician."

"Indeed!" I answered, with hypocritical interest. "There is something interesting about this transmission of tastes and tendencies. I suppose if you had been a man, you would have followed in your father's footsteps."

Mrs. Bryerson was but half listening to me; at the same moment I was conscious that the music had ceased. Ruth was bowing to Mr. Bryerson. The next moment they were talking in a friendly manner; he was arranging a new piece of music on the rack, and they were apparently discussing the propriety of singing it together. I knew Ruth would not sing it; but I knew she would be glad to play for him to sing.

"They are acquainted," said Mrs. Bryerson, in a surprised tone.

"Some one has probably introduced them," I answered, in a matter-of-fact way.

"Not here, not to-night," she answered; and I fancied she was hurt.

"Oh, well," I answered cheerfully,

"somewhere else then. It doesn't take long for young people to find each other out in a small town like this."

"I believe you said she was your cousin. Miss Jones—strange I never heard him speak of her."

For the first time I remarked a childish petulance in her manner, and there was undisguised trouble in her eyes. I felt myself accessory to some crime. I tried to change the course of our conversation, and to draw her attention away from that which was so unnecessarily annoying her.

"That which impressed me as the strangest part of my new experience in Kansas was the many different kinds of people—different in nationality, and also in manner and education. There are some provincialisms which I was obliged to become familiar with before there could be an intelligent understanding—"

"See! they are going to sing. No, he alone is singing," was her answer.

"Doesn't your cousin sing?"

"Only at home. Your son has a fine voice," I said generously.

"Yes; but I would as soon hear it without the accompaniment."

I felt as if her ungraciousness was a poor return for my generosity; so I sat back to give my undivided attention to the singer. Here was a perfect opportunity to observe the young man who, I felt, had come so suddenly into our lives. I felt almost angry with myself for being at all interested in a person whom I had seen for the first time that afternoon. Was it less than eight hours since he had offered that stool to Ruth? It seemed longer; and there was Ruth, with the manner of an old friend, nodding for him to turn her music at just the right time. I felt annoyed with her; I could almost sympathize with his mother. And yet I could not complain of her lack of dignity; there was more of womanliness in her bearing than I remembered her to have. And he—I don't know how to describe a man very well. I thought I understood my own sex very well; but manly character and intentions are more of a sealed book. I only know when I trust them, when they please me, or when their kindness attracts me. I know he had a strong, sensible, as well as handsome face. I know he had a firm bearing even in standing; he did not lounge as some men do. He had a kind, chivalrous manner, and such a large amount of self-respect. I think this last impression was stronger than all others, and I knew, in my intuitive way, that there was one being who had nothing to be ashamed of.

"Well, what of it?" I observed to myself.

"What difference does it make to me if he is all he appears to be?" But Ruth! Had she fallen in love with him at first sight? Had he with her? What a foolish thing to do! What a silly idea! I straightened myself in my chair, to throw off my unwonted dreamy state, and looked around the room. Such a queer assembly! Surely there was that portly saloon-keeper. A saloon-keeper at a church social! Perhaps he came to escort his daughter; I knew she was his child, because she took lessons of Ruth. Well, I did not know that his presence could do any harm; it was barely possible he might receive some benefit. He was staring in my direction. I had heard that he was a widower. I raised my head haughtily and looked back at Ruth.

Mr. Bryerson had stopped singing; the accompaniment flagged, and then stopped. Ruth looked up inquiringly into his face; but his attention was given to his mother. She was looking pale and miserable. He excused himself from Ruth's side and crossed the room.

"Mother, are you not well?" he asked, his voice tenderly earnest. "Do you wish to go home? I will go any time you wish it."

"I don't wish to drag you away," she answered, sharply.

He was astonished, but all the more solicitous.

"Why, mother! I am afraid you are not feeling well. Shall we go now?"

I have often thought what a blessed thing it would be to be a mother, just to hear such a young man call my name with such deeply tender tones.

I was glad he did not recognize me; in his anxiety he had not noticed my presence. After my conversation with his mother she would have had double cause for grievance, had it been proved that I, too, was an acquaintance without her knowledge. Mr. Beckwith came up just then and welcomed me warmly to his church entertainment, although the evening was almost spent.

"Glad to see you out, Miss Culver. I was afraid you were too exclusive to attend these rustic affairs. You've been introduced to Mrs. Bryerson?" Then turning to the mother and son, he expressed his regrets that they must leave so soon.

"Charley, I'm sorry you are going; you've helped Miss Ruth to give us more solid enjoyment than we've had before since I can't tell when. But you must come again. Why! it's at our house next. You, too, Mrs. Bryerson; bring Charley out; he's getting to be too much of a book-worm. You don't feel well? No! you don't look well. That is—ha-ha, you don't look as if you felt well."

While the friendly man was engaging Mrs. Bryerson in this lively talk, Charley had stolen a moment in which to speak a few words to Ruth. His mother's eyes followed him mournfully, and I know she was not sorry when, leaning fondly on his arm, she was at last alone with him under the summer stars.

Twenty years is a long interval through which to remember unimportant events, and until a startlingly sudden occurrence connected with Ruth's new friendship for Charley Bryerson, I do not recall the exact number of times they attended

operas and lectures together, or how often he called at our little home and sang or talked with her. I do remember the morning after that first church social when, according to appointment, he called on his way to the store. I said "good-morning" to him, and then went into the next room to do our chamber work. I was excited, and my mind was not on my work. I absently pulled off the pillow-cases and vainly tried to clothe the bolster with them. I was provoked, disgusted with myself for my strange lack of practicality, and positively jerked the offending cases off again and put them where they belonged, then walked outdoors to water my flowers. With my usual success I soon became mistress of myself, and soon re-entered the house with returned common sense and self-respect.

I remember one other circumstance connected with that strange courtship, which made it different from any other courtship within my knowledge. Mr. Bryerson did not forget there were other people in existence besides Ruth. He would often say, "Miss Culver, won't you go with us this evening? I believe the opera is unusually fine for this section." Or, "My mother will go, and I would like to have you become better acquainted."

I always liked to hear him say "my mother." There was a peculiarity in the stress he placed upon each word, as if he would call your attention to the rare preciousness of that mother. His invitations were so genuine that I sometimes accepted. Once I answered, "But your mother hasn't called on us yet."

He answered, looking a little troubled, "I think she will." Then more cheerfully, "When she is better acquainted, I know she will."

"That is one way to become better acquainted," I persisted. But he gracefully waived the subject, and no words of mine had power to bring the shadow of a censure upon his mother's actions. Of course I knew the strange state of mind which prompted her attitude toward us; at least I knew enough not to press her son too closely to give a reason, so I sometimes—perhaps twice—went in company with Mrs. Bryerson. I could not appear rude to one who was chivalry itself. One of these times was an afternoon carriage-ride in early autumn. While going in one direction the sun shone unpleasantly into his mother's face. "Let me sit there, mother; I can drive on that side just as well; unless you will change places with Miss Ruth and sit on the back seat. Miss Ruth won't mind the sun, I know." This was a pleasant, but proved a source of fresh annoyance to the unreasonable mother.

"The sun does not trouble me; but if you prefer—"

I think, perhaps, he did prefer. But he answered, earnestly: "Please change places with me, mother; I know the sun must be annoying."

And in such ways as this, the graceful lady who had at first attracted me was purposely or unwittingly repelling Ruth and me. Soon she ceased to go out with us, or even with her son, alone. Finally his attentions to Ruth became fitful. She would be restless when a week would pass and she did not see him; then there would be intervals of pleasant, unshadowed companionship, when she would regain all her old belief in their ultimate happiness.

In a burst of confidence she said to me one day: "Mattie, I know just as well as I know anything that he loves me and will tell me so some time; I believe in him so perfectly that I can afford to wait his own time. I wonder sometimes, though, why he isn't happy. I am."

I did not repeat to her the old adage about the "slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," though the familiar words rang persistently in my head. I only answered (rather irrelevantly, she thought), "When young people begin life for themselves, it seems to me better that they should be entirely alone."

"Oh, yes, I suppose so. But what put that into your head? You needn't think I shall turn you outdoors—you and the piano," she said, playfully.

(To be continued.)

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Photography in Astronomy.

Ever since Mrs. Hunter wrote and suggested astronomy as a profitable subject for discussion in our "Home Circle," I have been meaning to write. Time slips so rapidly by and is so fully occupied, and I have been trying to partially make up for time lost during two months sickness in my family before Christmas. The following extract is from an English periodical. It may or may not be in the line of Mrs. Hunter's ideas, but may interest some:

"No science has been more benefited by photography than astronomy. The reason of this is easily explained. The sensitiveness of our vision is limited. A star placed at such a distance that with the most powerful telescope we possess it is still imperceptible, will always remain invisible; but not so with the camera, for by means of a prolonged exposure this tiny ray of light slowly but surely acts upon the sensitive plate, and reveals its image. When we glance up at the heavens on a starry night we see some thousands of stars visible to the naked eye; with the assistance of a powerful telescope we see thousands more. By exposing a photographic dry plate for, say one hour, we become aware of the existence of still more of these heavenly bodies. If we increase the exposure to two or three hours, many

What is Scrofula

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

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more will be visible. Photographs of the stars were made as early as 1850 by D. Whipple, of Boston. It is now proposed to make photographic star maps of the whole of the heavens. About 14,000 plates will have to be exposed for one hour to a perfectly clear sky. Some idea of the increase of astronomical knowledge may be gained from the fact that in Cygnus 2° 15' by 3°, 170 stars had been carefully mapped out by the old laborious process. A photograph made by the Brothers Henry, of the same part, revealed upon a single plate over 5,000 stars.

In opening up the fresh subject of "Our Children—What Will the Harvest Be?" surely Mrs. Hunter has touched upon a chord that every mother who reads the KANSAS FARMER will be moved to think upon and many to write upon. I think if I were to begin the subject I could keep on for hours. When others have aired it a little I will give some of my ideas. Meanwhile, let us see that our children regularly read some portion of God's word daily.

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The Young Folks.

February 14th.

Who knocks at my gate?—
Has done so of late—
I will draw my curtains and see;
Perhaps I have guessed,—
But think I had best
Peep out to make sure it is he.

Alack! and a day!
The moon is away
Behind some dark clouds in the sky;
So what can I do
But whisper a few
Soft words with a lingering sigh.

I think he has heard
How strange every word
I tremblingly whispered so low,
For now, sweet and clear,
I can hear him say "Dear,"
Your Valentine waiteth below."

He says I must tell—
Although he knows well—
Is my heart for him beating true?
It's ever the way,
Upon this love-day,
That fond, foolish Valentines do.

I have to speak low
Before he will go—
So low that not even a bird,
Or any one near,
Except my own dear,
Hears what my heart's Valentine heard.
—Josephine Canning, in Good Housekeeping.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Away back in the days of ancient Rome—long before the advent of Christianity—while the people were pagans and worshiped pagan gods, there existed a very queer custom of religious exercises called Lupercalia, which were celebrated on the anniversary of the birthday (February 15) of one of their pagan saints, Lupercus by name, and surnamed Februus from the ceremony he instituted.

This same Lupercus Februus was worshiped as a god, and in his honor was named the month in which "The Lupercalia" was observed. From a very good authority is learned the nature of the exercises:—"The appropriate sacrifices were goats and dogs, after the offering of which two patrician youths were led forward to the altar, and one of the priests touched their foreheads with a sword dipped in the blood of the victims; another immediately washed off the stain with wool and milk. The priests next partook of a banquet, at which they were plentifully supplied with wine. This over, they cut the skins of the goats that had been sacrificed into pieces, with some of which they covered parts of their bodies, in imitation of Lupercus, who was represented half naked, and half clad in goat skins; with the other pieces, cut into thongs, they ran through the streets, striking every person whom they met, especially females, who courted the flagellation from an opinion that it was a happy omen of marital felicity." The ceremonies of this festival are supposed to have symbolized the purification of the people; the materials used signifying that they had been washed in the blood of victims and made white as the wool used in washing the faces. The latin word Februus means purifying.

After such religious exercises, and, presumably in the evening when it would be convenient for the young folks to assemble, the names of the young women were placed in a box and the young men in turn drew out a name and thus selected a wife.

In the course of time, after these ceremonies had become time-honored and very popular with the young folks, heathen Rome was converted to Christianity, and instead of heathen gods and saints, those of later birth were canonized.

Among the ealler of the "church fathers" was Valentine, a bishop or presbyter, who incurred the enmity of the Roman Emperor by preaching Christianity. It was the cheerful custom in those days, when a public man became obnoxious, instead of depriving him of his political head by the ballot of a joint convention his "sure enough" head was cut completely off.

Valentine lost his head.

To compensate him for the inconvenience he thus sustained by being deprived of so important a part of his physical make-up, his brethren in the church "canonized" him and he has since been known as St. Valentine.

The good fathers of the early church met with the same difficulties which the good fathers in the church experience today. They found that the young folks were more inclined to follow "heathen" customs if they were of a hilarious nature rather than Christian teachings if such

seemed to curb their desire for pleasure. The boys and girls would meet on February 15th and celebrate the Lupercalia and thus render homage to the heathen saint.

Valentine, when he had been elevated to a comfortable position among the saints, was also further honored by having a day set apart to his memory (February 14) when his good qualities and his loving disposition were specially mentioned. On this day he was worshiped as a true saint and "solemn mass" was said in his honor.

To counteract the heathen tendencies of the rising generation, the church fathers succeeded in getting the young folks to hold their frolic on the eve of February 14th instead of the 15th of the month; and ever since that time, instead of celebrating Lupercalia we celebrate St. Valentine's day. Instead of putting names in a box to be drawn by young men, we send "Valentines" through the postoffice and at church festivals in the postoffice "grab-bag". On these occasions the young men are apt to fall desperately in love and, like their patron saint, completely lose their head. N.

Chinese Newspapers.

A funny, turned-around, and twisted kind of people are the Chinamen, so many of whom live on the western shores of our great country. They seem to be our opposites in almost everything, and whenever they do copy one of our customs, they do it in such an upside-down way that it is as queer as ever.

What should you think a Chinese newspaper would be like? It seems odd, doesn't it, that people who are two or three hundred years behind us in everything else should care anything about so modern a thing as a newspaper? But they have them, and funny affairs they are. There are two of them published in San Francisco. One of them is called the Wa-Kee, the other the Ton-Fon-Son-Bo. But if you think they are printed with type and big roller presses, you are decidedly mistaken. Such a process would be much too quick and American for John Chinaman. Tee Jen, the editor of the Wa-Kee, works from daylight till long after dark painting the funny Chinese characters on sheets of thin paper about the size of foolscap. These are given to a lithographer, who transfers them to stone by means of acids, etc., and when four of them have been thus prepared, they are put into a queer wooden press that works with a screw, something like a letter-press, and runs entirely by man power, something like the first printing presses invented, and used in Europe four hundred years ago. The name of the paper appears on the last page, and the readers start from that and read toward the front. Neither of the papers are either agricultural, political, or religious, but each has a Letter and Answer department, and the rest of the space is given up to news. John Chinaman is so economical that he had a great deal rather borrow his neighbor's paper than subscribe for one of his own, and for this reason the circulation of the Chinese newspapers isn't very large. One of them prints 750 copies, which it takes the printer three days to print. Many of the great city daily papers print a hundred thousand and more in an hour. This is the way we beat the Chinamen in everything, and still they think their way is the best.

The largest tree in the world has been discovered in Fresno county, Cal. Frank Loomis, an old mountaineer, and party returned to Sanger from a bear-hunting expedition in the Sierras. They wounded a bear and in pursuing it ran across a big tree in the most rugged portion of the mountains, about two miles north of Kentucky Meadows. This monarch of the forest was circumscribed by a radius of a mile or more of almost impenetrable underbrush, so that the hunters were compelled to use both knife and ax to reach the center. It is certain that no man has ever traversed the same ground. The tree was measured about four feet from the ground and a rope of 122 feet, five inches long was necessary to span its circumference.

People who use arsenical preparations for their complexion, do so at the risk of their lives. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is guaranteed free from any injurious drug, and is, therefore, the safest as well as the most powerful blood medicine in the world. It makes the skin clear.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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I took Sick,
I TOOK

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AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

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AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

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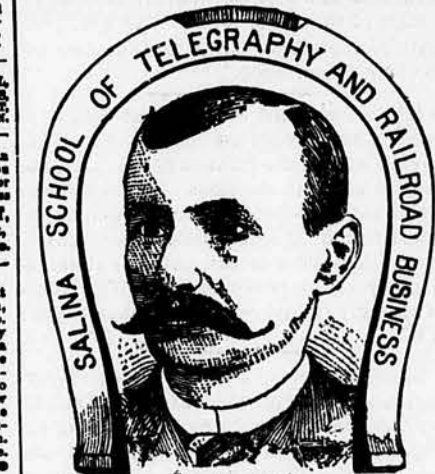
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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
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Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
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Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Some enterprising New Yorkers have decided to establish and operate a large cheese factory at Stafford, Kas.

In a late report an error was made, saying that the twelve creameries in Dickinson county paid out last year \$20,000. It should have been \$200,000. Quite a difference, indeed, by the omission of one cipher.

Owing to the space given to the proceedings of the Legislature, the special departments are curtailed somewhat and matter intended for the Alliance department has been condensed so as to be made available and give our readers at least the cream of the news. Contributors will certainly appreciate the situation and not become discouraged.

The committee on political rights of women have reported favorably on a bill giving women the right to vote at all state, county and city elections. The committee holds that it is not necessary to amend the constitution in order that women may be made qualified electors, but that it can be done by legislative enactment. The House is strongly in favor of the passage of such a bill.

Some of our subscribers desire the experience of any of the *KANSAS FARMER* readers concerning the use of steamers advertised for cooking corn for hogs and other stock. They would also like a cheap plan for a hog pen that would keep the animals warm and dry. Any one having a satisfactory and inexpensive plan for cattle sheds or stable is requested to give a brief description in this paper.

The third annual session of the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute will be held in Oak Grange Hall, commencing on Tuesday evening, February 17. An interesting and instructive program has been prepared, and several valuable papers upon important subjects will be prepared by practical men of extensive experience and read before the association. A basket dinner will be an enjoyable feature on Wednesday, to which everybody interested in agricultural pursuits are cordially invited.

The Kansas Bee Culture Association was organized at Olathe, Friday, February 6. About twenty counties in the State were represented, and much interest was manifested by the representatives of bee culture. The association was organized under the laws of the State of Kansas and the next meeting will be held in conjunction with the State Horticultural Society. The following officers were elected: Rev. A. W. Bishop, Olathe, President; J. B. Kline, Topeka, Vice President; L. Wayman, Chanute, Secretary; Mrs. H. B. Fisher, Olathe, Treasurer, and A. W. Bishop, P. Shawb, Olathe; L. Wayman, Chanute; J. B. Kline, Topeka, and C. W. Sherman, Holliday, as Executive committee.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A great clamor is being raised by interested persons charging that the credit of Kansas is being destroyed; that our people are getting a bad name, that it has become necessary to withdraw money from the State and to stop lending to our people, and this by reason of the course pursued by—first, the People's party in the late campaign, and second, by its representatives now in Legislature. This is not only wrong, but it is tinged with a spirit of hatred and malice. It comes from what the *KANSAS FARMER* has frequently styled the "spirit of the money-changers." The People's party is made up very largely of farmers. About 90 per cent. of the present House of Representatives are farmers, and they are of that class recognized as honorable and honest, as well as intelligent and conservative men. It is less than two years since these same men, at least 75 per cent. of them, were members of the party which has been in the lead in Kansas ever since the State was organized. Up to that time they were never accused of anything dishonorable. They were never charged with any disposition to repudiate their debts or to in any way get rid of their legal obligations. These same men are now charged with all manner of dishonesty, they are designated as repudiators, and as using the power of numbers to defraud their creditors out of not only remedies but rights. Briefly, it is alleged that the members of the present Legislature—nearly all farmers, and they are representing a constituency of farmers—are bent upon repudiation. This is absolutely false, and nobody knows it better than the men who make the charge. They know as well as they know anything that the farmers of Kansas are more interested in the State than any other class of people. They are the men who own the State; they are the men who have made the farms; they are the men who have largely paid the taxes to build the railroads, the bridges, the court houses, the school houses and the churches. These are the men who of all others are most interested in keeping up the good name of the State and in preserving its lands for homes of the people. A time has come in the history of these hard-working farmers when they are unable to pay promptly the debts which they owe, debts which were negotiated by and through these same loan agents and bankers who are now running about the country crying "stop thief." The writer of this can name personally bankers and loan agents who refuse and are now refusing to lend money to farmers on unquestioned security, for no other reason than to frighten the Legislature into letting this whole matter alone and then publish to the world that they propose to lend no more money to farmers until they see what the Legislature proposes to do. The writer knows of one case where a leading bank of this city refused paper which is perfectly good, for no other reason than because it was intended to bridge some Alliance men over a few weeks of trouble. The note was taken to another city and discounted without hesitation, so that it is true, and we suppose it would not be denied by the bankers and loan agents themselves to anybody that they are taking this course and they are doing it for the reason before stated. We charge it upon these men that they, and they alone, are discrediting the State of Kansas and her people. That they are trying to do it and that they are doing it with a malicious intent, and that their object is to browbeat, to intimidate, to terrorize the people, for that is the spirit of the money-changer. The *KANSAS FARMER* believes that the members of the Legislature are men of nerve as well as of brains. They know that the interests of this beautiful State of ours, with all its glorious history, is in their keeping. That the farmers of Kansas, and the mechanics and the laborers and the working masses generally, with the merchants and legitimate traders, will in future govern here. The day of the politician is past. Money will be dethroned. If the fight is to be forced, we, the people are ready for it. If we cannot do better we can let our homes go and we can afterward, when money becomes plenty and cheap, which it will in a few years, buy our homes back again and have plenty of time in which to pay for them. We have made up our minds that the rule of the money power in Kansas is to end. That the politician is to be relegated to the rear, and that the people themselves are to take care of their own

interests. The *KANSAS FARMER*, speaking for the farmers of the State, declares openly to the world that these people are honest people, they are farmers and are workers, they have no sort of disposition to get rid of any just obligation, they want to pay every debt that they owe, and they want to pay it according to the letter and the spirit of the contract. They do not ask for any abatement. What they do want is money with which to pay their debts, and they want it at a rate which they can afford to pay. Let it be known that at 12 o'clock on any day money could be obtained at a convenient place with which to pay the debts now due, the sun of the next day would not have passed beyond the horizon before every debt would be paid. But we ask for money and we are refused—refused by our national Legislature, composed of men charged with taking care of the public interests. We are refused by the very men who have negotiated the loans which are pressing us now. We are denounced as repudiators when all the world knows that it is absolutely impossible for us to either pay or renew. When the Legislature proposes that the debtor should have a little time in which to recover from misfortunes, he is simply applying the law of self-preservation. He is asking for what all the world knows he needs. He wants to save his home while he pays his debts. It does not seem to him just that the creditor should have all and he nothing. Briefly, what the people of Kansas want is something with which to pay their debts. If that is repudiation, let the world understand it. If the money-changer proposes to begin a war of devastation upon the debtors, he will soon discover that the power of the people is irresistible. These gentlemen ought to take warning from the signs of the times. The public mind is feverish. Conservatism, deliberate judgment, prudent action, wise counsels are necessary, and they will all be employed in the line of progress as we go along. Let it be understood, however, that these virtues will be exercised in the interest of the toilers and builders.

KANSAS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We are in receipt of a communication from a committee representing the State Board of agriculture—Messrs. A. W. Smith, M. Mohler and S. T. Howe, recommending the passage of a bill now pending in the Legislature proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for the purpose of representing the State of Kansas at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The committee is of the opinion that this amount will be necessary to represent the State creditably, and they call attention to the fact that "Indiana is arranging to appropriate \$200,000 for her display; Colorado will probably appropriate \$250,000, while Texas talks of appropriating \$2,000,000!" State pride is appealed to in support of the proposition, and it is suggested that a very small additional tax, say 28½ cents on the thousand dollars, will be sufficient to defray the entire expense. The committee closed their communication in these words: "The average farmer in Kansas pays tax on but little, if any, over \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The tax imposed upon such farm, therefore, to raise \$100,000 in Kansas, would be about 30 cents, an amount which, considering the proud and enviable position which our State would take before the nations of the world, is so trifling that it is difficult to see how any true Kansan can think of opposing this measure."

The *KANSAS FARMER* is proud of Kansas and her people. The *KANSAS FARMER* would be pleased to see a creditable representation of our State and people at the World's Fair, but we submit that such a representation can be made with a sum much smaller than this bill asks for. In 1876, Kansas was admirably represented at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, with an appropriation covering all expenses, of \$30,000. The State of Colorado gave \$10,000 for the use of part of the Kansas building for the Colorado exhibit. The Santa Fe railroad company paid some money for the use of part of the building for an exhibition made by that company. To accommodate Colorado and the railroads necessarily required additional expenses, and, it is safe to say, no less than the additional space really did cost. Kansas took the lead at that great display, was complimented on all hands by the people of every nation visiting there. Why must we now, in order to make a creditable display, appropriate more than

three times as much as was sufficient at that time? It seems to us to be wholly unnecessary and asking of the people more than prudence justifies. Our idea about the sort of representation is this: Kansas is an agricultural State, her people are mostly farmers; the farmer has no taste for display, he wants to appear just as he is, he wants to show to the world not only what he raises but its quality as well, and he wants to show that he is producing something which is worthy of attention. The farmer does not live elegantly, as the man of wealth and leisure does; he is a plain man but he is neat, economical and tidy. His buildings are made to hold his stores, to shelter his stock, and he does not expend one unnecessary dollar upon them. Now let us represent Kansas at this great international exhibition as a State of farmers. Let us erect a small, neat, tasty, well-arranged structure, sufficiently large to accommodate a reasonably full display of all our grains and grasses, vegetables, minerals, manufactures and other products. In addition to this, let us have room enough for Kansas people to meet and rest while visiting the display, and exclude everything which is intended for mere display. The idea of display has been very hurtful to the Kansas people. We have been imposed upon by persons who profited in their individual fortunes by the display which the working people had to pay for. It is time to abandon that. The farmer is in the saddle now. Let the real estate agent, the banker, the speculator, take back seats while the builders hold the reins. Let us have a cozy, neat, comfortable, commodious building at Chicago, one designed by a committee of practical farmers, mechanics and laborers. And if the railroad companies or the banking corporations, want places in the Kansas building, let them pay for it. We believe that all this can be done with an appropriation of \$50,000, that that would be ample, and then keep the entire management in the hands of persons who represent the farmers.

ABOUT STATE PRINTING AND LEGAL ADVERTISING.

The members of Topeka Typographical Union, as well as the members of the Topeka Trades and Labor Assembly, which represents sixteen organized trades, have been watching the proposed bills before the present Legislature, and view with alarm the tendency of certain measures which affect labor. The following petition, signed by 108 workmen, was sent to the Senate on Monday:

To the Honorable Senate of the State of Kansas: GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned printers, members of Topeka Typographical Union No. 121, together with the pressmen, binders, and others employed in the printing industry in the several offices located at Topeka, most respectfully but earnestly protest against the passage of measures proposing extreme and unjust reductions in the compensation to be paid for publications in newspapers, and to the State Printer. The effect of such measures, if passed, will be most seriously felt by the working men and women in the printing trades; it will preclude all possibility for any future advance of wages, and may precipitate a war for the maintenance of the present standard, which is already at a minimum. As citizens of the State, and many of us taxpayers, we are as much interested as any others in the general prosperity and economic administration of State affairs, but we feel that our interests have not been duly considered in this matter, and we emphatically protest against the passage of any measure that would tend to bolster up party credit at the expense of the wages of those earning homes and a livelihood by daily toil.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Printers' Union of Topeka and also received the indorsement of the Trades Assembly, which represents all the labor organizations of Topeka:

Resolved (1) That Topeka Typographical Union, No. 121, go upon record as being opposed absolutely to the letting out by contract of any portion of the State printing, press work or binding; as the contract work now in vogue in other States is productive only of botch work; as it opens up avenues for unlawful perquisites, unfair measurements and charges by the contractor; and, finally, as the contract system always has a tendency to depreciate the price of composition, and the formation of syndicates for the purpose of doing all "fat" work, at the expense of other men who get only the "solid" portion, it is but fair and just that we, as Union printers, should oppose any tendency to bring about such a pernicious state of affairs.

Resolved (2) That, for the purpose of economy in the matter of State printing, it is the sense of this Union that the State should own its own plant, to be directed by a general superintendent; that all State printing, press work and binding should be done in that office; that by this method a great saving could be effected to the State, which would not be at the expense of the printers doing the work.

Resolved (3) That we protest against such reductions in the fees of State Printer as will make it impossible for him to pay the present wages to the workmen and leave him a fair profit on the printing and binding done for the State; that while, as citizens, we are in favor of an economical administration of the affairs of the State, and opposed to any exorbitant and unreasonable fees and salaries to public officers, we still declare that in a matter so

complicated as the fixing of a fee bill for the State Printer, it should be done only after full investigation of the technical questions involved, and a full and fair consideration and hearing of all interested, and especially of workmen.

Resolved, (4) That the proposed reduction in the rate of compensation to be paid for official advertising in newspapers is unjust and unremunerative, being less than the usual rate charged to individual advertisers.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In view of the proposed reorganization of the State Board of Agriculture, and in view of appropriations asked for by the board, a good many things are being said concerning the expenses of the board which might as well not be said. For example, all the expense of printing the biennial reports of the board are charged up in the public mind to the cost of the board itself, whereas, in truth, the work of the board proper is not very expensive. The publication of these large reports is very costly, but that comes from direction of the Legislature itself, and not from the action of the board in a regular way. The position of the KANSAS FARMER in relation to this board has been well known for a long time. We would like to see its functions greatly enlarged, and indeed, we would be pleased to see a complete reorganization so as to make a Department of Agriculture in charge of one person, instead of a board of ten or fifteen, as we have it now. But that is no reason why a false impression should go out concerning the actual cost of the work which the board itself does in a regular way. We give below a statement from the Secretary and a member of the board covering this matter more fully:

TOPEKA, KAS., February 4, 1891.

The cost of printing for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture:

For the year ending in 1888.....	\$6,319.17
For the year ending in 1889.....	6,990.39
5,000 copies biennial report, 1889.....	10,750.00

Total for 1889.....	\$17,740.39
For the year ending in 1890.....	\$8,146.55
For the year ending in 1891 (estimated), 5,000 copies biennial report, 1891, cost.....	5,000.00

Total for 1891..... \$13,146.55

The above estimates are taken from the official reports of the Secretary of State, and all the printing is included, viz.: The circulars, postal cards, envelopes, stationery, blanks, labels, wrappers, programs, also monthly crop reports for six months (about 6,000 copies each), two quarterly reports of 10,000 copies each, one annual meeting report of the proceedings 11,000 copies, one assessors' schedule book 2,100 copies, and one transactions of Academy of Science, 2,000 copies, or a total of over 71,000 volumes each year, and includes the material for all of the above.

The board is regularly required by law to print only the above, but the Legislature of 1887, by special act, ordered the printing of 15,000 additional copies of the 1889 biennial, at a cost of \$32,250. And the Legislature of 1889, by Senate resolution No. 31, ordered 15,000 additional copies of the 1891 biennial, at a cost of \$15,000. The State Board of Agriculture are in no way responsible for the cost of any of the above named specially ordered printing.

M. MOHLER, Secretary of Board.
A. P. COLLINS, Member of Board.

THE CAUCUS VOTE FOR SENATOR.

A great deal of interest has been taken among the people in the vote of the People's party caucus for United States Senator, and inasmuch as a considerable number of different reports have been printed, it may be well to publish a correct report in the KANSAS FARMER for preservation. We have observed that the *Non-conformist* report has a misprint in the vote of one candidate in the second ballot. We give a correct report below:

First ballot—Peffer 35, Elder 10, Willits 12, Davis 4, Breidenthal 3, Doster 5, Snyder 2, Vrooman 3, Rice 1, Cogswell 2, Overmyer 1, Scott 2, Maxon 2, Cole 2, Hurt 2, Osborn 1, Harris 1.

Second ballot—Willits 14, Peffer 34, Elder 12, Doster 6, Davis 3, Vrooman 2, Breidenthal 9, Snyder 3, Osborn 1, Cole 2, Hurt 1, Maxon 2, Harris 2.

Third ballot—Peffer 36, Rice 1, Willits 17, Vrooman 1, Elder 13, Doster 6, Osborn 1, Davis 3, Breidenthal 7, Hurt 1, Cole 2, Harris 2, Snyder 3.

Fourth ballot—Peffer 35, Doster 8, Willits 17, Breidenthal 9, Elder 13, Davis 3, Osborn 1, Cole 1, Rice 1, Snyder 2, Vrooman 1, Harris 1.

Fifth ballot—Peffer 35, Willits 17, Elder 17, Doster 8, Davis 3, Breidenthal 6, Vrooman 1, Harris 1, Cole 2, Osborn 2.

Sixth ballot—Elder 17, Doster 7, Peffer 32, Willits 15, Morris 1, Breidenthal 5, Davis 2, J. Martin 1, Rice 1, Cole 2, Harris 2, Hurt 1.

Seventh ballot—Doster 8, Willits 20, Peffer 32, Elder 20, Breidenthal 7, Davis 3, Cole 1, Snyder 1, Osborn 1.

Eighth ballot—Doster 6, Willits 20, Peffer 36, Elder 21, Breidenthal 4, Davis 2, Cole 2.

Ninth ballot—Doster 4, Willits 19, Peffer 36, Elder 21, Breidenthal 5, Davis 3.

Tenth ballot—Doster 4, Willits 18, Peffer 41, Elder 19, Breidenthal 4, Davis 3.

Eleventh ballot—Doster 5, Willits 26, Peffer 37, Elder 20, Breidenthal 1.
Twelfth ballot—Peffer 38, Willits 33, Elder 17, Doster 5.
Thirteenth ballot—Peffer 38, Elder 17, Doster 5, Willits 34.
Fourteenth ballot—Peffer 39, Willits 34, Elder 16, Doster 4.
Fifteenth ballot—Peffer 43, Willits 37, Elder 12.
Sixteenth ballot—Peffer 46, Willits 40, Elder 7.
Seventeenth ballot—Peffer 48, Willits 44, Elder 1.
Eighteenth ballot—Peffer 54, Willits 39.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were introduced on dates named:

Monday, January 26.

SENATE.

Harkness, an act relating to dissents and distributions, amendatory of chapter 33 of the general statutes of 1889, and repealing section 19 thereof.

Norton, an act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the coal mines of Kansas and providing for the inspection of the same.

Mohler, an act to establish a code of civil procedure.

Tuesday, January 27.

SENATE.

Kimball, an act in relation to the issue of funding and other bonds by counties, townships, cities, boards of education and school districts.

Murdock, an act to amend the act authorizing the appointment of stenographers for District courts.

Rush, an act to indemnify J. F. De Moss for certain damages; an act relating to insurance and insurance companies; an act relating to insurance and insurance companies.

Tucker, an act to prohibit teachers' certificates to any person addicted to profanity or to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the use of tobacco in any form.

Wilson, an act relating to salaries of certain officers of Rush county.

Carroll, of Leavenworth, an act relating to the officers of school districts.

Wednesday, January 28.

HOUSE.

Hopkins, an act to vacate the town site of Loco, Haskell county.

Doolittle, an act to repeal chapter 106 of the laws of 1887, entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of sugar;" an act to repeal chapter 145 of the laws of 1885, repealing militia law; an act to repeal chapter 103 of the laws of 1870 as amended in 1873, entitled "an act to provide for a State normal school."

Cory, an act to relieve the political disabilities of parties herein named.

Soupe, an act to vacate certain streets and alleys in the city of Louisville, Pottawatomie county, Kansas.

Hartenbower, an act relative to the establishment of an experimental farm in the southern part of the State; an act to refund the State and municipal indebtedness of the State of Kansas, and for other purposes.

Rice, of Bourbon, an act in relation to State officers and departments, and administration of State affairs.

Freeman, an act to amend an act to establish a code of civil procedure; an act to amend an act to establish a code of civil procedure; an act to amend an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes; an act to amend an act concerning private corporations.

Crumley, an act amendatory of and supplemental to section 5, chapter 94 of the laws of 1874, being an act entitled "an act relating to killing or mutilating stock by railroads."

Rickards, an act providing for the drainage of swamp, bottom lands or other low lands.

Maddox, an act to provide for the payment of loss by theft from the collection of fines and the forfeiture of bonds.

Mitchell, an act to encourage tilling and stirring the unbroken lands of Kansas; an act to amend an act regulating the interest on money; an act to amend an act to establish a code of civil procedure; an act to amend an act to establish a code of civil procedure.

Pratt, an act creating Southside township of Kearney county, Kansas, a corporation for irrigating purposes, and authorizing said township to vote the bonds thereof for irrigation purposes.

Milner, an act to regulate warehouses, the inspection, trading, weighing and handling of grain.

King, an act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of Trego county to invest certain moneys in certain county bonds.

Howard, an act to create a department of agriculture; an act to require the verification of pleadings in the District court, and to amend chapter 80 of the compiled laws of 1889.

Fortney, an act regulating forfeiture of beneficiary in life insurance policy; an act to regulate fire insurance.

Brown, of Harvey, an act to relieve the political disabilities of G. B. Epps.

Committee on Assessment and Taxation, an act to compel the board of railroad and other assessors to assess railroads and other property at its actual value in money.

Webb, of Shawnee, in relation to the personal earnings of clerks, mechanics, laborers and servants, and to subject persons interfering to certain liabilities, and to repeal certain sections in relation to proceedings in garnishment.

Andrews, of Cowley, dividing Cowley county for judicial purposes and providing terms of court therein.

Dolan, to vacate a cemetery, certain

lands in Saline county belonging to the Gypsum Hill Cemetery Association.

Jackson, to make premium notes taken by any mutual fire insurance company organized under the laws of this State a lien upon the property insured, and to repeal chapter 163 of the session laws of 1889.

Soupe, of Pottawatomie, authorizing the township of Belvue, Pottawatomie county, and the township of Kaw, in Wabaunsee county, in building a bridge across the Kansas river.

Hopkins, of Finney, to prevent insurance companies, their agents and employees from discriminating in rates.

Doolittle, of Chase, an act relating to injunction.

Gable, of Leavenworth, relating to the repairing and macadamizing of the Kansas City road at the State penitentiary.

Newman, of Clay, for the relief of W. F. Hunt and others.

Neely, of Leavenworth, to grant certain coal rights to the Home Mining Company; relating to cities of the first class and repealing section 16 and 40 of chapter 37 and all of chapter 38, laws of 1881, section 2, chapter 34, session laws of 1883, section 14, chapter 63, laws of 1886, and all of chapter 101, laws of 1887; to provide and regulate the levy and collection of taxes upon all real, mixed and personal property within the city limits of cities of the first class having a population of 30,000 or more.

Fortney, of Bourbon, making all election days a legal holiday.

Maddox (by request), in relation to life insurance companies; relating to school district No. 101 of McPherson county; (by request), to amend section 3, of chapter 112, laws of 1875, relating to the insurance department.

Pratt (by request), vacating Carter's addition to the city of Hartland.

Wagoner, in reference to the duties of County Commissioners.

SENATE.

Buchan, an act to regulate warehouses, the inspection, weighing and handling of grain.

Thursday, January 29.

SENATE.

Carroll, an act legalizing and confirming the conveyance of certain real estate by the city council of the city of Paola, Kas.; an act to enable Miami township, in Miami county, Kansas, to provide and maintain a cemetery in said township.

Berry, an act to govern the issuing, registration and order of payment of warrants of counties, cities, townships, school districts and boards of education.

Howard (by request), an act creating the county of "Alliance" and defining its boundaries; an act providing for the holding of primary elections and the manner and method by which the same shall be conducted.

Bentley (by request), an act changing the corporation limits of Tribune, Kas.; an act for the relief of E. H. Creditor; an act to equalize a course of study for the district schools of Kansas, and making provisions for the purchase of the same; an act concerning the duties of County Superintendents.

Buchan, an act relating to the salaries of County Treasurer in counties having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Friday, January 30.

HOUSE.

Pratt, an act relating to assignment of real estate and chattel mortgages.

Whittington, an act to amend section 1 of chapter 91 of the laws of 1883.

Stanley, an act to amend section 140 of chapter 25 of the general statutes of 1868.

Lovitt, an act to repeal chapter 110 of the session laws of 1883.

Hurt, an act amending section 3, chapter 92, compiled laws of 1889, concerning duties of County Superintendents.

Tanner, an act authorizing an election in Labette county for the relocation of the county seat, upon a petition of a majority of the qualified electors thereof.

Donovan, an act in relation to garnishments and attachments of wages, and to repeal section 1, chapter 111 of the session laws of 1886; an act to amend section 724 of code of civil procedure.

Morris, an act to amend section 2, of chapter 11 of the statutes of 1868, entitled "an act relating to attorneys-at-law."

Jones, of Butler, an act for the protection of birds, and to prohibit hunting upon certain lands without consent of owner.

Ruble, an act regulating the charges for keeping prisoners in county jails; an act for the relief of E. H. Creditor.

Remington, an act to enable Osage township, Miami county, to levy a tax to erect a township hall.

Watson, an act to vacate part of the town site of the city of Washington, in the county of Washington.

Milner, an act providing for and regulating the assessment of benefits and damages in taking private property for public use and change of grade of any street or alley in cities of the first class.

Doolittle, an act to repeal chapter 106 of the laws of 1887, entitled "an act to encourage the manufacture of sugar;" an act relating to railroads.

Senn, an act to provide for the maintenance and repair of all bridges now or that may be hereafter built on or near township or county lines.

Shull, an act conferring the right of majority upon James B. Maberry.

Webb, an act to provide for inquests upon dead bodies, and to regulate proceedings in such cases, and the expenses thereof; an act amendatory of section 16 of the act passed at the session of 1868, providing for the maintenance and support of illegitimate children, printed as paragraph 3262 of the general statutes of 1889.

Warren, an act for the relief of Captain Ellison Davis.

SENATE.

Johnson (by request), an act relating to school district No. 1, in Jefferson township, Jefferson county, Kansas.

Rush, an act to legalize the acts of certain officers.

Monday, February 3.

HOUSE.

Alexander, of Anderson, an act to remove certain civil disabilities of the person herein named.

Donovan, an act relating to game, and the sale thereof, and amendatory of the act for the protection of birds, and prohibiting hunting upon certain lands without the consent of the owner, passed at the session of 1883, and printed in general statutes of 1889 as paragraph 3198.

Smith, an act in reference to charitable, penal and educational institutions.

Milner, of Wyandotte, an act to regulate the charges of telephones in the State of Kansas.

Hopkins, of Finney, an act to constitute a certain road in Finney county a county road, and empowering the Board of County Commissioners of said county to maintain and operate the same.

Pratt, of Hamilton, an act to authorize Syracuse township, Hamilton county, Kansas, to vote \$4,000 in bonds to encourage and secure the construction of a flour mill in said county and township.

Burgard, of Wyandotte, an act to divide Kansas City, Kas., into three districts for the election of one Justice of the Peace and one Constable in each district, to be elected by the qualified voters of each district.

Showalter, of Sumner, an act making an appropriation for the payment of per diem of officers and men, and for the transportation and subsistence of the Kansas National Guards for encampments for the years 1891 and 1892, and for the payment of per diem day of officers and men attending monthly drills for 1891 and 1892.

McCliman, an act to require corporations, firms and individuals transacting a banking business to make reports of their resources and liabilities to the Superintendent of Insurance, and to provide for examinations of the affairs of such banking institution, and to fix a minimum capital for the transaction of a banking business, punish the receiving of deposits by insolvent banking institutions, and to provide for winding up their affairs; and to repeal article 16 of the act relating to private corporations.

Hoover, an act making an appropriation for the current expenses, buildings and repairs of the Kansas State Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

Rice, of Bourbon, an act making appropriations for the State penitentiary for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893, and for contingent fund for the State penitentiary for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

Phinney, of Jefferson, an act to declare the organization of school district No. 91, of Jefferson county, Kansas, dissolved.

Steele, an act repealing sections 2450 and 2451, general statutes of Kansas of 1889, relating to the practice of medicine; an act repealing section 6039, general statutes of Kansas, 1889, requiring pharmacists to be registered pharmacists.

Caster, an act in relation to building dams across water courses, draws or ravines, for the purpose of irrigation, and for making storage reservoirs, and for the purpose of irrigation by percolation or seepage, and by canals, ditches or laterals.

Matchett, of Osborne, an act to prevent killing of pinnated grouse, prairie chickens and quail.

Milligan, an act conferring additional jurisdiction upon Judges of the Probate courts in certain counties.

Henry, of Montgomery, an act making an appropriation for defraying the necessary expenses of a national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Topeka in 1892.

Gilmore, an act to consolidate school district No. 33 of Gray county, Kansas, with and make it a part of school district No. 15 of said county.

Jones, of Butler, an act to amend section 23 of chapter 107 of general statutes of Kansas, 1889; an act concerning the sale of real estate or interest thereon upon attachment, execution and decretal orders, and to provide for redemption from such sales, and to repeal sections 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459 of article 20, general statutes of 1889.

Stahl, an act to provide plans and specifications for the use of school boards in the erection of school houses, and making an appropriation therefor; (by request), an act creating Alliance county and defining its boundaries.

Templeton, an act relating to the recording of instruments conveying real estate, and amendatory of section 21 of chapter 23 of the general statutes of 1868, printed as paragraph 1130 of general statutes of 1889.

Hurt, of Sedgwick, an act to abolish the Court of Common Pleas of Sedgwick county, Kansas.

Doolittle, an act to repeal chapter 142, laws of 1885, entitled "an act to provide for the organization, government and compensation of the militia of the State of Kansas, and for the public defense;" an act to repeal an act creating a board of pardons, defining their duties, and fixing their compensation; an act to repeal chapter 48 of the laws of 1864, entitled "an act to establish a bureau of immigration, and appoint agents therefor; an act to repeal chapter 48 of the laws of 1889, in reference to silk culture; an act to repeal certain acts in reference to the State Board of Agriculture; an act to amend section 2, chapter 14, of session laws 1868, entitled "an act respecting bonds, notes and bills of exchange;" an act to repeal chapter 176 of the session laws of 1877.

In the Dairy.

CREAMERY MANAGEMENT.

Read by J. E. Nissley, at the Kansas State Dairy Association, Topeka, Kas., January 15, 1891.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW MEMBERS:—I am made glad for the privilege of addressing you; I thank you for your presence, and furthermore ask your undivided attention; not from the fact that you might expect a flourishing talk, not at all; but as a member of the Kansas State Dairy Association, and as one who has the interests of our great State at heart, and especially the dairy interest, I want to point out a few thoughts concerning creameries in this connection, and the necessity for practical creamery managers. I want to tell you that sooner or later, and before a great while, our friends east of the Allegheny mountains, yea, east of the Mississippi river, will wake up some morning and find Kansas the greatest dairy State in the Union.

Creameries must take a leading part to bring about this revolution; hence the necessity for proper creamery management is self-evident. It seems to me that the strongest barrier retarding the success of creameries is in their management. I may be contradicted by some one who may have tried it and failed, and having managed it seemingly in good faith, etc.; but I shall support my argument by a few plain actual illustrations.

Well has it been said, "this is an age of specialists." I tell you, let every one inscribe upon his banner, "this one thing I do." If I were a bootblack, I would spare no pains to be the best one in town. Did you ever think of the art there is in bootblackening? Nine out of every ten make a failure even of bootblackening. If I were a newsboy I would want to be inspired by the same ambition. What we want is specialists; men who make their calling their whole devotion, the pride of their life, to be wrapped up in it, from the soles of their feet to the top of their heads. The miller, the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, all follow in the same line; from the lowest and least to the highest and greatest. They must be specialists to make their calling practically a success. Edison and electricity is a living example of it; Rockefeller and oil, Pullman and railway coaches, Dr. Gustavo de Laval and cream-separators, Hoard and dairies, McPherson and cheese, Darlington and butter, and our own Mr. President, if you please, in the same sphere. I venture the assertion that had the Darlington not made the study of butter their life-work and aim, that to-day their name would not extend any farther from home than that of our own association. Why, bless us, I doubt very much whether they know anything of us outside of our own State, yes, our own county; generally speaking, they don't. We want to make ourselves known and heard. My dear friend, if you look upon dairying as a secondary matter, as a side issue, get out of it; you'll do more harm than good. Too many consider dairying and creameries "as a drop in the bucket," and I tell you we must eradicate this idea from among us creamery managers.

It is a lamentable fact, but nevertheless true, that creameries most invariably are managed by men who have other occupations; for what reason I know not, other than thinking that creameries will not warrant sufficient remuneration to engage their every effort. What a delusion. It has been my privilege to visit quite a number of creameries in our State, and I will give you a few of the many illustrations where they are managed in a haphazard-go-as-you-please sort of a way. I remember, not a year ago, I happened to come to a town, about 7 o'clock in the morning, where there was a creamery, and expected to make a visit. Thinking it a little early, I went to the hotel (from which was a good view of the creamery) and waited for the opening of the doors and the smoke to roll out of the smokestack. At 8 o'clock there was no smoke from the smokestack, neither at 9 o'clock, nor at 10 o'clock. Finally some one drove up to the creamery, but noticing that the driver hitched his horse and walked toward the hotel, I soon learned that he was a milk patron, and evidently came to the hotel to wait for the creamery to be opened. About 10:30 the manager came and I went to the scene of action. The doors were opened, and every patron, as

he drove up to the receiving can, emptied and weighed his milk while the manager fired up. Of course, I got around and looked at the milk; and I tell you that it is no exaggeration when I say that one-half of that milk, if presented at one of our creameries, would have been rejected, being in an unmerchantable condition, to say the least of it; yet here it was taken. The separator was run promiscuously, one time at 6,000 and at other times 9,000 revolutions per minute, while the temperature of the milk varied in about the same proportions. Will you be surprised if I tell you that that creamery is not running to-day? That man had a farm about three miles off, was milking ten or twelve cows, and when his chores were done, went over there to run that creamery. It was merely "a drop in the bucket."

I have visited a number of creameries where the managers were engaged in the banking business. While they may have been shrewd financiers, accurate accountants and all that, and without any discredit to them as men, I must say that I have yet to see the first successful creamery where its management was behind the counters of a bank. Why? Simply because every banker has all he possibly can do to conduct his banking business; he never visits the creamery, allows the butter-maker to do as he pleases; in short, he does just as little for the creamery as he can, and I don't censure him for it. I have also seen men engaged in the grain and cattle business in connection with the creameries, and I tell you it won't do. We want men to make it their entire study. There is plenty to do at it. The greatest objection I see to it, there is too much to do.

Mr. Creamery Manager, do you know why Mr. Smith's milk is tainted? Do you know why Mr. Jones comes to the creamery so late in the day? Do you know why your cream-gatherer has so much strife and contention on his route? Do you know whether Mr. Brown strains his milk before he delivers it to you? Do you know whether Mr. So-and-so has his milk nicely covered on the wagon? and do you know whether your helper treats your patrons courteously as they come to the creamery? Do you know whether he examines the milk closely? and when he finds a lot of milk tainted whether he depends upon his own judgment or that of the patron? Do you know whether the milk and cream are kept at the proper temperatures? Do you know whether your butter-maker came home late last night? and do you know that he was late this morning, and in a hurry and flurry, broke the only thermometer you had in the creamery? And do you know that he put his cream in the churn too cold? Do you know whether he had butter after churning two hours? Do you know whether he sat down to rest after he had the churn started, and whether he fell asleep in so doing, and then churned too long, etc.? Do you know whether your butter-maker is salting one-half, three-fourths, one, or one and one-fourth ounces of salt to the pound of butter? Do you know whether he is using one ounce or two ounces of color to each 100 pounds of butter? Do you know whether your milk and cream is making the proper yield? Whether you have a full stock of supplies? and whether your butter is netting you the very top price, and whether your trade is satisfied with it? And if not, do you know why not? Allow me at this point, if you please, to quote the old minister's prelude: "Don't do as I do, but do as I say."

Do you know whether your statement issued to your patrons is correct, and whether your patron is satisfied? Do you know that you can still learn a little concerning creamery management, and so on, etc.? Do you know that the dairy interests in your district are losing prestige on account of your negligence? Oh! I think I see on your countenances the guilty answer.

Right here I want to relate a little dream that I had, and while it may be a very insignificant one, it illustrates a few suggestive ideas. I dreamed that during a cold snap, I had made a visit to one of our creameries, and, as usual, kept pretty close watch of the shape in which the milk arrived. My attention was soon drawn to a lot of milk that came very much frozen. Of course I questioned the patron as to the cause and learned that he did not cover it while taking it to the creamery; besides he did not have it in a proper place before starting. The patron seemed

**A Poor HORSE will get hurt
Just the same, as a
GOOD HORSE,
But a Poor Medicine won't Cure
Just the same as a good one.**
MORAL:—USE PHENOL-SODIQUE
FOR THRUSH, SCRATCHES, CUTS, CRACKS, ULCERS, ABRASIONS ETC.
HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia.
For sale by Druggists.

very anxious to learn all he could so as to avoid further trouble, and all the information that I could impart was given him, and evidently much good was the result. I also dreamed that on this trip I noticed that the cream vats, too, leaked a little, which is very objectionable. I noticed that the salt was not kept nice and clean, and that little dirt specks got into the butter. Other minor defects came to my notice, which are too numerous to mention; but here is the moral of that dream: That the milk patron was brought to a halt and instructed as he should have been long before; secondly, that a creamery manager must personally look after the details of his business; he must be out in the front ranks, the rear guard is no place for him.

I tell you, unless a man has more than ordinary ability he cannot shut himself up in his cozy office, and from it manage his creamery successfully. Oh! we have a wonderful work before us. Let us get out of that old rut of cursing the commission man, charging the butter-maker with negligence, the patron with ignorance and fraud, and wondering why the creamery don't do any better, and wishing that it was in "Halifax, or some other place," when the fault lies with you, with me.

Like charity, the reformation of any evil begins at home. It is a fact creamery managers are most invariably addicted to various petty faults, upon which they harbor, as a reason for their many misfortunes, not as a result of their incapability, but through them, from other sources. For instance, Mr. A has made a shipment of butter two, three or four weeks ago, as the case may be, and as yet has heard nothing from it. He says his commission house is no good; that is the first conclusion. He doesn't stop to think that there was something wrong with the butter before it left the factory; and quite frequently before it went into the churn. He doesn't know that two or three lots of milk or more in that very batch of butter were soured or tainted, or that the cream was not properly cared for, that the butter had white specks, or was streaked, as it may have been. Oh, no! He does not believe that. He does not stop to think that because the butter-maker churned that same batch a little too warm that it was not free of the water and buttermilk when packed; and in consequence of not being sold when fresh it lost a great deal of that water, and hence a heavy shrinkage. Whether slow sales, unsatisfactory prices, small yields, or whatever your several petty troubles may be, nine chances to one that the very germ from which grew the barrier by which your surroundings are infested, was sown and is still to-day being sown by yourself.

The fact of it is that one-half of the creamery managers to-day are not fitted, are not educated for their calling. They dart from the farm, out of the workshop, or some other calling, and expect to sail along gracefully in the creamery business. Think of the long years of apprenticeship that our great journalists have undergone; ask the merchant prince the secret of his success, and he will tell you by close application as errand, cash, and wrapping boy, salesman, etc., one step at a time, until he was master of his calling. What success would a banker have if he did not understand the minutest details of his profession; and so we might follow the list, one after another. But suffice it, however, to say that our creamery managers must be better educated and better fitted. The growth and possibilities of our dairy interest demands it.

You talk about your sugar industry, your silk culture and the appropriation necessary to make them a success; but I hope we may grasp the idea of putting more stress upon the necessity of a more

general dissemination of practical knowledge among creamery managers. Instead of trying to educate the masses in this line let us educate the few upon whom more directly devolves the management of this, the greatest industry in our State. Get better creamery managers and you put altogether a new phase on the dairy business. What we want are schools to educate men for the practical working of creameries; and to this end, we should ask our Legislature to appropriate the necessary means; and when we have the properly prepared men to take charge of them, then we want a creamery or milk station in every township of our State; and we want the State to appropriate a sufficient amount to attract private enterprise to take hold of it and push it.

Of course, some one will ring out that everlasting howl, *overproduction!* I have taken the liberty to quote the following clipping in this connection:

"Men talk of our overproduction as the cause of poverty. Oh, the irony of it! Oh! the cruel, cruel irony of it! Too much coal, and therefore men are freezing to death! Too much breadstuffs and therefore men are hungry and going supperless to bed! Too much clothing and therefore men are half naked! Too many shoes and therefore men are barefoot! Too much timber and too many houses and therefore they are shelterless! If every woman in America that wanted another silk dress could get another silk dress, there would be more than the silk mills of America could do for two years. No. The cause of hard times, of crises, of poverty, is not overproduction, it is not too much wealth, it is wealth unequally distributed, unjustly and evilly concentrated in a few rich hands."

In the same line, too much butter, and fathers are therefore depriving their little ones the luxury of it. There may be at times an overproduction of grease and poor butter, but I have no fear that there ever will be too much of that nice, sweet, full-flavored, rosy butter. Never.

Mr. President, in conclusion, allow me to say that these are the dark pictures, as viewed from the outer world; and is it any wonder, in the face of these existing obstacles, that our State Board of Agriculture and our legislators refuse to give us any recognition? This being unquestionably a fact, it behooves you and me to draw aside the curtain that hides the awaiting background. Remember, "There is a silver lining to every cloud."

"Who said Hood's Sarsaparilla?" Thousands of people, who know it to be the best blood purifier and tonic medicine.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Steketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBISON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c per package, 60c. by mail, 8 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

horticulture.

Western Apples.

It has been generally believed in the East that, while the West might grow corn, cattle, hogs and horses, it could never become a reliable fruit country. The past year has dispelled this illusion. In fact, the East is drawing very largely on the West for its supply of apples this year. It was surprising last fall to pass hundreds of orchards in the East which have usually been laden with fruit and not find as many apples as there were orchards. Missouri, Kansas and Iowa have a fair crop of apples, and wherever in these States orcharding has been entered upon on a commercial scale the owners of orchards have reaped a rich harvest. Nor is this year an exception. The West has, we trust, passed entirely through the wilderness on the fruit business. Adopting Eastern varieties and following Eastern methods, it was not strange that her first orchards were failures. The severe test winters cleaned out these, and, while the losses were heavy, the educational benefit was very great. Western farmers learned the lesson and have been bending every energy to ascertain what varieties can be regarded as ironclad, sure to stand all the rigors of the climate and to produce fruit that will meet the requirements of the market.

Missouri, eastern Kansas, and a great portion of Illinois and Iowa are fast becoming a great fruit country, and the demand for this fruit in the East this year will do very much to establish the reputation of this Western fruit. While it will not be wise for every Western farmer to rush into orcharding, the experiences of the past two years justify the farmer in planting more largely, but only of those varieties that have stood the test and that bear fruit of decided commercial value. This is especially true of the loose soils of the Missouri slope. The wonderful success that has attended orcharding in western Iowa and Missouri gives good reason to believe that the fruit region may be extended a great distance north of its present limits. The introduction of Russian varieties of winter apples, which now seems assured, and the addition of seedlings of Western growth extend the area of profitable orcharding an indefinite distance north. Whether farmers wish to engage in commercial orcharding or not, there is now no farther excuse for not growing an abundance of apples for home use. In all cases they should take counsel with nurserymen who are of undoubted integrity and who can be relied on to furnish varieties that are entirely suited to the soil and climate. It is a good time now to think over this matter, select the spot for the future orchard, prepare the ground on the most approved methods, and during the winter make the selection and purchase of the trees. The farmer should not experiment on trees. This has all been done. There are certain varieties that are known to be hardy and of positive value in his locality. Let him confine himself to these. There may be others as good or better, but he does not know it. Life is too short to make experiments in this line. That is the fit work of the expert nurseryman. Plant the orchard of the best varieties for the climate and the soil of the farm, and take the word of no man who does not speak from personal experience gained in the West, and if in the immediate vicinity so much the better.—*Homestead.*

The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It appears that some of the poultry breeders of Kansas are somewhat interested in Sproul's Leghorns. Some people have not enough originality. They are imitators, and sometimes imitate in the wrong direction. They do not believe in "this special purpose business." They talk profit a great deal, but they do not manage to get enough of it.

"I do not know of any breeder of Brahmas, however, who has any \$1 roosters for sale."

Kind readers, ponder well on the above sentence. What spirit underlies such an expression? Is it a selfish one? I have noticed closely that these Brahma articles

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THEY WILL LAY MORE EGGS.

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They Cost but One-Third the price of Shingles, absolutely WATER PROOF, FROST PROOF and AIR TIGHT. Any one can put them on. They will Save You Money.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

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are written with the intention to cause an unpleasant feeling among poultry people, and yet the writer does not "believe in this special purpose business." That part about Mr. Felch, in the last Brahma article, January 7, does not amount to so much. I could give you clippings against Felch, taken from leading poultry papers, but I don't think such talk, either for or against Mr. Felch, will help the poultry interests of the West. The person who carries the most votes, either in the poultry field or political field, is not always the best person. I shall be glad when eggs are sold by weight, and it will not be a drawback to the Leghorn breeders, as the Leghorns are ahead in egg production.

"In regard to breeds, the Leghorn proves very desirable, both pure and as a cross. The chicks are more meaty on the breast, and eggs from hens mated with a Leghorn male are more fertile. When the Brahma chicks weigh one pound and eight ounces, the Leghorn chick will weigh one pound and seven ounces."

The above is taken from an article on broiler raising at Hammon, N. J., and published in May number of *American Poultry Journal*. It is no use for me to say more about the Leghorns to-day. I can't supply the demand for them, and wish more would engage in the Leghorn business. I think an article on artificial incubation would be appropriate. Let us have something new in "The Poultry Yard." Poultry raising is a good business for the person who has lived too sedentary a life and desires to regain health. Some one wake up and say something, and make "The Poultry Yard" lively. Let the friendly feeling predominate, and everybody shake hands. Tell of your good and bad times with poultry, and see if some one won't help you. The editor has given us a part of the *FARMER* for the advancement of the poultry interests, and we do not say enough. I imagine I can see some good Kansas housekeeper carrying out a nice warm supper of browned corn to her flock of fowls. See the bright look in her face, as she contributes to their happiness. Now she looks at their drinking-trough to see if it is well filled, and gives a glance at the milk-pans, gravel, shells, etc. This walk has done her good; she was tired of the warm kitchen, where she had been the greater part of the day, cooking, mending and churning. The pure, fresh air she has inhaled for fifteen minutes has done her good, and as she returns and takes up her work again it is with renewed strength. In the morning she has a good breakfast for the birds, of cooked vegetables, mixed with shorts or bran. She is a neat housekeeper, but does not spend a great deal of her time telling where every grease spot is about the house. If there is one finger-mark on the door, she does not feel as though there were a dozen. She finds time to read and visit with her family. Her children enjoy her society, because she makes home pleasant for them; in fact, she is one of those sociable creatures who knows what to say and when to say it. *BELLE L. SPROUL.*

For the restoration of faded and gray hair to its original color and freshness, Ayer's Hair Vigor remains unrivaled. This is the most popular and valuable toilet preparation in the world; all who use it are perfectly satisfied that it is the best.

Bookkeeping and Shorthand at Topeka Business College. Students may enter at any date.

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

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Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER. GENERAL AGENTS: MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A. CUT THIS OUT. WANTED. You can register your letter at any Post-office and insure its safe delivery. AS IT MAY NOT BE OFFERED \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



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Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

O, SAY!

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Minnesota-grown, plump, thoroughly clean seed

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Of first-class Trees and Plants, will start any one in the fruit-growing business. Price List for 1891, free to all. Address **Prospect Nursery Co., Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich.**

PURE ALFALFA SEED.

I will fill all orders for pure Alfalfa seed, f. o. b. at Syracuse, Kas., at \$5.50 per bushel. References—Bank of Syracuse or Hamilton County Bank. All orders sent either bank, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. **L. P. Worden, Syracuse, Kas.**

Nebraska Seed

36 Packets Choice Vegetable Seeds \$1.

Early Mastodon Corn, with a yield of 215 bushels per acre. It will pay you to send for our Catalogue before buying your seeds.

DELANO BROS., Seedsmen, Lee Park, Neb.

Catalpas, Elms, Russian Mulberries.

One to ten feet high. Will sell by the dozen, hundred or thousand. Write, stating size and number wanted, and I will give you low prices. Address

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Red Cedars, Fruit Trees and Plants. Largest stock, lowest prices. Mammoth Dewberry, luscious to the core—best berry for the prairies. Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Tulp Tree, Box Elder, Ash, Elm, Walnut, Cottonwood, etc. I retail at wholesale prices. Save 60 per cent. and write for my Price Lists. Address **GEO. C. HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.**

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Last and bear like whole root trees; or like plum, prune and apricot trees on Marions, the best plum stock grown. Idaho and other New & Old Fruits (by mail); ornamentals, root grafts—everything. No larger stock in U.S. No better. No cheaper.

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The Veterinarian.

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

BONE-SPAVIN.—(1) What is the best treatment for a bone-spavin? (2) Is it a cure every time? N. H. Sterling, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Actual cautery by a competent veterinarian. (2) No. It depends upon the age of the horse, length of standing and cause to which it is due.

GOUT.—My St. Bernard dog has a lump about as large as a walnut on one side of his neck, about three inches from the throat. Can I do anything for it? Industry, Kas.

Answer.—It is an enlargement of the thyroid gland. Clip off the hair and paint the part once a day for a month with tincture of iodine.

BLEMISH ON KNEE.—I have a yearling bay colt which had a lump on its knee. It blistered the lump and it has not haired over since, although the skin is natural in color, except one small spot which is white. Is there anything I can do to make the hair grow? W. L. Paola, Kas.

Answer.—The probability is either that your blister was too severe or you did not keep the part well greased, and the papillae or hair-germs, which furnish the hair with nutrition and the elements of growth, are destroyed. If this is the case, no remedy that you can apply will make the hair grow. However, you might keep the part well greased with lard, and if the roots are not entirely destroyed the hair may start out at shedding-time in the spring.

WARTS—FREAK OF NATURE.—(1) I have a filly that has warts on her teats. What will take them off? (2) I have a cow that has the lower jaw shorter than common. Is it a freak of nature or is it a peculiar breed of cattle? R. D. R. Garfield, Kas.

Answer.—(1) If the warts are small at the base, tie a string around them or cut them off with a pair of scissors, and then touch them with lunar caustic to stop the bleeding. If you cannot cut them off, then apply a little nitric acid once a day. Apply it carefully with a stick, and do not burn the adjacent parts. When the warts are burned down to a level with the skin, then keep well greased till healed. (2) We do not know of any breed of cattle in which a short lower jaw is a characteristic.

CEDEMA DURING PREGNANCY.—A nine-year-old gray mare, due to foal in April, was kept in the stable without exercise, until she swelled in front and at the sides of the udder, and is getting very stiff and sore. Please advise what to do. Hays City, Kas.

Answer.—Some mares, during the latter months of the period of gestation, become affected with cedematous or dropsical swellings, accompanied by more or less stiffness. Although these swellings generally disappear soon after foaling, yet they sometimes become so severe as to call for treatment. But such remedies as would be indicated in the non-pregnant animal are entirely inadmissible here, because of their tendency to produce abortion. Bathe the parts twice daily with equal parts of spirits of camphor, tincture of arnica and water, with plenty of rubbing with the hand or a stiff brush, and give half an ounce of powdered gentian root in feed twice a day. Feed moderately on oats and bran and keep salt within reach at all times, but do not put it in the feed. Give plenty of outdoor exercise, and put her in a roomy box-stall when in the stable. If she has much pain in her feet apply warm poultices of linseed meal for a few days.

LAME PIGS.—Last summer, some of my pigs were lame in the fore feet. The bottom of the foot seemed to be swollen and sore. I used no treatment but they all got well. I now have another one that has been lame for three weeks and does not improve. The outside of the foot is swelled to three times the size of the inside. Is it a disease or an injury? How can I cure it? Severy, Kas.

Answer.—We are not aware of any particular name for the malady you mention, but you are doubtless well aware of the fact that literature upon the ordinary diseases of swine is not only small in amount but very defective in character, so that about all we can do is to treat them on general principles deduced from our knowledge of diseases in other animals. In horses we have soreness in the feet—laminitis—from high feeding and from traveling on hard roads. In cattle we have it from the same causes and from excess of alkali in the soil in very dry weather, and in pigs we think sore feet might be due to one or more of the same causes. Allow the pig to fast for twenty-

four hours, then give 4 ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in water, sweetened with molasses, and disguised in swill. Then give twice a day, in swill or bran mash, 1 drachm of powdered nitrate of potash. Feed no corn. Put the sore foot in a warm bran poultice for three days, then bathe once a day with a solution of sulphate of copper, 2 drachms, to soft water, 1 pint. Keep in a clean pen, and report the result to us in three weeks.

A fact that all men with gray and many shaded whiskers should know, that Buckingham's Dye always colors an even brown or black at will.

Worms in Hogs—It Causes Hog Cholera. MR. G. G. STEKETEE—Sir: Please send me two dollars' worth of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Last year I lost thirty hogs with cholera, and thought it was caused by worms. Last spring my pigs were taken the same way. I at once gave your Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure and cured every one of them. It put a move to the worms, and the pigs soon began to eat and grow fat. I would recommend it to all stockmen to use.

M. M. JOHNSON. It is not only used for hog cholera, but for worms in all kinds of Animals. It is one of the most powerful worm remedies known for extracting worms from horses, hogs, dogs, sheep and fowls. Fifty cents per package, at the drug stores. Sixty cents by mail.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. February 9, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 2,979. Beef steers 10a15c higher at \$4 35a4 80; medium, \$3 50a4 00; cows scarce, mostly sold from \$3 00 and upward; stockers and feeders active at \$2 75a4 00. HOGS—Receipts 4,314. Prices low and bulk of sales \$3 15a3 25. SHEEP—Receipts 1,533, mostly for Swift. 2,000 would have sold readily. 240 head, averaging 72 pounds, brought \$4 10.

Chicago. February 9, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Best beefs, \$5 00 a5 85; good, \$4 50a4 90; medium, \$3 85a4 40; common, \$3 25a3 75; stockers, \$2 25a2 50; feeders, \$2 00a3 70; bulls, \$1 25a3 00; cows, 75c a3 25. HOGS—Receipts 60,000. Market 10c lower. Mixed, \$3 30a3 50; heavy, \$3 30a3 55; light weights, \$3 20a3 50. SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Market 5a10c higher. Natives, \$3 00a3 10; Western corn-fed, \$3 45a3 60; lambs, per cwt., \$5 00a5 15.

St. Louis. February 9, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 1,200. Some Texans sold at \$4 15. Natives slow; Texans strong. Native steers, common to fancy, \$2 75a5 00. HOGS—Receipts 4,000. Market 5a10c lower. Bulk of sales at \$3 35a3 45; range, \$3 00a3 55. SHEEP—Receipts nominal. Natives, \$3 50a 5 25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. February 9, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 3,000 bushels. No. 2 hard, spot, \$2 40c; No. 3 hard, spot, 80c; No. 2 red, spot, 80c. CORN—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 44,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, spot, 47 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, spot, 47c; No. 3 white mixed, spot, 50c. OATS—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 30,000 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 red and No. 2 white, mixed, 45c; No. 3 mixed, 43 1/2c. On call, No. 2 mixed, spot, 44 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 67c, and No. 3, 62c. CORN MEAL—Dull and lower. We quote bolted at \$1 06 per cwt., bulk. CORN CHOP—We quote at 95c per cwt. BRAN—Slow sale and lower. We quote car lots, bulk, 83c per cwt., and sacked, 85c per cwt. FLAXSEED—Demand light but market steady. We quote crushing at \$1 08a1 10 per bushel; sowing at \$1 50 per bushel, upon the basis of pure. CASTOR BEANS—Steady but dull. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 25 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less. HAY—Receipts the past forty-eight hours, 340 tons. Market dull and weak under heavy offerings. We quote new prairie, fancy, \$10 00 per ton; good to choice, \$9 00a9 50 per ton; prime, \$7 00a7 50; common, \$5 00a5 50. Timothy, good to choice, \$10 00 per ton.

Chicago. February 9, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 13,000 bushels, shipments 31,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 94c; No. 3 spring, 90 1/2c; No. 2 red, 95 1/2a97 1/2c. CORN—Receipts 80,000 bushels, shipments 75,000 bushels. No. 2, 50 1/2c. OATS—Receipts 37,000 bushels, shipments 89,000 bushels. No. 2, 43 1/2c. RYE—Receipts 3,000 bushels, shipments 31,000 bushels. No. 2, 72 1/2a74c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 20. TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$1 26a1 27.

St. Louis. February 9, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 48,000 bushels, shipments 18,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 96 1/2a97 1/2c. CORN—Receipts 117,000 bushels, shipments 12,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 49 1/2a49 3/4c. OATS—Receipts 42,000 bushels, shipments 4,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 45 1/2a46 1/4c. RYE—Receipts none, shipments 1,000 bushels. No. 2, 71 1/4c.



DALBY BROS.,
Washington O. H., Ohio,
Breed and ship
Twenty Kinds Fine Poultry
Stock and Eggs for sale.
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nicest illustrated 16-page Catalogue
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Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 80 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON of the most powerful Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Please state what periodical you saw our advt. in.

It has only two Boxes or Bearings.

It has Two Hoppers, one for Small Grain and one for Corn and Cob.

Will grind either separately or both evenly mixed as desired.

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LIGHT RUNNING QUAKER CITY GRINDING MILL

FOR GRINDING
CORN, COBS AND
SHUCKS AND ALL
KINDS OF GRAIN,
HAS NO EQUAL.

Will run at a lower rate of speed and grind finer, faster and with less power than any other Mill on the market. It has Patented Steel "Double Reduction" Grinding Discs and "Automatic" Grain Feed, "Self-Force Feed" Ear Corn and Cob Crusher. Regulates itself to the power and will not choke down. Write at once for circulars and prices.

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Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Isaac Yancy, the applicant herein, will on the third day of March, 1891, make application to the Governor of the State of Kansas for pardon and release from the jail of Shawnee county, in which place he is now confined for the offense of petty larceny, of which he was convicted.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jao. L. Gard, in Liberty tp., P. O. Hillsboro, December 29, 1890, one black mare, weight about 800 pounds, white hind feet, white mark in forehead, branded 4 on left hip; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one black mare, about 8 years old, weight about 800 pounds, four white feet; valued at \$15.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by John Coulter, in Chelsea tp., P. O. Ivanpah, one brindie 2-year-old steer, branded, and one red 2-year-old steer, branded P.F.P.; valued at \$20.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Matt Holcomb, in Weekan tp., November 26, 1890, one brown steer, one horn knocked off; valued at \$15.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. M. Dumfield, in Lincoln tp., one red heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Sord, in Quincy tp., one light red 3-year-old heifer, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. J. Dawson, in Madison tp., one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. L. McLaughlin, in Red Vermilion tp., P. O. Corning, January 12, 1891, one red and white spotted heifer, 3 or 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 4, 1891.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

7 CALVES—Taken up by C. More, P. O. Halstead, December 21, 1890, seven calves—three speckled heifers with red necks and white spot in forehead; one red heifer, no marks; one red steer with white spot in forehead; one red steer with white spot in forehead, white spot on right shoulder; one red steer with white face, white strip on back; about 8 months old; valued at \$25.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. A. Smith, in Hazelton tp., P. O. Hazelton, January 6, 1891, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, branded with a reversed S.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Liville, in Mingona tp., P. O. Mingona, January 12, 1891, one dun or light bay mare, 8 years old, four feet eight inches high, no marks or brands.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Byer, in Emporia tp., November 4, 1890, one coming 2-year-old light roan steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1891.

Grant county—Geo. W. Earp, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by L. Trueblood, in Sullivan tp., P. O. Zionville, January 21, 1891, one dun horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on left shoulder, figure 6 on left hip and Spanish brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

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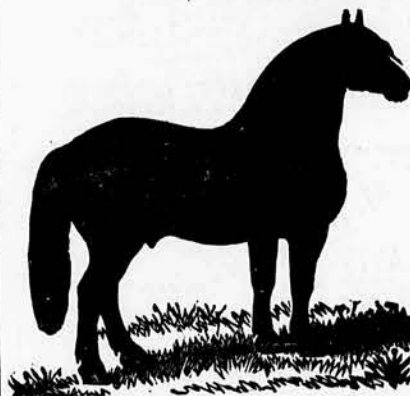
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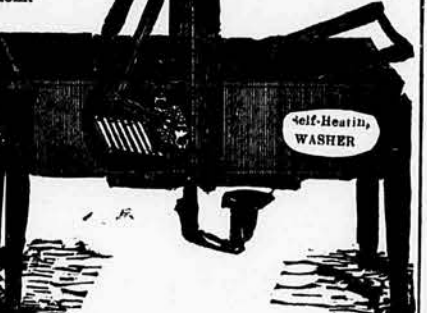
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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 87,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the **KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET**. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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



BELL BROS., WOOSTER, OHIO, and OLATHE, KAS., Importers of—

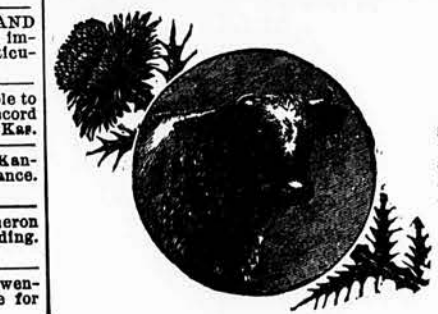
ENGLISH SHIRE, FRENCH PERCHERON AND CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.

On account of our greatly increased trade, we were obliged to cross the Atlantic ten times during the last nine months. For the last seven years we have taken more premiums at the Ohio State fair than any importer in America. A number of these horses are now for sale at Olathe, Kas., at the lowest prices. All horses guaranteed as represented. Terms to suit purchasers. Correspondence solicited.

A. F. BEECHY, Manager.

LINWOOD SHORTHORNS

W. A. HARRIS, Proprietor,
LINWOOD, Leavenworth Co., KANSAS.



Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest existing herd of Scotch Short-horns, consisting of Crutcher-shank, Victorias, Lavenders, Violets, Secrets, Bravith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc. Imported Craven Knight (57121) at head of herd.

Linwood is on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited.

Catalogue on application. Please mention KANSAS FARMER.