

ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXV, No. 9.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

### CONDITION OF CROPS, STOCK AND WEATHER.

**A Mild Winter--Favorable for Stock-Feeding.**

**WINTER WHEAT SHOWS WELL.**

**Stock Healthy and in Excellent Condition, With Few Losses.**

**GENERAL CONDITION FAVORABLE**

**Farmers Sowing Oats and Planting Potatoes.**

The KANSAS FARMER presents, this week a very complete report of the condition of the crops, stock, and of the weather throughout the State on the 26th day of February. The report is made up of short letters from farmers in nearly every county, sent in response to questions, and it shows a very good state of things generally, when the peculiar weather conditions of the last year are considered. The winter was milder than the last one, only one or two cold storms being reported, early in the season. There has been a good deal of mild, pleasant weather, with but little snow or rain. Winter wheat, where it got rooted well in the fall has come through well, but there is some failure because of the dryness of the ground when the seed was sown. The condition of the wheat may be said to be good, though the acreage is less than it was last year, except in the newer counties. The ground is generally in good condition for spring work, and in the southern part of the State a good deal of ground has already been seeded to oats and potatoes, and farmers are busy plowing for the spring crops. Stock has come through well and is in good condition, the winter having been exceptionally favorable for feeding—feed plenty. A large area will be sown to oats, and the acreage of corn will be largely increased. There is a general feeling that a prosperous future is ahead. Farmers are in good spirits.

**Allen county.**—The winter was generally mild, a cold snap occasionally; dry and windy. Stock in good condition; cattle cheap; hogs in heavy demand. Plenty of feed on hand; in fact a heavy surplus of corn fodder. Winter wheat quite generally reported poor. The ground is dry enough to work in most locations. Spring work just begun.

**Anderson.**—Colony.—The winter was unusually dry and pleasant, with just cold enough to make stock of all kinds feed and do well; stock now in prime condition; feed plenty. Winter wheat, none put in. The ground is in splendid condition. Preparations for spring work is well under headway, plowing being the order of the day.... **Garnett.**—The winter was the mildest for five years, stock in good condition and free from disease. Feed, corn scarce, but hay, fodder and millet plenty. Winter wheat in very poor condition, badly winter killed. The ground is in good condition for spring work; if weather permits oats will be sowed next week.

**Atchison.**—The winter was moderate, not much snow; it froze up last night again. Stock in good condition; feed not very

plenty, but I think there will be enough to last through till spring. Winter wheat fair, the top is killed but the roots are all right I think yet. The snow is just melting, and everything is a slush.

**Barton.**—The winter wheat acreage is smaller than usual, the early sown looks very well, the later where the ground was plowed deep failed to germinate in the fall, but has started since the rains of winter; stock is in better condition than ever before at this season of the year, no disease, quite a number fed. Feed is quite abundant; hay \$4 to \$5 per ton, straw in no demand, corn in full supply 25c per bushel. The ground

thin in flesh, but healthy except hogs, some of which have the cholera. Feed is getting short, but corn is plenty at 25c per bushel. Winter wheat is all right as yet, but it is too early to tell what it will do. The ground is frozen hard and must be dry. There are no preparations for spring work being made except getting tools repaired.

**Butler.**—The winter has been dry and mild. Stock is in good condition and healthy; no hog cholera. Feed very plentiful and cheap. Winter wheat is in generally good condition; on the uplands it is winter killed to some extent. The ground is in fine con-

dition, is said to be looser than ever observed before. Most farmers are plowing and some have been for three weeks.

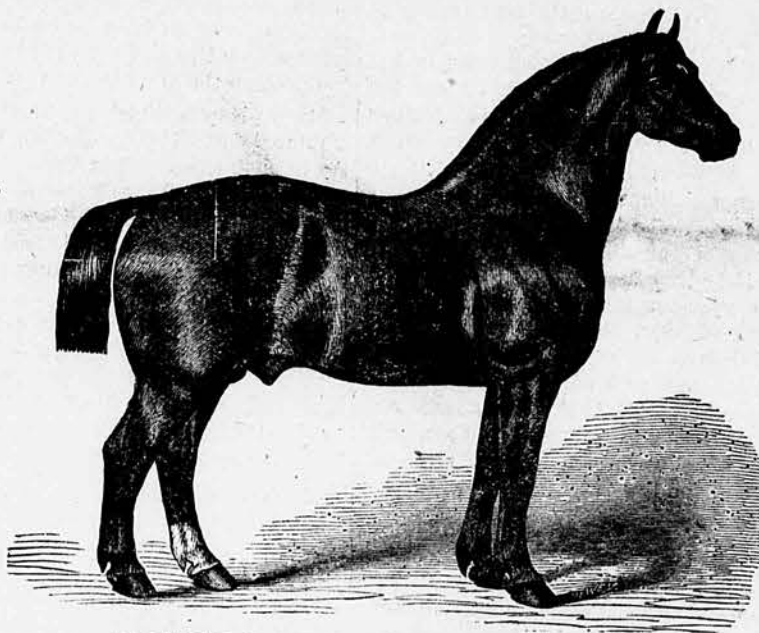
**Cherokee.**—But little snow or rain, more cold than usual; no bad storms; roads have been good all winter. Stock healthy and in good order, more being wintered than usual. Feed not so plenty as usual, not so much grown and much more consumed. Winter wheat in good condition, a small amount winter killed. The ground is dry and in good order for plowing. Oats and grass are being sown and plowing for corn.

**Clay.**—Exeter.—The winter has been the mildest we have had for four or five years, December and January very dry, the latter part of February wet, with rain, snow and sleet. Stock generally looking well; no disease of horses or cattle, serious loss of hogs by cholera. Feed is scarce, hay is worth from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per ton; stalk fields have been more valuable for feed this year than usual, and have been fed down closer than ever before. Winter wheat has come through all right, none winter killed and sufficient moisture in the ground to prevent it from dying out by spring winds. The ground is the wettest now that it has been since the drouth of last summer. No seeding done yet as there is some frost in the ground.... **Industry.**—The winter has been very pleasant, very few extremely cold days, very little snow; the heaviest on the 19th of February, six inches, next day another fall of four inches. Stock are doing first-rate, rather thin but strong and healthy; no disease. Corn cribs were not so full as they were at this time last year; hay and straw are getting scarce yet there will be enough to bring the stock through in good shape. Winter wheat, early sown is looking well, none winter killed; late sown indifferent. Frost is nearly out of the ground, soil dry before the last snow. This is worth a king's cousin to farmers. All are getting their implements and seeds ready; our farmers are becoming impatient and are longing for the field.

**Coffey.**—The winter was mild, with one good rain, a few light snows and several light showers, but in all unusually fine. Cattle and horses are in splendid condition, with a few exceptions where they did not get enough water; hogs never done better, and no disease in our county. Feed plenty, large amount of fodder, hay plenty at \$3.50 per ton in stack, with some millet on hand. Winter wheat short, but growing. If we have favorable weather it will make a fair crop, but acreage small on account of a dry fall. The ground is in splendid condition to plow, soil very loose and mellow. Farmers are very busy cutting stalks, hauling manure, plowing, doing spring work of all kinds and ready to sow oats.

**Cowley.**—The winter has been very pleasant with few exceptions; not much snow, just enough rain, and in fact, full as good as nature could ask for. Stock has wintered splendidly, feeders claim the best results Kansas has ever shown. Sheep industry will have better attention this year. Feed is quite plentiful, and some corn and hay is being shipped to the east and south, where crops failed last year. Winter wheat is in splendid condition generally speaking, some small fields have suffered where the ground was too loose. All wheat that was pastured with stock looks well. The ground is in better condition than usual, being moist and

(Continued on page 4.)



**FRENCH COACH STALLION DELAUNEY.**

IMPORTED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS.

Chestnut; 16½ hands; weight, 1,480 lbs.; foaled April 14, 1882; bred by M. Delauney, of Liteau, department of Calvados; got by the government stallion MUPHTI, dam Martine by IMPERIAL out of a daughter of VANDERMULIN. MUPHTI, by Trouville out of a daughter of Homere, he by Imperieux out of a daughter of D. L. O. he by Whitworth out of Hambletonian Mare IMPERIEUX, by Young Rattler out of a daughter of Voltaire, he by Eclipse (English thoroughbred). YOUNG RATTLER, by Rattler out of the Sup Mare. TROUVILLE, by Fitz Gladiator out of Clementine by Governor, he by Royal Oak out of Lydia by Rainbow, he by Rainbow ROYAL OAK, by Caton out of Smolensko Mare. FITZ GLADIATOR, by Gladiator out of Sarah by Reveller, he by Reveller out of Scornful by Woful (English thoroughbred). GLADIATOR, by Partisan out of Pauline by Moses. PARTISAN, by Lucholl, he by Old Lucholl. IMPERIAL, by Ursin, out of a daughter of Nemrod, he by Voltaire out of a daughter of Xerxes, he by Young Rattler, etc., out of a daughter of Young Highflyer. VOLTAIRE, by Imperieux, etc., out of a daughter of Pilot, he by Octavius (English thoroughbred). URSIN, by Ramsay out of a daughter of Ganymede, he by Xerxes, etc., out of La Louve by Chasseur, he by Eastham out of Marquise by Young Rattler, etc. EASTHAM, by Sir Oliver out of Cowslip by Alexander. RAMSAY, by Sylvio out of Emeline by Emilius, he by Emilius out of Cobweb by Phantom. SYLVIO, by Trance out of Hebe by Rubens. VANDERMULIN (English thoroughbred), by Van Tromp out of Muley Moloch Mare.

has been very dry, but in the last eight days have had about one foot of snow that will help; many have their stalk-fields cleared and some have begun plowing.

**Brown.**—Hawatha.—Winter thus far has been pleasant, a few cold days, no continued cold weather; stock of all kinds in good condition, better than the average; but few complaints of so-called hog cholera; no other disease in live stock; will have plenty of feed to see us through the winter, but not much to spare. Winter wheat, but small acreage sown, in average condition; farmers are more and more inclined to live stock raising. The ground is frozen hard and partially covered with snow and ice; all are ready for work but nothing done yet.... **Fairview.**—The winter until February 1 was cold but dry, with but few stormy days and those not boisterous; since then it has been changeable, with light storms of rain and snow. Stock have done well, but are rather

dition, a good deal of plowing being done. Spring work well advanced.

**Chautauque.**—Sedan.—The winter has been unusually open but very dry, snowfall only about three inches; stock in good condition generally; feed plenty, hay, fodder and corn enough to supply the demand. Winter wheat nearly all killed by dry weather and keen frosts. The ground is in good condition for spring work. Farmers are getting ready for spring work, many are plowing.... **Hewins.**—The latter part of December and the fore part of January was very cold, but dry and not windy and very little snow. Stock is in the best condition for this time of the year that we have observed for the last seven years, and all are healthy, even hogs. Rough feed is plenty, grain scarce on the uplands but plenty in the valleys, sufficient for both. Winter wheat is looking well generally, damaged very very little by freezing so far. The

## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MARCH 15.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., roadster, trotting-bred and general-purpose horses.  
MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.  
JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.  
JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

### A Veteran's Experience With Sheep.

A correspondent of the *American Sheep Breeder* discusses heavy and light brands as follows:

Now, as I have had over forty years' experience in sheep-breeding, and have tried both fine and coarse-wooled sheep, I will say, for the benefit of your readers, that to keep in large flocks, the Merino sheep are preferable to any coarse-wool breed that I have ever seen. Coarse-wool sheep may pay well in small flocks, well kept, where lamb mutton sells at extravagantly high prices. In large flocks, however, fine-wooled sheep will take on flesh better than any of the coarse breeds that I have ever seen. Hundreds of times I have noticed in large flocks, where coarse and fine-wooled sheep were all kept alike, the Merino sheep were fat and salable, while those of the coarse-wooled breeds were thin in flesh and unsalable. A sheep weighing 100 pounds in St. Louis or Chicago, and fat, will bring more per pound live weight than one weighing 125 pounds, thin in flesh.

I have sold in St. Louis, fine-wooled wethers weighing 87½ pounds per head, for three cents a pound, while coarse-wooled sheep weighing 112 pounds per head, brought only two and one-half cents a pound.

My observation has been, that for large flock-masters, that keep 1,000 or more in a herd, the Merino sheep will combine wool and mutton better than any other breed.

Hundreds of men have tried breeding Merino ewes to coarse-wooled rams, for the purpose of raising a large sheep, but nearly all give it up after shearing their half-breeds twice, as they find there is too much falling-off in the weight of fleece.

Now I would say to those breeding Merino sheep, that some men in selecting stock rams, often lose sight of all other points to gain some one point. This I consider a very great mistake, as they often lose some point more important than the one they gain. Too often constitution has been lost for great weight of fleece. Others lose sight of a pound of good body wool for an ounce of wool on the legs, or about the eyes—which I consider a very great mistake. I consider any wool that obstructs the eyesight, a detriment, rather than a benefit to the sheep. Some may wish to know, what is the most desirable size for a Merino stock ram, to obtain good results from his stock. In answer, I would say that no one objects to a large sheep, provided he has the other qualities desired. But I prefer a medium-sized, well-formed animal, to a large ill-formed one.

Now as to weight of fleece for a Merino stock ram, one pound of unwashed wool to five pounds of carcass is all that I want. I prefer good quality of wool, good constitution, and other good qualities, rather than more weight of fleece. This would give a 25-pound fleece of unwashed wool from a ram weighing 150 pounds in full fleece, and thirty pounds from a ram weighing 180 pounds in full fleece. I have owned rams that gave one pound of fleece to four of carcass, and even more than that. But such ones, as a rule, lack for constitution. From careful observation, I have found that I can get one

pound of fleece to five of carcass and get a well-constituted sheep.

As to close in-and-in breeding, I don't approve of it. I have known more men that made a failure of close in-and-in breeding, than I ever knew that made a success of it any great length of time.

### Cows and Cattle.

Cows that are soon coming in, in two months or less, should have no grain food. If they have been kept so far in good condition, good sound hay or clean cornfodder free from smut or mold will be sufficient. Nothing that will prematurely stimulate the milk organs should be given until the cow is safely over calving. As the cold of this month strengthens, milking cows will need a little increase of food, and cornmeal will be the best kind of grain food for this emergency. See that the cows have clean litter and dry beds. Nothing else is more disagreeable to see than hard patches of dry manure on a cow's flanks, coming off with the hair and leaving bare skin.

Cattle are exceedingly low-priced just now, but that is all the more reason why the young stock should be pushed ahead to make up in weight for the low market value. Recent tests go to prove that cheap bran is a better food than dearer corn for feeding cattle; and when cattle are fed for the manure bran is worth more than twice as much as corn. Give no smutty cornfodder to cattle, and especially to cows in calf. Western farmers who feed stock in the stalkfields should beware of the too prevalent smut which is highly injurious to the cattle. Now is the time when the cattle gad-fly larvae may be destroyed. The grubs may be easily squeezed out of soft tumors on the backs of the animals. If every grub could be thus destroyed the numbers of this injurious insect would be greatly lessened, and in time would be exterminated. Young calves should have the warmest pens and the best feed in this month. If they are stunted now, all that has been given them so far will have been lost or neutralized. Look out for lice and fleas upon the stock.—*Rural New Yorker*.

In the spring of 1876, I bought of my father, one ewe sheep for \$2.50. The same spring, she raised me a ram lamb and also the following spring, another, but the next spring she died while lambing and I sold her pelt for \$1.75; the same fall I sold both of her lambs for \$28.50, and with the pelt made me \$30.25. I then went and purchased ten ewe sheep with my \$30.25 and kept them at home until the fall of 1883 (I gave father the wool for keeping). At this time they had increased to thirty-four, so I let them out to double in three (3) years; the three years is up to-day, and so if you want to see sixty-four nice sheep, the outcome of \$2.50 invested only ten years ago, you have only to look down in our meadow and there they are. I have made preparations for keeping them at home this winter, and next spring I'm going to have my pocket-book replenished for my pains. Does not a few sheep pay?—*J. W. Marcy, in American Sheep Breeder*.

Indiscriminate physicking of sheep is ruinous to them. They don't want sulphur, or pine brush, or hemlock boughs—only good clover hay, and a moderate feed daily of mixed corn, rye and buckwheat. Dry quarters are indispensable to their health. Look out for early lambs. Watch the ewes closely every day, and when the udder is springing and other indications of lambing are seen, put the ewe in a pen by herself. Lambs are sure to be lost by neglect of this precaution.

### Stock Paragraphs.

Colts should be allowed a gradual addition to their grain food. If no hay but clover can be given them, it will be better to add some straw to it. Feeding clover hay to horses or colts is apt to cause irritation of the skin and produce surfeit, which may cause eruptions or induce the animals to rub the skin raw. Orchard grass hay is excellent feed for the horses and comes next after fully matured timothy.

Paralysis of pigs' hind quarters is exceedingly common, and is the result of nervous disorder seated in the spinal cord, from which the nervous system of the digestive organs and lumbar muscles proceeds. Sometimes this originates from disorder of the kidneys, by which the blood is loaded with urea or its products, and inflammation of the spinal nerve is produced. This is wholly due to wrong feeding, and it is indispensable that the right and healthful methods of feeding should be studied and practiced.

Brood mares should now be carefully treated. Bran is a healthful food for them and the foal will be benefited by it. The mare should not be tied in a close stall, but given plenty of room in a loose one, where she can move about freely. Exercise is indispensable for the welfare of the mare and the colt. Oats will be better for her than corn, and if oats cannot be conveniently procured, as in the Southern States, the corn should be reduced to one-half the regular quantity and wheat bran given to make up the allowance.

Many pigs are killed by overfeeding. This is the greatest fault of feeders who try to push them on too fast. If cooking food pays for any animals it will certainly pay for swine. Sows bred this month will have pigs in the best season of the year—at a time when five months' feeding should easily make them weigh 150 pounds each by the holidays, and make the most profitable pork. Young pigs need no more than one pound of meal daily with two quarts of skimmed milk. It is a good plan to measure out food for them and not give it *ad libitum*.

Much trouble occurs with horses from wounds of the coronet caused by the sharp calks needed because of icy roads. It is not unusual for these wounds to give rise to inflammation which spreads to the bone, and causes ring-bones. Hence calk wounds should not be neglected. Apply some active liniment to them as soon as possible, and keep the horse up, if the wound is serious, until it is healed. Thorough carding and brushing are now indispensable. A sort of perfunctory cleansing of the skin may be passed over at other times, but now the skin should be thoroughly cleansed and freed from all obstacles to the change which occurs at this period. The hair falls off and the coat is renewed. A clean skin and the healthful excitement of friction with a hard brush or a card, will greatly aid this seasonable change.

Horses begin to feel the effects of dry feeding and the skin shows indications of disorder. Pimples and blotches show the unhealthy state of this most important excretory organ, and the hair stands on end and has lost its luster and smoothness. Now is the time when judicious feeding will avert more serious trouble hereafter. Warm bran mash, linseed oil meal added to the food, a quart daily, and scalded oats given warm, will soon remedy this congestion of the skin and restore the general health. Dry feeding provokes indigestion, and indigestion encourages the increase of intestinal worms. These pests will quickly succumb to daily doses of an ounce of salts and dram of powdered sulphate of iron. The salt is a

great aid to digestion, and the iron strengthens and purifies the blood and destroys the internal parasites.

Newly-born lambs sometimes starve because the ewe's teats are closed by the glutinous colostrum or new milk, or they die by the closing of the bowels by the glutinous discharge. Both of these dangers should be averted by watchfulness and care. When an unmotherly ewe gets over the first twenty-four hours with her lamb, the trouble is over and she becomes reconciled and even affectionate. This is most common with the young ewe and these should be held until the lamb sucks a few times and is strong enough to get its milk from the ewe. The ewes and their lambs should be kept apart from the rest of the flock. Ram lambs should be docked and emasculated when a week old. They suffer little by the operation at this time. The tail may be clipped with the shears, and the whole of the scrotum may be removed by the same method in a second. A pinch of sulphate of copper on the wound causes rapid healing.

### Grove Park Hereford Herd.

The *Gazette* takes great pleasure in introducing to its readers C. E. Curran & Co., a new firm of Hereford breeders, located at Topeka, Kas. The growth of the pure-bred live stock industry in the Western State has been a remarkable one in its rapidity, extent and character, and there can be no doubt that the establishment of the Grove Park Herd of Herefords is one of the most important steps yet taken in the history of that industry. Mr. C. E. Curran is a young man of judgment and enterprise, and he has been for two years quietly getting together a herd of "white-faces" with which to stock Grove Park Farm. The section of land destined to become in the future well known by that name lies about two miles north of Topeka, a part of it in the rich and fertile Kaw river bottom, and the remainder rising from the river and stretching away in a beautifully undulating surface on which the most succulent of grasses grow, the whole forming one of the most picturesque and at the same time one of the best adapted farms for stock-raising imaginable. In building up the herd, which now numbers about seventy head, the great Brookmont Herd of C. W. Cook & Son was largely drawn upon, while animals of merit were also picked up at public sales, and on other occasions when opportunity permitted. To head this herd the excellent bull Edmund 6553, got by Remus 2d, out of Pansy 8th 3871 (a granddaughter of old Horace), was selected, and it is keeping strictly within bounds to say that he is a bull of most remarkable levelness, depth and finish, with unusual length of quarter, fullness of thigh, and lowness of twist. Among the cows (which, by the way, are all of scale and substance) are Martha 3d by Andrew 14356 (by Horace), a very fine, level cow, with beautiful head and horn; Priscilla, a heavy, deep flesh carrier, pronounced by Mr. Cook one of the best cows in his herd; Sally 7th, a big, beefy, thick-meated cow by Regulus 3849, and Sadie by Defender, a particularly good cow of Robert Hall's breeding. The two-year-old bull Douglas 15965 by Tom Clark's Anxiety 3d, out of Rosana by Sir Richard 3d, shares duty in the herd with Edmund, and bids fair to reflect further credit on his illustrious sire. In the herd are females after such bulls as Regulus, Lord De Vere, Downton King and Horatius, and also three cows by Earl 2d, the successor of The Grove 3d in Mr. Rogers' herd. It is the intention of Mr. Curran to increase his herd to 100 head of breeding cows, and with his good judgment and no lack of capital nothing less than a representative herd of "white-faces" may be expected as the result of his efforts. He has a number of choice things for sale at present (as per advertisement elsewhere), including a number of young bulls. These he is prepared to handle either singly as heads of herds or in carload lots for the ranchman. The *Gazette* welcomes this firm to the ranks of the breeders of the country, confident that it will prove no less a credit to the fraternity of honorable breeders than a stronghold of the Hereford camp.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

## In the Dairy.

### Practical Dairy Farming.

The following is the paper read by Mr. H. B. Gurer, before the Illinois Dairyman's Association:

I have been assigned the subject of practical dairying, and I hardly know how to handle the subject without giving my experience in the business, and perhaps a few theories. In 1869 I bought a farm and went to grain-raising, but my yearly balance sheet soon cried halt! and I halted. I saw that I must turn over a new leaf. I looked over and studied the different branches of farming, beef and pork-raising, wool and mutton-producing, and dairying. I made a new start, with cows at the head of the list, next hogs, then sheep. After a few years I dropped the sheep business, as it did not pay as well as the cows or hogs. I commenced dairying with twenty cows, such as I could buy in my vicinity, and they were not very good ones. The first year I received \$33 per head from the cows for six months' milk taken to cheese factory, and made considerable butter after the factory closed. I patronized a factory two years, and then, there being no factory in operation in my vicinity, I made butter (or, rather, my wife did, with the help of the dog to do the churning) for several years. I learned that my dairy produced 150 pounds of butter per cow annually, which did not leave me a satisfactory profit. I then commenced to test my individual cows for percentage of cream and weight of milk. I found the weight of milk to range from 18 to 40 pounds, and the percentage of cream to vary from 7 to 20 in the different cows. I afterwards got an idea that this test was not sufficiently accurate, and then I tested all my cows (forty in number at this time), by setting the milk separate, and skimming and churning separate. In this test I learned that I had cows that would only pay for the feed consumed, and that I had others that would pay a profit of \$60 per year, after paying for feed. Up to this time I had worked from necessity; I felt that I must know my good and my poor cows; but from this time on I took much pleasure in this work. I learned that the cow that gave 40 pounds of milk per day did not produce as much butter as the cow that gave 18 pounds of milk. I learned that the butter yield of my cows ranged from 8 to 20 ounces per day. I commenced to weed out my unprofitable cows, and filled their places with better ones, or with heifers from my best cows. I think it very important that a dairyman should know his best cows, and raise the heifer calves from them. During this time I changed from summer to winter dairying. By a few years of this work I increased the butter yield of my dairy from 150 to 266 pounds per cow, and increased the profit above cost of feed, from \$15 to \$45 per cow. I believe any dairyman that will commence this work will get interested in it, and he will think better of his business and better of himself. I found winter dairying more profitable than summer dairying. I would have the cows calve in September or October. Let me say here, that this work had outgrown my wife and the dog, and forced myself and a horse, and, finally, a steam engine, into service, the dairy having increased to over sixty cows.

There are a number of reasons why winter dairying is preferable to summer dairying. The cow is producing the most milk when of the greatest value. The cow will, if properly cared for in cold weather, produce more milk in the year, to calve in the fall, than she will to calve in the spring. If she calves in the spring, she will naturally want to dry off in the beginning of winter, and nature and the cold weather will beat the best feeder, and she will go dry much longer than she will if dried in summer on pasture. If she calves in the fall, and is well fed and cared for during the winter, she will give a good flow of milk until she is put to pasture in the spring, and going dry on pasture, she will milk as long as she ought to. Last May, my cows that had been milked all winter, gave as much milk as many of the patrons cows that were fresh milkers.

A cow that has nothing but corn-fodder in the field, and straw at the stack, and a straw stack for shelter in winter, is not in condition to do profitable work for two months after she goes to pasture, and she never will do as well

as she would have done had she been well cared for during the winter.

We all know, if we would stop to think, that it requires a certain amount of food to support the system, and the profit is on what she consumes over and above what nature requires for support. Many farmers act as though they did not know this to be a fact. We should study how to grow and prepare a palatable and well-balanced feed for all our stock. Even the hog will not long thrive on an exclusive corn diet.

I am satisfied that it will pay us well to use our knowledge and judgment in preparing a food for our stock, that has the right proportion of flesh and fat-forming material.

I have wandered from the subject somewhat. I was telling the advantages of winter dairying. Help can be hired at a less price in winter than in summer. It makes the least milking in summer when the labor of caring for the farm crops is crowding. It gives you an opportunity to turn the cows that you have decided to dispose of for beef at the season that class of beef sells for more than any other season in the year—namely, in April and May. I find that with heavy feeding, a cow that calves in September and October can be milked until April 1 and sold May 1 for beef. I have practiced this for several years. Some may think they can not raise their calves in the winter, but this is not so; I have raised better calves in the winter than in the summer. They must have warm, clean quarters, as all stock must have, to thrive. I have had grade Durham calves gain two pounds per day for a month at a time in the winter month. They were fed skim-milk, cornmeal and tame hay.

My winter feed has for several years been early-cut clover and timothy hay, with wheat bran and cornmeal, one-half of each by measure. I prefer to have the hay cut when the clover is in full blossom. I feed straw and coarse hay in racks in the yard. I find the cows will consume considerable of such feed after having all the good hay they will eat in the barn. I am now feeding shocked corn, cut with a feed cutter into one-half inch lengths; I also feed what hay the cows will eat and ten to twelve quarts of wheat bran each per day. It makes a great difference when hay is cut. To produce milk, early-cut hay is much more profitable than late-cut hay. Some farmers say it will not "spend so well." I will admit that stock will consume more of the early-cut hay, and that is the reason that it is more profitable to feed. The profit is in what an animal will consume after that which is required to support the system. Therefore the more palatable the food the more will be consumed, and the larger will be the profit on what is consumed.

From the 5th to the 10th of this month my milk shrunk from 855 pounds to 750 pounds. I went to my farm to see what was the cause. I asked my foreman about the feed, water, and care of the cows. He said he was doing all he knew how to do to keep up the yield of milk. I at last discovered the cause in a change of hay. I had been feeding the second crop of clover, and the last of it was fed on the 4th of the month. The change was to the last cut of the first crop, though it was good hay. I have repeatedly had the same experience when I have changed from early-cut to late-cut hay.

See that the cows have plenty of fresh-pumped water without any ice in it. We can not afford to use corn at present price—\$10 per ton—to warm the water from freezing point to the temperature of the cow's system. See that they have salt regularly. I give salt every day.

In the Elgin section, most of the butter and cheese is made in the factories from either whole milk or gathered cream. Some dairymen prefer one and some the other system. In some localities all the milk is taken to the factory, and in others the cream only is taken to the factory, leaving the milk on the farm. I believe either system is preferable to making butter, unless the dairyman has plenty of help without hiring, and has conveniences and skill to make butter equal to the factory goods.

The pig can not be left out of consideration in practical dairying. We must have him to utilize the skim-milk, whey and slop. I have done considerable experimenting in feeding skim-milk to pigs, both by itself and in connection with grain foods. My experience is that 100 pounds of skim-milk will produce 6 1/4 pounds of increase live weight on pigs weighing 125 pounds or less, and on larger hogs it will produce less. A thrifty pig weighing 40 pounds will produce more increase in weight from the same amount of food than it ever will after.

Some dairymen say that they can not get help to milk. I have seldom had any trouble in that line. We always milk in the barn, summer and winter, and make the milking a part of the day's work. We do not work until sundown in summer, and then milk ten to fifteen cows each after supper, but we have supper and have the milking done at sundown in the long days of summer.

In breeding, always use a thoroughbred male; you can not afford to use any other if you wish to raise your stock. Decide whether you want a butter dairy, a milk dairy, or a dairy for raising steers, and then select your male from the line you wish to work in. I believe it is as necessary to success to have some plan to work to in farming as it is with the carpenter or the machinist.

I would say to all dairymen who have not already done so, commence testing your cows

as soon as you get home. If you are selling milk, know how much each cow is producing. If you are selling cream by the gauge or inch, know how much milk each cow gives and what percentage of cream each cow's milk produces. If you are making butter, know how much butter each cow will produce per week. I will warrant you will be surprised at the result of your tests and I know you will be interested, instructed, and financially benefited.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., fifteen years an importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

THOROUGHbred AND TROTting HORSES and Poland-China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

### CATTLE.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 100 head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

W. M. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock for sale. Bulls, \$50 to \$100; Heifers and Cows, \$50 to \$150. Send for catalogue.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of herd in the Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of Herefords. Bulls for sale.

OKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

F. MCARDY, breeder and importer of GALLOWAY Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred Red Poll Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station, St. Marys.

D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

### ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence Kas. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeders of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

### SWINE.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Howey, proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

W. H. BIDDLE, Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$1 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Herefords. Seven years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hogs. Stock for sale.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P. C. R.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

### SWINE.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-China Swine, Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for what you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all recorded in Ohio Record. Young stock for sale. Also Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

### SHEEP.

#### MERINO SHEEP.



Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP. Poland-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit Jackson county, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS.—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire-Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at lowest prices, according to quality.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38 1/2 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

### POULTRY.

A. D. JENCKS, North Topeka, Kas., a No. 1 Plymouth Rock breeder. A few more choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Premium stock.

7 TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS—\$1.50. Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock and Black Cochins eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. I. H. Shannen, Girard, Kas.

Send stamps for Circular.  
SNIHOOD AND BUREAU OF LIGHT BIRDS  
Breeder of  
FRANK T. WOLFE, Topeka, Kas., Box 33.

WM. B. SCOTT, Emporia, Kas., for seven years a breeder of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks and Large English Berkshire Hogs. Eggs and young pigs for sale.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Can furnish W. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs \$2.25 per 13.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, P. Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. P. Rock eggs, \$1 per 13; Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 13; B. Turkey eggs, 25 cents each. Satisfaction given. A few choice Bronze Turkeys at \$5 per pair.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS Fort Scott, Kas.—F. G. Eaton, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

#### REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN.—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, S. Riley Co., Kas. Have Coats' English, Short-horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein-Friesian and A. J. C. C. H. R. Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

HENRY MOHME, EUDORA, KAS., Manufacturer of EUREKA HOG REMEDY and Condition Powders for all kinds of stock. Package of 3 pounds, \$1.00, or one dozen \$8.00. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

## The Grove Park Herd.

### PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.

Stock of all ages for sale

—OF THE—

Best Strains of Blood.

Fair Prices.

Liberal Terms.

Address C. E. CURRAN & CO., Topeka, Kas.

(Continued from page 1.)

loose. Farmers are preparing to sow oats, and clearing the stalk ground for corn.

**Crawford.**—The winter was mild and pleasant with the exception of a few cold days, but very dry. Stock on an average are looking well; quite a number died early in the season from being turned in the stalk-fields. Feed generally plenty, corn is worth 26c per bushel. Winter wheat is looking well for this season of the year, seeming to be all alive but of short growth on account of the dry winter. The ground is in fine condition for spring plowing. Farmers are generally busy preparing for a larger crop than last year.

**Davis.**—The winter was cold but not stormy, has been dry, but little snow. Stock wintered well; feed is scarce, but has been taken good care of, and has kept well, such as was left out doors, which is generally the case. Winter wheat just fair, most too dry. The ground is still frozen. Not much spring work done owing to frost.

**Decatur.**—A cold blizzard the 15th of November, since then warm and pleasant, some snow now. Stock wintered well, plenty of feed in the county. Winter wheat but little sown on account of dry weather. The ground is frozen two feet deep now. Not any preparations for spring work yet.

**Dickinson.**—The winter is very mild. Stock have wintered well; feed plenty yet. Winter wheat looks well but made very slow growth last fall. The ground is wet. Very little preparations for spring work yet.

**Doniphan.**—Troy.—The winter has been an average one for the last five years; the coldest day was 20 deg. below zero; the ground is now covered with snow. Stock is in No. 1 condition; no disease of any kind that I know of. Feed plenty for all kinds of stock, some corn yet to sell. Winter wheat is in good condition, has been covered with snow during the cold weather. The ground will be in good condition when the frost gets out; no spring work done yet....

**Highland.**—The winter was good for stock, not much extremely cold weather, the coldest days in January being 16 deg. below zero. Stock in good condition generally, except that which were wintered on the south side of a barbed wire fence. Feed plenty to carry stock until pasture. Winter wheat in good condition, now covered with six inches of snow. The ground is frozen hard. Nothing has been done toward spring work.

**Douglas.**—The winter has been excellent for feeding until recently, some mud. Stock generally in good condition. Feed, grain not abundant, rough feed plenty, but not as good as usual. Winter wheat came up late owing to dry weather but looks reasonably well. The ground is quite dry below the first eight inches of surface. Practically but little preparations for spring work yet made.

**Edwards.**—The winter was mild and open, stock, fine; feed plenty; winter wheat fair. The ground is in good condition. Everything booming; all rustling.

**Ellsworth.**—The winter was open and mild; stock all in good condition; plenty of feed to go through. Winter wheat now good. The ground is dry and covered with snow; getting ready for work.

**Finney.**—A few cold days at the beginning and a few the last of January, the rest of the winter has been mild, the plow running half the time. Stock is in good condition. No mills and very little winter wheat sown; here and there a piece in fair condition. The ground is dry, very little rain, half dozen little snows which evaporated as they melted, four to six inches this week melting and putting the ground in good order to work. Preparations for spring work greater than ever before, especially under irrigation.

**Harper.**—The winter has been mild and pleasant with the exception of a very few cold days. Stock have wintered well and is in fair condition; quite a number of hogs have died with the cholera in some localities. Feed is holding out well and is quite low in price; corn can be bought on the street from the farmers for 20c per bushel. Winter wheat has not improved much of late, late sown partially failed to germinate last fall, but has now started. I cannot say what it may do yet. The ground is in fair condition for spring plowing, yet a little more rain would make it better. Preparations for spring work is under fair headway; some oats have been sown and potatoes planted.

**Jackson.**—December and January were

moderate and dry; February warmer with considerable rain, sleet and snow. Stock generally in fair condition. Feed not so plenty as at this time last year, but enough to keep the stock till grass comes. Winter wheat, sown early in the bottoms, all right; late sown and on uplands doubtful. The ground is frozen stiff this morning, but full of water as soon as it thaws. There are no preparations for spring work except that a few have broken down stalks.

**Jackson.**—The winter has been very mild; stock looks well; feed is rather scarce; not very much winter wheat sown, but what there is looks well. The ground is very wet. No preparations in this vicinity for spring work.

**Jefferson.**—The winter, though severe, has been good for feeding stock, being dry, no feed wasted. Stock in fine condition considering the scarcity of feed; no disease. Feed scarce and high; an early spring prayed for by many farmers. Winter wheat in good condition. The ground is wet by the recent snow which has thawed. No preparations for spring work as yet.

**Jewell.**—The winter has been dry; not as much wind as usual, and not a very heavy fall of snow. Stock have done splendidly; has been a remarkably good winter for feeding. Feed is scarce with some farmers. There is enough corn in the county, but hay was not good and is getting scarce. Winter wheat is not raised extensively here; prospects are not flattering, yet with a favorable March will probably be fair. The ground will be in good condition; frozen nearly three feet deep. No spring work done yet except to cut stalks.

**Labette.**—The weather has been an exceptionally fine one, but very dry, affording splendid opportunities for work. Stock look well for this season of this year and is advancing in price; feed plenty. Winter wheat acreage is small, but looking well. The ground is in fine condition. Preparations for spring work are advancing rapidly, a large per cent of the plowing being already done.

**Leavenworth.**—The winter was cold but favorable for winter work up to the first of this month; since then it has been wet and muddy. Stock has never wintered better, and is nearly all in fine condition. Feed is a little scarce, but there is enough to carry stock through unless spring should be late. Winter wheat appears to be all right yet. The ground is in good condition. Preparations for spring work is quite favorable owing to good weather during the fore part of winter.

**Lincoln.**—The winter has been very fine generally, all dry; good for stock. We had a good snow a week ago; most gone now, but all went into the ground. Stock is in good condition generally; feed plenty. Winter wheat, not a large acreage, but in fair condition. The ground is well wet with the last snow but only on top. Very little preparations for spring work yet made.

**Lyon.**—Americus.—The winter has been unusually pleasant with the exception of a few cold snaps, our winter has passed and no bad storms. Stock have wintered tolerably well, not 2 per cent. have thus far perished. With some feed is becoming scarce, however enough is on hand to carry stock through. Winter wheat prospects are very poor; I don't know of any real good fields, all owing to continued drouth. The ground is now in good condition for plowing, with plenty of moisture. If the weather remains as it has been for a few days we will be sowing oats this week....

**Wycoff.**—The winter has been for the most part quite pleasant, with an occasional severity lasting for a few days. Stock of all kinds is in good condition, the winter having been favorable to this end, and the farmers are encouraged. Feed is sufficient for all demands, but demanding a good price; hay has ruled an unusually high price. Winter wheat is thin on the ground, but is not hurt by the winter and looks more hopefully than it did last fall. The ground is ready for the plow, and some have commenced. Preparations for spring work have commenced, and the prospect for a large crop was never better.

**Marion.**—The winter was very dry and pleasant, with few stormy days and the best winter for feeding stock since 1875. Stock is generally in good condition; great loss among cattle by pasturing in stock fields; hogs generally healthy, but little cholera. Hay about 25 per cent. higher than last year

and corn about 15 per cent. higher; plenty to carry stock through. Almost no winter wheat in and what was sown is in poor condition. The ground is very dry and hard; but little spring plowing done as yet.

**McPherson.**—The winter was mild, the severest weather being in February. Stock in good condition; better, in fact, than average. Feed plenty. Winter wheat somewhat damaged, but much better than last winter. The ground is in good condition; some have commenced plowing. Preparations for spring work in progress.

**Meade.**—The winter has been mild, and no snow or high winds in February. Stock in good condition; buffalo grass good. Feed plenty; hay worth \$6, delivered in town. Winter wheat average small, but looks well so far; not froze out. Ground moist; farmers stirring for oats. A large amount of corn will be put in and some oats.

**Miami.**—The winter was dry until recently; now the ground is in good order and the streams are running. Stock is in fair condition and generally healthy. Feed not plenty, but enough to last until spring. Not much winter wheat sown and not much showing yet; ground mellow. No preparation for spring work yet.

**Mitchell.**—Beloit.—The winter has been generally a very favorable one, though too dry for wheat and rye. Stock in good condition and healthy; no epidemics or contagious diseases in this county. Feed may be said to be plenty, but not over-abundant. Some fields of winter wheat dead; in stalks a fine prospect for good crop. The ground is dry, but think it can be plowed without trouble as soon as thawed. The prudent are ready and waiting for spring work; the shiftless are loafing.... Asherville.—Winter very mild and dry until very recently, when we had a good snow. I think stock is better than usual at this time of year. Plenty of feed. The dry winter has hurt winter wheat, but to what extent we can hardly tell at this time. Preparations for spring work fully as far advanced as usual at this time of year.

**Montgomery.**—The winter was fine, but little rain; only three cold snaps, but short. Most stock is in good condition, better than usual; such as was well cared for in very good condition. Corn scarce, but enough other feed though none to spare. Winter wheat, too dry until of late, but all looks fine and is now growing finely and promises a good yield. The ground was never in better condition for plowing, just wet enough; no lumps. Everyone is plowing for spring crops, and expect to plant early.

**Morris.**—Council Grove.—December and January the thermometer ranged about the freezing point, but clear with no snow until this month, then very light. Stock is in very fine condition; no losses; been the best winter for feeding I have seen in eight years. The majority will be out of feed by the middle of March; that is hay and millet, a fair amount of corn on hand. No winter wheat in in this section. The ground is in nice condition to plow; no fall plowing; some has been done this month; the frost is about all out. A few more warm days and a great many will begin sowing oats....

**Delavan.**—Winter very fine; no rain of any consequence; snow enough to make eight or ten inches altogether. Stock going through the winter in good condition; no disease. Feed enough to take stock through, but no surplus. But little winter wheat sown, and that was sown late with but little fall growth; probabilities of crop very doubtful. First freezing thawed out of the ground, but frozen a little on the surface. Preparations for spring work very forward, with some plowing already done for oats.

**Nemaha.**—The winter has been favorable for stock; very little rain and no heavy snows nor severe storms; had six day's sleighing; heaviest snow February 23, nearly gone now; coldest day, January 9, 26 deg. below. Stock looks well, better than usual at this season; some hog cholera in places. Feed sufficient with favorable spring, but will be used up close; stalk fields do not furnish as much feed as usual. Much winter wheat was sown too late and is small and thin on ground, roots were alive when last examined; that put in early and in good shape looks well, tops dead, covers ground, roots O. K. Ground is dry, and is frozen about two feet deep; wells are low, but generally enough water for all purposes. Not much spring work done except some stalks broken down, plows sharpened, etc.

**Neosho.**—The winter has been rather a pleasant one; no rain, no mud. Stock generally looks well, better than usual for this season of the year. Feed appears to be sufficient in this locality to carry stock through to grass. Winter wheat is showing up very nicely; with a favorable spring I think the crop will be an average one. The ground is in fine condition, never better. Owing to the dry open winter a great deal of plowing has been done, some oats have been sown, and with favorable weather they will all be in the ground by March 15.

**Osborne.**—December cold, January mild as Indian summer, February cold, raw and disagreeable. Stock of every kind wintered well; no losses in sheep; considerable in hogs; cattle light. Feed abundant; corn 18 to 20 cents; buffalo grass range best for years. Winter wheat mostly all right; at present covered with light snow. Some frost in the ground yet. Stalks broken, otherwise nothing done in the way of spring work.

**Ottawa.**—Delphos.—The winter was comparatively mild with no severe blizzards; rather dry for wheat until the past week, when we had considerable snow. Stock has come through remarkably well, except hogs; they are very uncertain property for the present. Plenty of feed for the demand; corn is only worth 20 cents, oats 20 to 25 cents. Winter wheat is thought by some farmers to be badly killed, although we think the recent snow will help it. The ground has been frozen since December, is frozen two feet deep. No spring work done worth mentioning.... Bennington.—Wheat is in good shape so far, and the ground is plenty moist. Stock has fared better this winter than any winter for five years. Feed is not too plenty, owing to the short hay crop last fall. Spring work has begun; most of the stalks broke down.

**Osage.**—The winter has been mostly pleasant, some pretty cold weather, some wind, several light snows, very little sleighing, some cloudy days but no very bad storms. Stock that is protected from the winds and storms is doing splendid, that exposed to winds and storms will pull through if there are no worse storms than have been. Feeding commenced a month earlier than usual, but I think there will be plenty of feed to bring us through in good shape and some corn fodder left to burn. The ground is frozen, but will be in fine condition for work when frost is out. Preparations for spring work, such as breaking stalks, hauling out manure, trimming hedge, building and repairing fences, etc., are going on lively.

**Pawnee.**—The winter dry and rather pleasant, no rain and but very little snow, the last ten days quite cold and windy. Stock all looking fine and doing well; no mortality from disease or exposure or lack of feed. Feed of all kinds abundant and in most cases well preserved. Winter wheat is, as a rule, looking poorly; has made but little growth, but is mostly living. The ground is generally quite dry under the surface or below the frost depth. A goodly number have started the plow, and some oats have been sown.

**Phillips.**—The winter was dry and open, no very cold weather, no snow to amount to much, had two days snow this week, about three inches lies even. Stock doing well, feeders are doing well also; cows are low, and steers are lower here than they have been for years; hogs do well, a few dying from some cause. Feed of all kinds is plenty and good. Allow me to say here that millet is the best feed for milk cows; it will increase the flow and improve the quality. The condition of winter wheat causes the farmers to talk discouragingly; if this snow don't improve it, much will be plowed under. The ground is and has been frozen all winter; has enough snow on the ground yet to put it in first-class condition. No preparations for spring work.

**Republic.**—No winter wheat worth mentioning in this county. Stock has wintered nicely and at this writing are in good condition. Feed plenty, generally speaking; scarce in a few cases. The winter as a whole has been mild with very little snow and only one severe storm. The ground is frozen from one and a half to two feet deep, and is in excellent condition for spring crops. Farmers are ready to sow and plant when spring opens.

**Rice.**—Early-sowed winter wheat is in fair condition on corn ground; on open or stubble ground some is killed out, due to dry freezing. Cattle and horses have never wintered better, both are healthy and in fair orders; some hogs have a cough; others have died of cholera. Feed of every kind is or has been plenty and of good quality. The winter has been mild for the most part, mercury has not been below 20 deg.; but little rain or snow until the 20th of February, when quite a heavy snow fell. The ground is in fair condition, reasonably moist,

not muddy, will plow nicely. Tree pruning, hedge planting, breaking down and cutting cornstalks has been going on lively.

**Rooks.**—Stockton.—The winter was generally open and pleasant since the blizzard in November, with occasional high winds and light snows. Stock doing well, better than usual. Feed plenty, and prices moderate. Winter wheat not very large, but doing well. Ground in good condition. But little spring work done yet.... Plainville.—The winter was very good for stock—no severe storms, but too dry for winter grain. Stock in good condition, no disease. Feed plenty for all purposes. Very little wheat to be seen above ground, and it is feared not much is in the ground. The ground is frozen about four inches, and covered with a light snow at this time. Very little preparation for spring work.

**Russell.**—The winter was cold the latter part of November and through December, warm through January and very changeable through February; but little moisture until last of February. Stock in good condition, some losses from impaction. Feed plenty. What winter wheat is alive is in fair condition; late wheat killed a good deal by continued dry weather. Recent snows have put the ground in fair condition. Some spring wheat and oats sowed the last of January, nothing done since except drawing out manure.

**Rush.**—Mostly mild weather during winter; only a few cold days, scarcely any snow till about a week ago we had some twelve inches of snow. Stock doing well, no losses by disease or suffering from bad weather. Feed is plenty. Winter wheat in good condition, very little if any winter-killed, tops frozen but roots all right. The ground will be in good condition to plow as soon as the snow is melted. No spring work commenced yet.

**Saline.**—The winter, with the exception of two severe cold spells of short duration, was mild and pleasant, with a very light fall of snow. Cattle healthy and in good condition for this time of year; hogs dying in some localities with cholera. Farmers generally have enough feed to carry them through all right, unless the spring shall be an unusually late one. Winter wheat put in at the right time on land properly prepared is in fine condition; late sowing on late plowing very poor; general condition below the average. The ground is in very fair condition, but would be the better with a good rain. Very little spring work done yet.

**Sheridan.**—Winter good, some snow on the ground. Stock has done well. Feed is plenty; hay \$6 per ton, corn 30 cents per bushel. Winter wheat not very good, too dry in autumn. Ground in good condition. There will be big preparation for spring work.

**Smith.**—The winter has been very good with the exception of the blizzard in November; very little snow and no rain, two cold snaps, 18 deg. below zero. Stock in good condition, very little disease, some cattle died from being turned into stalks, hogs have wintered very well. Feed plenty and of good quality, a great deal of millet and corn on hand, plenty of straw and wild hay. Winter wheat looks very well now, but hard to tell yet; the melting snow has helped some lately; rye splendid. Ground very dry and froze about one foot deep, last week a little snow melted and wet the ground. Nothing done towards spring work except breaking and cutting stalks.

**Stafford.**—A very fair winter, no bad storms, December the coldest of the winter. Stock of all kinds doing well, except some sickness among hogs. There is plenty of feed of all kinds to bring the stock through in good condition. Winter wheat looks badly; too early to tell what it will do. No frost in the ground, and in good condition for plowing. Spring work is progressing lively; some plowing for oats.

**Sumner.**—The winter, with the exception of a few days, was nice and open, and the most favorable for stock for several years past. Stock has wintered better and with less feed than for a number of years; this is more especially true as regards cattle. Feed plenty and to spare. Winter wheat in fine condition; the acreage not as large as usual; plenty of rain during this month. Ground in very best condition possible for plowing. Preparations for spring work under full headway; a large amount of plowing already done.

**Trego.**—The winter has been mild, open, warm and pleasant; no rain or snow until the past week; about six inches of snow on level. Stock in splendid condition; losses very light. Feed plenty and cheap, with prospect of considerable to be carried over. Not very good prospect at present for winter wheat; too dry since seeding time; considerable not yet sprouted. Frost all out of the ground; in fair condition for plowing, although pretty dry. No preparations for spring work.

**Wabaupees.**—Pavilion.—The winter has been moderately cold, and has been remarkable for the entire absence of blizzards; mercury 22 deg. below zero in first part of January. I have heard of no unusual losses among cattle or hogs; sheep have done well. Feed has been

sufficient but rather high on account of the Rook Island railroad being built through this part of the county; hay has brought \$7 to \$8 per ton, and corn 30 to 35 cents per bushel. Winter wheat, as far as I have examined, is alive, but it was generally sown late last fall so that the ground is not heavily covered. The ground is still frozen, and we are enjoying alternate freezing and thawing; surface quite wet from recent snow. We are all ready for spring work if you will send us the right kind of weather.... Harveyville.—The winter has been dry and open, no bad storms, a few light snows and showers, only a few cold days. Stock has wintered well so far, being a fine winter to feed; stock water has been scarce in some localities. Feed is plenty, and some hay and grain for sale. Very little winter wheat sown, and that was badly winter-killed; a few fields look well. The ground is rather dry, yet in fine condition to work. Farmers preparing to commence business soon, some plowing has been done.

**Washington.**—Winter mild. Stock in good condition. Rough feed scarce, but the mild winter will help us along, and with a mild and early spring we will have plenty. Winter wheat in fair condition. Ground in good condition. Farmers are breaking stalks and getting down to work.

**Wilson.**—The winter has been dry and mild. Stock looking remarkably well. Feed plenty and to spare. Winter wheat looks fine on bottom land; but little sown on upland. Ground in better condition than usual. Considerable plowing has been done and some oats sowed.

**Woodson.**—Dry all winter, very pleasant, some cold weather but not bad, only a few rains. Stock in good condition where sheltered; sheep in good shape, cattle never better. Feed plenty; hay \$4 to \$5, corn 30 cents, seed oats 35 cents, millet hay \$5 to \$6. Winter wheat in shape, but not a large acreage. Ground in good condition to plow. Farmers are plowing, seeding grass, and some oats are sown.

**Wyandotte.**—First half of winter very pleasant, last half wet and variable. Stock in good condition. Feed enough to go through with, but a little scant. Winter wheat in fair condition. The ground is so wet and muddy that farm work can't be done. No preparations for spring work.

#### Gossip About Stock.

**W. W. Waltaire,** Carbondale, Kas., reports eleven sales of Chester White swine during the past few days. One splendid sale of two males were taken by David Straub, Avoca, Nebraska.

**G. W. Berry,** proprietor of the Select Herd of Berkshires, near Topeka, has purchased of T. M. Marcy & Son, of Wakarusa, the foundation for a Short-horn herd, consisting of a choice male and four females.

One of our new advertisers, Leonard Heisel, proprietor of the Towhead Stock Farm, Carbondale, Kas., made a sale of an imported Clydesdale stallion to parties at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, for \$2,000.

Attention is directed to the forthcoming public sale of draft horses and Short-horn cattle to be held at the farm of Hon. J. B. McAfee, near Topeka, on April 18. This will be a splendid opportunity for securing some really fine horses and cattle.

**Walter Latimer,** proprietor of the Fish Creek Herd of Short-horn cattle, at Garnett, Kas., announces that he will hold a closing out sale on June 1. The offering comprises thirty-five females and fifteen bulls, including the Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Booth 2d 64450, by the \$6,100 2d Duke of Kent 51119, out of Sharon Rose of Booth, by the 14th Duke of Alderle; also the entire show herd of 1886. The sale will be advertised in the FARMER.

**Wm. P. Higginbotham** writes: "Inquiries for catalogues say the old reliable KANSAS FARMER advises them that I am going to sell horses March 15. It is a fact, I am, and the best and most valuable lot ever offered in the West. Four of my sale mares have dropped fine colts within forty-eight hours; more will do so before the sale, all of which will be bred back to my best stallions. Try and be with us. The attendance is going to be good; the stock in fine fix."

**F. W. Truesdell,** Lyons, Kas., writes: "If the gentlemen from Claude, Woodson county, will send his name he will receive an answer to his letter, asking the price of hogs. Quite often farmers writing me in reference to hogs neglect to sign their names, consequently they receive no answer. Name and postoffice address should be written plainly, to avoid mistakes. Many people in signing their names do it in such a way that it is almost as bad as to not sign at all. My herd is in the most healthy and vigorous condition that it has ever been in, and I expect some grand results from this season's farrowing. I have added to my herd several choice animals from Eastern States this winter, and can supply any amount of pigs to farmers this spring."

#### WHAT IS IT?

**A Pestilence that Walks in Darkness--A Destruction that Wastes at Noonday.**

We have published in our columns from time to time different advertisements in regard to Bright's Disease and its cures.

What is this terrible disease? We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the best sources and we give the results to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general indifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few suspect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are called tube casts.

As soon as this begins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these tubes commences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before that Warner's safe cure proves so beneficial, and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not advanced too far.

The most remarkable thing of all our investigation is the fact that the patient with Bright's disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not debar him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing showing an unnatural condition. Later on, come tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or falling eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt accounts for the proprietors of Warner's safe cure curing so many diseases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappear. They justly accuse the medical profession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of apoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poison, consumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

It appears that Gen. Logan realized his condition, and "was well aware that his disease was of the kidneys, and expressed himself in indignant terms at the folly at the doctors in treating him for rheumatism when it was the kidneys that caused his attacks."

We have no doubt that very many people in this country have the same trouble as the General, but little importance is attached to this malady by the medical profession because of their inability to cope with it, either in its first appearance or advanced condition.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every other ailment of the human system, but up to the present time no one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered 400,000 marks (\$100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

## ROOFING!



—FOR—

**FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS.**

Put on by Anybody Rapidly.

NOW IN USE NEARLY FIVE YEARS.

**WATER and FIRE-PROOF**

**ONE - HALF COST**

**Of Metal Roofs!**

**ROOF YOUR OWN BUILDINGS!**

**WIND & RUST-PROOF**

MARION, KAS., December 6, 1886.

"Have used your Prepared Roofing for four years, and considering the durability, think it the best and cheapest roofing that can be used."  
CHICAGO LUMBER CO.

SEND FOR SPRING CATALOGUE AND PRICES

**BUILDING PAPERS, SHEATHING FELTS, ETC.**

**M. EHRET, JR., & CO.,**

Sole Manufacturers,

113 N. 8TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. E. CAMPE, Agent.

## THE KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

—AT—  
**TOPEKA, :: KANSAS, —**

**A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY,**

Which divides all its earned surplus to its policy-holders, in proportion to premium paid.

**BETTER THAN A STOCK COMPANY. -- BETTER THAN A MUTUAL COMPANY.**

Explanatory Circular free.

Refers, with confidence, to every disinterested business man in Topeka.

HARRISON WELLS, President.  
BYRON ROBERTS, Treasurer.

## EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE

—EMPORIA, KANSAS.—

PROF. O. W. MILLER,

PRESIDENT.

## The Home Circle.

### Never Alone.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

I'm tired to-night;  
The toilsome day has flown—  
Its ceaseless pattering  
Of little feet,  
Its questions asked  
By little children, sweet,  
And now I am alone.

It rests me when  
I feel my day is done,  
And when I think  
Of children in their beds  
Asleep and dreaming.  
(Blessings on their heads!)  
And yet I'm not alone.

For round me press  
The memories of the past.  
The children's voices sweet  
Come back to me;  
Old friends I loved  
Seem present forms to be.  
And then, oh! then at last

I feel again  
My mother's presence near;  
I feel again  
Her kiss so true and warm—  
My fancy seems to make  
So real her form,  
Her voice I almost hear.

Oh! sweet the time  
At eve, when fancies bring  
Old times and faces,  
Words of other years—  
The things which made  
Us laugh, or brought our tears,  
And songs we used to sing.

### THE CHILD AND THE COMMON-WEALTH.

The child of to-day is father to the man of to-morrow. The government of to-morrow will rest in the hands that to-day guide the reins of the rocking-horse. The ship of state to-morrow will be manned by the boy who to-day is captain of the tiny boat in the wash-tub. The knotty problems of political economy of to-morrow will be solved by the boy who to-day cons his 2x1. Solomon realized the fact that the proper care of to-day's children is the soundest basis for national safety, for he says: "Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go; keep her; for she is thy life." America reiterates that text from her thousands of school-houses, colleges and other institutions of learning. The school-teachers of to-day are the guardians of America's safety, the conservators of her future greatness. Public sentiment is the aggregate of individual opinions, and individual opinions are modified in proportion to enlightenment. So the molding of the public sentiment must begin with the individual, and with the individual in his most plastic stage the teacher has to do. It is a thoroughly tried fact, that a law which is in advance of public sentiment cannot be enforced. Legal executions are not the strong background of the law, but the public mind is that background every time. There is no strength in legal proceedings unless backed by this potent factor in national life. To preserve national life in its highest and purest condition, the state takes its babies from the cradle and puts them in the school-house. It takes from its treasuries to bear the burden of the expense. The recent election is a forcible illustration of individual power, when the choice of our future President rests upon between one and two thousand individual votes. Every man who votes, puts his paper crown—in the form of a ballot—on his choice for our future king for the next four years. Did you read the instructions, as printed in some of our daily papers, that it is not necessary that a man be able either to read or to write to be entitled to vote? Did it occur to you that this is an unsafe power for an illiterate man to hold? How long will the *vox populi* be a safe guide if that voice is not enlightened? The future danger of our country is prefigured in Cincinnati riots, mob violence in our large cities, and whisperings of blood and murder is not in accordance with partisan wishes. Mobs and riots are not generally composed of educated men, but of men whose passions are unbridled, and of men who never have been taught to govern themselves. As our country grows, the fight of the ballot will come in an unpleasant proximity to the fight of the bullet unless en-

lightened minds wield the ballot. It is hoped that a lesson may be learned before our next Presidential campaign, that it may be conducted in the dignity of true patriotism rather than in the puerility of personal vituperation. What must the nations of the world think of us? How they must ridicule our boasted freedom which has vented itself in personal slander! The campaign is a blot upon our national record. We leave it no wiser than we entered, so far as instruction on national questions is concerned. Let us hope that there may be more dignity and some politics in our next campaign.

You do not need to ask what all this has to do with our children and our schools, for all work finds its highest accomplishment in individual efforts, and the State lays its hand upon the individual through the public schools. Take a firm hold of the children of to-day, and you have a firm grip of the nation of to-morrow. Educate to higher standards of morality and of virtue, and you have a nation to-morrow in advance of to-day. Do you sometimes weary and think your vocation beneath you? Remember that the training of the human mind comprehends the grandest kind of generalship, of statesmanship, of professorship, and most of all the domain of mind itself, which, next to the soul, is the noblest part of humanity. Mind always rules in the end. Brute or physical force is spasmodic and may for a time rule, but the undercurrent of force is in the mind. So the State demands the education of its children. The highest degree of individual culture swells the aggregate of national safety and virtue. There is no such thing as individual isolation from the State. There may be rebels, traitors and patriots, and the public mind will be composed of the elements of rebellion, of traitorism and of patriotism. So the State demands of its teachers "learning, ability and a good moral character," because it is jealous of its own interests. The State spends to save. Compulsory laws are being made, and the public mind is fast reaching that degree of advancement which ensures their enforcement. As the public mind grows, vagrancy among our children will diminish; and here let me say that a more important law was never written on our statute books than the one which demands of parents and guardians that they send their children to school some part of the year. School authorities can do nothing that will so much advance the public good as to see that this law is enforced. There is a startling increase in youthful criminality, and you can solve the problem by going out on the streets of our cities any night. Boys, and sometimes girls, are allowed to make night hideous with their lawlessness. And about what age do you think they are? Why, they range all the way from 5 to 14 years of age! A boy or girl is capable of but one education at once, and if he gets his education in the street he will not get it in the school-room or at home. Next to providing the schoolhouse and the teacher for the child is the matter of compulsory attendance. Every city, village and rural district should have its properly appointed vigilance committee, whose duty shall be to see that every child of school age attends school.

Another important factor in advancing public sentiment is the graded school system of Michigan and of other States. Some people, basing their arguments on a false economy, contend that the State cannot afford to furnish higher education for its children. But right here let me read you some facts, some figures, and some remarks by men who know whereof they speak. "As early as 1787 an ordinance was passed by Congress for the Northwestern Territory, in which it was declared that schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

The first school law for the Territory of Michigan was passed in 1827, viz.: "Every township having fifty householders should provide themselves with a school-master of good morals to teach their children to read and write," and "every township having 200 householders was required to have a school-master who could teach Latin, French and English." The primary school is the foundation, and the university the crowning glory of our system. Horace Mann says that "the plan of crowding into our schools persons of all ages and grades is as ruinous as it is uneconomical." Superintendent Tarball says: "The better minds are usually looking forward hopefully, ambitiously, to the school work in advance of them. If we have a high school to graduate from which

is an honor, to belong to which is a credit, to reach which is an ambition, it will exert a wide-felt, deep-reaching influence on all schools below."

In a circular of information of the Bureau of Education we find the following statistics: "Only 2 per cent. of the inmates of our penitentiary belong to the liberally educated class, 16 per cent. to the commonly educated, 82 per cent. to the ignorant or nearly so."

Let us not for a moment entertain the idea that it is economy to curtail school expenses. Let us enlarge our school-houses, increase the pay of those who work so faithfully in them, build smaller jails and diminish our police force. Now let us look at another expense to the national government. Horace Waters says: "The federal government receives \$80,000,000 revenue annually from the manufacture of all kinds of liquors, and the States receive \$20,000,000 for licenses, making a total revenue of \$100,000,000, so the government makes \$1,000 on every man who dies a drunkard. To balance the financial account, however, the debit side must include the cost of 84 per cent. of the pauperism and crime, and this would show that for every dollar received from this source \$10, or \$1,000,000,000, are called for to sustain the paupers and punish the crime which this liquor traffic creates."

When presenting this grave matter to legislators and voters, they say that so much money accrues to the government that it would be unwise to rob it of this revenue. It is true that the government gets a bonus of \$1,000 on every drunkard who dies, but according to the figures above quoted it pays \$10,000 to dig his grave. Look at this matter only in its financial bearing and you see that our commonwealth is robbed annually of a vast amount of money. Grant that the figures quoted are exaggerated and that it costs only dollar for dollar, and there is no political economy in this revenue. Take only a business view of the whole matter and it can be summed up in the fact that the government is protecting a department of trade, and that that department is an immense expense to the government. This law of protection is made by our legislators, and they only echo the sentiments of the people; nor can it hardly be presumed that in this case the *vox populi* is the *vox Dei*. Five States—Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island—recognizing the enormity of such extravagant and ruinous legislation, have enacted that all the children in "all the public schools shall be taught in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics generally upon the human system."

"Know thyself" is an old Greek proverb, and America has been slow in realizing the importance of this proverb. Let the child be thoroughly taught about his own body. Will he not be more likely to save his body for the service of the State, if he knows the baneful effects of alcohol upon stomach, head and brain? Will he not earn his own burial rather than let the State dig his drunkard's grave at an expense of thousands of dollars? Educate, and by-and-by we shall have a more economical kind of legislation on this matter than we now have.

Now, teachers, you do not fail to see your part in this matter. If you only have two scholars, and they are in their A. B. C.'s, inform yourself on the subject, and give them oral instructions. The adults of the day are drinking in ignorance of the dire effects of drink upon their bodies. They need instruction. Let every teacher agitate this matter in his respective district. Let the text book, approved by the State boards of health and education, be upon every teacher's desk and instruction in the same be given. Why is it your duty? Because you are educating future law-makers, maybe some future Presidents. You are doing a part toward the future of our country. This is not a matter of fanaticism. It is a matter of government policy. Take the facts and figures of the alcoholic traffic to your heads, and the misery and want to your hearts, then teach your children that the effects of stimulants and narcotics are altogether and always destructive, and destructive alike to individual, to State, and to national life.—Mrs. Julia R. Parish, of Michigan.

As the result of forest culture, birds are making their appearance in Dakota that were never seen there before.

### Letter From Bramblebush.

Although the ground outside is covered with snow, a bright fire, my geraniums in full bloom, and my birds singing, compensate for the absence of sunlight and warmth. Geraniums are among my most favored plants. They blossom so freely, and do not require very much care. Every fall I fill a box or large tin-pail with good dirt, plant two or three morning-glory seeds in it, and when the thermometer stands at zero, I have the pleasure of seeing white and dark-blue morning-glories blossom out every morning. The children call them their flowers.

Already we begin to think of spring, and with it will come more work—the house-cleaning, sewing, and the raising of young chicks. We now have twenty-four Black Cochins pullets, and have been getting from eighteen to twenty eggs a day for some time past. They are a very nice-looking chicken. About a week ago one of them laid a double-yolk egg which measured six and one-eighth inches the small way and seven and one-half the large way. We feed them mostly on corn, and they have plenty of meat. We also have some Plymouth Rock chickens, and intend to have some Houdans this spring. We have a few Buff Cochins, but do not fancy them much. They seem so awkward, and it takes them so long to grow.

Have any of the ladies tried cooking beef instead of pork with beans? We like it for a change. Cook the beans in the usual way until they are nearly done; then take a piece of beef out of the kettle where it has been cooking since breakfast, put it in with the beans; also pour in some of the water that the beef was cooked in. When the beans are done, salt them. They do not need to be baked.

A good common cake is made by taking a cup and a half of granulated sugar, two eggs (saving the white of one egg for frosting), half cup of sour cream and half cup of sour milk, half teaspoon soda; flavor to suit the taste. I do not measure the flour, as nearly every housekeeper can guess at that. It should not bake too fast. For the frosting, beat the white of the egg until light; take five tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar; beat until stiff, and flavor.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

YEAST CORN CAKES.—To one quart of warm water add one cup of flour and enough meal to make a thin batter, one-half cup of dried home-made yeast; soak well, then add to the batter. Let stand over night; then add salt and a little soda; bake on a hot griddle, and you will have an excellent breakfast cake. MRS. W. H. GWINDER.



**BEAUTY**  
of  
Skin & Scalp  
RESTORED  
by the  
**CUTICURA**  
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

**HANDS** Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM**

Gives Relief at once and Cures

**COLD in HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER.**

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

## The Young Folks.

### When Mamma Was a Little Girl.

When mamma was a little girl  
(It seems to her you see,  
She never used to tumble down,  
Nor break her doll, nor tear her gown,  
Nor drink her papa's tea,  
She learned to knit "plain," "seam" and "pur!"  
When mamma was a little girl.

But gran'ma says—it must be true—  
"How fast the seasons o'er us whirl!  
Your mamma, dear, was just like you,  
When she was grandma's little girl!"

Charming women can true converts make;  
We love the precepts for the teacher's sake;  
Virtue in her appears so bright and gay,  
We hear with pleasure, and with pride obey.  
—Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Though sluggards deem it but a foolish chase,  
And marvel men should quit their easy chair,  
The toilsome way, and long, long league to trace,  
Oh, there is sweetness in the mountain air,  
And life that bloated ease can never hope to share.  
—Byron.

Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,  
Seats of my youth, when every sport could please,  
How often have I loitered o'er thy green,  
Where humble happiness endeared such scene.  
—Goldsmith.

### A HISTORIC SWORD.

Wielded by Capt. Reid at a Heroic Sea Fight.

There has lain upon the desk of the President for some time a plain, steel scabbarded sword, old-fashioned in style and serviceable rather than elegant, slightly curved, somewhat battered, and generally a weapon that looks as though it had seen service. And it has; and service, too, in one of the most heroic actions described in the pages of American history.

A day or two ago the President sent this sword to Congress, and it will probably become the duty of the National museum, in which so many other valuable relics are deposited, to give it a place in which it may be seen in company with a sketch of the hero and the heroic contest that make it sacred.

The presentation to Congress, through the President, by Col. Samuel C. Reid of this battle saber of his father, the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private armed brig of war Gen. Armstrong at the battle of Fayal, in September, 1814, is excuse enough for reviving some incidents which have passed out of mind.

The Armstrong was a little brig of but 240 tons, carrying but seven guns and ninety men. She was attacked in the neutral waters of the Azore Islands by a British squadron, consisting of the ship of the line Plantagenet, the frigate Rota and the sloop of war Carnation, with a total amount of 136 guns and 2,000 men. The British lost over 300 of their picked men and officers in killed and wounded, while the Armstrong lost but two killed and seven wounded. The action has well been called the "Thermopylae of the Ocean," for no naval battle in ancient or modern history is comparable with that of the Armstrong at Fayal, either as to the unequal forces engaged, the unyielding and inflexible bravery of her officers and crew, nor as to the grand results which followed in the defeat of the British expedition against Louisiana.

The height of heroism and romantic chivalry were displayed by Capt. Reid and his crew in the last act of this extraordinary naval drama. After scuttling his vessel to save her from capture he went ashore with his men and arms, when the commander of the squadron, Admiral Lloyd, demanded their surrender and threatened to send 500 men to take them. Reid retired with his men to an old gothic convent, which he fortified, knocked away the draw-bridge, ran up the American flag and bade the enemy defiance. Lloyd quailed under this last exhibition of heroic courage, saying they were demons and not men.

The squadron under Lloyd was on its way to the island of Jamaica to join the great fleet assembled there under Admiral Lord Cochrane, afterward Earl of Dundonald, who was confidentially intrusted with the secret expedition for the conquest of Louisiana. The last hope of England to wrest the control of the Mississippi river and the province of Louisiana from France had been foiled by Napoleon, who, seeing that he had no means of protecting it from the conquest

of England, ceded it to the United States in 1803.

On the declaration of war by the United States, in 1812, England's eyes were once more turned to the coveted possession, and after making a demonstration against Washington and Baltimore, she assembled her combined fleets, no longer needed for the blockades of the French coasts, at Negril bay, Jamaica, to carry out this great design. The crippled condition of Lloyd's squadron had created a delay of over ten days in repairing damages, as they were occupied three days alone in burying their dead. On the arrival of Lloyd at Jamaica a further delay of a week took place, Admiral Lord Cochrane being furious at Lloyd's disaster, which finally proved fatal to the expedition. The fleet did not arrive off Lake Bosque until four days after the arrival of Gen. Jackson with his forces, which barely gave him time to make a defense, so that, had the fleet arrived ten days sooner, when New Orleans and the coast was utterly defenseless, an easy conquest would have been made, and once in possession it is doubtful if the treaty of peace would have been ratified by England. Thus it is clearly demonstrated that if Capt. Reid had surrendered his vessel against such an overwhelming force, which he might have done without the imputation of cowardice, Louisiana might to-day be under the flag of St. George.

To Capt. Reid is not only due the credit of this victory, but its general results in saving a domain now more than three times larger than the territory of France, and it is worthy to be remembered that this gallant sailor became afterward the designer of the present form of the United States flag, as adopted by congress in 1818. His name and fame deserve to be commemorated, and congress should show the gratitude of the people by making an appropriation for a substantial and enduring testimonial to his bravery and usefulness.—Cor. New York Times.

### Boys Should Keep Farm Records.

We wish to suggest to farmers' boys that it would be an excellent idea for them to keep a daily register of everything interesting which comes under their observation and relates to their business. The time of planting or sowing crops, with the results of late or early planting appended; the effects of and peculiar mode of cultivation; the advantages or disadvantages of thick or thin sowing; the kind of seed; time and manner of harvesting; results of deep or shallow plowing, and of numerous other matters, including the cost and profits of each crop. If records of such matters were kept they could not fail to possess a great deal of interest, and yield a good profit on all the time employed to make them. The time of the appearance of birds and insects, the flowering and fruiting of trees, or anything else in relation to nature and its productions would assist very much in the acquirement of knowledge, if made a matter of record. It would be a delightful employment, both at the time and in its future examination. When any operation on the farm was deferred until too late or performed too early, and loss was occasioned thereby, make a memorandum of this and thus avoid such a mistake in the future. Many failures occur from the want of seasonable attention; well kept registers to refer to would remind one what to do and at what time.—Farm, Stock and Field.

Oculists think that another half century will see all Americans wearing spectacles.

The wildest game in the world is the Rocky Mountain ram. The animal is more like the chamois than any other creature. In Colorado a law has just gone into force prohibiting the killing of rams for ten years to come.

The largest and probably the oldest fig tree in the world, standing in the garden of the Capucin Monastery at Roscoff, is about to be sold. It was planted in 1621. Its branches cover a space of 484 square meters—sufficient to shelter 200 persons.

A new feature of the Boston cooking school this year is a school lunch-room, opened at the request of the mothers. At little round tables boys are served with substantial soup (the thin soups being considered not desirable), with cocoa and chocolate, rolls, sandwiches, gingerbread and plain cakes.

## DEATH IN THE WATER.

### IS THE ELEMENT WE DRINK DECONTAMINATING THE PEOPLE?

#### How a Universal Menace to Health May Be Disarmed.

A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading cities of the State were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analyzing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage!

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease.

Not long since the writer noticed while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth running from near the surface to hard pan. There it took another course toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a receiving vault, the percolations of which had discolored the earth!

Terrible! A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, though the water may look never so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn yard and the slops from the kitchen eventually find their way into the family well!

The same condition of things exists in our large cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and drainage from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there.

They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul, like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produce so many fatal disorders.

Kidney disease may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements.

They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing, but this poisonous water with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease,

alike among the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible devastation every year.

It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear" as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, immediately announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime cause.

The public is learning much on this subject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

It is not an uncommon thing for the bartender on an ocean steamer to sell \$2,000 worth of liquor on the run from Liverpool to New York.

The most southerly town in the world inhabited by civilized people is said to be Punta Arenas, Patagonia. It is winter there all the year round.

## GOOD ENOUGH FAMILY OIL CAN.

The most practical, large sized Oil Can in the market. Lamps are filled direct by the pump without lifting can. No dripping oil on floor or table. No faucet to leak and waste contents or cause explosions. Closes perfectly air tight. No Leakage—No Evaporation—Absolutely safe. Don't be humbugged with worthless imitations. Buy the "Good Enough." Man'd. by

WINFIELD MANF'G. CO., Warren, Ohio.  
Sold by First-Class Dealers Everywhere.  
SUPPLIED BY JOBBERS.

390 Funny Selections, Scrap Pictures, etc., and nice Sample Cards for 2c. HILL CARD CO., Cadiz, Ohio.

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

WANT AGENTS for best SASH LOCK ever invented. Excellent ventilator. Stops rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agents 10 cts. SAFETY LOCK CO., 108 CANAL ST., CLEVELAND, O.

NEW CARDS. 40 Samples and AGENTS' Outfit for 2c. stamp. CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED (Samples FREE) for Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Corsets, Brushes, Belts, Etc. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. SCOTT, 843 B'way, N.Y.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to do nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CHOWN MFG. CO., 224 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE WANT YOU! a live energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary \$75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of

### RUBBER STAMPS!

for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. 4c. Make money by writing us.

### Free Tuition. Expenses Light.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.  
Endowment \$500,000. Buildings \$100,000.  
Apparatus \$50,000.

17 INSTRUCTORS. 400 STUDENTS.

Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts.  
Send for Catalogue to Manhattan, Kansas.

207  
Topeka, Kas.  
Journal sent free on application.

## KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

## KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - PRESIDENT.  
H. A. HEATH, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One copy, one year, - - - - - \$1.50.  
Five copies, one year, - - - - - 5.00.

An extra copy free one year for a Club of eight, at \$1.00 each.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

A good deal of "copy" put on the hook for this issue is unavoidably crowded out by the crop reports.

Prof. Robson, Cheever, Dickinson county, one of the best posted horticulturists in Kansas, begins, this week, a series of letters for publication in the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Robson is a practical man, a farmer, a hard worker, honest and reliable. His letters will be found full of interest.

The KANSAS FARMER appreciates the friendly greetings it receives from the press of the State. We can be, and we would like to be, serviceable to our brethren. This is the only paper of general circulation and printed in the State, that is made up wholly in the interest of agriculture in its broadest sense. We therefore do not intrude upon anybody's territory, but wherever we go we always have something that may be used advantageously by our contemporaries.

Senator John Sherman resigned the office of President *pro tem.* of the Senate last week, and John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, was chosen to fill the vacancy. This is a very great honor, indeed. The KANSAS FARMER congratulates Senator Ingalls upon his promotion and indulges a hope that this mark of distinguished consideration will impress him with the thought that he has assumed added responsibilities. Kansas will feel honored by this lifting into great national prominence of one of her citizens.

Several destructive earthquakes took place last week in Europe. The most damage was done in France and Italy. A dispatch from Rome, 24th inst., says: Details have been received this morning of the results of the earthquake yesterday, showing effects far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property is learned to have been terrible. The most startling news comes from Genoese Riviera. Over 1,000 persons were killed in that district. At the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of a hill, a number of inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt. Subsequent, and greater shocks demolished the church, and 300 people who were in it were killed.

Railway managers all over the country are arranging for business under the new law. Several important meetings were held in Chicago last week. One dispatch (25th) says: "The members of the Pacific coast, Colorado, Utah, Colorado Railway and Transportation Association met this afternoon to arrange a tariff on through freight to the Pacific coast, in conformity with the inter-State law. The form is largely detailed and will occupy some days. Two tariffs will be prepared by them; one to conform to the construction of the law made by the roads west of the Missouri river, and the other the interpretation of the lines east of the river. The commission, when appointed, will be asked to put its construction on the law, and whichever tariff is in harmony will be put in effect April 5."

## THE LEGISLATURE.

This is probably the last week of the session, for the fifty days for which pay is allowed have already expired.

Since our last report, the penitentiary appropriation bill and the insane asylum bill were passed and approved; also a bill to appoint three commissioners for a period of three years at \$3,000 a year salary to assist the Supreme court Judges in their work; also a very foolish bill to change the name of St. John county to Logan. Besides twenty local and private bills are published—acts relating to particular townships, or towns, or cities, or townships, or persons, and are of no general interest.

Bills are being disposed of now very rapidly. Probably a hundred and fifty bills will be passed yet before adjournment. But no one except the docket clerks can tell anything about the condition of the business before either House now, because so much is crowded into the last days of the session.

The FARMER will publish a brief digest of all the general laws passed, so that our readers may know what changes have been made.

## WOOL--TOPS, RING WASTE, ETC.

It seems to be impossible, in framing laws, to guard absolutely against the commission of fraud in spite of their provisions and in relation to their subject matter. A recent instance of this character of defect came to notice through the successful effort of importers to land partially manufactured wools as raw wool. Wool-growers, to a man, are interested in this matter. It needs to be corrected, and it would seem that the Secretary of the Treasury is the proper officer to do it. Protests and memorials are going up from different parts of the country. The Wool Merchants' Association of Chicago prepared a brief, plain and practical memorial, which we copy, because it sets forth the facts and objections quite as plainly as we could do it ourselves:

CHICAGO, February 11, 1887.

To the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

The Wool Merchants' Association of Chicago most earnestly protests against the present ruling of the Attorney General concerning the admission of top under the classification of "scoured wool," and also against the classification, as "waste," of any or either of the following named worsted products generally known and designated as ring waste, garnetted waste, hank yarn, and thread waste.

We believe that the construction of the law governing the tariffs of 1867 and 1883, under which the various materials above-named have been classified and entered, was given under a misconception of its spirit, and is in direct conflict with the law itself. In support of this conviction, and as reasons for our protest, we respectfully submit the following statement of facts:

1. *Tops* is a partially manufactured article, made from thoroughly scoured wool which has, by a process of manufacture, been increased in value by the separation of the short fiber (noils). It is the product of the comb, and commands at all times and in all markets a higher price than the scoured wool from which it is made. If, under the recent decision of the Attorney General, it be classified as scoured wool only, and admitted at a duty of 30 cents per pound the result can but be disastrous to the wool interest of the United States; since it would enable the profitable importation of the article as improved by manufacture, which in its unimproved state, as scoured wool, is virtually barred by the existing duty. A top made from American wool, and costing

from 95 cents to \$1.05 per pound will thus be brought into immediate competition with a European top, which could, at a duty of only 30 cents per pound, be imported and sold at 78 to 85 cents per pound. This disparity, unless the late decision be reversed, can only result in a decline in value of American wools to the foreign point of competition; which, considering their present low value, threatens the absolute ruin of the wool-producing interests of the country.

In accordance with the facts above stated we respectfully ask that a duty of 60 cents per pound be levied on all tops, as being partially manufactured.

2. *Ring Waste*, so called, is also a direct product of the comb, its intrinsic value being enhanced, as in the case of tops, by the extraction of the noils from the scoured wool in the process of combing. It consists of such pieces of tops and slack twisted yarn ends, as, in the process of spinning, are collected on the front roller of the spinning frame. Its material is a choice, scoured, combed wool, and at a trifling expense can again be reduced to top, and made as valuable as before. Its market price in England December 18, was 24 pence (48 cents) per pound. Australian top was quoted at the same price on that date; showing the top and the ring waste to bear essentially an equal value in European markets. We can see no propriety in admitting one worsted product, costing 48 cents per pound at place of exportation, at 30 cents per pound duty, and levying a duty of only 10 cents upon the same material under another name, yet so similar as to bear the same value, and destined, when imported, to be put to like use in every particular.

3. *Garnetted Waste* is the product of a machine invented for the purpose of taking the twist out of yarn waste. It returns the yarn to its original form without materially injuring the fiber of the wool. It thus produces a material which competes directly with scoured wool, pound for pound, wherever it is used. The machine not only works the yarn waste for which it was devised, but turns into garnetted stock with equal facility, scoured wool, tops, noils, ring waste, or any other fibrous material which by being presented at the custom house as *garnetted waste* can be passed at a lower duty than in its original state. Under this name and under the "waste" classification, every conceivable mixture which can be profitably garnetted abroad, is being imported. Every pound thus imported supplants two pounds of domestic wool. It seems clear that a scoured wool duty of 30 cents per pound on all garnetted stock is the least that a fair construction of the law requires. It is in all its forms a substitute for scoured wool, and as strictly a manufactured article as leather or bar iron.

4. *Hank Yarn and Thread Waste* are both made from scoured combed wool, and, at a small expense can be put into stock equal in value to the best California, Texas and Territory scoured wools.

5. The stock which it was the intent of the law to classify as "waste" could by no reasonable or just construction embrace either of the products before mentioned. It referred only to that which, in the process of manufacture, drops beneath the various machines with other extraneous matter. It consists of kempy and dead fibers, and is of no value for any of the uses to which combed fiber or even good noils can be put. It can never be used for the manufacture of any thread or texture alone; it cannot be combed; it has no tensile strength; it cannot be spun into a thread alone, nor woven into any fabric. It can only be used as an adulterant, by

mixing with wool, and ranks with shoddy, mungo, flocks and other like material. This is the "waste" which it was the intent of the classification to admit at a duty of 10 cents per pound. That the framers of the bill had any intention or expectation that any direct substitute for scoured wool could be admitted under this classification seems highly improbable, in consideration of the fact that a triple duty was levied on scoured wool of all classes. That it is the intent of the law to bebar, except at a scoured wool duty, the importation of all stock which can be substituted for scoured wool, and which is not subject to further shrinkage by scouring before the process of manufacture is begun, is, we believe, plainly indicated in this provision.

6. *East India Wools* have been so improved, both in condition and grade, during the past few years as to come in direct competition with low medium domestic scoured wools, the shrinkage being but a trifle more. Large and increasing quantities are being imported annually. In many instances the wool has been sufficiently clean to be mixed with American scoured and tubwashed wools, and sold as such. It seems plain to us that it is a direct evasion of the law to admit wools of this description, except under a classification in accordance with their intrinsic worth.

7. *Donskoi Wools* are, we believe, scoured wool. It is well understood that the entire wool-producing region of Southern Russian is resolved into one "Port of Entry," whereby the wool is purchased in the grease, and subsequently washed in hot water with an alkali, baled and shipped, with excessive charges added to original cost. If the provisions of the tariff are to be carried out as understood by merchants, and these wools properly classified, we believe a scoured duty must be levied on all future importations.

The wool merchants of Chicago, representing an interest in 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of domestic wool, already feel the ill effects of what they deem the wrong construction of the tariff before mentioned, and the consequent needless, and unjust competition to which they have been unexpectedly subjected during the past year. Millions of pounds of domestic competing wools still remain on their hands unsold and unsalable. Future values are rendered uncertain by apprehensive doubts concerning the further importation of foreign wool in the evasive forms we have mentioned.

It is a significant fact that orders from America for tops, ring waste, and garnetted waste, amounting to many millions of pounds, are already held abroad, contingent on the decision of your department. If your decision shall admit top at 30 cents per pound and the others under the "waste" duty, the disastrous effect on an already paralyzed industry can but be appalling.

In behalf of the producers of 325,000,000 pounds of American grown wool, no less than in the true interest of the dealer, the commission merchant and the manufacturer, we respectfully ask a careful consideration of the arguments we have presented, and await your decision in the hope that it may prove favorable rather than disastrous to the vast business interests involved.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. B. THORNTON,  
H. T. THOMPSON,  
J. H. HOWARD,  
W. G. CUTLER,

Committee.

Published by order of the association.  
W. G. CUTLER, Secretary.

The bill to assist in the establishment of experiment stations has passed both Houses of Congress.

The Small Fruit Manual of B. F. Smith, horticulturist, Lawrence, is a very interesting little book. It contains descriptions and prices of a large number of strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry plants that have been tested in and for Kansas; also grapes, currants, pie plant, etc., together with many useful hints about their culture. Mr. Smith is an experienced small fruit grower; his opinions on this subject, like his plants, are worth having. Send for his manual if you need anything in his line.

When the Senate was discussing the pleuro-pneumonia bill, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, offered an amendment requiring the assent of States before the proposed cattle commission could operate therein, and Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, offered a substitute for the bill, a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States and in his discretion through the Commissioner of Agriculture, to aid the proper authorities of the several States in preventing the spread of the disease commonly known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. The appropriation is to expire at the end of two years. Mr. Vest's amendment was voted down, and Mr. Edmund's substitute was adopted, but a motion to reconsider was entered.

A dispatch from Denver says that up to a very recent date the range cattle of Colorado were reported in excellent condition with very slight losses. There has been no severe weather on the ranges during the winter except on few mountain parks, lying chiefly in the northwest quarter of the State, the snow has been unusually heavy and cattle have suffered to some extent. The recent snow which has fallen is beneficial, as it was not accompanied by severe cold. The season has been much less severe than in Wyoming or western Dakota, as the numerous cold waves of the winter touched Colorado lightly. Along the Arkansas valley cattle wintered fairly, and if no protracted cold spell intervenes, the cattle interests of the plains will meet with smaller losses than last winter. A gentleman who recently went over the ground reports that all over the eastern part of the State the season has been very favorable for live stock, and expresses the belief that the season's loss, even among rawhides, will be very light.

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch of the 54th inst., gives report of the condition of cattle in the Northwest. Stewart L. Moore, assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific received a letter from President Bryan, of the Stock-Growers' Association of Montana, in which he says: "I find the outlook bad enough, but hardly as bad as reported. Should cold weather continue very much longer the loss might reach over the estimate. From men now on the ranges, and from those who have been there all winter, I have estimates of 25 per cent. losses up to the time of gathering next spring." Inspector Carney, under date of February 18, writes from Billings: "There is loss in cattle, among old and weaker stock, but nothing like what the croakers claim. I think 20 per cent. is a full estimate of the loss in native stock, 30 on Texas of last fall's drive. Cow men say many estimates of losses are too light, but it varies in different localities so that it is hard to say exactly what the loss will be. The loss is estimated all the way from 10 to 20 per cent., but the majority place it at 15 to 20 on native cattle."

Some of the farmers in southern Kansas were sowing oats last week.

#### A Message of Warning.

The Legislature is tempted to extravagance and Governor Martin admonishes that body that there is danger of going too far. Last Friday he sent a message to the House, and it is so appropriate and so true, that we copy it entire. The Governor says:

"I feel impelled, by a sense of public duty, to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that, unless a number of bills now before your honorable body, making appropriations for expenditures to be defrayed from the general revenue fund, are materially reduced in amount, the levy for revenues for the next two fiscal years must be largely increased.

"The supplemental report of the State Treasurer, dated January 1, 1887, copies of which have been furnished for your information, presents a careful estimate of the receipts of the State government for the fiscal years 1887 and 1888, based on a tax levy of three and three-tenths (3 3-10) mills for general revenue, the same amount that has been levied each year since 1882. A tax of this amount would produce, for the year 1887, not to exceed \$861,300, and for the year 1888, not to exceed \$920,700. Other receipts from the penitentiary, the insurance department and the State library, would probably aggregate \$550,000, making the total receipts for the biennial period, \$2,332,000.

"The Legislature cannot, therefore, make appropriations payable out of the general revenue fund, much in excess of \$2,000,000 for the next biennial period, without increasing the general revenue tax levy.

"I need hardly say to you, gentlemen of the Legislature, that the people of Kansas have a just right to expect that the percentage of taxation for State purposes shall not be materially increased. The large annual increase in property valuations adds, each year, a correspondingly large sum to the aggregate of the public revenues, without increasing the percentage of taxation, and the additional sum thus produced ought to be, and, with proper economy is, amply sufficient to defray the increased expenditures naturally incident to the growth of the business of the State, and the demand for increased accommodations for its dependent or criminal classes.

"The constitution vests in the Legislature the sole power to authorize public expenditures, and to provide revenue for defraying such expenditures. It is not within the scope of my duties, and I certainly have no desire, to question the full authority of the Legislature in such matters. But I fear that too many members, inspired by the conviction that this or that appropriation would serve a useful or beneficent public purpose, are sometimes likely to overlook the fact that the State cannot afford to do, in two years, all that it would be desirable to do, and that the expenditures must be limited by the ability of the people to meet the burdens of public taxation. These burdens, in my judgment, ought not to be increased beyond the percentage that has been levied for the past four years.

"I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the regular appropriation bills—those for current expenses of the State, judicial and legislative departments, and those making provision for the care and maintenance of all the public institutions—be first passed. The aggregate amount appropriated for these necessary purposes can then be definitely ascertained, and if the public revenues will justify further appropriations, they can be made for such purposes as the Legislature, in its wisdom, may deem most important and beneficial."

Be careful with the flocks now. Lambs are coming. Avoid storms, and provide

good shelter all the time. As much as possible keep the ewes and their lambs and the ewes not yet relieved, in separate flocks. This will prevent loss to a great extent.

#### St. Louis Wool Market.

From Hagley & Wilhelm's weekly market review, for last week, we copy the following: "Wool—Receipts, 36,179 lbs., against 32,392 lbs. last week. Shipments for same time, 42,407 lbs. against 46,240 lbs. last week. Quiet; only occasionally were sales made; demand light; prices nominally steady. We quote, as follows: Tubwashed at from 34c. for inferior to 37c. for choice; Unwashed—medium at 25c., light fine 23c., heavy fine 20a21c., low 17a19c., Kansas and Territory at 15c. for low to 18a21c. for heavy to light fine and 23c. for choice medium; Texas—short and sandy at 14a17c., fall clip 19c. to 24c., spring clip 24a26c.; Black, Burry, and Cotted wools less."

#### Silk and Sugar.

It seems to us that the Legislature will make a mistake if sugar is neglected in order that silk may be favored. We regard the sugar industry as of vastly more importance to the people of Kansas than the silk industry, still we would favor both long enough, at least, to thoroughly test the capacity of our people to manufacture both sugar and silk. Sugar manufacture in Kansas will grow and finally be established if the tariff duties are not materially reduced, or if they are and some government bounty is provided instead; but the building up of any manufacture in the midst of adverse influences is a long, tedious and generally a disastrous business. The history of our country demonstrates the value of protection to manufactures, and it affords reasonable grounds for believing that without the protection afforded by our tariff laws, the American people would still be at the mercy of British manufacturers.

The KANSAS FARMER believes that the people of the State would make a profitable investment by giving some substantial encouragement to the manufacture of sugar in Kansas from materials produced in the State.

#### Inquiries Answered.

CARP.—Our inquirer about carp is referred to W. C. Rose, Lakeside, Bourbon county, who has a "carp fishery."

BOOK ON HOGS.—What is the most practical work on the hog for farmers?  
—We like F. D. Coburn's work—"Swine Husbandry." It can be obtained from T. J. Kellam, Topeka.

MULBERRY TREES.—What is the proper time to trim mulberry trees and to set out cuttings?  
—Treat them, in all respects, as you would any other trees. Prune when they need it—spring or fall, and if necessary, in midsummer. Set out cuttings as soon as the ground is fit.

SORGHUM.—Will some one write up the subject, planting sorghum for feed?  
—This subject is not new, nor is it old. While a good many readers of the FARMER have been raising sorghum a number of years, many others have no experience with it. We hope our correspondent's request will be complied with. In our opinion, sorghum is the best forage plant yet grown in Kansas.

BARN MODEL.—Will you tell me through your paper where I can get a model for a barn, cost not to exceed \$500, when completed?  
—We do not know of any work devoted to barn-building; but if our correspondent will write to E. W. Brown, Vining, Clay county, he will get some good advice. [By the way, this is a very important subject. It was discussed briefly in the FARMER last spring. It would be an excellent text for our more experienced correspondents. Let us talk and write up the barn question.]

DEHORNING CATTLE.—I see considerable said in your paper in regard to dehorning cattle. I would be glad to have you, or some of your numerous readers, give some instructions on the subject, how they are confined, what tools are used, and where to take off the horn, or if it is necessary to have an experienced hand.

—What is needed is, to have the animal's head held still during the operation. Choose your own method of doing that. Then use a

fine, sharp saw, and take off the horn pretty close to the head; then oil the wound and wrap a piece of tarred rag about it. In a few days, or weeks at most, the rag may be removed, and that is the last of it. Use pine tar.

CASTOR BEANS—BROOMCORN.—Can't you get a good short article on castor bean growing, showing the points of raising, labor required, prices, etc. This part of the State seems to be well adapted to their growth, and for broomcorn, also. I understand the Russians are making a success of both in McPherson county.

—Both crops are grown every year by many farmers in Kansas. We had a good deal of correspondence as to them some years ago, and now that interest is being renewed as to them, we hope some of our experienced readers will comply with the request above stated.

SICK HOGS.—I have lately lost two hogs that acted as though they were mad. After they took sick would lay down most of the time and snap and try and bite anything that would come to them. They have been running by steers that we are fattening and sleeping by hay stacks. Eat and drink very little after they are taken sick, and die in two or three days. What is the disease and what the remedy?

—The hogs, probably, were killed by intestinal worms that collected in the stomach. If others are similarly affected try santonine—one ounce a day. Ask druggist as to quantity to be given.

ROOT-GRAFTS.—Where can I procure root-grafts to set out in the spring? What per cent. of them generally live? Why is it not cheaper for a farmer to raise his own trees in this way, rather than to apply to the nursery?

—Root-grafts may be purchased at any large and well-established nursery. We have just received a letter on this subject from D. W. Cozad, of LaCygne, Linn county. He has adopted a new system—making but one graft in one root. Fifty to ninety per cent. of roots live. It is cheaper to begin with root-grafts if they can be had of good quality and at reasonable prices.

AILING COLT.—What is wrong with my yearling colt? She has a good appetite to eat both grain and hay; she was bothered with worms early in the winter; fed her mayapple root, and have seen no trace of worms since. She appears to be white about one-third way down the hind legs. Is it worms or not? She is running down very thin.

—Your colt needs a thorough cleaning up inside and outside. Feed wheat bran, with a little oil cake, mixed, or flax seed; cut the hay or straw short and mix it with chopped rye and oats; feed no hay at all unless it is free of dust—clean cornfodder is better; feed no millet or Hungarian or sorghum. Get the bowels and skin in good condition, and if there is any indication of worms after ten days of the proposed treatment, mix a little santonine (your druggist will tell you how much) with the feed once a day for four or five days.

A sample copy of the *Normal Advocate* sent free to any one. Address *Normal Advocate*, Holton, Kas.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

When Nature filled the world with flowers,  
Her work was incomplete,  
Because in all that radiant throng  
The rose alone was sweet.

The blushing rose turned pink and white,  
And with its sweetness blest  
The scentless flower; when lo, it grew  
Far sweeter than the rest. —*The Current*.

#### Everybody Likes It.

Any person sending fifteen cents to the Advertising Department of the Wabash Route, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by return mail a handsome, well-bound book, entitled, "Social Amusements," containing all the latest and most novel Parlor Games, Charades, etc. The best publication ever issued for anyone giving an evening party.

See that the garden ground is ready for work as soon as the weather is favorable. A cheaply constructed hot-bed, as described in last week's FARMER could be used to advantage by every farmer in getting an early start of vegetables.

#### A Peck of Peas (P's).

Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Push and Politeness. Add to these Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and you will get through the world without much trouble. The Pellets prevent constipation and surplus of bile, which lead to many different complaints. Enclosed in glass, always fresh, entirely vegetable, prompt, and perfectly harmless. Any druggist.

## Horticulture.

### Farmer's Horticulture--No. 1.

Kansas Farmer:

#### THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

Gardening is not only an innocent and healthy, but a profitable occupation. It is not alone by the money which is made, but also by the money which is saved, that the profits of a pursuit should be estimated. There should be a garden of generous size on every farm for the production of edible herbs, vegetables, roots, and small fruits of various kinds that are useful in house-keeping. Where a good garden constitutes part of a rural establishment, and the culinary uses of its productions are well understood, the field or the market furnishes a proportionably small part of the provisions necessary for family consumption.

Having an abundance of the products of the garden, the family of the farmer will not be so likely to run into the error—which is too common in Kansas—of eating "hog and hominy" in too great a proportion for health. Every farmer should have a garden, and they would, every one, if they could only realize how much health and comfort does emanate from the frequent use of fruit and vegetables, they would certainly devote more time and attention to their production.

The first work to be done at this season of the year is to make a hot-bed. It is a matter easily accomplished, and mostly from materials found on all farms. A sash eight feet by three feet, covered with strong muslin of a close texture, forms a good substitute for glass; stretch the cloth upon the sash and tack it down close; take a brush and give it a coat of linseed oil; when dry it will be ready to place on the frame.

Select a sheltered spot on the south side of a building or wind-break. Haul hot moist manure from the barn and form the bed five feet wide and ten feet long. When the bed is two feet high tread it till it is compressed to one foot in thickness; on this place the frame; this should be made of two pieces of board eight feet long and nine inches broad; two pieces three feet long will form the ends of the frame. Place this firmly on the hot-bed, then fill in five inches of mellow rich soil. Put on the cloth sash, and build a lining of cold manure around the frame on the one foot selva left outside of the bed. Next day the bed will be warm enough to receive the seed. Make shallow drills six inches apart; sow the seed thin so as to give the plants room to grow and develop into strong sturdy plants. Abundance of air should be given after the plants are up, and during calm warm days the sash should be removed, and replaced two hours before sundown. A hot-bed of the size given above will supply all the plants of cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plant, and celery, that an average farmer's family will require.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that the papers which will appear weekly for a month, or longer, are not meant for the horticulturist, or for the farmer who every year raises an abundance of succulent health-giving vegetables, but they are for the benefit of those farmers who have hitherto neglected this important pursuit, and induce such to begin the experiment this spring. How pleasant it is for a farmer to look over his garden and see the results of his own art and diligence; to be always gathering some of its products; to behold some ripening and others maturing, and to see his soil covered with the beautiful creation of his own industry. J. W. ROBSON.

### Big Orchard in Western Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

After the kindness of friend J. W. Byram, I will have to tell him where my 100-acre apple orchard is. If he will go back twenty-five years and look at a geography he will find I am well out in the "Great American Desert," and my intention is to market my apples where they will bring me the most money, and if there comes a time in this part of the country that apples will not pay to sell from the orchard, then will be time to think of evaporators. Of course a good orchard should have the right proportion of summer, fall and winter apples. My farm lies one-half mile from Cimarron, Ford county, Kas., but we expect to form a new county or get old Gray county lines back. Then I will be at the county seat of Gray instead of Ford, and will of course have a good home market, provided I can raise the apples which my friend intimates is not so easy to do. But I have gone into this fruit business with the intention to win regardless of jackrabbits, borers, dry weather, and all other drawbacks. Still I am well aware that it is no easy undertaking to plant out and grow 100 acres of apple orchard, say nothing about nearly 100 acres more of peach, cherry, crabs, plums, apricots, German prune, and all kinds of vines, including grape, raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, strawberry, etc., etc.; especially to go on to buffalo sod. But I am one of the kind of Kansas people that have pushed West with the intention to win, and who knows no failure. After all these drawbacks, we think by close attention and hard work to make it win. I have lived in Kansas eight years, and know what to expect. Besides this, I have studied the culture of fruit all the time and know it can be made a success. My land lays under the Eureka irrigating canal, and is in the Arkansas river bottom. We can grow trees here if they can anywhere. Not only this, but I take the KANSAS FARMER, which alone would give any one success who would follow its teaching; and by the way, there is hardly a KANSAS FARMER comes to my desk but is alone worth all it costs for one year, and I will say right here there never came a paper to my fireside that comes nearer being right and just to the masses of the people than the KANSAS FARMER.

J. W. ENGLISH.

#### Manure for Lawns.

The New England Farmer delivers a lecture to those town and village people who cover their lawns with rank manure, yet always turn up their noses on coming in close proximity to farmers who, not anticipating the honors in store for them, neglect to change their every-day clothes. "If compost is to be used on the grass, let it be compost, thoroughly rotted, and so fine that it will disappear among the stubble. Coarse, rank horse manure strewn in great lumps, and intermingled with stable bedding, is a blemish on anybody's lawn, however wealthy or fashionable the owners may be. As well move into the stable at once, leaving all ideas of refinement behind, as to surround the dwelling house with the wastes of the stable to give off their foul odors for several months in the winter. With such inoffensive commercial fertilizers as are now to be had at reasonable prices, there is little excuse for any one to use stinking manures on the lawn at any season of the year. Farmers who do their own stable work should leave their barn clothes behind them when they attend town meeting, or public evening lectures, and appear in apparel suitable to the place; but villagers who make a compost yard of their own lawns for nearly half the year

should be a little guarded in their 'agricultural' allusions and remarks, when they happen in such places to come in contact with one who in his hurry neglected to doff his every-day boots before joining his neighbors. We do not like to discuss this subject, but as there is still occasion for it, it remains a duty. Besides, we like to see men and women consistent. Applying unfermented stable manure to the lawns of village homes, to lie under the windows twenty weeks, and where the occupants are so confined that they can't speak of manure except as 'dressing,' is very much like straining at a gnat and gulping down a whole camel, 'dressing' and all."

#### Training the Grape.

In no department of horticulture, remarks the *Farm and Garden*, has more ingenuity been employed than in training the grape. So many modes have been employed that there appears to be no conceivable plan but that has been followed; and each particular mode has strong adherents, who believe each special plan, if not the best, has special advantages. To describe them all would be a difficult undertaking. We shall content ourselves by giving the general requirements of the grape in training, leaving all the fine points, in which the general reader has no special interest, to the amateur, who trains each one to suit his own particular fancy.

The trellis in most general use now consists of post and wire. The posts are firmly set at a distance of from ten to twenty feet apart, according to the size of the wire and posts, and the vigor of the variety trained on them. Strong growers require firm supports. These posts are firmly set in line of the row, and to them are securely fastened good, stout wires, to which the vines are securely tied. The use of the trellis is to keep the grapes from the soil and free from dirt, and to give them air, which increases the health of the vine and the flavor of the grapes. A stout stake set to each vine is much used, and, where wood is plenty, does well; but the wires are the most usually employed, as they are neater in appearance, more easily set and are far more durable.

The trellis may be high or low. If low where there are winds, it is of advantage for the vines are not so much swayed by wind, and are safer from damage. Low trellis often makes dampness and then mildew will be a serious objection. Others make a high trellis and give the air a free circulation under the vine. Whatever plan that gives freedom from moisture and consequent rot should be adopted, and each locality must decide which is for that section the most preferable plan. Some use an overhead arbor trellis. This will answer if there is only a single row; but if there are several rows of them side by side, the circulation of air is impeded, and rot will be a serious objection.

The vines should be tied securely to the wires of the trellis; and, during the summer, if the growth of the vine is too luxuriant, and impedes the free circulation of the air, it would be of advantage to summer-prune by cutting off a few inches of the most luxuriant canes. Summer pruning can be carried too far, and the vigor of the vine weakened by an excess of this practice. The leaf is a vital part of the plant, and gains from the air a great part of the food on which it thrives, and, if cut away too liberally, seriously affects the health of the plant. Very vigorous vines, closely pruned, will send out a less number of canes, which will grow beyond all just proportion, robbing the vine and grapes of their due proportion of sap, and making a large growth of vine, but only a fair crop of fruit, which is not what is desired. We

prefer, especially with varieties of undoubted vigor, to leave more buds to grow, making smaller growths of canes, and then thin out the poorest clusters of grapes, leaving only the finest to grow, and we are rewarded with finer fruit, equaling in weight that of any plan we have seen practiced. We advise all to try experiments in pruning for themselves in the various plans so often advised, and, as the experiment is so easily tried, the information gained by a thorough trial will more than repay all the time and labor employed in the trial.

#### Gold Mines

are very uncertain property; for every paying mine a hundred exist that do not pay. But if you write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, you will receive, free, full particulars about their new business, and learn how some have made over \$50 in a single day at it. You can live at home, and earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards per day wherever you are located. Both sexes; all ages. Capital not required; you are started free. Send your address, and all will be proved to you.

#### Apple Trees Very Cheap,

and a good assortment of all kinds of nursery products. A large stock of forest tree seedlings cheap. Send for price list, etc. Address, Blair & Kaufman, proprietors Kansas City Nurseries, 100 W. 9th street, Kansas City, Mo.

### Hedge Plants by the 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

### RUSSIAN APRICOTS!

\$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

J. L. MARTIN, CANTON, KANSAS.

### MILLIKEN'S GREENHOUSE, EMPORIA, KAS.

A general stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Send for Price List.

ROBERT MILLIKEN, EMPORIA, KAS.

### Sibley's Tested Seed

Catalogue free on application.

Send for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

### J. L. STRANAHAN, BROOMCORN Commission House.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

### STRAWBERRIES - RASPBERRIES

Send five 2-cent stamps for my new Small Fruit Manual, with prices for plants for 1887. It is a complete guide to small fruit culture, with illustrations of old and new fruits. B. F. SMITH, Lock box 6, LAWRENCE, KAS.

### Hart Pioneer Nurseries OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

### WHAT I WOULD DO!

I would send for our free Descriptive Circular—"Fifteen Years Among the Trees and Plants of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and the WEST," and learn all about the most beautiful and hardy EVERGREENS on earth, of plants valuable for fruit, for medicinal uses, and for rare and beautiful flowers.

Address D. S. GRIMES, Nurseryman, DENVER, COLORADO.

### SEND TO THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY

For Price List of all

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

OF REAL MERIT

For the Western Tree-Planter.

A. H. GRIESE, Lock Box 1247, Lawrence, Kas

### NOTICE!

To the Farmers, Planters, and Everybody, that the

#### PEABODY STAR NURSERIES

Are now prepared to furnish, in almost any quantity, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Vines, Small Fruits, Shade Trees for the street in variety, Forest Tree Seedlings for the timber claims, etc. All nursery stock grown. Fine and thrifty stock of the Russian Apricots, Russian Olives and Lucetta Dewberries, at wholesale or retail. Club together. Correspondence solicited and answered promptly. STONER & CLARKE, Peabody, Kansas.



## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 28, 1887.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## New York.

**BEEVES**—Receipts 90 carloads of choice. Market ruled dull and lower, while common to fair offerings had a ready sale at former quotations. Common to extra steers 4 15a 40, bulls and dry cows 2 80a 25.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,230. Market fair and steady. Sheep 4 70a 75, lambs 5 75a 55.

**HOGS**—Receipts 9,830. Market nominally steady at 5 50a 50.

## St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 865. Market was strong. Choice heavy native steers 4 40a 90, fair to good shipping steers 3 75a 30, fair to choice butchers steers 3 40a 20, fair to good feeders 2 90a 70, fair to good stockers 2 10a 30, common to choice Texans 1 90a 30.

**HOGS**—Receipts 4,300. Market active and 5a 10c higher on all kinds excepting pigs. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 70a 85, fair to good packing 5 45a 65, medium to prime Yorkers 5 20a 35, common to good pigs 4 80a 50.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 380. Market was stronger. Common to fair 2 60a 70, medium to fancy 3 80 4 95.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**CATTLE**—Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,000. Market stronger for good. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50a 90; stockers and feeders 2 60a 85, through Texas steers 3 40a 60.

**HOGS**—Receipts 10,000, shipments 5,000. Market was strong and 5a 10c higher. Rough and mixed 5 20a 65, packing and shipping 5 55a 85, light 4 90a 40.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 4,000, shipments 500. Market steady. Natives 3 00a 40, Western 3 75a 40, Texans 3 50, lambs 4 50a 25.

## Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts since Saturday 932. The market was strong for shipping and butchers steers; cows were steady and feeding steers firm. Sales ranged 3 20 for feeding steers to 4 25 for shippers.

**HOGS**—Receipts since Saturday 6,983. Market active and 5c higher except for pigs, which were weak and a shade lower. Extreme range of sales 5 30a 65, bulk at 5 35a 55.

**SHEEP**—Receipts since Saturday 1,009. Market active and strong. Sales: 80 natives av. 80 lbs. at 3 65, 89 natives av. 98 lbs. at 3 65, 21 natives av. 82 lbs. at 3 25, 95 natives av. 86 lbs. at 3 50, 95 natives av. 86 lbs. at 3 25.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Active, firm and higher. No. 2 red, cash, 77 3/4a 78 1/4c.

**CORN**—More active. No. 2 mixed, cash, 34a 34 1/4c.

**OATS**—Dull but firm. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 1/4c.

**RYE**—Firm at 53 1/4c bid.

## Chicago.

The report of the visible supply of grain on February 28, as compiled by the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, is as follows: Wheat, 57,628,000 bushels, decrease 226,000; corn, 18,184,000, decrease 435,000; oats, 4,736,000, decrease 136,000.

Cash quotations were as follows:

**WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 72 3/4a 73c; No. 3 spring, 72c; No. 2 red, 78 3/4a 79c.

**CORN**—No. 2, 33 3/4a 34c.

**OATS**—No. 2, 23 3/4a 24c.

**BARLEY**—No. 2, 49a 51c.

## Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 3,601 bus., withdrawals 8,068 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 249,325 bus. There was a stronger market to-day on 'change and values were nominally higher, but as buyers and sellers were apart in their views, there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery.

**CORN**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 7,495 bus., and withdrawals 14,319 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 393,561 bus. No. 2 cash, 29 1/4c.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

**RYE**—No bids nor offerings.

**HAY**—Receipts 15 cars. Market steady. Fancy small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire-bound 50c less.

**BUTTER**—More active at the quotations. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 23c; fine dairy, 20c; store, 13a 15c for choice, 10a 12c in round lots, 6a 8c for common; roll, choice round lots 10a 12, single package lots 12a 14c.

**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream 13 1/2c, part skim flats 7a 8c, Young America 13 1/2c, Kansas 6a 7c.

**EGGS**—Steady at 12c for fresh.

**POTATOES**—Irish, natives 40a 45c per bushel, Nebraska and Iowa 55a 60c, Michigan 70c, Greeleys 75a 80. Sweet potatoes, yellow 12 1/2a 15, red 7a 10.

**BROOMCORN**—We quote: Green self-working, 4a 1/2c; green hurl, 4a 1/2c; green inside and covers, 3 1/2a 4c; red-tipped and common self-working, 3a 1/2c; crooked, 1 1/2a 2 1/2c.

**PROVISIONS**—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11 1/2c, breakfast bacon 10 1/2c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 70, long clear sides 7 60, shoulders 6 25, short clear sides 7 80. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 80, long clear sides 8 20, shoulders 7 25, short clear sides 8 40. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 50. Choice tierce lard 6 60.

## Read, Digest and Remember!

## ELECTRICAL and MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR

## Acute and Chronic Diseases

CURES IN MANY CASES AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED, AS IN SPINAL MENINGITIS, ETC.

## CANCERS CURED

Climatic Treatment Discounted.

(First, a course of Electrical Treatment, then Climatic, if you would get value received, four-fold, for your money.) Electrical quacks, local and traveling frauds ignored—(beware of them; you get only a farthing for a dime.) Permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS from the face, without injury, by a new process. ELECTRICAL PLANT—OSHO! for Catarrh, Coughs and Colds, for sale.

Over thirty years experience with medicines, nineteen years of that time a clinical experience with electricity. Endless chain and square dealing.

Send stamp for circulars.  
A. W. TIPTON, M. D.,  
76 (King Row) Sixth St. East, TOPEKA, KAS.

**AGENTS WANTED** to sell the Ohio Rug Machine. Retail price, \$1. Sells at sight. Address for Catalogue and terms to Agents, Ohio Rug Machine Co., Wauseon, O.

## NOW--THE TIME TO SPECULATE.

ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application.

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker,  
38 Broad and 24 New Sts., New York City

## TWO INVESTMENTS THAT WILL PAY!

(1) A home in the booming town of Merrill, Kansas, by paying \$2 per month for five months—an investment on which you can double your money in less than six months. (2) "The Student's Guide to Business," price 40 cents, and "The Juvenile Speaker," 25 cents. Both sent, with Catalogue of our books, for only 25 cents. Send for these books, and full particulars of Kansas investment, to J. E. SHERILL, Danville, Indiana.

## Morton Co., Kansas!

THE SOUTHWEST CORNER COUNTY and BEST County in Kansas. Fertile soil, fine climate, pure and never-failing water. Health unsurpassed. **CHEAP HOMES**, Government and Deeded Lands. For particulars, write to **Pierce, Taylor & Little**, Richfield, (county seat), Morton county, Kas. They are old and reliable Land Agents of the Southwest. Your business will receive prompt attention. Information free. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE!  
OTTAWA HERD POLAND-CHINA  
HOGS.

I have seventy-five Sows, from 8 months to 3 years old, recorded and eligible to record. They are of popular strains; all dark in color; fine style and action, and bred to first-class males of the most fashionable strains. Stock is all in good health—never have had a case of cholera on my farm.

Please send for Illustrated Catalogue and prices, or call at my farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.  
I. L. WHIPPLE.

800-ACRE  
Stock Ranch  
FOR SALE!

## IN CLAY CO., KANSAS.

(Twelve Miles from Clay Center.)

Five hundred acres in pasture, fenced with good three-wire fence.

One hundred and sixty acres under cultivation.

With feed lots, etc., and well watered with springs, sufficient for 1,000 head of cattle.

Four houses, young orchard, etc., etc.

Will sell above for

**\$10 PER ACRE!**

TERMS:—One-third down, cash; balance on good terms.

For further particulars, address

J. H. SHAWHAN, Clay Center, Kas. No. 78 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

## SEEDS

IOWA SEEDS are THE BEST. Complete Garden Guide and Illustrated Catalogue of Garden Grass and Field Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Tools, New Varieties of Potatoes, etc., etc., mailed Free. General agents for Strowbridge Bros. Seed Sower. Address: IOWA SEED CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedmen, Des Moines, Iowa.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR

## NIAGARA GRAPE VINES.

Also all varieties of Grapes and all varieties of Small Plants, cheap. GOOSEBERRIES, 30 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; 80 per 1,000.

Send 2-cent stamp for Price List.  
M. CRUMRINE,  
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

## 200 ACRES. ESTABLISHED 1869.

## LEE'S SUMMIT STAR NURSERIES.

Offers for spring trade, a full line of nursery stock, including Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Cherry, Grapes and Marjona Plum; Strawberry, Evergreen, Bulbs, etc., wholesale and retail. Also introducing the wonderful new apple, the **Cano**, and the hardest of blackberries, the **Fred**, which is two weeks later than the Snyder, and more productive. With the advantage of a Snyder proof building, 50x80 ft., I make Winter Shipments and car lots a specialty. Catalogues and prices sent on application.

M. BUTTERFIELD, Prop.  
Lee's Summit, Mo.

## Trees, Plants and Shrubs!

Apple Trees, \$6, \$8 and \$10 per 100. Cherry, Pear and Plum, 20 to 50 cents. Parry Strawberry, \$6 per 1,000; Crescent, \$3. Souhegan and Tyler Raspberry, \$8 per 1,000. Maple, Box Elder, etc., \$3 per 1,000. 5 to 14 Ever-blooming Roses, Hybrids, etc., \$1. Geraniums, Fuchsias, Pansies, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Tuberoses, etc., 15 to 25 for \$1. Banana and Pineapple Plants, \$1 each. Lemon and Orange, Dwarf Bearing Orange, \$1 each; smaller plants, 25 to 50 cents. Plants by Mail. All stock at lowest rates. **BONNER SPRINGS NURSERY**, BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

## VINLAND

## Nurseries and Fruit Farm

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

Situated on the Kansas Southern railroad, ten miles south of Lawrence.

## Reliable Nursery Stock,

At wholesale and retail. For Price List address **W. E. BARNES**, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

## THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at

## HARD-TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.

Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and **FOREST TREES** a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity.

Write for Prices.  
C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

TAYLOR'S  
POTATOES

Send for my FREE  
Sweet and Irish Seed Potato Catalogue.

**EDWIN TAYLOR**,  
Potato Specialist,  
Edwardsville, Kansas.

THE  
TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

HAS—

ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS,  
RED-TOP, All kinds of CLOVER,  
TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN,  
AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS,

At Wholesale or Retail.

## GARDEN -- SEEDS!

We have a stock of fresh Garden Seeds, embracing many new varieties.

**TWELVE PAPERS**

Of any named varieties of Garden Seeds and two papers of Flower Seeds for 50 cents.

Send Money order or Postage Stamps, and write your address plainly.

Address

**TOPEKA SEED HOUSE**,

S. H. DOWNS, Manager,

No. 78 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

## 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

## TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Spring trade a large and fine stock of every description of Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Spring of 1887, mailed free. Established 1862. **BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY**, SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

## 1838 POMONA NURSERIES 1887

A superb stock of LAWSON, best early market Pear, KIEFFER, best late market Pear, LEONTE & other Pear trees. WILSON, Jr., largest known Blackberry, 108 bu. per acre, 4 1/2 inches around. **EMER**, the largest very hardy Blackberry. MARLBORO & COLE'S QUEEN Raspberries. PARRY and LIDA, the best market Strawberries. NIAGARA, EMPIRE STATE, and other Grapes in large supply. All the worthy OLD and promising NEW FRUITS. Catalogue FREE. **WM. PARRY, Parry, N.J.**

**FREE**  
Prettiest BOOK ever Printed. Thousands of Engravings. Best SEED & cheapest ever grown. Pkts 3c Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 100,000 pkts. new sorts divided FREE to Customers. I give away more than some firms sell. Send for my Catalogue. **R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.**

## SIMONS PLUM!

One of the most novel fruits ever introduced. A leading authority says: "Crowd this as fast as you can. It will be the king fruit; better than any apricot. In France it is placed at the head of the plums. Hardy even here (42 parallel)." We still have unsold a few hundred trees. Price and full description to be had by addressing **PHOENIX & EMERSON**, Nurserymen, Bloomington, Ill.

## PLANT SEED COMPANY'S RELIABLE.

**SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD**

Write for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: **PLANT SEED COMPANY**, 612 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. (Mention this Paper.)

## EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.

**GRASS SEEDS** HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GROWN

All orders accompanied with cash filled at lowest market prices on day of receipt. **J. M. McCullough's Sons**, 134 and 136 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI, O. (Catalogue free.)

## Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE

## FERRY'S SEEDS

**D. M. FERRY & CO.** are admitted to be the **LARGEST SEEDSMEN** in the world.

**D. M. FERRY & CO'S** Illustrated, Descriptive & Priced **SEED ANNUAL**

For 1887 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address **D. M. FERRY & CO.** Detroit, Mich.

## BERRY BOXES,

PEACH BASKETS, Fruit and Vegetable Packages of all kinds. Send for Catalogue and Price List. **C. COLBY & CO.**, Benton Harbor, Mich.

## BERRY BOXES and all kinds of FRUIT BASKETS

Send for Illustrated catalogue. **N. B. HALL & CO.**, Benton Harbor, Mich.

## FRUIT EVAPORATORS

Secure Agency NOW. CATALOGUE FREE **ZIMMERMAN MACH. CO.**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**THE STANDARD BERRY PACKAGE OF THE WORLD**  
MANUFACTURED BY **R. T. PIERCE & CO.** SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

## CATTLE, GRASS SEED FOR SALE.

Twenty-three female Short-horn Cattle for sale or exchange for town property; good colors; all registered or eligible to registry. Also Kentucky Blue Grass Seed and Kentucky-grown English Blue Grass Seed for sale—fresh and pure. Address **R. B. HUTCHCRAFT**, PARIS, KENTUCKY.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

#### THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

### FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1887.

#### Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. B. Ellis, in Elm Grove tp., January 24, 1887, one roan cow, 4 years old, branded H on left hip; valued at \$13.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one white and black polled steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one red cow, 5 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$14.

COW—By same, one brown and white cow, 4 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$14.

#### Wabausee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Schmidt, in Alma tp., (P. O. Alma), one red heifer, supposed to be about 3 years old, small white spot between fore legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

#### Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. J. Benedict, in Spring Creek tp., December 22, 1886, one 2-year-old steer, pale red, white spot in forehead, bush of tall white, white in flank and under part of body, branded I. T. on right hip, and has crop and slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. B. Hall, in Bachelor tp., December 13, 1886, one 2-year-old heifer, red, some white in face and on belly, two small white spots on left side, small notch out of under side of left ear, no brands visible; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by C. S. Hall, in Bachelor tp., December 15, 1886, one spotted roan yearling steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by O. F. Gould, in Otter Creek tp., November 5, 1886, one white yearling steer, crop from under side of each ear; valued at \$14.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. C. Bane, in Salem tp., January 12, 1887, one roan heifer, 3 years old next spring, branded D on left hip, under-slope in left ear; valued at \$13.

COW—Taken up by B. E. Mack, in Otter Creek tp., November 15, 1886, one red cow, white in face, blind in one eye, supposed to be about 10 years old; valued at \$13.

COW—Taken up by W. E. Hohner, in Salt Springs tp., December 23, 1886, one red-roan cow, medium size, about 5 years old, left horn broken off, no other visible marks; has white bull calf about 45 days old; valued at \$20.

#### Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COW—Taken up by L. L. Marsters, in Sycamore tp., December 16, 1886, one roan cow, 7 years old; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one black and white spotted heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$7.

COW—Taken up by Jno. Herliag, in Fawn Creek tp., December 15, 1886, one white-faced dun cow, with crop off right ear and under-bit in left ear, right horn off, 10 years old; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by Jno. W. Voshell, in Fawn Creek tp., December 17, 1886, one 4-year-old brindled steer, swallow-fork in each ear; valued at \$13.

PONY—Taken up by Harmon Anderson, in Fawn Creek tp., December 13, 1886, one dark brown mare pony, small white spot in forehead, branded J S on left shoulder, about 5 years old, unbroken; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one strawberry-roan mare pony, spotted with white, white face, branded 1K with bar underneath, about 5 years old, unbroken; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Stewart, in Louburg tp., November 1, 1886, one light bay horse pony, 12 years old, white face; value at \$25.

PONY—By same, one dark bay mare pony, 8 years old, branded on hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, one dark bay mare pony, light hind foot; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Carmichael, in Cherokee tp., November 7, 1886, one bay mare, 9 years old, no marks or brands, shed all around, slightly string-halt; valued at \$15.

MARE AND COLT—By same, one brown mare, 10 years old, (with sucking colt), harness marks, branded with a heart on left jaw and shoulder, small bell fastened on neck with a chain and padlock, shed all around; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one dark iron-gray sucking colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

### FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1887.

#### Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Maybell, in Diamond Creek tp., January 17, 1887, one dark red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Mercer, in Bazaar tp., one 2-year-old spotted steer, branded R or K on right hip, some ear-mark; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one red cow, 3 or 4 years old, some brand on ear; valued at \$17.

COW—Taken up by Phillip Rehl, in Bazaar tp., January 15, 1887, one roan cow, about 6 years old, branded C on left hip and K on right hip, under-crop off of right ear; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Cyrus Wilson, in Bazaar tp., November 25, 1886, one bay horse, about 7 years old, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

#### Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Markin, in Reading tp., one 3-year-old light bay mare, star in face; valued at \$25.

FILLEY—By same, one 2-year-old roan mare colt; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by H. J. Stratton, in Elmendorf tp., one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, tin tag in left ear; valued at \$18.

#### Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Elder, in Ohio tp., (P. O. Princeton), one light red 1-year-old steer, brockie face, white spots on belly, branded O on left hip; valued at \$15.

#### Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. H. Miller, in Union tp., February 4, 1887, one bay horse, shed in front, 12 years old, no brands; valued at \$60.

PONY—By same, one roan mare pony, 10 years old, no brands; valued at \$60.

COLT—By same, one black 1-year-old colt, no brands; valued at \$30.

#### Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Nate Kemp, in Arcade tp., December 17, 1886, one black pony mare, 6 years old, 58 inches high, two white feet, branded on left shoulder.

### FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1887

#### Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by Edwin Stout, in Valley tp., January 27, 1887, two 1-year-old red and white spotted steers, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by A. W. Cassidy, in Neosho tp., January 27, 1887, one horse, red color, about 5 years old, 4 feet 11 inches high, white spot in forehead over right eye, hind feet and right fore foot white, branded on both shoulders and blind in left eye.

#### Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Benjamin Murphy, in Clear Fork tp., about February 10, 1887, one red heifer, 2½ years old, red, marks and brands, all feet white, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Doniphan county—Joseph Schletzbaum, clk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. Joyce, in Wolf River tp., (P. O. Severance), February 16, 1887, one roan cow, about 7 years old, brand on left hip, left horn off, weight about 900 pounds; valued at \$18.

Thomas county—Jas. M. Summers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. T. Brooks, in Hale tp., (P. O. Hughes), January 17, 1887, one dark red or brown steer, 2 years old, line back, dim brand on left ribs, under half-crop in each ear; valued at \$25.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. J. Moses, in Haddam tp., (P. O. Haddam), February 7, 1887, one roan cow, 5 years old; valued at \$20.

#### Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. S. Roach, Jr., in Saint John tp., February 14, 1886, one strawberry roan pony mare, about 12 hands high, Mexican brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

### HAZARD STOCK FARM

#### OF NEWTON, KANSAS.

Breeder of A. J. C. C. H. R.

### Jersey Cattle.

Stock for Sale at all times, of most

Fashionable Breeding.

PEDIGREES TABULATED.

—Address—

### S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

### OAKLAND STOCK FARM.

W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas,

Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell

some choice females in car lots or singly, to suit

chassers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write

or come.

## GARDEN CITY!

### The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre. Write for full information to B. F. STOCKS & CO., The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

## Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't.  
Ed. C. GAY, Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't.  
M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

## The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

### SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.  
THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.  
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

## Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

### ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:  
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$48.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$50.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

### KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

### Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

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

## Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK. E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

### F. E. SHORT & CO.

Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY 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, by the head or in carload lots.

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 the 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.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—FOR THE SALE OF—

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities

Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free.

Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

## The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

**A PERMANENT BLEMISH.**—I have a colt three years old that six months ago cut his front foot on a barb-wire fence. The cut is on the back side, commencing about one and one-half inches above, and extending about one inch down into the hoof. The wound is entirely healed, but there is a piece of hoof about three-eighths of an inch wide growing upward into the flesh where the cut was. What can be done to remove this upward growth of hoof? [Nothing can be done to remove the unsightly blemish caused by the upward growth of horn on the coronet. Above the hoof and immediately under the skin is a glandular net-work of blood vessels, known as the coronary substance. This complicated structure, which performs the function of secreting horn for the purpose of supplying the growth of hoof, was no doubt injured at the time the accident occurred, hence the cause of the horny exudation entering into the composition of the subcutaneous tissues during the healing process.]

**INJURED SALIVARY DUCTS.**—I would like to consult your veterinarian in regard to one of my horses. She is about eight years old. About a year ago last July she punched a hole just back of where her lower jaw bones come together, up through into her mouth. I do not know how she did it; she was running in pasture with her colt; she was in good flesh when turned out, and had good feed. I noticed she was getting quite thin and could not find out what was the matter until I discovered the hole under her chops, and from the looks of it I should think it had been done eight or eleven days previous. I began at once to doctor it, using a liniment I always use for cuts. She drooled or slabbere quite a good deal while I was doctoring it at first. About two or three weeks after I thought it was healed up, it broke out again and began to run, and after a little I discovered what I call tubes formed, three of them, about half an inch apart. I took some pieces of blue vitriol, whittled them out in long round pieces, pushed them up as far as I could in these tubes, and in four or five days I could pull the tubes out all dried up. But as soon as I got it healed up it would break out again. It discharges a white matter. I got a horse doctor that lived about ten miles from me to come, and he threw her down and cut them out and scraped the bone, also singed it with a hot iron, and when I got it healed up it broke out in the same three places, and I wrote him to that effect, and he said to bring her to him. I did so, and he cut them out again with no better result than before. I am discouraged with that kind of treatment. For the last two months I have done nothing but wash off the matter; it has a bad smell. She is a valuable mare and is with foal. If you can tell me what will cure her I will be ever so much obliged. I have tried to tell you as well as I could just how she is, and what I have done, and I hope you will be able to tell me what to do for her that will cure her. [We are sorry that we cannot help our correspondent in this case, and in as few words as possible we will tell him why: Placed on the sides of the throat are two large glands which secrete saliva, and running down from these glands between the branches of the lower jaw are two long ducts or tubes which convey the saliva to the mouth. These ducts open on each side of the fold which attaches the front part of the tongue to the floor of the mouth. Then again, right in the angle where the two jaw bones unite are two smaller glands which also secrete saliva and discharge it into the mouth immediately above them. Knowing so much the deductions to be drawn from your letter are that whatever produced the injury to your mare ruptured one or perhaps both of the ducts of the first-named glands, and also lacerated the second glands mentioned, this would be an injury which would require the most extreme care and conservative treatment, as it is a difficult matter to produce union in a divided duct owing to the continual flow of saliva through it. In this case, however, the parts have been first cauterized and afterwards cut out on two occasions, destroying any chance

there might be of repairing the injury. The only way to remedy the matter would be to put the mare in the hands of a qualified veterinary surgeon who thoroughly understands the anatomy of the parts, and who possibly might be able to establish a false channel leading from the injured duct or ducts into the mouth.]

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy surpasses all.



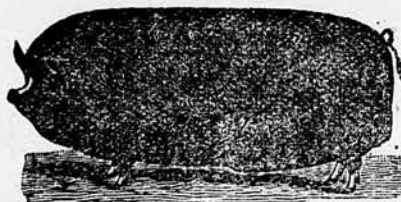
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Celts, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. Gibbons & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

### THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.



Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show Spring Pigs should be sent in at once. A few choice Sows with pig, for sale. Breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates by express. F. W. TRUEDELL, LYONS, KAS.

### ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4880, and has no superior in size and quality nor strain of Berkshire blood. Young sows, already bred, for sale. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.] M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD—OF—Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

### THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill., the best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders, free. *Swine Journal*, 25 cents in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

### F. J. JOLIDON & SON,

ELVASTON, (Hancock Co.,) ILL.,

IMPORTERS OF

### Percheron, French Draft,



ENGLISH SHIRE, BELGIAN DRAFT, AND French Coach Horses.

Our last importation of 41 head arrived in fine condition October 16th, and together with those previously on hand form a choice collection of all ages. All stock registered. Prices and terms to suit the times. Personal inspection or correspondence solicited. Elvaston is on Wabash R.R., 6 m. east of Keokuk, Iowa.



### JOHNSON BROS.,

Garnett, - Kansas,



### Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade French Draft Horses.

Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

### J. L. HASTINGS,

Wellington, - Kansas,



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

### TOWHEAD STOCK FARM

LEONARD HEISEL,

CARBONDALE, (OSAGE CO.), KANSAS,



Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale & Norman HORSES.

I have a choice collection of Imported Pure-bred and Registered Clydesdales at low prices.

Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Correspondence solicited.

### OAK GROVE FARM

To the front for

### CLYDESDALES



I have a choice collection of pure-bred Registered Imported Clydesdale Horses on hand and for prices away down. Terms made very easy. Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN C. HUSTON, Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill. A. B. McLAREN, Superintendent.

### JOHN CARSON

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, WINCHESTER, : : : KANSAS,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale, Percheron-Norman & Cleveland Bay HORSES. Winchester is twenty-five miles west of Leavenworth on the Kansas Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Correspondence solicited.

## Sexton & Offord,

In connection with Mr. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of

### English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited.

34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## E. BENNETT & SON,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

### Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

106 Head of Stallions just arrived from Europe. Choice stock for sale on easy terms. We won all the leading prizes at Kansas State Fair this fall. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free on application.

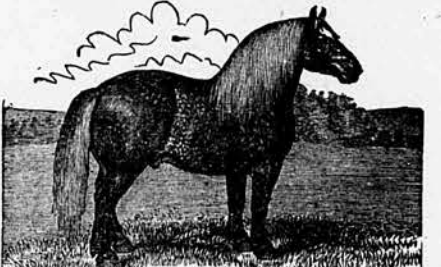


—FOR SALE—

### SEVERAL GOOD JACKS!

At my stable, Ogden, Riley Co., Kas. Prices reasonable. THEO. WEICHELBAUM.

### RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.



Importers and Breeders of French Draft and French Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding district in France. Our stock is all recorded in France and in the National Register of French Draft Horses in America. Our French Coach Horses are the best that could be found in France. We will be pleased to show our stock to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered. DEGEN BROS.

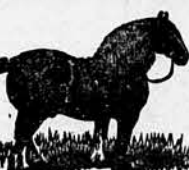
Eleven Importations Within the Last Twelve Months.

We have now on hand the grandest collection of

### CLYDESDALE

—AND—

### ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES



in America, and are the only firm that ever imported a CHAMPION WINNER AT THE GREAT LONDON DRAFT HORSE SHOW. Prices moderate and terms to suit buyers. Send for new illustrated catalogue to

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

Much has been said about soaking seeds, but if planted dry they will sprout as well in the damp soil as in water.

Keep the garden free from weeds. You cannot grow a paying crop of vegetables and a crop of weeds at the same time.

Judicious use of even a small quantity of glass for early plants will make a great difference in the earliness of the garden.

If you want sweet, tender, succulent vegetables, make your garden as rich as possible. The yield will also be increased by this.

It was held recently by a New York judge that altering the date of a check was a forgery which made it void and therefore held the bank responsible.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

Ah, how skillful grows the hand That obeyeth Love's command! It is the heart, and not the brain, That to the highest doth attain, And he who followeth Love's behest Far excelleth all the rest.

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

#### Money Tells!

It is a well-established fact that A. D. Robbins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any amount required, at lower rates of interest and less commission than any agency in Kansas, when security is satisfactory and title perfect. No unreasonable delay. Our business is strictly confidential—or we could refer you to parties where we have placed in past year \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$40,000 loans. We are prepared to make better rates than ever. Send description of property and amount required, and apply to headquarters for large or small loans. When applying for loans give numbers of land, town or range, amount of improvements and number of acres under plow.

Address A. D. ROBBINS & Co., Topeka, Kas.

**SURE** cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Krue, M. C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

**DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR** Forces heavy Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Extra Strength. No other remedy. See 3 Pages does the work. We will prove it or forfeit \$100.00. Price per Box, sealed and guaranteed. SMITH MFG. CO., PALATINE, ILL.

#### Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

**DEAFNESS** Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. B. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

#### Free Treatise

Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental diseases. TRIAL SENT. Address DR. J. W. BATE & CO., 283 S. Clark street, CHICAGO, ILL.

#### RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas.

#### SMALL'S CALF FEEDER

This NEW article is appreciated and approved by all progressive Farmers and Stock Raisers. The calf sucks its food slowly, in a perfectly natural way, thriving as well as when fed on its own mother. Circulars free. **SMALL & MATTHEWS,** 21 South Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.

#### THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Narrow & Grain Cultivator.

All Steel Teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. **H. A. STREETER, Manuf'r,** 65 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago.

**CHEAPEST & BEST MILL** SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. WARRANTED TO GRIND FASTER, FINER & BETTER THAN ANY MILL MADE. 4 SIZES: 12, 20, 24 & 30 INCH. **CHAS. MAESTNER & CO.** 303-311 SO. CANAL ST. CHICAGO. CIRCULAR FREE.



#### THE PROFIT FARM BOILER

With Dumping Caldron. Ground feed can be cooked in a box by dumping in boiling water, stirring in the meal, and covering tightly. Also make dairy and laundry Stoves. Water Jacket Kettles to warm milk without scalding, and all sizes of Caldrons and Kettles. **D. R. SPERRY & CO.,** Batavia, Ill.



#### DELAWARE COUNTY CREAMERY

—We will pay Freight.— Write for our wholesale offer to first purchaser. Address Delaware County Creamery Co., BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

#### THE COOLEY CREAMER



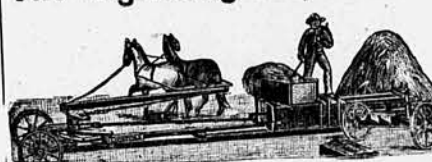
The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process, which gives it its great value over all others. Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular. **JOHN BOYD, Mfr.,** 199 Lake St., CHICAGO.

#### The Davis Swing Churn.



Makes the largest amount of butter because the concussion is greater than in any other churn made. Makes the best quality—It is the easiest to clean—It is the easiest to work. A large majority of the New England creameries use the factory sizes, hung from the ceiling. One churn at wholesale where we have no agent. **EUREKA AND SKINNER BUTTER WORKERS,** NEARBY BUTTER PRINTERS, ETC., ETC. Send for illustrated circulars. **VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,** Bellows Falls, Vt.

#### The Lightning Hay Press.

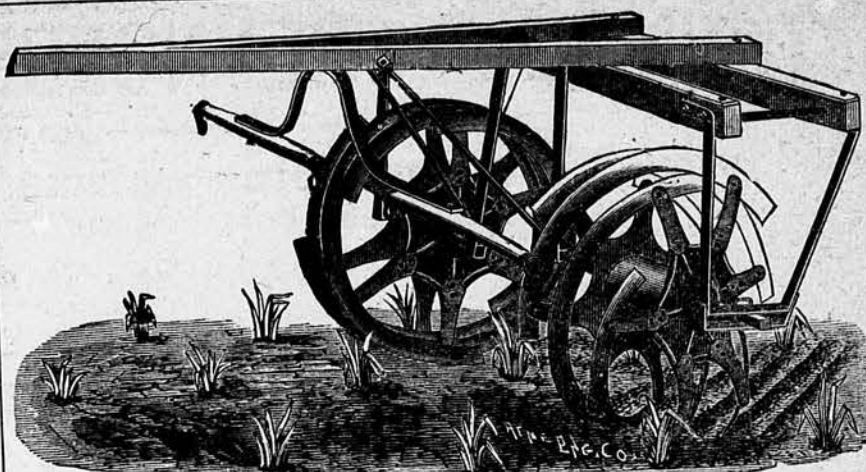


**SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PRESS** made. Send for descriptive circular and price list. **K. C. HAY PRESS CO.,** Foot of 6th St., Kansas City, Mo. When writing to advertiser mention Kansas Farmer.



IT WOULD COST YOU JUST ONE CENT To send a Postal Card for Circular describing the above. Maybe that cent would save you dollars. These Plows are made on a new principle; draw light; all work perfectly with or without pole, and are all iron and steel; therefore light and strong. They are **THE BEST IN THE WORLD!** Send for Circular to us or to our Branch Houses.

**DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO.,** Chicago. Branch Houses: David Bradley Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. David Bradley Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. David Bradley & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. David Bradley & Co., Council Bluffs, Ia. Bradley, Wheeler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



For working Corn and Cotton, this Cultivator, as improved for 1886, is the best in the market. Full information FREE on application to **MAYWOOD COMPANY,** In writing mention KAS. FARM'R.] Room 64, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, or MAYWOOD, ILL.

**"PLANET JR."** HORSE HOES and CULTIVATORS. No tools have ever gained the favor of the American public so rapidly.

**"PLANET JR."** SEED DRILLS. Remarkable for simplicity, strength, ease and perfection of work.

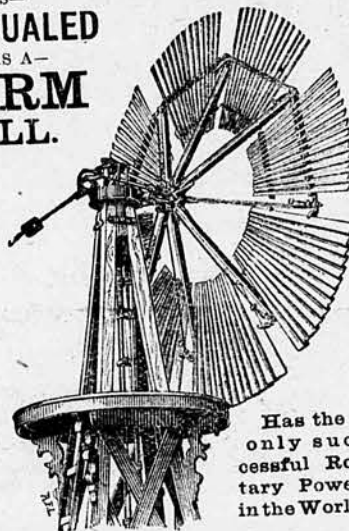
**"FIRE FLY"** WHEEL HOES and PLOW. Invaluable in any Family Vegetable Garden.

**"PLANET JR."** WHEEL HOES. Will do the work of 6 to 10 men with the common hand hoe.

Send for 1887 Catalogue giving full description and reduction in prices, **S. L. ALLEN & CO.,** PHILADELPHIA, PA.

#### THE VANELESS MONITOR.

—IS— UNEQUALED —AS A— **FARM MILL.**



Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World

#### SEARLES BROTHERS GENERAL AGENTS.

No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.

Warranted not to blow down off the tower, and that our Geared Windmills have double the power of any other mill in existence. Mrs. of Tanks and Windmill supplies of every description and the Celebrated Challenge Feed Grinders, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Pumps and Brass Cylinders. Send for Catalogues and Prices. **GOOD AGENTS WANTED.** Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

#### Two-Horse Power Engine. \$150.

WITH STEEL BOILER. Cheap, Reliable, Safe. Automatic Boiler Feed. Automatic Pop Safety Valve Steel Boiler. Cost of running guaranteed not to exceed one and one-half cents per horse power per hour. Less than half that of any kerosene engine of equal efficiency. Nothing equal to it ever before offered for the price. Send for free descriptive circular. **CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO.,** 284 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM Washer

To men or women of energy and ability, seeking profitable employment, exclusive territory will be given with Agency. The Washer is made of metal and works on a new principle which saves labor, clothes and soap. Sample sent on a week's trial to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. **\$600 to \$2,000** a year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsic merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Send for my illustrated circular and terms of agency, **J. WORTH, Sole Man'r, 1710 Franklin ave.,** St. Louis, Mo.

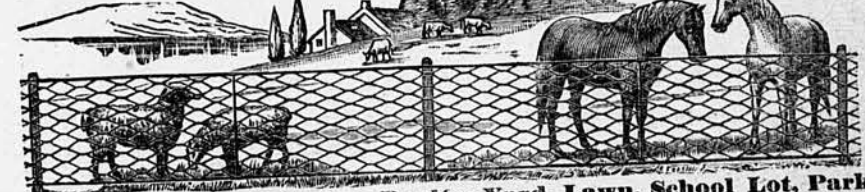
#### POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE.

Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.) This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by GEO. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable; also how to make Incubators and Brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail. Address the author, **GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.**

#### DANA'S WHITE METALLIC EAR MARKING LABEL

Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at eight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted: **C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.**

#### SEDGWICK WOVEN STEEL WIRE FENCE AND GATES.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheap and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and Wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Pliers. Ask dealers in hardware, or address **SEDGWICK BROS.,** Richmond, Ind.

# TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SEEDSMEN,

JOBBER OF

Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Millet, Hungarian, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Seed Grains, Garden Seeds, Etc.

EVERYBODY USES T. R. & A. GARDEN SEEDS. }  
GUARANTEED BEST IN THE MARKET.

N. E. COR. ST. LOUIS AVE. and  
LIBERTY ST.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

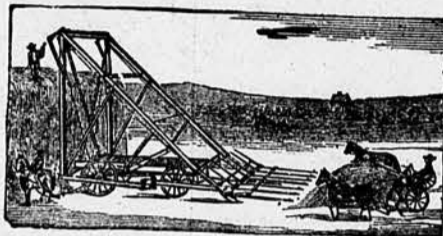
SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

## T. R. & A. Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Dain Automatic

Hay-Stacker and Gatherer.

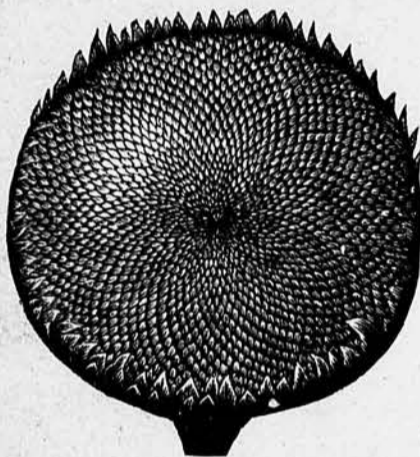


JOBBER OF

IMPROVED

Hay :: Machinery.

Office with Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.  
Manufactory: Armourdale, Kansas.

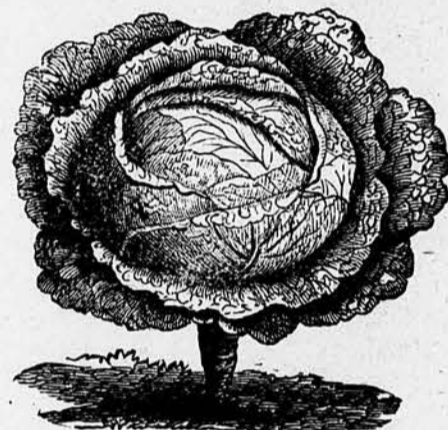


## KANSAS SEED HOUSE

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

SEED GROWERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

Catalogues : Mailed : Free : on : Application.



### TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Clydesdale Stallion, six years old, a splendid breeder. For this bargain, address Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas.

FOR SALE.—For the next thirty days I will sell Mammoth Bronze Turkey Gobblers at \$2 to \$2.50. Wm. Booth, Winchester, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two extra fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions, coming 2, and two Grade Norman Stallions, coming 2. Also grade Norman Mares in foal, and three fine young Grade Mare Colts, coming 1 year, and one fine pair of St. Bernard Pups, 3 months old, from imported stock. Thomas and Ulrich, Box 96, Scranton, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two Holstein-Friesian Bulls. 1054, imported, 2 years old; 2766, yearling, imported sire and dam. E. P. Bruner, Emporia, Kas.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES—Forty choice varieties. Prices low. Price list free. Address S. Frogner, Herman, Minn.

STALLIONS—For sale cheap. One Imported and one Grade Clydesdale, and two Grade Normans. Also Mares in foal, Fillies and Colts. W. H. Vanatta, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

EIGHT COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—Address W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address B. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

Too Late to be Classified.

E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas. — Eggs, \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30, for pure-bred Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Pekin Ducks.

C. W. WARNER & CO.,  
Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,  
Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce,  
Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.  
397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

CHOICE  
Berkshire and Small Yorkshire  
PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.  
We have a splendid lot of the above named  
hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices.  
Write for prices before making purchases if  
you need anything in this line. Satisfaction  
guaranteed.  
WM. BOOTH & SON  
Winchester, Kas.

### FRENCH COACH HORSES.



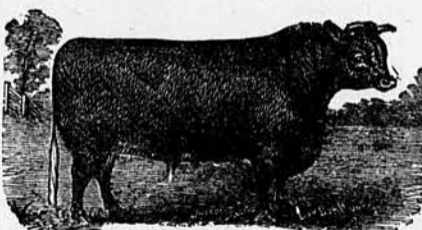
Winner First Prize, World's Fair, Antwerp, 1885.  
A Breed, combining size, beauty, action and  
endurance established and reared under  
the patronage and direction of the French  
Government.

#### THIRTY JUST IMPORTED

All approved by the Inspector General of the  
National Studs of France, and the get of  
Stallions owned by the French Government.  
120-page Catalogue of Oaklawn Stud free.  
Address  
M. W. DUNHAM,  
Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

### Public Sale!

APRIL 13TH, 1887.



40 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.  
13 HIGH-GRADE CLYDE MARES, FIL-  
LIES AND COLTS.  
2 YOUNG STALLIONS—Three-fourths full  
Clyde and one-fourth full Norman.  
1 YOUNG STALLION—Seven-eighths full  
Clyde and one-eighth full Norman.  
2 EXTRA LARGE WORK HORSES.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.  
J. B. McAFEE,  
Three miles west (on Sixth street road) of  
Topeka, Kansas.

#### A BARGAIN!

Land to exchange for Stock. Apply in per-  
son or by letter to  
BRADY, DORMAN & CO.,  
Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas.

### FIRST ANNUAL SALE! OF THIRTY-FIVE HEAD OF STANDARD-BRED TROTTER STOCK!

Well-bred Roadster and General-Purpose Horses, and Five Span of Extra Large  
Young Mules.

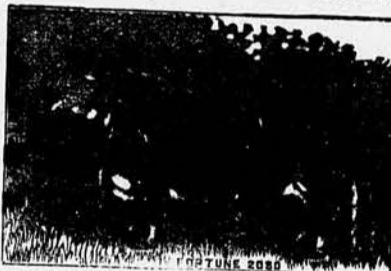
At the Fair Grounds, Manhattan Riley Co., Kansas.

On main line of K. P. Division U. P. R. R., 118 miles west of Kansas City, and junction of  
M., A. & B. Branch of A., T. & S. F. and Blue Valley Branch U. P. north.

Tuesday, March 15, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., promptly.

No such opportunity has been offered in the West to buy this class of high-bred horses. The mares are  
bred to Doc Vall 2844 (Wallace) and the imported Cleveland Bay Stallion, X-L-All (386).  
TERMS:—Cash, or eight months time on bankable notes at 10 per cent. interest. Catalogues sent on  
application. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Prop'r Blue Valley Herd and Stud, Manhattan, Kas.  
S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

### First - Prize Hereford Herd AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords,  
headed by the following first-prize and sweep-  
stakes Bulls:

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.

SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of  
Lord Wilton.

GROVE 4TH 13733, by the noted Grove 3d.

DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibi-  
tion at stables, 1604 to 1606 Bell street, Kansas  
City, Mo.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

TOWER'S  
FISH BRAND

## SLICKER

The Best  
Waterproof  
Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in  
the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and  
covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish  
Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

### TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale forty head of Registered  
and Grade Holstein Cattle—young and up to 6  
years old, male and female. Also a few P.-C.  
Swine, age 3 to 6 months, and 75 head for spring  
and summer trade. None but first-class stock  
sent out, and all stock guaranteed as repre-  
sented. Farm at Andover, Kas. Address us  
at Winfield, Kas., Cowley Co., Box 687.  
W. J. ESTES & SONS.

### KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN  
Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.  
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.  
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.  
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.