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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Martin's message to the Legislature is an interesting document well worth reading, but it is too long for our columns. It occupies two full pages of the Topeka morning papers. We give a few extracts on subjects of most direct interest to the general reader. Every citizen ought to keep himself well posted on public affairs, and among the means of obtaining information are messages of executive officers.

GROWTH OF KANSAS.

The growth of Kansas, during the past two years, has been extraordinary. The census of March 1, 1884, gave the State a population of 1,135,614; that of March 1, 1886, showed an increase to 1,403,738; and our population now exceeds 1,500,000. Since the first of January, 1885, fifteen new counties have been organized. These counties had, at the date of their organization, an aggregate population of 38,841, and they polled, at the November election (three not voting) a total of 13,108 votes. They include a territorial area of 14,355 square miles. Only two of the one hundred counties of the State, embracing an area of 1,860 square miles, remain to be organized.

NEW COUNTIES.

Fifteen new counties have been organized during the past two years, viz.: Comanche, February 27, Clark, May 5, Thomas, October 8, and Meade, November 4, 1885; and Hamilton, January 29, Kiowa, March 23, Cheyenne, April 1, Lane, June 3, Seward, June 17, Scott, June 29, Stevens, August 3, Gove, September 2, Sherman, September 20, Morton, November 18, and Wichita, December 24, 1886.

STATE FINANCES.

During the last two years covered by these reports the receipts of the Treasury (including a balance of \$754,512.07 on hand July 1, 1884,) aggregated \$5,547,167.33, and the disbursements for the same period were \$4,962,894.17, leaving a balance in the Treasury June 30, 1886, of \$584,273.16.

The total bonded debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1887, was \$830,500, showing a reduction, since January 1, 1885, of \$105,000. Of the debt outstanding, only \$256,000 of bonds remain in the hands of individuals and corporations, \$574,500 being held by different State funds. The permanent school funds holds \$553,500; the sinking funds, \$12,000; and the University fund, \$9,000.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS AND TAXATION.

But notwithstanding this steady reduction in the percentage of State taxation, the tax burdens in nearly every county are irksome. The rapid and enormous increase of property valuations has brought no corresponding decrease in the percentages of tax levied by the municipal authorities. In many counties and cities, indeed, the tax rates have steadily increased. Worse than all, too, the aggregate of municipal indebtedness is rapidly and enormously swelling, until it has reached proportions that should alarm every citizen who has at heart the prosperity of the State and the well being of its people.

It would not be just to deprive counties having no railroads of the powers other counties have, thus far, exercised. But if all authority to vote bonds in aid of, or take stock in, railroads, was denied to any county now traversed by one or more lines of railroads, no injustice would be done, nor would the building of any legitimate or needed line of railway be retarded or prevented. As

long, however, as counties, townships or cities are permitted to vote bonds for such purposes, just so long will the bond-voting continue.

If, however, all authority to vote bonds in aid of railroads was revoked, except in counties having no railway lines within their limits, this bond-voting under duress would cease. Such railroads as the carrying trade of the State will support, and all lines demanded by legitimate business interests, would be built by honest railway enterprise, without regard to local aid. Any other railroads than these are not, and never will be, of advantage to the State.

THE MILEAGE SYSTEM.

The payment of members of State Boards, or other officers, under the mileage system is extravagant and vicious, and should be entirely abolished. It has nothing to recommend it. It is unjust alike to the public and to the officers who are thus paid, subjecting the State to unnecessary expense, and its servants to unmerited suspicion and criticism. It is unjust, also, to those sections of the State remote from its public institutions. The eastern third of Kansas was settled years before the western two-thirds was inhabited, and, as a natural result, nearly all of our public buildings are located in that section first occupied. Under the mileage system, therefore, the appointing power is confronted with the alternative of denying representation on the State Boards to the western half of the State, or of appointing members whose lawful mileage will make the expenses of such Boards appear extravagant. This system results, also, in grossly unequal payments for equal services. One member of a Board travels five hundred miles, going and returning, to attend a meeting which lasts two days; another travels sixty miles. The first receives, under the law, \$56; the other receives \$12. Yet both render the State equal service, and occupy about the same time in discharging their respective duties. There is inequality, also, in the mileage allowed different boards. The law gives the penitentiary directors 15 cents per mile, and the Industrial Reformatory Commissioners the same, while the trustees of State charitable institutions and regents of three State schools only receive ten cents per mile. This difference is keeping with the absurd system, but can not be explained or justified on any reasonable hypothesis. Every member of a State board should be paid a liberal per diem for services and necessary expenses while traveling to or returning from meetings. Every provision of law which allows any officer or employe of the State mileage payments, should be at once repealed.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The great importance of providing the most efficient safeguards for the protection of policy-holders, is demonstrated by the enormous sums annually paid by our people to secure that protection against loss which a well regulated and honestly conducted insurance business ought to and will afford. During the year 1885 the risks written in Kansas aggregated \$115,185,272, and the premiums paid thereon, by our citizens, aggregated \$2,003,682. The losses paid during the year, by the insurance companies carrying these risks, aggregated \$701,927. The receipts of the companies were, therefore, \$1,300,755 in excess of the losses paid. A business yielding such enormous profits ought to secure for the insured absolute protection,

and it is the duty of the Legislature to see that every possible legal safeguard is provided against unsafe, dishonest or recklessly managed companies.

I direct your attention to, and renew, with earnestness and emphasis, the suggestions and recommendations of my biennial message of 1885, touching the conditions and stipulations contained in insurance policies. It seems to me that it is the plain duty of the Legislature to protect the citizens of Kansas against such manifest wrongs and injustice as may be perpetrated under the conditions referred to. Many States have enacted laws having this purpose in view. I invoke your special consideration for this subject, and earnestly trust that it will receive early and favorable action.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics has collected, and will present for your consideration, many important facts and statistics relating to the industrial, commercial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. I trust the information and suggestions embodied in his report will receive your careful consideration. The statute books of Kansas contain more laws designed especially to protect working men, and to secure justice for them, than do those of any other State in the Union. This beneficent legislation, began nearly twenty-seven years ago, with the adoption of a constitutional provision exempting the homestead of every citizen from forced sale, under any process of law. It has continued from year to year, as wrongs were pointed out and grievances presented, until, as I have said, the statute books of the State embrace an unusually large number of acts designed to secure laboring men against the encroachments of capital, and to provide remedies for injustice done them. It should continue until the removal of abuses and the vindication of justice is complete. Capital has a right to fair profit; labor has a right to fair wages; and the laws should, if possible, guarantee these rights to each. Self-respecting and law-abiding workmen neither expect nor demand more than this, and the just judgment of an intelligent people will indorse any legislation having that end in view.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The quality of the work done by the State Printer is admirable. The public documents and reports of Kansas compare favorably with the best specimens of such printing, and their cost is, considering the quality of the workmanship, moderate. It seems to me, however, that the aggregate expense of State printing can be materially reduced without detriment to the public service. Many of the reports of State departments and bureaus embody details and statistics that are of no general interest, or that might be largely condensed without withholding from the public any facts of value or importance. A striking illustration of this subject is afforded in the admirable report of the State Treasurer for the biennial period ended June 30th, 1886. The reports of the Treasurer for previous years have embodied a great mass of tables and statistics which were duplicated in the report of the Auditor of State. Thus the Treasurer's report for the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1884, made a volume of 260 pages, while his report for the last biennial period is comprised in 103 pages. Yet the last report, although condensed into less than half the space, and costing \$1,650 less, presents a full and intel-

ligent statement of the Treasury Department, and far more comprehensive exhibit of the financial condition of the State than does the report for the biennial period ended June 30th, 1884.

THE PROHIBITION LAW.

Three general elections have been held, in Kansas, since the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. At each of these elections the people have reaffirmed their decision against the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, by electing legislatures pledged to the support of the amendment. At the election in November last this question was a paramount issue, and again, by an emphatic majority, the sovereign verdict of the people was pronounced against the saloon. No fair minded citizen, can, no law-respecting citizen will, refuse to respect this judgment.

It is your duty, gentlemen of the Legislature, to see that laws are enacted which will give practical effect to the decision of the people on this question. I stated, in my message a year ago, that while the law of 1885 embodied some defects, its general results had been very favorable. I have seen no occasion to reverse this judgment. A great reform has certainly been accomplished in Kansas. Intemperance is steadily and surely decreasing. In thousands of homes where want and wretchedness and suffering were once familiar guests, plenty, happiness and contentment now abide. Thousands of wives and children are better clothed and fed than they were when the saloons absorbed all the earnings of husbands and fathers. The marvelous material growth of the State during the past six years has been accompanied by an equally marvelous moral progress, and it can be fairly and truthfully asserted that in no portion of the civilized world can a million and a half of people be found who are more temperate than are the people of Kansas.

The prohibitory law, however, embodies some defects, and should be amended.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

Our general theory and practice of law enforcement, however, needs attention. Section 3 of article 1, of the Constitution, provides that "the supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed." This provision of our organic law is, practically, a dead letter, because no authority has ever been conferred upon the Governor to compel local officers, who are alone entrusted with the enforcement of the laws, to do their duty.

I neither seek or wish to exercise autocratic authority. I do not believe that any interests, either morality, justice or law, can or would be promoted by vesting any officer with arbitrary power. But surely some legal machinery ought to be provided to enable the Executive to fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, and compel local officers to discharge the plain duties of their positions.

That intoxicating liquors are sold, as a beverage, anywhere within the limits of Kansas, is not because of faults in our laws touching this question. Those laws, defective as they are in some features, are ample enough in their directions, restrictions and penalties to punish every person who either sells or buys liquors for unlawful purposes. There is not a town, city or neighborhood in which an illegal traffic in liquors can be car-

(Continued on page 4.)

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 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

Beef-Producers and Consumers.

Address delivered before the National Cattle-Growers' Association, by Marquis De Mores.

GENTLEMEN: I have been requested to address your meeting on the following subject: "Beef-Consumers and Producers, and Can They be Brought Together to Advantage?"

To get a clear idea of the subject, let us first look into the business as it now stands; investigate each branch, find out what is wrong; and see how we can mend it. We have three factors in the case: Production, distribution, consumption. If we look into production, we see the following state of affairs: No title to the land and therefore no safe future and no possible improvements. Destruction of the grasses by overstocking and fires; crowding on the market in a short period of the steer crop, and final slaughter in Chicago. How can this be changed?

First, by securing a paying market for the steer, and to do this, a steady production of fat beef must first be obtained. This can only be done by feeding, as the grass season at best lasts only from August to October. A two-year-old can be raised on the range cheaper than any way else, but cannot be with safety matured there. This two-year-old, put in a shed, will at two and a half years old make beef, thus saving 50 per cent. of the time needed so far to make beef. We all know that on the range the steer from two to three makes bones, and covers them if he can from three to four. Therefore, I would say, raise the calf on the range, feed the two-year-old so as to have ripe beef all the year round in the minimum time and not throw it in a block on the market.

Now we come to distribution. What do we see? The steer, looking his best, is put on a stock car and sent at least a thousand miles to Chicago, and often two thousand five hundred miles to New York, losing 10 per cent. of its weight, getting bruised and feverish, and paying toll to the stock yard hay. Once landed in Chicago, he goes through the following series of processes: First, the stock yards; second, the commission men; third, the purchasers. Here we may say that their number is limited and their understanding perfect. Here we find two diverging roads: First, the live stock shipper; second, the dressed beef man. If the steer follows the first road he has to stand another shrinkage and the enormous expense of the antediluvian process of distribution in the cities. If he goes dressed he passes through the slaughterer. Next, through the discriminating railroads; and this is no small item as you will see it. The railroads, moved by philanthropic sentiment towards live stock shippers, and to keep in use a large number of old cattle cars and stock yard interests, decide to load the dressed meats with a tremendous weight. If I am well informed the pool lines charge each other for the transportation of the meats 27 cents per hundred from Chicago to New York and agree that this rate gives them a profit. The shipper has to pay 65 cents per hundred from Chicago to New York, making on an average steer weighing 600 pounds, dressed, \$2.25 overcharge. Then comes the wholesale butcher and retailer. To give you an idea of the magnitude of the last,

it will be enough to say that New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City take daily 2500 beeves, and that the army of butchers numbers 4,600, or nearly two butchers to one steer. Against such odds what could the steer do? Disappear; and this has happened. The record of the markets show that steers having cost \$28 as two-year-olds have netted \$25 or less two years later to the producer. This, gentlemen, means ruin.

Now coming to the consumer, what do we see? An increase in population, increased wants, and a decreasing supply. The population of America in fifty years will be 100,000,000 inhabitants, and statistics show that the average American eats 146 pounds of meat yearly, while the beef-eating Englishman eats only 40. We also see that in 1865 this country had 825 head of horned cattle per thousand inhabitants, and in 1885 the number was reduced to 775. You can judge by this of the results.

After stating the immense loss incurred by the producer it would seem that prices paid by the consumer ought to be a good deal lower. We find no difference. Something must be wrong somewhere, and if possible must be amended.

Now what can be done? If you ask me my opinion I will say raise the calf on the range; feed in one district enough cattle to run all the year round at a profit for the slaughter house—say 100 per day. Kill the beef where it is fatted. Get it healthy and save about \$4 per head on shrinkage. Concentrate the distribution in one interest. Get fair rates and divide between the producer and the consumer the unnecessary connections.

Problems Before Swine-Breeders.

Abstract of address by Prof. G. E. Morrow, before the National Swine-Breeders' Association.

The work of domesticating and improving the hog has been more easy than the like work with other farm animals, because of the more rapid increase of the hog, giving greater opportunity for selection, and because there has been but one great object in view—the production of meat.

Those engaged in swine improvement have been remarkably successful. Not in one breed alone, but in a number, there has been extraordinary development in the qualities desired; rapid growth, early maturity, quiet disposition, readiness to lay on flesh. Differing in minor points—color, size, form as to detail—there is comparatively little essential difference between a half dozen leading breeds; and they are becoming more and more alike.

The time has now come to call a halt; at least long enough to consider the situation. The results gained are not all good. An extraordinary development, taxing the organism, is at the cost of lessened or checked development of some other characteristic or function. Concentrating their efforts in one direction, swine-breeders have given too little attention to the things which tend to make a symmetrically developed animal in all its qualities. The qualities we have sought have not been helped, rather hindered, by exercise, free development of lungs and heart and muscle.

We have lessened the vitality of our hogs, and increased their liability to disease. In many cases there is lessened productiveness. We have gone beyond the popular demand for fat meat, and raised a protest from the consumers who demand more of lean meat. The model hog of the breeder and feeder, on the one hand, and of the butcher and consumer, on the other, is becoming more and more different. The

prize hog at the fat stock show is not always the one chosen by the exhibitors. The judging may not have been bad, but it was from a different standpoint. There are hogs in the present show abnormally fat, valuable only as showing possibilities of production.

One great problem before swine-breeders is to retain the good qualities, and to get rid of, or at least check, farther development of the attendant evils.

The annual losses from diseases among hogs vary greatly, but are always serious; sometimes enormous. Causes, preventives and remedies are questions chiefly for special and professional scientists. Careful, costly and persistent investigations and experiments are being made by the National Department of Agriculture and in a number of States. Carping criticism and sneers at this work is unwise and harmful. Cholera and yellow fever, after long and most extensive investigation by the most eminent of medical scientists, continue to bring death to multitudes of men, civilized and savage. Scientific investigation of the special diseases of swine is of comparatively recent date. Breeders and feeders do not always deserve the charge of having brought on their herds the cholera by preventable carelessness or improper management. As yet we cannot rely on any specific, and prevention of an outbreak is not always possible.

By wiser attention to the principles of breeding, feeding and management, swine-breeders can do much to correct the admitted evils. Hardiness may be increased; the form modified; the use made of the food affected; the muscular system developed by wise selection of the breeding stock and appropriate feeding and management. Here there is need of more knowledge. We do not yet know all that is desirable concerning the effects of different foods.

There is room for much investigation and experimentation; and much of this under such conditions, as to cost, carefulness and accuracy, freedom from prejudice, and ability to detect and remove causes of error in conclusions, as will prevent private breeders generally doing the work to the satisfaction of the public, even if to their own. The efforts of the "practical" man must be aided more and more by those of the scientist, not only because of the training of the latter, but because he can better command and rightly use the appliances by which alone accuracy of conclusions can be secured.

The problem of transforming the wild or unimproved hog into the present phenomenal fat-producer was a vastly easier one, than to maintain the points gained and restore those lost; because the unimproved hog had strength of constitution, which has been partly sacrificed.

Aside from the effects on health and adaptability to the wants of consumers of different foods and management, the effects of different foods and methods on economical production is to be determined by continued experiment and investigation, in which science is to aid practice.

There has been much of over-severe criticisms of American methods of pork-production. They have been fairly well adapted to the conditions of the country. The cheapness and abundance of Indian corn has naturally made it the chief food of hogs, young and old. It has been used too exclusively, but the ill effects have been counteracted to some extent by the degree of exercise allowed the animals and by the common use of grass and clover. The changing conditions of our farming, the greater competition and the narrow margin for profit now makes economy of production an especially important study.

Naturally attention is directed to the

Agricultural colleges of the country as the appropriate places at which the needed experiments should be tried. Good work has been done and is being done in this line at a number of these institutions, and there is an earnest wish to do more. But these institutions were established as schools, not experiment stations; their chief work is and must be to teach, rather than to investigate. With their present endowment, the men in charge have rarely either the means or the leisure to conduct experiments on this and the host of other lines pressing for attention, to the extent and with the time and money consuming care and accuracy of supervision of every detail which alone can command confidence in the conclusion.

It may have been a knowledge of this which led to the announcement that the "Hatch Experiment Station Bill" would be discussed at this meeting. This bill proposes a liberal annual grant by the general government to each of the agricultural colleges, to be used in agricultural experimentation, in co-operation with the national department of agriculture. With an abundance of means, with which to supply all needed facilities, and with an abundance of trained men for the work, quite probably separate experiment stations would be most effective. But with the excellent facilities and the men already at the agricultural colleges, it is doubtless true that good results could be obtained with the least expenditure by some such combination of the teaching and the experimentation. Until there comes a more widespread demand for a thorough agricultural education, there seems a special fitness in this attempt to make these institutions more effective in the experimental line.

While we help and encourage the work of the general and State governments, the colleges, stations and veterinarians, as breeders we can at least do these things:

Breed from mature animals. Select breeding stock with reference to health, activity and vigor, and not alone with reference to early maturity, ease of fattening or possession of the minor points distinguishing breeds. Cease to magnify petty points as essentials, thus limiting our selection. Recognize the fact that grass and clover are natural and admirable foods for hogs, old and young. Give exercise to the young and all breeding hogs. Give some variety of food and not corn alone. In food, water and shelter, give that reasonable care to secure good sanitary conditions, which common sense and experience dictate. Trust little to the advertised specific for diseases. And help each other by experience and words of encouragement, in National, State and breed associations.—*Farmer's Review*.

Bran as a Feed for Stock.

Kansas Farmer:

I see in issue of January 5, a lengthy article on "Bran-fed Cattle," and as in part it appears to be editorial, it is well calculated to attract the attention of your readers largely. We are a progressive people, and stock-raisers and feeders generally try to keep up with the procession, and if there is any paying advantage in feeding bran more than we already know, we are willing and anxious to know it.

The use of bran as a feed is not very new to stock-feeders, and if there was so much money in it as to lead to the extravagant expression of Major Hudson, that "it amounts to an invention," it strikes me that some of this advantage at least would have been found out years ago. There are many things to be considered in the value of bran as a feed, not noticed at first glance. There are hardly any two mills in this part of

the State that furnish bran of the same quality of richness. From some mills it appears to be very rich, while from others it seems little better than dust and so destitute of nourishment that stock eat it with extreme reluctance. Mr. Guilford Dudley gives his experience in feeding bran, which is very flattering, but permit me to give a trial which is not quite so satisfactory.

T. S. Bassett & Sons, of Bedford, Iowa, were the owners of a very large flouring mill, and in connection therewith were feeding from 150 to 250 head of cattle; in this business they attempted to utilize the enormous quantity of bran that the mill was daily pouring out. Their experience for two or three seasons did not seem to be as satisfactory as Mr. Dudley's, as one of the sons said to me, "the bran was little better than dust, and as a feed alone or with hay or straw it was a failure; but when fed with equal part ground meal seemed to do very well, and in that proportion we are still using it." In this instance, as in many others, you will observe that the bran-feeder had to fall back on that "bower anchor" of feeders, corn.

During the season following the "grasshopper year," there was no corn in this valley, but a large quantity of old wheat and a good crop of new, so that the feed of that season was mostly wheat (ground) and wheat bran. Horses fed on bran (equal in weight to an ordinary feed of corn or oats) became so poor and weak that they were not able to do the work required; those fed on ground wheat did better; but none that I observed held up as did those that were fed even a light feed of corn or oats. As for hogs—they did live on it, but mine at least, would hardly make a shadow, although their trough was half full of bran most of the time.

I have been feeding bran in various quantities for more than thirty years, and have had very different results in the same style of feeding at different times. The reason for this is not easily seen, for it may be a difference in the quality of the bran; or it may be (and often is) a difference in the growing or fattening quality of the animals.

Dr. Hogeboom's comparison with his neighbor is hardly evidence. I have seen the same thing between two neighbors who were both feeding corn; one may have been a better feeder than the other, or one may have a better grade of steers to feed than the other. All these causes, or some of them, may exist at any time. I am glad this question is raised, and hope feeders will experiment on it till a satisfactory basis is reached; but it is not best to jump at a result from a few trials or to conclude from what is now known that the discovery (?) is "equal to an invention."

J. W. BYRAM.
Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

That Beef Question Again.

Kansas Farmer:

Mr. Elder does not quite understand my article on beef and communism; perhaps I can explain a little. It matters nothing what is done about the price of beef if one or both of two methods is not taken; people must consume more, or less must be produced. It is the demand makes the price; if every ox was killed in the field he was grown on the result would only enhance the price of production and consequently leave less to the producer. But here is what is the matter with the products of the great West—the same things are produced on the other side of the globe, the more especially in the British possessions, and the government does all possible to bring to their market the colonial bread and meat and

give in return manufactured articles, and these people live on a pound of rice per day and one suit of dark buff lasts them for a lifetime, and American and British improved agricultural machinery in the hands of an Indoo taught by a Briton sent there for the purpose, is as effective as one held by an American educated freeman. And just so long as Americans go into the markets of the world, they must take the market price of the world.

The improved agricultural machines enables each man to produce considerable more in the same time than he did twenty or forty years ago, perhaps we may safely say three times as much, but the improved machinery of manufactured articles does much more; it is quite easy for a woman now to spin a hundred threads with the aid of steam, and in the same proportion with all other articles, and although I cannot make an exact calculation of the superior advantage I can see that the Eastern manufacturer has it on his side; he is protected in his price, the farmer is not.

When I went to the World's Fair in Philadelphia in 1876, I had this question on my mind, and went first through the factories of New England, and now let me give you one of my experiences, and don't you forget it. At Meriden, Connecticut, I visited the silver-plated Britannia metal factory—commonly used as silverware all through this country. Seven hundred men and women were at work, perhaps as many as seventy-five women doing the light ornamental parts, little more labor than playing a piano. Thinking this a good opportunity to learn the price of labor I made the inquiry on the spot. They appointed one woman to speak for all. I told her I was from Kansas and wanted to compare the prices of women's labor and wish a statement quite inside the mark. She said we work by the piece, and of course differ some in skill and on different work, and concluded in these words: Well I will not say less than \$2 a day, for we never earn less and now what do Kansas women earn?

I told her the best got \$2 a week and board; she said no Kansas for her, and set to work quite satisfied. Board in that city was \$4. Now call the Kansas woman's the same, and she earns \$6 per week, while the Yankee earn \$12 or more, so there is \$300 per year in woman's wages against the West. I did not ask these women what they did with their surplus. I knew they had \$80 000,000 in the savings banks, and I also knew that Kansas farmers were mortgaging their farms to them and paying from 10 to 36 per cent. interest on the money. Now here is the rub; those that purchase the articles pay the price made by protection out of labor placed in an unprotected market against a naked, rice-fed Indoo, consequently are compelled to hire their own money (that is money paid in an advance price,) back and mortgage their farms. So this protection has enabled the protected to own their country and this also. GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.
Cawker City, Kas.

Plum shoots grafted upon wild plum stocks do well.

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

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.

An Italian named Gazzioti claims to have discovered an infallible remedy for mildew in grape vines. He drenches the foliage with a solution of soda, which causes the filaments of the fungus to shrivel, while the leaves remain unhurt.

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, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent 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 CLYDEDALE HORSES and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

CATTLE.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled 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.

OAKWOOD 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 1298, 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 POLLED CATTLE. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station St. Mary's.

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.

WISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 24, 64459. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

D. R. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAM HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Bess 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.

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeder 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 799, 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.

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

J. M. MCKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. E. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and 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. E.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—V. B. Howe, Proprietor, box 183, 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osberas, Kas., breed Merino Sheep, Poland-China Hogs (breeders all recorded in O. P. C. E.), Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs \$1 per 13. Young pigs and rams for sale. Write for terms.

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 MCGLOUGH, 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 E. T. McCullay & 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 low prices, according to quality.

H. V. FUGSLEY, Plattburg, 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 Helstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

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

FAIRFIELD POULTRY YARDS.—E. O. McWemar, Fairfield, Wabunsee Co., Kas., breeder of choice Plymouth Rocks. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices.

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

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

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for prices. W. J. Griffling, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Dend, 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. H. 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. Egg and chicks for sale.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good references. Have full sets of 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 LINE HERD OF 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 represented. Farm at Andover, Kas. Address us at Winfield, Kas., Cowley Co., Box 667. W. J. ESTES & SONS.

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.

PEDIGRES TA BULTED.

—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 purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

(Continued from page 1.)

ried on for a single week if the local officers discharge the duties plainly enjoined upon them by law, with zeal and fidelity. Provide the necessary laws to compel local officers to discharge their sworn duties, and to remove them when they neglect or refuse to do so, and there will be no need to make many other changes in our statutes. On the other hand, no matter what amendments are made, nor what provisions are added to the present law, they will be ineffectual so long as the municipal authorities of cities or counties can nullify or disregard them without fear of removal or punishment.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

The public sentiment of Kansas is overwhelmingly against the liquor traffic. Thousands of men who, a few years ago, opposed prohibition, or doubted whether it was the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic, have seen and frankly acknowledge its beneficent results and its practical success. The temptations with which the open saloon allured the youth of the land to disgrace and destruction; the appetite for liquor, bred and nurtured within its walls by the treating custom; the vice, crime, poverty, suffering and sorrow of which it is always the fruitful source—all these evil results of the open saloon have been abolished in nearly every town and city of Kansas. There is not an observing man in the State who does not know that a great reform has been accomplished in Kansas by prohibition. There is not a truthful man in the State who will not acknowledge this fact, no matter what his opinions touching the policy of prohibition may have been. And I firmly believe that if the amendments to the law I have suggested are made, and if authority is provided for compelling local officers to discharge the duties required of them by law, within three months there will not be an open saloon in Kansas, and the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage will be practically abolished.

RAILROADS.

Experience has confirmed the opinion I expressed, two years ago, that the Commissioner system, with ample powers vested in the Commission, is the best method of dealing with and regulating railroads. The Railroad Commissioners of Kansas have been able, without friction or serious difficulty, not only to amicably adjust a very large number of controversies, but to bring about large and important reductions in freight rates. During the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1883, the gross receipts, from freights, of all railroads reporting to the Commissioners, amounted to \$45,135,331.64. During the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1886, the freight traffic over the same roads exceeded that of 1883 fully 3,379,351 tons, or 26 per cent. This large increased tonnage was, however, transported over the same railroads, for the year ending June 30th, 1886, at a total charge of \$41,132,234.05, or \$4,003,097.59 less than the amount collected on the lesser tonnage of 1883. The reduction of freight rates effected by the Commissioners, during the past three years, has been fully 26 per cent.

There are, however, some legal restraints and regulations which only the law making power can provide. The railway corporations should be prohibited from engaging either directly or indirectly in any other business except that of common carriers. If these great corporations are allowed to embark in commercial, industrial or agricultural pursuits, individual enterprise is paralyzed, legitimate competition is made impossible, and the railway companies will soon monopolize every business that should afford full scope for the personal energies of the people. The great and startling peril of the future, if indeed it is not a danger present and immediate, lies in these vast and inexorable accumulations of capital, which are steadily but surely driving individual effort and industry from all fields of human activity. It is an imperative duty of the law-making power, National as well as State, to check these ruinous tendencies to corporate and syndicate organization, and to do it promptly, vigorously and thoroughly.

The issuing of so-called "watered stock" should also be prohibited, under the severest penalties. No railway company should be permitted to issue a single dollar of stock in excess of the actual cost of building and equipping its road.

Some means should also be devised to compel foreign corporations to pay their just

proportion of taxes on the cars used in the carrying trade of Kansas. The Pullman Car Company, and dozens of fast freight and other companies, have constantly in use, in Kansas, hundreds of cars on which not a dollar of tax is ever paid. The tax-dodging practiced by these wealthy corporations is not only an outrage on the people, who are compelled to bear burdens thus shirked, but it is insulting to the dignity and authority of the State. Measures should be adopted to enforce the payment of taxes on cars thus used in Kansas. If no other remedy can be found, the railways of Kansas should be prohibited from using cars on which taxes are not paid.

The National Studs of France.

No government exercises an influence upon the horse breeding of its country equal to that of France. Under the Minister of Agriculture a department exists that expends \$3,000,000 annually for the promotion of horse breeding. This department comprises twenty-two great National Studs, in which are kept 2,500 of the finest bred stallions, that during the breeding season are distributed for service throughout the country. Large numbers of Percherons are owned by the government, whose preference for this breed is plainly indicated by the following emphatic language in a speech at the great Percheron horse exhibition of France this year, by the Minister of Agriculture, M. Develle, who said: "I must not forget, gentlemen, the reason of this fete. Allow me, therefore, to speak of the Percheron horses, and congratulate you on the successful efforts you have made to perfect and perpetuate the grand old race of the Perche; a race that is by far the best if not the only true race in France. Under the direction of distinguished men the Societe Hippique Percheronne has become large and powerful, and to-day it is controlling and guiding the whole of the breeding district. The Societe possesses its 'Golden Book,' and after having seen this concourse, I can say without fear of saying too much, that the government means to give the whole of its power, influence and support to the Societe Hippique Percheronne which, by its stud book, is keeping up the true breed." The Minister's regard for this breed is further shown in his subsequently ordering the purchase of fifty registered Percheron stallions this season for the government stud.

Capitol Insurance Company.

One of the worthy institutions of Topeka is the Capitol Insurance Company, now located in their commodious offices at 128 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Among the incorporators of this company may be found a large number of the best financial business men of Topeka. The officers of this company thoroughly understand their business, and are determined to build up and perpetuate a strictly first-class Kansas institution for Kansas business. The reserve fund of this company at present is \$25,000. They insure property against loss from fire, lightning or tornadoes. In another place may be found a conspicuous advertisement of this company, and any readers of this paper not now protected by insurance should not delay conferring with the Capitol Insurance Company.

Book Notices.

Prof. William James, of Harvard College, will occupy the first place in the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, with an unusually readable paper on "The Laws of Habit." A very clear explanation, on physiological grounds, of the way in which habits come to involve all the functions of the organism, growing with its growth, and hardening into permanency as it matures, makes this article invaluable reading for youth and for those who have the care of the young.

Stable manure to be used in the garden should be worked over and over again, until it is thoroughly composted and as fine as possible. This will put it in excellent condition for use in hills, etc.

Charred corn is an excellent food for laying hens and serves to keep them healthy and vigorous. Do not feed entirely, but give once a day, and be careful in preparing it or it will burn to ashes.

Those wishing a violin outfit would do well to consult C. W. Storey, 26 Central street Boston, Mass. He is now offering special inducements. See advertisement in another column.

Correspondence.

Questions About Mammoth Clover.

Kansas Farmer:

In looking over the correspondence under the caption, "Some Hints to Farmers," in your issue of December 22d, 1886, I felt constrained to ask a few questions in regard to the mammoth clover spoken of. Is it an annual? If so, it would have to be sowed every year. Or is it a triennial? There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in Kansas on account of poor clover seed, and on account of sowing the annual variety, which is one of the mammoth varieties. There can be only one hay crop cut, and the second crop will produce seed, and the plant dies. If there is a triennial, or perennial, that would be the kind to use in Kansas. That is my reason for writing on the subject.

In regard to sowing clover seed, as far as my experience goes, I would make it a special crop; or in other words would sow it alone. In sowing clover with wheat, oats or rye, when harvest comes and the grain is taken off, the heat of the sun is so intense that the clover plant is killed. When sown alone there is a more liberal amount of seed sown, or should be, and there is a more even temperature and stronger growth. It is highly necessary to procure good new seed, true to name, and to have ground in good order, and sow in the spring when the frost is well out of the ground. If dry, the ground should be rolled after sowing.

W. H. H. DOANE.

Lenora, Norton Co., Kansas.

Notes From Sumner County.

Kansas Farmer:

The year 1886 is past and gone, but will long be remembered as a year of depression. Was there a real genuine cause for cattle and hogs selling so low during the year 1886? I have ascertained by traveling over the State quite extensively, and through your valuable paper and many others, that the hog crop is at present very short, exceedingly so, and growing less every day. Cause: Cholera, low prices, short crops, and lack of confidence in the future. Will you please tell us the real cause and the remedy? Also, about what the prices will be for 1887? (I think much better.) We are feeding some good cattle in this county, not as many quite as usual, but the quality is good, and the winter has been the best for feeding cattle and hogs I ever saw, and they are doing extra well. Corn averages about 25 to 30 cents. The acreage of wheat is very light. The stand is good, but the growth is small. The weather has been very dry all the fall, consequently the roads have been dry and dusty. My hogs and cattle are doing nicely, very healthy. My sales of pigs have been very good, considering the times, and the prices averaged \$29. Nothing extra for an Eastern State, but pretty good for Kansas. I think I had two of the best herds I ever saw on the road last fall. At least they were not beaten anywhere. I took fifty-five head 200 miles to Topeka to help you make a fair. I was used very nice by the officers, judges, experts, and all the management, and they gave and paid me eighteen premiums, giving me all the sweepstakes, for which I want to thank all, even the A., T. & S. F. R. R., for the kind treatment I received at their hands. But there is one thing which has been overlooked, I fear. They promised a silver medal as sweepstakes premium on best herd, which was awarded to me. Now, I expect a medal as large as a cart wheel. If it weighs more than 500 pounds, I will pay the extra freight. But I want it, and I want it bad. Will Brother Troutman send it along?

Respectfully, T. A. HUBBARD.

Of Many Things.

Kansas Farmer:

In the first place, I am glad that the judicial amendment was defeated, glad that the farmers themselves took a proper interest in the question, and glad of the part the KANSAS FARMER had in the defeat.

I heartily endorse the address of Henry Wallace on "The Farmer and Politics." After hearing the political demagogues rattle the dry bones of the dead issues of the past, it was refreshing to find one man patriotic enough to speak the simple, honest truth in regard to the needs of the present.

If any of the FARMER readers failed to read the address, they should turn back, to the issue of November 24 immediately. Now that the long winter evenings have come, and farmers must cease from labor, they should make a careful, unbiased study of the tariff, transportation, monopoly and currency problems. These questions are not as unintelligible as the men who go to Congress and "darken counsel by words without knowledge" would like to have the people believe. It will be necessary, however, to throw aside all prejudices, and look at both sides; be careful not to accept the opinion of any one, but bring all to the bar of your own judgment.

We have in this country the paradox of universal want in the midst of universal over-production. When we raise too much grain and too much meat, when too much iron, too much cloth, and too much coal is produced; when the rich are growing richer, and the poor barely holding their own or growing poorer, there is something wrong. It is not for me to say, at this time, where the wrong is; but the facts are so apparent as to demand the attention of every man who desires the welfare of his country. Therefore, I would say to King People, you must prepare to be a king indeed and in truth dispensing justice to all, or the scepter will pass from your hand forever. I heartily endorse what the President said in his message in regard to the reduction of revenues. I hope to have a chat with the farmers on the tariff question some time in the future.

Some time ago the KANSAS FARMER suggested that the farmers study law. I think it would be a good thing for the farmers and for the State, if they were better acquainted with the laws. But how? Is the question. Many can not afford to buy a copy of the statutes these hard times. As to clubbing together and being lectured by a lawyer, I think both the lawyer and the farmers would be about played out by the time they got through with the statutes. Why can't the KANSAS FARMER have a law department and give a brief digest of some law each week? I am sure such a department would meet with great favor, do good, and pay the publishers. Let those who want it say so; speak out loud so the editor can hear.

I have been making a special study of the railway problem, and I hope soon to give the result of my study in a series of articles, not as a teacher, but as a fellow student, that my brother farmers may better understand this great question.

I would be glad if the FARMER would keep its advertising columns cleaner. I notice from time to time advertisements that bear the indelible stamp of fraud.

I was pained and surprised recently to learn that the United States leads all other countries in the frequency of murder. Here is the evidence from "Dr. Mulhall's Statistical Dictionary:" To each 10,000,000 of population, England has 237 murders; Belgium, 240; France, 265; Scandinavia, 266; Germany, 279; Ireland, 294; Austria, 310; Russia, 323; Italy, 504; Spain, 523; United States, 820. The alarming increase of this crime in Kansas shows that it is time for the law to be changed back to "hanging." We have had enough sentimental twaddle about love and mercy; let justice be the watchword of the future. I enclose herewith a sermon by Dr. Talmage, on "Monopoly and Communism;" hope the editor will re-publish. W. C. C.

Home Insurance Companies.

Kansas Farmer:

In the KANSAS FARMER of December 29, Mr. Chas. Fishbaugh, of Anthony, Kansas, writes in favor of home insurance companies for the farmers of each county that saw fit to go into such company. It could be done cheaper than present rates charged by insurance companies. Also, the monies going away from us makes us poorer, for we pay to them more than we receive, as no company would do business if it did not receive from us more than it paid to us. In the former mode of insurance the monies could be kept in the State, providing we had a State law for such corporations.

I have seen the workings of a protective association, protecting the farmers against trespass and property stolen. The farmer may be mentally able, but invariably he is not financially able to protect himself and family in their rights. The association was

a terror to evil-deers, and had a very purifying effect on the morals of the people in the vicinity. There is no man more interested in the welfare of the country than the farmer, for he is both a laborer and a capitalist. Exchange starts at the farm, and yet the farm has to adapt itself not only to the whims of the wage-workers, but to the capitalist in its most dangerous form—organized capital. Beecher says in one of his writings—"Organized capital is dangerous, but organized labor is worse." But there is another party that we in Kansas ought to be more afraid of than labor or capital. That is enterprise, for capital is always tender-footed and shirks responsibility, and places enterprise between it and labor and men of small capital. There is a corporation in Kansas incorporated in the name of the "Enterprise Construction Company;" some four of its members have sold out their interest for about \$50,000 each; this is very good wages for twelve months work. I could mention their names, but forego at present.

As I said, exchange starts at the farm. I leave the readers of the KANSAS FARMER to judge who is to pay these large amounts to the payee. Mr. Chas. Fishbaugh touches a vital point which the whims of the profession will oppose.

JAMES BELL.

Box 317, Garnett, Kas.

Suggestions About District Schools.

Kansas Farmer:

Every few months some of my neighbors are moving into town, and a good many that cannot move are sending their children into some town or city to give them a better education than they can receive in our country schools. Although our district school system has been lauded to the skies, still I find that the majority seem to think there is plenty of room for improvement. Our own county or State is not different from other States, either. What are all the causes I do not know, but one of them I think is the inexperience of most of our teachers in district schools, who have to do the best they can without any advice or help from any one who has had experience in teaching; and that is one reason why town or city schools give so much better satisfaction, for they always have a superintendent to look after and help the inexperienced teacher. I was led to look into the question from the fact that several teachers who had partially failed in a district school had afterwards succeeded in getting a situation in some city school, and under a competent principal had succeeded admirably, showing that all they needed was supervision by a competent person. Most of the district teachers are young, generally from 18 to 22 years of age, and there is probably not any other business that such young persons are left in the control of everything pertaining to the business as in teaching school. No merchant or other business person would leave all his business in the hands of such young and inexperienced persons and expect to succeed, and surely teaching is not so easy that the rule should be changed in that case.

Although the law says that the County Superintendent shall visit the district schools once during the term, how much is such a short visit—to a school (perhaps in the last days of a term) going to help the scholars or teacher? and how few do even that? There are so many schools in most of the counties that a superintendent, no matter how energetic, could hardly reach them all in one term. The same law says that the school board shall visit the school once a month, but the fact is, they do not average once a year; and if Superintendent McDonald is right, who says that two-thirds of our school officers are incompetent, it would do no good, for if they are not capable of giving advice it is perhaps better to not give any, for the teachers would not heed it. He takes a more gloomy view of it than the case justifies, for while there are some school officers that cannot read or write, the most of them are more than an average compared with the voters in the district; and while they may be competent farmers, school teaching is something that most of them know very little about; consequently, while they may be good authority on farming, they would not succeed so well as superintendents of schools.

My ideas of what would be best are that a director should be elected annually, who should look after everything pertaining to the school-house and surroundings, such as

repairs, fuel, etc., and the district should look to him to see that all such things were done at the proper time, giving him a reasonable compensation. And there should also be elected a district superintendent for every twenty school districts in the county, giving him a reasonable salary. And he should spend one-half day at every school twice every school month, examining classes, and advising teachers in the best methods of teaching. That would, as schools average here, give them the supervision of about eight hundred scholars, probably at a cost of one dollar each. They also, in conjunction with the director, should hire all teachers, examining every applicant, and recommending the best text books; and the several district superintendents should comprise an examining board, the same as we have now at the county seat, without extra pay. Furthermore, the District superintendent, with the County Superintendent, should have the same power in changing district lines as the County Superintendents do now. Some may think it may cost more, but there will be so many savings in other ways that I am sure it will be better and cheaper in the end.

E. W. BROWN.

Gossip About Stock.

Special attention is directed to the card of W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kansas, which appears this week in the KANSAS FARMER for the first time.

Henry Mohme, the manufacturer of the Eureka Hog remedy, Eudora, Kansas, was before the State Board of Agriculture last week. He has unlimited faith in his remedy and solicits correspondence from breeders and farmers generally. Gov. Martin requested the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner to investigate the merits of the remedy.

Next week Mr. W. E. Bean, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will begin the publication of the *Short-Horn Journal*, an 8-page weekly devoted to the interests of short horns everywhere, "Red, White and Roan." It seems fitting that such a publication should emanate from Kentucky, a place for a long time the cynosure of this breed. The KANSAS FARMER wishes the venture success.

Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Rome Park Stock Farm, near Wellington, Kansas, reports his stock in fine condition and coming through the winter in excellent shape. He has a choice herd of both Poland-Chinas and Berkshires; also a fine lot of Shorthorn cattle. His card appears in our breeder's directory and all are cordially invited to send orders for what you want. To make the farm and ranch pay, it is essential to keep none other than good stock.

William P. Higinbotham shipped on Monday thirty-six steers that averaged twenty-one months old, the whole number averaging in the Kansas City market 1,302 pounds. They sold for \$4.45 per hundred, the top price of the day, and netted very near \$56 per head. These steers were of Mr. Higinbotham's own breeding and feeding. He is satisfied that the only profitable way of raising steers is to raise good stock and get them into the market just as soon as possible.—*Manhattan Mercury*.

Our readers are requested to notice the change made in Mr. M. B. Keagy's advertisement, appearing elsewhere in this paper. He has a remarkably fine herd of Large English Berkshires, and all in prime condition. Parties wanting good young brood sows, bred to his fine sires, will write at once to this gentleman and secure one or more before the opportunity passes by, for it is not often one can secure valuable prizes. It never has paid, nor will it pay now, to keep anything but good animals. Scrubs must go. Best is cheapest.

H. H. Davidson, of Wellington, Kansas, places an annual card in the KANSAS FARMER this week. It will pay those interested in Polled-Angus and Galloway cattle to write him. His Polled-Angus herd is headed by Bush Ranger 2d 2045, Young Judge 2042, and Napoleon 3616, all imported animals of superior individual merit. These males are well-developed, low-cut, blocky sires, and certainly must please. The females are choice and among them is Maud of Guisachan 4404. She was exhibited at Kansas City in 1884 with Black Prince. Her weight at 3 years was 1810 pounds, and she is acknowledged by competent judges to be the lowest, heaviest-set and finest-bull Polled-Angus cow

in the State, or America for that matter. His Galloway herd is headed by the very popular Black Prince (Imp.) Conbra 1403. With the probable scarcity of bulls for 1887, it behooves those interested to be on the lookout for good sires.

M. D. Covell, proprietor of the Sumner County Percheron Stud Farm, again inserts his card in the breeder's directory of this paper, thereby inviting a share of patronage of those seeking to improve their stock or to start from the beginning in rearing good animals. He reports his Stud in fine growing order. The most of his horses were moved from Ohio to Sumner county, about four years ago, balance are home-raising, yet all from imported stock of the best afforded by the "Old Country." They are thoroughly acclimated, thus causing them and their get to be all of 50 per cent better for this country, as no loss is incurred by their purchaser.

Phil. Thrifton writes that one of the most instructive meetings held in Chicago during the last American Fat Stock Show, was that of the National Swine Breeders' Association. The attendance was good as compared with former meetings, and the papers, addresses and discussions were of more than ordinary interest and value, not only to those present but to every farmer and live stock breeder in the country who is in any way concerned in breeding and feeding, or in buying and selling imported swine. The members of the association may well feel proud of their connection with an organization that has been able to make so good a showing in the way of published proceedings, including essays and addresses given at its annual meetings. The proceedings of the last meeting, soon to appear in pamphlet form, will contain a complete list of all members received to date of publication. None but well recommended breeders and swine growers are admitted. The different State and Record Associations are doing their part to strengthen and aid the National, and to this end a number of them have recently sent in the names of their best men who they wish to see enrolled as members of the National Association. The swine breeders and pork producers of America seem determined on an earnest and united effort to secure for their industry that recognition and protection to which, as compared with other live stock interests, they believe it entitled.

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GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

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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.:
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The Home Circle.

The Passing Year.

By the glimmer of green and golden,
The leap and the sparkle of spray,
By the heart of the rose unfold
To the breath of the summer day,
By the shout and song of the reapers,
Binding the ripened sheaf,
By the bloom on the fragrant cluster,
By the fall of the loosened leaf,
By the feathery whirl of the winter,
And the deep waves' hollow sound,
By the moan of the wind in the forest,
When the night was gathering round,
By the sweet of the honey of lilies,
By the fields all brown and serene,
Through the march of the changing seasons,
We measured the passing year.

By the baby's step on the carpet,
By her earliest broken word,
And her laugh as she ran to meet us—
Merrier never was heard—
By the time when she said "Our Father,"
With two little hands held up,
And the flower-face softly bending
Like a blossom's brimming cup,
By the day she was parched with fever,
And spent with the stress of pain,
By the hour we gave thanksgiving
That baby was well again,
By the hide and seek of her dimples,
And the start of her April tear,
By the grace of our darling's growing,
We measured the passing year.

By the love that is tried and precious,
And needful as daily bread,
By the fond hands clasped in ours,
As the checkerboard path we tread,
By the glow of the household faces,
And the hush of the household peace,
By the beautiful wifely presence,
That gives to care surcease,
By the looks that are ever tender,
The kiss that is always true,
By the small familiar sayings,
And the work we daily do,
By board and loaf and flagon,
And the coming of the kindred dear,
The home's unwritten story,
We've measured the passing year.

By the brave things thought or spoken,
By the true deeds simply done,
By the mean things crushed and conquered
And the bloodless battles won,
By the days when the load was heavy,
Yet the heart grew strong to bear,
By the days when the heart was craven,
Lacking the strength of prayer,
By the hour that crept slow-footed,
And the hour that flew on wings,
The time when the harp was silent,
The time when we swept the strings,
By the dearth, the dole and the labor,
The fullness, reward and cheer,
By the book of the angel's record,
We measured the passing year.

By the joy of the Christmas carols,
And the solemn shade of the cross,
By the breaking dawn of Easter,
And the gain that follows loss,
By the name of the world's Redeemer,
And the sins we trample down,
By the light that shines above us,
Though the darkling cloud may frown;
By the silent voices calling,
By the dear remembered eyes,
By the heaven which ever beckons,
Beyond these earthly skies;
By credos grand and steadfast,
Banishing doubt and fear,
By the Christian's hope and comfort,
We've measured the passing year.

—Congregationalist.

Learning to Give Attention.

The question often arises: What shall we do to make this child less heedless, or that one more accurate in his statements?

Taking for granted that the child has a good moral development, let us try, for one thing, to cultivate in him power of attention and memory.

A prominent educator once said to me: "Teach the children to notice everything; so that in passing along the street, for instance, they may be able afterward to tell you the number of windows in any given building, or just whom they have seen, and any peculiarities in the appearance of such persons."

In short, the idea advanced was to teach the young such a manner of attention that they might gain exactness. A person who observes his surroundings closely may be relied upon, as far as his ability is concerned, to give correct statements thereof when it is required.

We know that the result of a few lessons in botany is a friendly interest in every leaf and flower, and even weed, that grows; that the study of geology causes a man to make acquaintance with and always notice another class of objects.

In like manner the beasts and birds are counted and classified; the buzzing insects and creeping ones, too, are regarded with affectionate interest.

A study of other languages causes us to become more familiar with the construction of our own, and so we notice points which we had passed by with indifference before we had learned by effort to give attention to this class of objects.

If the study of the sciences leads one to give attention to things pertaining thereto,

why may not interest and attention be awakened in social and everyday matters?

Can not home duties be taught with so much system that the girls and boys who are growing up to take our places be acquainted with all the detail work?

That which we learn in childhood is ours, and those who spend their fresher days in study and reading, find when the house-keeping time comes that there is a lack in the interest there ought to be in the matters of everyday life.

One part of education should not displace another; the sciences of living should go hand in hand with those taught in schools and pertaining to the natural things around us.

More important even than exactness and well doing in what our hands find to do, is perfect accuracy in our speech. When the child, through lack of attention, makes a misstatement by substituting some other word for the right one, or exaggerates number or description, bring his memory to his aid, and thus endeavor to obtain an exact statement. Such a course persisted in will tend to give the young a habit of reliability in memory at least.

The old drill-work of "Line upon line, precept upon precept" is here brought into requisition, and the parent who with most patience attends to the different parts of the home education of his child, will surely see more good results in the form of accuracy, as well as in the other matters where carefulness and precision are virtues.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Fact Against Theory.

The Rock Springs (Wyoming) *Independent* mentions that a hundred and twenty women voted in that place at the late election, in spite of very bad weather, and adds:

"The practical effects of woman suffrage in this Territory and in this town must be very satisfactory to every one who wishes to see clean, honest, temperate men in office, and there can be no doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced observer that woman's vote tends to this end. The average male voter is not as largely influenced by the moral qualities of a candidate as is a woman. He can be a jolly good fellow, carouse around with 'the boys,' associate considerably with fast women, and these things don't count very much against him with the ordinary run of men; but there are not many women who do not reckon these delinquencies first against the candidate who seeks their votes, and few would support a man who was openly dissolute. Women are also outside the influence of the whisky element, which is such a corrupter of elections, especially in the large cities; while they are also less likely to be influenced by considerations of mere policy. They put more sentiment into their vote, and their ballots represent more truly their honest convictions than do the ballots cast by their husbands and brothers. A great step towards the purification of politics will have been taken when woman suffrage is adopted in the United States, and it is only a question of time when this will be the law. We have never heard a sound argument against woman suffrage, and our Eastern friends who imagine that going to the poll and voting like a 'horrid man' is an unwomanly proceeding, should have been here Tuesday. It was as dignified and proper for a woman to step up and deposit her ballot as to go into the postoffice and mail a letter."

The Wife's Devotion.

Mrs. Logan, in a recent talk, spoke as follows of her assistance to her husband:

"A great deal has been said at different times about the assistance I rendered to the General in the performance of his public duties. I aid him by relieving him of many details, but it is not right to say that I write his speeches, because it is not correct. I take charge of his correspondence, and I do this because the General is very conscientious. I read all his letters and lay all their contents before him. Most public men are at the mercy of their private secretaries, who do not have their interests at heart and who often abuse the confidence reposed in them. Every correspondent making a reasonable request is entitled to some sort of a response. The General never deceived any one, because he has known the contents of all his correspondence. I have also done much copying and have marked authors on various subjects upon which he proposed to speak. I

belong to that class of American women who feel that the glory of their husbands is their glory. I chose rather to shine on the reflected light of my husband than to put myself forward. It has always been my sole ambition to be a good and useful wife and a true mother. I have been the companion of my husband, and I think this is the sole ambition of the great mass of American women, as it should be."

Sleeplessness.

Nothing lowers the vital forces more than sleeplessness, which may generally be traced to one of four causes: (1) Mental worry; (2) a disordered stomach; (3) excessive muscular exertion; (4) functional or organic disease. Loss of sleep is, when rightly understood, one of Nature's premonitory warnings that some of her physical laws have been violated. When we are troubled with sleeplessness, it becomes requisite to discover the primary cause, and then to adopt suitable means for its removal. When insomnia, or sleeplessness, arises from mental worry, it is indeed most difficult to remove. The best and perhaps most effectual plan under such circumstances, says a writer in *Chambers' Journal*, is a spare diet, combined with plenty of outdoor exercise, thus to draw the blood from the brain; for it is as impossible for the brain to continue active without a due circulation of blood, as it is for an engine to move without steam.

When suffering from mental distress, a hot soap bath before retiring to rest is an invaluable agent for obtaining sleep, as by its means a more equable blood pressure becomes established, promoting a decrease of the heart's action and relaxation of the blood vessels. Many a sleepless night owes its origin to the body's temperature being unequal. In mental worry, the head is often hot and the feet cold, the blood being driven to the brain. The whole body should be well washed over with carbolic soap and sponged with very hot water. The blood then becomes diverted from the brain, owing to an adequate diffusion of circulation. Tea and coffee should not be taken on an evening when persons suffer from insomnia, as they directly induce sleeplessness, being nerve stimulants. A sharp walk of about twenty minutes is also very serviceable before going to bed.

Sleeplessness is sometimes engendered by a disordered stomach. Whenever this organ is overloaded, its powers are disordered, and wakefulness or a restless night is its usual accompaniment. Dr. C. J. B. Williams, F. R. S., remarks that no food should be taken at least within one hour of bedtime. It cannot be too generally realized that the presence of undigested food in the stomach is one of the most prevailing causes of sleeplessness.

Persons suffering from either functional or organic disease are peculiarly liable to sleeplessness. When inability to sleep persistently occurs, and cannot be traced to any perverted mode of life or nutrition, there is good reason for surmising that some latent malady gives rise to so truly a distressing condition. Under these circumstances, instead of making bad worse, by swallowing deadly sleeping drugs, a scientific physician should be without delay consulted. Functional disorders of the stomach, liver, and heart are often the primary source of otherwise unaccountable wakefulness.

Recently, the dangerous and lamentable habit of promiscuously taking sleeping draughts has unfortunately become very prevalent, entailing misery and ill health to a terrible degree. Most persons addicted to this destructive practice erroneously think that it is better to take a sleeping draught than lie awake. A greater mistake could hardly exist. All opiates more or less occasion mischief, and even the state of stupefaction they induce utterly fails to bring about that revitalization resulting from natural sleep. The physiological effect of hypnotics, or sleeping draughts, upon the system is briefly as follows: (1) They paralyze the nerve centers and disorder the stomach, rendering it unfit for its duties; witness the sickness and loss of appetite consequent upon a debauch. Chloral, chloroform, opium, etc., act upon the system much in the same way as inebriation. (2) One and all anesthetics introduced into the body have life destroying properties in a low degree—proved by an overdose being fatal. (3) The condition they produce is not sleep, but a

counterfeit state of unconsciousness. (4) They directly poison the blood, consequent upon its carbonization, resulting from their action. While speaking of sedatives, we cannot omit drawing special attention to chloral. This popular drug is supposed to give a quiet night's rest, without any of the after effects (headache, etc.) produced by various preparations of morphia. Now, chloral is what is termed cumulative in its action, which implies that even the same dose persisted in for a certain length of time may cause death. Of all hypnotics, chloral is by far the most deadly, and should never, under any circumstances, be taken except under medical supervision.

To epitomize what has already been said regarding sleeplessness: Its rational cure should be arrived at in each individual case by seeking the cause, and then removing the morbid action, of which it is but a natural sequence.

Johnny's Composition on Medicine.

"There is two kinds of medicine besides the kind you Rub On and the first kind is the Soft Kind which you take with a spoon while a man holds your Head and you kick and Riggle some because it Tastes so and the other kind is the Hard kind which is called Pills and it is the Hardest of the whole because it is so Hard to go Down but it does not make any Difference which kind you Take when you get it Took you wish you Had not for it makes quite a Row in your Stomach and Riots Around."

Evidently Johnny's experience in medicine does not include Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are easy to take and do their work quietly and calmly. Neither does it include in the way of "Soft Medicine" Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which though powerful to cure all chronic derangements of the liver and blood, is pleasant to the taste and agreeable in its effects. Unequaled as a remedy for all scrofulous diseases, pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swelled glands, goitre or thick neck, fever-sores and hip-joint disease.

Mr. Ben Smith, member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has an asparagus bed which is thirty-three years old, and still in good order. He applies manure three inches deep annually.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Judge's Cash Puzzle

In Behalf of the

GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

Use Your Brains and Make Money.

MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, EVERYBODY.

The Judge proposes to assist the Grant Monument Fund by organizing a grand competition on word-building (making the largest number of words from a given sentence by transposing and using letters to suit the purpose), in using for the theme the sentence "Who will be our next President?" and offering Cash prizes to successful competitors, each of whom will have to pay Fifty (50) cents on presentation of his competitive paper. The money received will be applied as follows: Twenty-five cents is at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising names with their respective answers, etc., etc., will be placed in a common fund to be equally divided among the six successful competitors, i. e., the six persons sending in the largest lists of words (proper nouns included) from the sentence "Who will be our next President?" The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. Communications open until February 15, 1887, 12 o'clock.

This is not a new thing. In England large sums of money have been raised for Charity by this method, and those who have participated and incidentally helped a worthy object have won a prize as high as \$10,000 as a reward for mental activity.

The names of competitors will be published from week to week in *Judge* as they may come in. This will not only serve as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money, etc., but will also serve to show the weekly progress of the fund.

Governing rules in this week's *Judge*.

Address "Grant Fund,"
THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
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The Young Folks.

A Modern Casabianca.

The boy stood on the burning roof,
Where he for life had fled;
The building, being quite fire-proof,
With flames was painted red.

"Jump!" yelled the horror-stricken crowd,
"Jump, bubby, from the ridge."
"I can't," he, dancing, shrieked aloud,
"This ain't no Brooklyn bridge."

Huge tongues of flame, in fiendish joy,
A-darting out like mad,
Commenced to lick that noble boy
As if they were his dad.

The firemen tried, in sad despair,
That gallant youth to soak;
Alas! No stream could reach him there,
And he began to smoke.

Then came a voice of thunder sound
From one cool man below;
"I'll save you, boy—unless you're drown'd,
Jump when I say to go."

Then snatching up the hose he aimed
A mighty stream on high.
"Jump on that water," he exclaimed,
"And grab it tight—or die."

Hurrah! With one terrific scream
Out leaped the little kid,
And, clinging to that solid stream,
Safe to the ground he slid.

—H. C. Dodge, in Tid Bits.

Like wind flies Time 'tween birth and death;
Therefore, as long as thou hast breath
Of care for two days hold thou free
The day that was and is to be.

—Omar Khayyam.

The Neva.

A mere neck of earth separates the Russian capital from the great inland Sea of Ladoga, and through more than forty intervening versts of forest land, green and wavy with the trembling aspen, the birch, the alder and the silver pine, the Neva moves majestically down its deep channel, by villages and clearings, past scattered communes and straggling huts, between sounding wood yards and busy factories, till at last, gliding along the famed granite quays of the imperial city, it pours by five broad mouths and narrow outlets innumerable into the Gulf of Finland.

No Russian river has the beauty, the purity, the picturesqueness which are the attributes of this northern watercourse; yet to fully appreciate the nobleness of its aspect in the warm season one must be familiar with its wintry appearance, and above all witness its vernal emancipation from the fetters of frost by ukase of the "father of warmth," the Slav Apollo, Dazh Bog himself. For nearly six months a ringing highway for man and beast, the Neva grows unsafe for travel late in the month of April, and has usually resumed its freedom by the beginning of May; yet the opening of the attack on the crystalline mass precedes the moment of its melting by weeks. A month sometimes elapses before the solar rays have begun to sensibly thin the ice crust, and for a month of seeming defiance of the forces of renaissance droskies pursue their chosen paths over the congealed river, pedestrians continue to traverse it in chair slides or on foot, the heavy wagons of merchant and trader go rumbling over in the endless procession and the Samoyeds, those gypsies of the north, cling with their reindeers to the camping ground of their winter exile on the frozen stream, which is soon to bear them back to their homes in the Arctic circle.

The metamorphosis then follows with a swiftness truly Russian. The last screws and clasps of molecular cohesion are drawn in a single night; the thickest ice plate then opens to its solar enemies a thousand lines of march. In the morning, with firm, quick steps, you may safely traverse the Neva, still ice-covered; at noon, your return is barred by a clear swelling stream, whose whilom bonds have turned to dancing liquid facets, from which the sun laughs back its light and its triumph. True, the ice is not yet wholly gone, but it meets the eye henceforth purely as a spectacle—the offering not of a river, but of a lake. This new ice is the product of more northern waters, the snowy blocks and bergs of Ladoga, glittering debris of an unequal combat that every spring renews. For some days after the breakup along the Neva, in the interval between the beginning of open and that of safe navigation, the river channel is thronged with broken strata, cleft blocks, truncated pillars, shivered columns; with spires and spears and shafts; nay, with all shapeful and shapeless masses, that half undergo and half escape degelation in the

annual return of heat to the far north. Slowly the rank and file of this shining host glide past, driving back to shelter a fleet of venturesome ferryboats, battering the bridge piers with dangerous force and frequency, scraping the quays with a savorous attrition and emitting throughout the duration of their passage a strange rustling, crunching sound. By day striking, by night solemn and weird, this scene passes in its turn and for six months the Neva presents the aspect which I have described in the opening paragraph. —Atlantic Monthly.

Statues Found in Afghanistan that Exceed Bartholdi's in Height.

The English papers have exhibited considerable jealousy of the friendship that is likely to ensue between France and the United States as a result of the presentation of the great statue of Liberty. This is evidenced in the tone of their editorials, but more particularly in the way in which their illustrated papers ignore such a picturesque subject as the statue of Bartholdi's, by giving a small picture of it in an obscure corner of their papers, while the same papers publish elaborate articles on some statues hewn in the rock on the side of a cliff in Afghanistan.

The London News says: The statue of Liberty, just inaugurated at New York, is described as towering to the skies, above all known statues of the present and of the past. A much higher statue exists, and has long existed, in Afghanistan. The little knowledge which has been obtained of this statue, or statues—for there are more than one—has been hitherto confined generally to a few Indian archaeologists; but we are now indebted to the Afghan boundary commission for much more complete information.

These statues are on the principal road between Cabul and Balkh, at a locality known as Bamian. At that place the road passes through valleys, with high scarped cliffs of conglomerate. Probably about the early centuries of the Christian era the Buddhists excavated numerous caves, as monasteries for their selves, in the rock of these valleys.

These ancient excavations still exist, and can be counted by thousands. In addition to these, a number of statues of Buddha were cut out of the solid rock. Two at least are still standing, and the largest was measured by Capt. Talbot with the theodolite, so that we now know the height to at least a few inches. The measurement gave it as 173 feet high; that is rather more by a few inches than the Nelson column in Trafalgar square, and nearly twenty-two feet higher than the New York figure. This figure of Buddha is the real Great Eastern of statues. The celebrated Memnon statue of Egypt would only come up to the knee of this mighty ikon. At Bamian there is another figure of Buddha 120 feet high. These are erect standing figures. There is also a sitting figure about thirty feet high. There are the remains of two other figures, but they are in a ruinous condition; one of them is said to be about fifty feet or sixty feet. These statues were originally, we know, either gilt or covered with metal.

A Great Offer.

No matter in what part you live, you had better write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, without delay; they will send you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. A number have earned over \$50 in a day. Both sexes. All ages. You are started free. Capital not needed. Every worker who takes hold at once is absolutely sure of a snug little fortune. Now is the time.

Everybody Likes It.

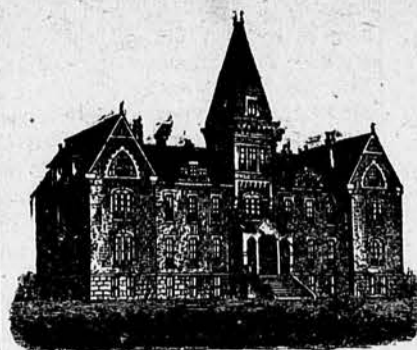
Any person sending fifteen cents to the Advertising Department of the Wabash Route, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by return mail a handsome, well-bound book, entitled, "Social Amusements," containing all the latest and most novel Parlor Games, Charades, etc. The best publication ever issued for anyone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

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THOROUGH, PRACTICAL, ECONOMICAL, NON-SECTARIAN.

Students can enter at any time, without examination. From forty to fifty classes are sustained. \$32 in advance will pay all necessary expenses for a term of ten weeks. \$150 will pay the same for forty-eight weeks. Address L. O. TEOROMAN, J. WALTER FERTIG, } Presidents.

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PROF. O. W. MILLER,

PRESIDENT.

FOUR GRAND OFFERS

4 Grand Offers to every reader of KANSAS FARMER. Read every word of this advertisement, as we know at least one of them is exactly what you want. We are sure you have some old family picture, of some dear and departed relative or friend you would like to have enlarged, and finished in a handsome portrait, or Imperials made of it.

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OFFER No. 2 If you prefer a larger portrait and no imperials, if you send us the three agents' names and small picture, with \$3.75, we will make one 11x14 portrait (1/2 life-size if ordered Bust) in Water Color, and send by price for above portrait is \$16; perials and one extra Water or the 11x14 portrait, worth \$16, ment must be sent with the as we positively will not fill an order at these prices after March 1, 1887. Our object in offering at so low a price is to obtain a good agent in your vicinity at once.

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

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H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
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W. A. PEFFER, - - - - - 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.

PUBLISHERS and AGENTS:

The special rate made by the KANSAS FARMER recently to Publishers and Agents, will be extended and hold good through January, 1887.

We have on file a report of the Sumner County Horticultural Society. It will appear next week.

The Grange recognizes the fact that the American farmer is the victim of certain evils, and it proposes to correct these. In order to accomplish this it organizes the farmers into one harmonious body; makes them a unit, and then exerts their combined strength for their protection.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Report on the Kansas School System," made by Messrs. McDonald, Canfield, McCarty and Sweet, to the Kansas State Teachers' Association. It is an exceedingly interesting document, and will take occasion soon to refer to it more particularly.

The *Lantern*, a very handsome weekly journal, devoted to literature and general news, is the latest Kansas newspaper venture. It is under the editorial management of James L. King, Topeka, a gentleman of fine culture and practical sense. The KANSAS FARMER prays that the *Lantern* may show many a poor fellow over dark places.

We are compelled again, this week, to let some good correspondence lie over. We are well pleased that our friends write so much for the FARMER, and hope they will not be discouraged because their letters do not always appear in the next issue of the paper. They will not spoil by a week's delay; they are good enough to keep a month, most of them.

The meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last week was one of the most interesting and useful in the history of the Board. We will not pretend to give a report of proceedings, but will publish some of the addresses delivered as we have room from time to time. Just at this time we are full of valuable correspondence and do not desire to neglect it. The old officers were properly re-elected.

ONE LAST CHANCE.

It is very gratifying to us to be able to state that there remains but a limited number of our 1886 ("n 52") subscribers to be stricken from our mailing list this week. To those and others we are pleased to say that there yet remains ten days of grace during January in which they may renew for 1887, by sending in one additional subscriber at our "bottom rock" price of one dollar—two annual subscriptions for \$2. Especial attention is directed to our very liberal club rates published at the top of the first column on the eighth page.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The first work of a legislative body is done by committees, and it requires time to select them and get them to work. The Legislature adjourned, Thursday, to Monday afternoon in order to give the Speaker time to prepare his committee lists, and now they are at work, a large number of bills having been introduced. The whole number introduced before adjournment Thursday was, in the Senate eighty, and in the House sixty-three.

Among the more important bills may be mentioned those relating to police government in cities, grand juries, municipal suffrage for women, capital punishment, interest on money, insurance, women to hold office, drunkenness, court of appeals, amendment of the prohibitory law, regulating time of day's work, salaries of county officers, property exemptions, to protect cemeteries, to protect workers in coal mines, board of charities, assessment and taxation, hotels and lodging houses, industrial schools, fence wires extending into highways, poisonous confectionery, municipal indebtedness, railroad bond-voting, fraudulent election ballots, trimming hedges, redemption of land sold for taxes, taxing dogs.

The bill concerning hedges was introduced by Mr. Bollinger, of Bourbon county. It provides that everybody owning hedge fences along public highways, more than seven years old, shall cut them down to a height of not more than 5 feet at least once a year, and all brush and rubbish must be removed within thirty days. It makes it the duty of all road overseers to see that hedges are cut down. If the owner refuses, the overseer will at once proceed to have the hedge cut down.

As usual, bills are introduced to donate money to private institutions in Leavenworth and Wyandotte. These are not authorized by any constitutional provision or implication. These asylums, homes, etc., are all worthy, in themselves, but they are in no sense words of the State, and giving public money to them is wholly without authority.

A joint resolution was adopted authorizing every member to draw ten dollars worth of postage stamps. This, too, is unlawful. The pay of members is fixed in the constitution and it does not include any perquisites, except mileage, and that is quite large enough to cover all necessary postage expenses in case of most members. There would be no objection to allowing members the postage actually needed by them in correspondence, made necessary or proper by their office, and they might draw them on requisition and receipt for them; but that would be a gratuity, for there is nothing, not even usage, to justify it. Fifty days is the maximum length of the session, and ten dollars will pay postage on ten letters daily for the entire term. It is not at all probable that the average member writes one-half that many, most of them do not average to exceed three.

The bill in relation to dogs provides that the owner of each male dog shall pay a tax of \$1 a year and \$3 on female dogs. The money so collected shall go into the county treasury, and be known as the "dog fund." This fund is to be used in paying for losses of sheep caused by dogs.

Mr. Poe, of Butler county, introduced a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain and report by bill or otherwise as soon as practicable, what, if any, legislation is necessary to secure to the several school districts in the State, in the various townships thereof, where municipal aid has been voted to railroad corporations an equal division of the school funds arising from

the taxation of profit owned by such corporations. The resolution was laid on the table, because the subject matter is to be provided for in another way.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill.

It was explained in our columns last spring that two railroad regulation bills were pending in Congress, one in the House—the Reagan bill, one in the Senate—the Cullom bill, the principal difference between them being in respect to pooling and the remedies for violations of the law. The Cullom bill provided for a board of commissioners to have supervision of all inter-State railroad traffic; the Reagan bill did not so provide, but directed that aggrieved persons should take their cases into court. The Reagan bill passed the House and failed to pass in the Senate; the Cullom bill passed the Senate and failed to pass the House. The rules in such cases require the appointment of a conference committee to effect an agreement between the two Houses if possible. A conference committee, consisting of Messrs. Cullom and Harris, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Reagan, Crisp and Weaver, on the part of the House, was appointed, and they reported in December. They agreed upon all the specially important features of both bills, leaving it optional with persons aggrieved whether they will apply to the commissioners or to the court. The new bill, as reported by the conference committee, was agreed to by the Senate a few days ago and is now pending in the House. It will probably be agreed to in that body without debate, and it will then go to the President for his approval.

A good deal of opposition to the bill has been developed, most of it because of the provisions of sections 4 and 5 relating to charges for longer and shorter hauls on the same line under similar conditions, and to pooling. One Senator opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. He is a Southern man and still has respect for the ancient idea of State rights. He believes that railroads are State institutions and that the general government has nothing to do with them. But that kind of opposition is not of much force in such a case. The more serious opposition came from the New York and Massachusetts Senators. They argue in favor of pooling; that is to say, they are opposed to interfering with railroad pooling. And they say that the long and short haul provision will injure American export trade; because, they argue, it will prevent the railroads from carrying flour and other produce from the far West to the seaboard for exportation to foreign countries at rates less than they carry it or would carry it for home consumption. A case in point is that of carrying flour from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Boston for export at rates five cents the hundred pounds cheaper than the same class of property (flour) was carried to Boston for consumption by the people there. It is alleged that the flour for export would not be exported if it were not for this five cents rebate on a hundred pounds. Some western people, also, are of opinion, or think they are, that this long and short haul provision will injure Western trade, and especially that of the farmers. The Boards of Trade of Lawrence and Topeka have petitioned the Legislature to protest against the passage of the bill. The Legislature will hardly be ready to do so before the bill passes the House, and if the President vetoes it he will hardly be regarded as an available candidate for the Presidency in 1888.

The pooling provision of the new bill simply prohibits pooling and all com-

binations between or among competing railroad companies to divide their earnings; and the long and short haul provision is, that charges for longer distances shall not be less than, or the same as, for shorter distances on the same line, in the same direction, for passengers or for the same kind or class of property, under substantially the same conditions.

As to the effect of the bill on the beef trade, the *Chicago Daily Live Stock and Produce Review* says:

The two seasons last past have seen an almost continuous shrinkage in value of beef cattle, and the beginning of last month found prices at almost the lowest point ever known. Since 1884 there has been a recession in prices of 40 to 50 per cent. This tremendous shrinkage was chiefly the result of material causes, among which were the depreciation in other food articles, and the lessened purchasing ability of the masses, by reason of the "hard times." But an almost equally potent factor in bringing about the unexampled depression of the last twelve months was the extortionate freight rates exacted by the Eastern pool lines. The passage by Congress of the inter-State commerce bill now under consideration would remove one of the principal hindrances to a return of prosperity to the cattle industry, and the farmers and stockmen of the West should give their representatives at Washington to understand that they are expected to act promptly and vigorously in securing the passage of that important measure. The day that bill becomes a law, from \$1 to \$1.50 will be added to the market price of every bullock in the West. Its prompt passage will signalize the entrance upon a more prosperous era for Western farmers and stock-raisers, and they should not permit its defeat through negligence on their part to advise the members of Congress as to the true sentiment of the West on that important question. The number of cattle in the country is unquestionably smaller than twelve months ago, labor is more generally and more profitably employed than at any time since 1884, and but give the West relief from railroad extortion, and the year upon which we have entered will see a boom in the cattle industry such as it has not enjoyed for years.

State Aid to Sugar-Making.

Enough has been absolutely demonstrated to prove that with a little State encouragement, sugar-making in Kansas could and would soon be made a permanent industry of the State, yielding fair profits, and of great public utility. A light bounty on home-made sugar offered by the governments of Germany and France soon developed the making of sugar, and it has grown to enormous proportions. Sugar is now exported from both those countries to all parts of the world, and twenty-five years ago they bought much the larger portion of their sugar from people of other nations. A like policy in Kansas would produce like results. It is among the probabilities that Congress will adopt the bounty system as to home-made sugar and place the foreign article on the free list, long enough, at any rate, to develop the local industry, and if that is done, with government and the State both helping, in five years after the taking effect of the laws, Kansas would produce more sugar than Louisiana ever did, and in ten years our production would be fully equal to one-half the requirements of the whole country. We have the soil, the climate, the energy, the men, the money; all we need is that encouragement from the State which will insure us protection a few years against foreign competition. After that we can hold our own against the world just as we are doing in the coarser products of cotton, wool, iron and wood.

About the Public Printing.

In the Governor's message he recommends a reduction in the expense of public printing, and he points out several places where reform can be effected. Part of what he says on this subject is printed among the extracts which we make from the message this week. Besides what the reader may see there, the Governor calls attention to "useless printing" in the report of the trustees of the charitable institutions. Seventy-six of 219 pages of that report are occupied by tabular statements of supplies on hand, purchased and issued, materials drawn and returned, inventories of property, articles purchased, etc. These statements are all "rule and figure work," costing double or treble price for composition. The Governor says: "No public interest is subserved by their printing, for they embody no information of interest or value to the people. Such statements might be submitted, in writing, for the consideration of the Legislature, or filed with the State Auditor, but it seems to me that it is useless, not to say absurd, to include them, year after year, in printed reports. Similar accounts, inventories, etc., are printed in the reports of penitentiary officers and others. The Governor's idea is to have all these items in the minutest detail presented to the Legislature for the information of that body, and if they are printed at all, let it be only one time, so that there will be only one charge for printing it; but he is of opinion that most of it need not be printed at all. When the reports are presented and examined by the State officers and members of the Legislature, let them be filed away for reference, if they are ever needed."

And then, another matter to which the Governor calls attention: "Very many of the bills submitted in one House are introduced in duplicate, in the other, and are ordered printed by each, thus incurring a double expense. Many reports, too, are printed, in full, in the journals of both Houses. The biennial message of the Governor to the Legislature is printed in the journal of both Houses, as were, also, the accompanying reports transmitted to the Legislature during the special session held last year. If a rule was adopted forbidding the printing of bills in duplicate, and if a joint committee on printing should be given authority to determine in which journal messages or reports should be transcribed and published, a material reduction of expense could be effected."

These suggestions are pertinent and ought to be considered by the Legislature. The saving would not be large, but it would be large enough to justify its doing. And in this connection we desire to direct attention to another item of heavy expense that might be lightened. The constitution provides that "all public printing shall be done by a State printer" and that "all public printing shall be done at the capital, and the prices for the same shall be regulated by law." The public printing for the State is now done by a "State printer," and although the prices for it are all regulated by law, and although the prices are reasonable and proper, they are employers' prices, not the prices usually paid to the mechanics that do the work, but high enough to cover all expenses and afford a good profit besides, and the amount of public printing has grown to such proportions that the profits on the work amount to a sum much larger than the salary of any other State officer. The contest for election of State printer at the present session of the Legislature was so animated as to call attention of the people to the importance of the

office in two respects, financial and political. It was stated in responsible newspapers and by persons who had taken pains to inform themselves that the State printer has the best office in the State; and it was stated, further, (how correctly we know not) that political combinations were operating to favor or defeat certain candidates for this office and on the ground of its value as a political lever. There never was much interest centering in the office until this time, but now it is evident that hereafter, unless a change is made in the way of paying the State printer, that office will grow to be a formidable factor in the future politics of the State, for every year the amount of work to be done will increase and that increases the pay of the State printer. He gets all the profits.

The suggestion we make is, that the State may save to its own vaults all the money paid for public printing over and above good wages to the workmen and a reasonable salary to the State printer. The printing is to be done by a State printer, but that means only that the State printer shall have the work done, for he alone could not do but a very small portion of it. There are now not far from fifty persons employed in and about the State printers' establishment. The prices shall be regulated by law; but does that mean the employer's prices or the mechanics' wages? If the language may be construed to mean that the prices named in the law shall be those paid to persons that perform the labor and the State printer should be paid a fixed salary for his services in superintending the work, there would be a large saving. Some profit must be allowed to some person, because the man who does no more than set type is entitled to no more than a compositor's pay, but he may not own a press nor binding machinery, and the person that does is entitled to a fair profit on the use of his machines. If the State owned all the material necessary to do the public printing, it could save all the employer's profits beyond the salary of the State printer.

It would not be just to the new State printer, who will take office next July, to make any change in the law that would take effect during his term, for he asked for the office and obtained it because of its present legal status. But it would be no wrong to him to modify the law as to his successors. If, as was frequently said during the last two weeks in Topeka, the office is worth ten thousand dollars a year, at least one-half that amount might be saved to the State and still leave a margin large enough to cover risks and salary. There ought not to be any office in Kansas that men will scramble for simply because of the money and political power in it.

Petitions are before the Legislature asking that encouragement be given by the State to silk culture in Kansas. A petition from Marion county sets forth that "the silk culture industry affords suitable, as well as remunerative employment to millions of rural and suburban people in foreign countries, and whereas it has been shown by experiments in this community that the mulberry tree flourishes, and that the climate is well adapted to raising cocoons; therefore, we, citizens of Marion county, earnestly petition your honorable body for a scientific silk station, to the end that the silk culture industry may be rapidly developed." We hope this petition will have the attention which the importance of the subject justifies. Kansas is a good silk-growing region, that has been demonstrated many times; but, unless the

State takes hold and helps the industry on its feet, it will probably wholly die out, and we will continue to import all our silk. About the only help needed is a "silk station" which the petition asks for,—a place where cocoons would be purchased and the silk reeled. If there was a market in the State for cocoons, they would be grown by millions and of the best quality as fast as beginners could learn how to produce them.

Prof. Blake's weather predictions for January were on the "copy hook" for last week, but were laid over. Condensed they were as follows: "It will probably average as cold as last January did, though it will not average quite as cold as the last three-quarters of last January. Some of the storms will be very severe, with winds that will cause extensive railroad blockades, which in the far north will last for weeks. It is not best for people to start on long journeys in the far north after January 10, unless the necessity be urgent. Some of the more severe storms will carry frost and snow to the Gulf, though not as severely as last January. But between the storms there will be a considerable amount of pleasant, cold winter weather, making it an "old-fashioned winter."

Labor Commissioner Betton brings out a great many interesting facts in his report to the Governor, among others, the wages paid to railroad men in Kansas. He received reports from every railroad in the State—twenty-one in number—showing the total sum paid by each road to the different employes. This he had reduced to a daily average, based upon 309 working days in the year. It makes the average daily wages paid to be as follows: Superintendents, \$8; clerks, \$2.32; dispatchers, \$3.69; operators, \$1.88; station agents, \$1.65; master mechanics, \$4.75; engineers, \$3.56; firemen, \$2.10; passenger conductors, \$3.31; brakemen, \$2.65; car builders and carpenters, \$2.13; machinists, \$2.42; watchmen, \$1.48; section hands, \$1.23; section foremen, \$1.46; laborers, \$1.36; flag switchmen and gate-keepers, \$2.01; other employes, \$1.83.

The Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha last week was well attended by farmers and their wives, and was full of interest. The editor of the KANSAS FARMER and his wife received many attentions and courtesies which they will long and pleasantly remember. Among friends met were army associates and school mates, carrying us back—away back nearly half a century, to times when boys rode horses over floors of wheat to tramp it, and when fires were started by striking sparks from flint. At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Moore in Hiawatha, we recognized on the wall, a picture of old "Uncle Billy" Moore, who was a young man during the war of 1812. On the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carothers, four miles west of Hiawatha, we saw what industry, sobriety and intelligence can do in a new country. "Andy" was as good a soldier as ever carried a musket. He and his good wife began the world together in Brown county nearly twenty-one years ago, and now they own enough for any one family. And besides having a good farm well stocked, they have the respect and good-will of their neighbors. Our brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Moore was full of interest; it took us all back to the happy days of childhood, recalling a thousand and one incidents that have lain quietly in memory many years.

Buy a grape vine. This will be a beginning, and in time will grow into many vines. If only one grape vine is planted it will prove an opening wedge and open the way to many vines.

Kansas Roads.

Kansas Farmer:

We hear every one saying that the roads are good now, and by that they mean that they are better than usual; they are not full of mud-holes and dangerous crossings. However, the average man expects this condition of things cannot last and that soon we will have rain and bad roads. Why will not people so vitally interested in good roads as the Kansas farmer is, take some pains to do his part toward raising the low places and leveling the hilltops? In many places the roads are actually dangerous in the night time, while any time a frightened horse may cause the death of several persons, for there is hardly a mile where a runaway horse would have sea room enough to move in even with a skillful driver.

Why is this thus? For years they have been working on the roads, and those of us who have been long in this country have seen some improvement in the roads and we go on, waiting, hoping that they will soon improve a certain road we use, and many are so well satisfied that the roads will eventually be fixed that they will get through their time of service paying their highway tax by doing just as little as possible.

There are roads in this county (Shawnee) which are nothing but hills and hollows that might be all level, and often after a level road is worked they leave each scraperful of dirt by itself so that the travel has to go by on either side, and if a runaway team should strike the piles of dirt so left the carriage or wagon would be broken to pieces. Any boy ought to know better than to leave the road in such fix, but the present overseer either does not know how to do, or he does not care, or his amount of labor is not sufficient, and I think it is all of these.

It is often hard to find an experienced man who is willing to undertake to make a distribution of the small amount of work over so many bad places, often not having work enough to fix up one crossing properly. Most of us will admit that the work would be much better done if the overseer would have the money paid in and hire men to do the work. Let us go a step further and enlarge the district to make only one road district of each township, and keep one road overseer continually on the roads with such help as is necessary. The township could purchase all the improved machinery so as to make the work count as much as possible and with the same amount of work make the roads very much better.

Mission township has tried the one road district plan, and they claim over there that they have done more good on their roads in six months than in two years before. They have a \$150 machine for grading and leveling roads, which will fix six miles a day in good shape for use after the plowing is done, and in another year Mission will be the banner township for roads in this county, sure.

Why would it not be best to make this township district pay our road taxes in cash and vote bonds enough to fix the roads up good, take the top of the hill and throw it into the ravine and make a level road? That would be an investment that would pay good dividends from the start. The wear and tear on wagon and horses, to say nothing of the time saved in going to town and the larger load that could be hauled, would pay the bonds in two years, and the farmer could have the use of the good roads at once and pay for having them fixed up a little at a time for several years. This bond voting would be more to the advantage of the farmer than voting bonds to railroads which will discriminate against them in every possible way and instead of running opposition to other railroads pool with them at the first opportunity.

While we may not be able to find one experienced man in every road district now who will accept the position of road overseer, we could always find plenty of men who would accept the position in the township where was a chance to do some real good work and fix the roads permanently. What objection can there be to this? The present system is a failure; the proposed system is certainly an improvement and should be inaugurated at once. A.

Great Special Offer!

Two important weekly papers for the price of one paper. The KANSAS FARMER, price \$1.50 a year, and the Topeka Weekly Capital, price \$1.00. Both papers for \$1.50. This offer holds good only until March 1, 1887.

Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURAL MANUAL

From Advance Sheets of the State Horticultural Society's Report for 1886.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The grape finds a home in Kansas. Nearly all varieties, both new and old, are successfully grown in some portions of the State.

There is no home so small, no door yard so crowded, but will afford ample room for one or more grape vines, which may be trained on the porch or even the gable end of buildings.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. Site.—A vineyard should not be planted too near the poultry yard, or a timber lot, because of the liability to destruction of its crop of fruit by poultry and birds.

SEC. 2. Elevation.—High lands are preferable, as such oftener escape late spring or early autumn frosts, and afford the needed circulation of air among the vines, which to some extent will avert the tendency of the fruit to rot.

SEC. 3. Slope.—A southerly or easterly-sloping location is preferable. A northern slope will produce the finest-appearing fruit for market, but not the best in quality.

SEC. 4. Soil.—It should be of an ordinary fertility, and such as would yield a fair crop of corn. Gravelly and sandy soils having a loose subsoil are preferable; rich, loamy lands are objectionable.

SEC. 5. Drainage.—All soils retaining a surplus of water should have drainage, both in the surface and subsoil.

SEC. 6. Wind-breaks are not essential to the success of a vineyard, excepting on the Western prairies, for a protection from swelling winds, and to prevent the snow from being swept off the land, as it forms an excellent protection to the roots of plants.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION 1. Preparation of the Ground.—Deep plowing of the surface, and stirring of the subsoil to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, is essential. This, followed by thorough harrowing, will place the land in proper shape for planting.

SEC. 2. Planting.—Spring time is generally preferred, and not until the ground has become warm. This will occur generally between the 1st and the 15th of April.

SEC. 3. Distance to Plant.—Slow-growing vines, like the Delaware, do not require as much space as the Concord. Therefore, the character of plants to be used should govern the distance. For a general rule, the distance may range from seven to nine feet for the rows, and the same for plants in the row.

SEC. 4. Laying off the Ground.—Stake off the land in rows, at the distances apart desired, and with a plow open a furrow along the line of stakes, until the desired depth for planting the vines is obtained. Then stretch a line across the plat in an opposite direction, and at the point of crossing each furrow set a vine.

SEC. 5. Selection of Plants.—A strong one-year-old, having a good supply of fibrous roots, is preferable.

SEC. 6. Planting.—The vines should have their tops cut back to only two buds, all bruised and damaged portions of roots removed, and kept moistened

and protected from exposure to winds and sun, while planting along the line at its crossing of the furrows. All roots must be spread out in a natural position, covered with well-pulverized dirt, and filled up well around the plant and tramped down. In sandy soil set the vines deep; in clay lands it is best to plant shallow.

SEC. 7. Cultivation.—The first year it should be thorough, and the ground kept free from weeds, but should cease by July 1. Some vineyardists grow crops of beans, cabbages, potatoes or tomatoes between the rows, to utilize the ground, and partly compensate for the expense of culture, while others discountenance any use of the land.

SEC. 8. Pruning.—In the eastern portion of the State, trimming may be done in early spring, and before the sap has started to flow, while in the western fall time is recommended, as soon as the vine casts its leaves, by removing all of the cane to the two or three buds nearest the ground, and then covering the plant with straw or dirt. The following spring remove all the canes excepting two or three of the strongest, which should be tied to stalks. The following spring one cane, about three feet long, may be left on all strong vines for fruiting, but all the weak ones should be treated in manner recommended for the previous spring. Young vines must not be allowed to overbear, for an injury may occur from which the vines may never recover. For the following year each strong vine may be permitted to carry two canes, cut back to four feet in length.

Summer Pruning.—As the "forms" (fruit clusters) appear, pinch off the shoot about one joint beyond the last "form;" also remove all weakly forms and shoots, excepting three or four of the strongest, which are for the next year's bearing ones. They are to be treated the following spring the same as recommended for the spring of the third year, and the old canes removed.

SEC. 9. Trellising and Training.—Trellises should be constructed in the spring of the third year, by getting the material onto the ground during winter, and the posts sharpened. As soon as frost leaves the ground they can quite easily be driven, and are much firmer by this process than can be made by setting in a hole with the earth tamped down around them. The post at the end of each row should be heavy, and well braced, to resist the strain of the wires when stretched upon them. The lower wire should be at least three feet from the ground, and each of the others above it one foot apart. On these the canes should be fastened in fan-shape, and to each of the lower wires.

CHAPTER III.

SECTION 1. Handling the Fruit.—As the fruit will not keep but a short time, it should be marketed as soon as ripe, and packed in the common grape baskets, which may be of different sizes for convenience of customers. Before packed, all defective berries should be removed, and clusters then placed with the stem downward. If for a distant market, they must be picked before fully ripened.

SEC. 2. Varieties Recommended.—By a proper selection the season may be extended from the last week in July into October. The following classification will be of advantage to the planter:

Early—Champion, Hartford Prolific, Early Victor, Ives, Telegraph, Moore's Early, Lindley, Dracut Amber, Worden, Perkins.

Medium—Martha, Delaware, Concord, Israella, Salem, Elvira, Ives, Dracut Amber, Noah, Diana, Worden.

Late—Catawba, Isabella, Goethe, Wilder, Missouri Reisling, Amber, Herbermont, Hermann, Neosho, Norton's Virginia, Cynthiana, Pocklington. Respectfully, etc.

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In the Dairy.

Feeding Cows in the Winter.

The number of inquiries and complaints about the behavior of the churn, and various difficulties in getting the butter of the same quality as in the summer, indicate that something is wrong in the feeding of the cows, and perhaps also in the keeping of the cream. For several years past, I have had a large number of samples of butter sent to me in the early winter, for examination and advice as to the cause of loose texture and a deficiency or oiliness where the mass crumbles and cannot be made to adhere together. This has led me to make many tests to ascertain the causes, for there are more than one cause for this defect. In my own practice, for years back, my dairying has been done in the winter, and as I have had no trouble whatever in this direction, it may help some of your interested readers to form a judgment of their own cases, if I were to detail my method of management, and after that to report the results of my tests and examinations in pursuit of the causes of the trouble.

1. My cows have come in from September to January, thus providing fresh cows for the supply of milk. My stable has been kept warm, so that on the coldest nights the manure has not frozen, and the cows rise from their soft beds at 5 p. m. with not a hair awry from the cold. A thorough brushing and carding keeps the circulation active, and the cows warm and comfortable. This warmth I consider of great importance, because it avoids waste of fat, and thus directly prevents one of the causes of the hard, dry butter, which crumbles when it is pressed or spread, viz.: deficiency in oleine and excess of stearine. J. W. F. Johnston, who is an old yet thoroughly good authority upon agricultural chemistry, and whose "lectures" and "familiar letters" may be studied with much profit, expressly draws attention to the fact that winter-made butter invariably contains more stearic acid and less oleic acid than summer butter, and hence the former is harder. I am quite certain that this is correct. Exposure to cold causes a large consumption of carbonaceous or fatty elements in any animal, and as the demands of the vital system must first be met before any reproductive process (and milk-production is precisely such a process), the cream is deficient in oily matter when the cows are suffering from cold. Just here I would like to say that I find the cows which are yet running upon the range in the southern mountain country, and which are fed upon dry fodder, without adequate corn to sustain them, invariably give butter which is dry, hard, white and friable, and which has all the characters of the dry stearine from which the softer oleine has been separated by pressing.

2. The staple feeding of the cows in my dairy has been from 8 to 12 pounds daily of meal made of 300 pounds of yellow corn, 200 pounds of coarse middlings and 100 pounds of oats, ground together. I have chosen this mixture after having tried thoroughly every feeding substance, including the oil meals (which, by-the-by, are now "oil meal" only in name, and are almost wholly free from oily matter, and exceedingly rich in nitrogen), and, with the exception of palm-nut meal, which I consider very valuable, I have discarded all of them. Palm-nut meal, however, is exceedingly hard to get hold of. This meal is given with cut hay and bright, sound corn fodder, thoroughly wet with warm water, and cut mangels or sugar beets. It will be seen

that this feed is rich in carbonaceous elements, and comparatively poor in nitrogen. And this, I believe, secures a soft, oily, waxy, yellow butter, because, although foods rich in proteine may, and no doubt do, under certain circumstances, produce fat, yet it is always best to be sure and safe, and help nature in her ways, rather than thwart her, and make her go round about to do things.

3. The milk is set in an underground room, always kept at 62 deg., and so arranged as not to be easily influenced by outside cold, and not to lose more than two or four degrees during the coldest night, a warm fire being kept up all night in the adjoining room, which is on the only exposed side. The churning is done in this room at the same temperature. I do not pretend to say that, with all my care and watchfulness, something would not go wrong sometimes; but although I might not have been aware of the fact at the time, yet I found it out when the butter was made, and could then trace the cause. It is quite true that "accidents will happen" even in the best regulated circumstances; but one can bear with patience an occasional mishap, when it leads to renewed carefulness, and he knows his methods are blameless.

I have found that dry corn fodder alone makes dry, crumbly butter. Too much cottonseed meal makes extremely hard butter, not exactly crumbly, but brittle and granular. Bran in excess has the same effect, and the butter is white. Exposure to cold lessens the quantity, hardens and whitens the butter, and makes it dry and brittle. Farrow cows give this kind of butter, excepting when they are highly-fed upon cornmeal. The nicest winter butter comes from a cow that is feeding for beef, and gets abundance of cornmeal, and yields a little milk that is excessively rich in cream.—H. S., in Country Gentleman.

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The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Duties in January.

Kansas Farmer:

There is something to do in the poultry yard at all seasons of the year. It may seem, and really is, quite trifling in itself, but it is of the utmost importance that what little work there is to be done should be done at the proper time and in the proper way. There is no time in the year that the keeper can afford to neglect his fowls, as they are very quick to show the evil effects of such neglect, and the breeder should only expect to succeed according to the way he manages his flock and the quality and condition of his stock.

It is now about the time of the year when the annual poultry shows occur, and all beginners, who have commenced the cultivation of pure-bred poultry during the past season should take particular pains to display their stock at these shows. Do not be afraid of the older breeders, as there is much that can be learned from them by these social relations which are occasioned by the annual shows. Your stock may not take the highest honors, but if you desire, you can learn much from the experience of the veteran breeders, who are always ready and glad to impart their knowledge on the breeding and management of poultry to any novice who shows real interest in the subject. Judging from the great interest taken in poultry during the past few years, and especially the season just past, it will easily be seen that the interest is rapidly gaining ground and is now manifested more than ever before, and for this reason it is not unreasonable to expect a large display of extra choice specimens.

Now that the new year is just starting in, it would be interesting, at least, to keep a record on all transactions in the poultry yard. See if you cannot out-do the best record yet made by careful management and judicious treatment of the fowls. Always strive to do better each season, as this is the only way to reap the very best results.

Too much cannot be said about the importance of exercise for the fowls during their winter confinement. Give the fowls all the exercise they will take. Make them scratch for their food, as scratching is, perhaps, the best exercise and the easiest to supply. It serves to stir up the blood and keeps down interval fattening, and also counteracts all tendencies to laziness and disease, which is so common during the winter and spring months. If the breeding stock are thus provided with healthful and sufficient exercise, it will add greatly to the value and thrift of the offspring produced, which will, of course, be much more satisfactory for the breeder.

The value of bone meal is not fully appreciated by breeders in general, or it would be used more universally by them. There is really no ingredient whose value as a mixture in poultry food is equal to bone meal or ground bone for its cost. It is especially desirable for laying hens, and those who have given it a thorough trial quickly discover the difference between the yield of eggs from hens that have this ingredient mixed with their food and those that do not. The fowls do not have to be forced to eat it, but on the contrary seem to be quite fond of it. Even the large bits of bone, as large as a kernel of corn, and even larger, are greedily devoured by the laying hens, and it is really surprising to see how much they like it. It is also excellent for growing chicks, and is just what

they want and need to build up a good strong frame, and it is such large healthy frames that should always be aimed at by the breeder, as they are very desirable to have both for breeding and market purposes.

The kind of food the fowls receive, of course, has a great deal to do with the number of eggs they will lay. A hen cannot be expected to produce many eggs unless her food contains the elements of which the egg is composed. The kind of food offered to the fowls should be governed entirely by the use for which they are intended. In raising the large breeds for market, the food given to them should contain a large percentage of flesh-producing material which will give them the large size, which is so desirable to have in such cases. G. F. M.

Farm Loans.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 17, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 3,920. Market dull and lower. Common to extra steers 4 20a5 45, bulls and dry cows 2 50a3 60.
SHEEP—Receipts 17,100. Market was lower. Common to choice 4 00a5 75, common to extra lambs 5 00a7 00.
HOGS—Receipts 16,000. Market nominally steady at 5 00a5 30.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 850, shipments 365. Market strong and higher. Choice heavy native steers 4 30a4 85, fair to choice butchers steers 3 70a4 30, fair to good shipping steers 3 70a4 30, fair to good feeders 2 70a3 50, fair to good stockers 2 00a2 90, common to choice Texas 1 85a3 60.
HOGS—Receipts 3,500, shipments 1,600. Market dull but active; 10c higher on heavy grade and others strong; all sold; closed strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 70a4 90, fair to good packing 4 50a4 65, medium to fancy Yorkers 4 30a4 45, common to good pigs 3 40a4 25.
SHEEP—Receipts 450, shipments 340. Market about steady. Common to fair 2 30a3 60, medium to fancy 3 70a4 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 10,000, shipments 3,000. Market weak and 5a10c lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 30a5 10; stockers and feeders 2 40a3 80.
HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 4,000. Market was strong and heavy, and 5c higher. Rough and mixed 4 10a4 70, packing and shipping 4 60a5 50, light 3 85a4 60, skips 2 50a3 65.
SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow and steady. Natives 2 50a4 85, Western 3 00a4 50, Texans 2 50a3 75, lambs 4 00a5 25. The Drovers' Journal special London cablegram quotes American cattle steady. Best steers 12c per pound dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 536, shipments none. Market steady and good. Good to choice shipping 4 10a4 50, common to medium 3 50a4 00, stockers 2 60a2 90, feeding steers 3 00a3 50, cows 1 50a3 20.
HOGS—Receipts 5,334, shipments 1,334. Market firm and 5c higher. Good to choice 4 50a 4 65, common to medium 4 10a4 45.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,117, shipments 154. Market steady for good, common dull. Good to choice 3 00a3 60, common to medium 2 00a2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Steady. Ungraded red, 91a94½c; No. 2 red, 93c elevator, 94½c afloat.
CORN—Steady. Ungraded, 47a47½c steamer, 48½c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Dull and barely steady. No. 2 red, cash, 82½a82½c; January, 82½c.

CORN—Fairly active. No. 2 mixed, cash, 84½a85½c.
OATS—Dull and easier. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28½a28¾c.
RYE—Nominally firm at 52½c.
BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

The decrease of one-half million bushels in the visible supply of wheat imparted a certain amount of strength in the market to-day, although the total advance for the day was only ¼c as compared to Saturday's latest figures. There was more pressure to sell in corn to-day, the large increase of 690,000 bushels in visible supply adding to the weak tone of the market.

Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 78½a78¾c; No. 3 spring, 69a71¼c; No. 2 red, 79¾c.
CORN—No. 2, 35¾c.
OATS—No. 2, 26a26¼c.
RYE—No. 2, 53¾c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 52½c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 5,877 bus., withdrawals 7,525 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 306,831 bus. The market on 'change to-day was steady but quiet, there having been no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 493 bus., withdrawals 5,321 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 332,672 bus. The market on 'change was weaker, with values a fraction lower. No. 2 was nominal except for February, which sold at 31c—¼c lower than Saturday's bid. No. 2 white entirely nominal.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; January, no bids, 29c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 43¼c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 25 cars. Market steady. Fancy small baled, 9 50; large baled, 9 00; wire-bound 60c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 21 00 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85a90c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 50.

BUTTER—Steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 23c; fine dairy, 20c; store, 8a 10c; choice roll, 13a14c.

EGGS—Weak at 20c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 13¼c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 13¼c, Kansas 6a7c.

PROVISIONS—We quote (round lots): Sugar-cured hams 10¼c, breakfast bacon 9¼c, dried beef 9c, dry salt clear rib sides 5 95, long clear 5 85, shoulders 4 50, short clear sides 6 20, smoked clear rib sides 6 60, long clear 6 50, shoulders 5 50, short clear 6 85.

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.

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WE BELIEVE
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THE ONLY BASIS
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PROSPERITY

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den, Field or Flower Seeds, in our large packets, including Peas, Beans & Corn, that you may select from our Catalogue (or that of any American Seed House if ours is not at hand). We have grown from original stocks all Novelties of merit, and carry one of the most complete stocks of Garden Seeds for either wholesale or retail trade in this country. For 10c, we will mail any 2 packets of Seeds you want, together with a copy of our Garden Almanac and Seed Manual, 96 pages. It is gotten up to be a practical friend in making and running a Garden. We aim to give more Good Reliable Seeds in these offers than have ever before been mailed for the same money. If you prefer, we will make selection of 20 papers for \$1, designed to give the best complete family garden. Market Gardeners should read the testimonials from truckers around Philada., who have used our Seeds, on pp. 64 of our Catalogue, and get Special Prices to them before buying elsewhere. We have a new and select strain of Jersey Wakefield Cabbage, which we believe is the earliest, hardest, and largest heading stock of this variety ever offered. Sold only in ½ oz. pkts., mailed for 25c, each or 5 for \$1. Every seed sold by us is warranted pure, fresh, and true to name, or money refunded. 10 papers Choice Flower Seeds mailed for 25c. We can give you the Seeds from which you can produce the finest vegetables known to-day. Z. DeFOREST ELY & CO. 1303 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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RATES \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day. Table and Rooms first-class. Stages leave the Hotel daily for Dighton, Ravanna, Meade Center, Montezuma, West Plains, Fargo Springs, Rain Belt, Stowe, Hess, Kal-Vesta and Kokomo. Stage office at the Hotel. D. BEATHON, Prop'r.

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W. F. OBCUTT, Proprietor.

KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR!

I have reduced the price of my little book entitled, "Directions for Making and Using the Kansas Economy Incubator," from 50 cents to 25 cents to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. My Incubators have proved to be a perfect success, and

Every Poultry-Raiser Should Have One.

Send 25 cents for this valuable little Book, to JACOB YOST, TOPEKA, KAS.

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An eight-page Weekly Paper, devoted to the breed—the only one of the kind in England or America. Indispensable to all live Short-horn men. Advertising rates very reasonable. Subscription price, \$1. Twenty-five per cent. commission to men forming clubs of five or more subscribers. Send in your name at once, so as to commence with first issue, January 1, 1887.

WILLIAM E. BEAN, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

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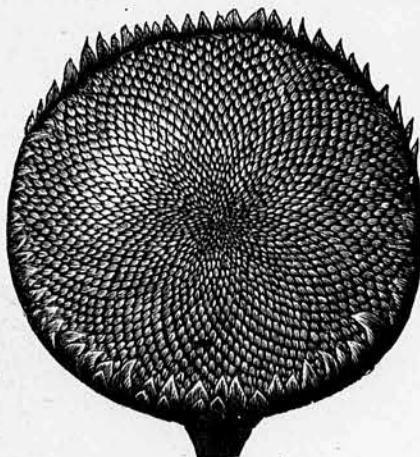
Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented I will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed to cure, do not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will re-pay you.

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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 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No person, 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 a stray, must immediately advise 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; 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 JAN. 5, 1887.

Linn county--Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by Columbus Hensley, in Valley tp., November 23, 1886, one red-roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
HEIFER--Taken up by J. W. Hawhan, of Blue Mound tp., December 11, 1886, one white heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
MARE--Taken up by William Markie, of Paris tp., one gray mare, supposed to be 5 years old, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.
Wabaunsee county--G. W. French, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by J. Terruce, of Farmer tp., (P. O. Alma), November 2, 1886, one white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
Barber county--R. J. Taliaferro, clerk.
COW--Taken up by Peter How, of Kiowa tp., (P. O. Kiowa), December 13, 1886, one dun cow, 8 years old, branded [] on left hip.
COW--By same, one red cow, white on belly, 9 years old, branded [] on right hip, [] on left hip.
HEIFER--By same, one red and white heifer, no brands.
HEIFER--By same, one red heifer, no brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 19, 1887.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.
STEER--Taken up November 25, 1886, one pale red yearling steer, some white in face, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.
Pottawatomie county--I. W. Zimmerman, clk.
PONY--Taken up by Geo. Lodner, of Lone Tree tp., December 22, 1886, one black mare pony, left hind foot white, white strip in forehead, branded V on left thigh, had on leather halter, supposed to be 6 years old; valued at \$25.
COW--Taken up by McGeorge Beebe, of Wamego tp., November 6, 1886, one large red and white spotted cow, supposed to be 7 years old; valued at \$15.
STEER--Taken up by Herman Meyer, of St. Marys tp., November 1, 1886, one 2-year-old red steer, unknown brand on right hip; valued at \$17.
MULE--Taken up by James Everett, of Lincoln tp., December 1, 1886, one black mare mule, 2 years old; valued at \$75.
Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by J. A. Alexander, of Lincoln tp., one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
Barton county--Ed. L. Teed, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by William Murphy, of Liberty tp., December 22, 1886, one gray gelding, 15 1/2 hands high, few marks; valued at \$60.
MARE--By same, one bay mare, 15 1/2 hands high, harness marks; valued at \$65.
Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by O. Benedict, of Spring Creek tp., November 1, 1886, one 3-year-old steer, roan with white spot in forehead, marked with an under slope and slit in left ear and a blotch brand on right hip, been on range 2 years; valued at \$25.
STEER--By same, one 2-year-old brownish-brindle steer, small white star in forehead, no ear-marks, a large blotch brand on left hip, been on range one year; valued at \$20.
COW--Taken up by T. N. Robb, of Quincy tp., December 6, 1886, one light red cow, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18.
STEER--Taken up by A. J. Bumette, of Quincy tp., (no date given), one yearling steer, white with red spots on neck and hip, branded I on left hip, crop and split and upper bit in right ear and upper bit in left ear; valued at \$16.
STEER--Taken up by W. B. Warford, of Zanesville tp., November 23, 1886, one small red steer, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead and some small white spots on body, crop off both ears, no brands visible; valued at \$20.
Sedgwick county--E. P. Ford, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by George Shipley, of Afton tp., November 14, 1886, one gray horse, 9 years old, collar-marks, branded 8. S. on both shoulders; valued at \$40.
Russell county--J. B. Himes, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by H. H. Pierce, of Big Creek, January 12, 1886, one brown mare pony, left hind foot white, light brand on left hind foot; valued at \$40.
Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk.
CALF--Taken up by Sam Bayla, of Dragon tp., December 23, 1886, one red steer calf; valued at \$10.
HEIFER--Taken up by Daniel Masters, of Dragon tp., December 23, 1886, one red 2-year-old heifer, tip of each horn broken off, notch in under side of left ear; valued at \$12.
HEIFER--Taken up by James H. Smith, of Superior tp., December 29, 1886, one 1-year-old dark red heifer, J. F. on left hip, wire in left ear; valued at \$10.
COW--Taken up by A. M. Wilson, of Olivet tp., December 16, 1886, one red cow, 5 years old; valued at \$18.
STEER--Taken up by W. A. Jones, of Arvonia tp.,

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 12, 1887.

Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by Charles McDowell, of Falls tp., December 8, 1886, one red and whitespotted 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.
STEER--By same, one red yearling steer, branded indistinctly on left hip; valued at \$11.
COW--Taken up by Phillip Frank, of Cottonwood tp., December 11, 1886, one white cow, 3 years old, horns about four inches long; valued at \$15.
COW AND CALF--Taken up by F. V. Alford, of Bazaar tp., one roan cow and calf (heifer calf, 6 months old), red and white spotted, no marks or brands; valued at \$27.
COW--Taken up by G. H. Proeger, of Toledo tp., December 13, 1886, one red cow, red body, white face, under side of body white, fore legs red, hind legs

white, no marks or brands visible, supposed to be 4 years old; valued at \$15.
MARE--Taken up by J. M. Bailey, of Bazaar tp., one bay mare, 14 hands high, 6 years old, star in forehead, white on nose, branded on right shoulder and left shoulder and hip with indistinguishable brands; valued at \$40.
STEER--Taken up by C. H. Bogler, of Bazaar tp., November 12, 1886, one roan steer, 2 years old, indistinguishable brands on sides; valued at \$25.

Decatur county--R. W. Finley, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by J. L. Worthington, of Jennings tp., December 30, 1886, one dark chestnut sorrel horse, years old, glass eyes; valued at \$30.
COLT--By same, one bay yearling horse colt, right ear cropped; valued at \$20.
Leavenworth county--J. W. Niehaus, clerk.
COW--Taken up by Grafton Morrow, of High Prairie tp., December 9, 1886, one red cow, a little white on belly, point of left horn broken off, supposed to be about 14 years old; valued at \$18.
HORSE--Taken up by J. B. Crane, of Easton tp., December 23, 1886, one roan horse, star in forehead, 9 or 10 years old; valued at \$40.
COLT--By same, one last spring's roan mare colt, 6 months old; valued at \$20.
COW--Taken up by E. T. Hurst, of Easton tp., December 5, 1886, one white and roan cow, red neck, crop and split in left ear, crop off right ear, 5 or 6 years old; valued at \$20.
Douglas county--Joel S. White, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by Taylor Hewet, of Willow Springs, December 21, 1886, one 1-year-old red-brindle heifer, white on back and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
Jefferson county--E. L. Worswick, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Charles H. Steeper, of Union tp., (P. O. McLouth), on or about June 10, 1886, one red-roan yearling steer, short tail; valued at \$10.
Wyandotte county--Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.
COW--Taken up by Mary J. DeFries, of Wyandotte tp., December 8, 1886, one roan cow, about 8 years old, crop off of left ear, horns drooped to near the eyes; valued at \$20.
Reno county--W. E. Marshall, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Wm. M. Hobbs, of Grant tp., (P. O. Nickerson), July 7, 1886, one bay horse, pony, white star in forehead, both hind feet white, diamond brand on left hip, W on right, weighs about 500 pounds; valued at \$20.
Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by John W. Baumgartner, of Pleasant tp., January 1, 1887, one red and white 3-year-old heifer, spots in forehead, points of horns sawed off, crop off right ear.
Labette county--W. W. Cook, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Daniel Curry, of Neosho tp., December 15, 1886, one gray gelding, 14 1/2 hands high, right hip knocked down, saddle and harness marks, about 10 years old; valued at \$20.
MULE--By same, one brown horse mule, 14 hands high, 3 years old, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$50.
Nemaha county--R. S. Robbins, clerk.
COLT--Taken up by S. B. Frellove, of Rock Creek tp., (P. O. Sabetha), November 26, 1886, one black male colt, 1 year old, white on right hind foot; valued at \$25.
Jackson county--Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by R. T. Reynolds, of Cedar tp., December 6, 1886, one red yearling steer, 1 year old past, with white star in forehead; valued at \$15.
STEER--Taken up by Ann McInerney, of Washington tp., November 14, 1886, one white steer, about 18 months old, no brands visible, round hole in right ear, forehead red, neck and ears both sides mixed red and white; valued at \$15.
COW--By same, November 11, 1886, one 3-year-old light red cow, indistinguishable brand on right hip, white circle in forehead; right hip white, left hip spotted; valued at \$15.
STEER--Taken up by John Stach, of Washington tp., November 23, 1886, one 2-year-old roan spotted steer, no ear marks or brands; valued at \$20.

December 17, 1886, one white 3-year-old steer; valued at \$25.
STEER--Taken up by Geo. W. Goss, of Ridgeway tp., December 30, 1886, one 1-year-old brindle steer, branded L. G. on right hip; valued at \$10.
COW AND CALF--Taken up by W. D. Lewis, of Arvonia tp., December 24, 1886, one 3-year-old red cow with white back; calf at side; valued at \$15.
Wyandotte county--Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.
COW--Taken up by John P. McDonald, of Wyandotte tp., one light red cow, 11 years old, white along back, small drooping horns.
Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Stephen Balrd, of Hampden tp., December 30, 1886 one sorrel mare pony, 7 years old, blaze face, white on legs up to hocks, branded A on left shoulder.

\$20 REWARD!

Stolen from my farm, two miles southeast of Osga City, Kas., about December 22, 1886, one Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about 5 years old, weight about 1,050 pounds; white face, white strip on side, white belly, both hind feet white--one nearly to the hock; rather slim neck, large in throat latch; large, rounded jaws, running slim towards end of nose; few white hairs scattered over body; slightly dish-faced; fine, rounded hips. Nice riding mare; easy loping gait, and head up. Supposed will foal in May. Will pay the above reward for her recovery or any information leading to her recovery.
E. W. HANSLIP, Osga City, Kas.

THE COOLEY CREAMER

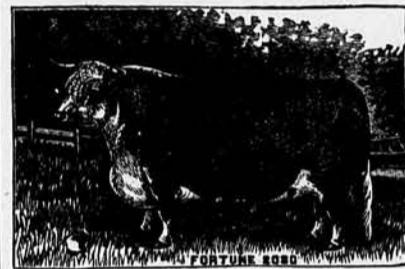
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First-Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords, headed by the following first-prize and sweepstakes 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 exhibition at stables, 1604 to 1606 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.
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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 clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in 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 this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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We have sold this gun for \$19, and have very many testimonials expressing entire satisfaction. We want 100,000 more subscribers for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and for the next Thirty Days make the following unprecedented

SPECIAL OFFER.

8 SUBSCRIPTIONS at our regular price, \$1.50 each per year, will secure for the sender ONE of these MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUNS.

GUARANTEED!

If this Gun does not prove entirely satisfactory, it can be returned to us.

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT.

The American Agriculturist is the only agricultural periodical ever endorsed by the U. S. Government. The 10th Census, Vol. 5, recently published, contains the following:

The American Agriculturist is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely. This Periodical enters the 46th YEAR of its publication with the ablest 46 Agricultural and Horticultural writers in the world. Sample Copies and Canvassers' Outfits furnished free. Address,

ORANGE JUDD CO., 751 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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,** 81 South Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.

The Veterinarian.

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

WARTY GROWTH.—Is there any cure for warts on cattle, as described below? One of a matched pair of steers, one year old, had a bunch commence to grow in the fall, on the back side of the forward leg, in the hollow below the knee joint; it grew rapidly and turned blue, or purple and bluish color. Portions of the center of the bunch crowded out, and new ones grew out very soon. Now the first bunch is as large as a quart bowl, and quite a number of small ones, about the size of a chestnut, look red, grow fast, and as they grow older change color to purple, with a bluish cast, and are rough and seedy. [The growths in this case must be removed by surgical operation, and then the parts must be treated as for a common wound. Better employ a veterinary surgeon. If you have no educated surgeon near you, tie an elastic band (2-inch wide) quite tight around the base of largest one. In two days put on a new one, and so on until it drops off. Then treat next in size.]

COLT KNEE-SPRUNG.—My colt, six weeks old, when foaled was a little knee-sprung. She is but little better now. The dam is a road mare, very free, and quite fast; weighs 1,100, and is just a little over on her knees. Colt is from a Norman sire; he is all right. Is the colt's weakness inherited? Mare has not been worked or driven since September. Both dam and colt are in good condition, and run in a basement with small yard. (1) Another colt, foaled July 1st, has one forward leg crooked a little, not very bad, but too much for the colt to sell for a sound and perfect animal. (2) [1. It is inherited, and will not yield to treatment, in all probability. Keep toes rasped short and leave heels high. Rub muscles of arms from elbows to tops of knees once a day with the following: Tincture of opium, 4 oz.; spirits of camphor, 8 oz.; tincture of aconite root, 4 oz.; alcohol, 1 1/2 pints; mix. 2. You would have to describe the case better. State if leg bows in, and whether muscles of arms are atrophied any on the opposite side to the bow.]

SIMPLE OPHTHALMIA.—What is the matter with my cattle? About two weeks ago one of my two-year-old steers' left eye began to run water and a white scum formed over the eye, and in three days later his right eye began to run water and a scum formed over it, and he was so blind that he could not follow the rest of the herd, but for the last two days his left eye is looking brighter. Now a heifer is beginning to get blind the same way. The eye seems to be inflamed; the dark of the eye is covered with a white scum and the white is a bloody color. Their appetite seems to be good, and they were housed in a good stable during this winter, and had all the prairie hay they wanted to eat. I would like to know if it is a contagious disease, and what is good for it. [Your cattle are affected with a disease called simple ophthalmia, an inflammation of the outer covering of the eye. It is not contagious, and generally arises from local influences. In the early stage the animal should be kept in a dark place and the inflamed eyes bathed three times daily with warm water. When the inflammation commences to subside, a small quantity of a solution of nitrate of silver two grains, and distilled water one ounce, should be painted over the eye with a camel's hair pencil once daily for six days.]

FLATULENCE IN CALVES.—We have lost four valuable heifer calves, aged

from three to five months, with following symptoms: The paunch was greatly distended with gas, so much so that the space between the last ribs and point of hip, on left side, was puffed up above the surface and when tapped was resonant like a drum. The breathing was difficult and painful; breath shorter and shorter, until they expired in an hour or so. These calves had been running on a pasture of alfalfa clover, which is green and growing nicely here now. Can you inform us through the columns of the Review what in your opinion caused death and what would have been the proper treatment for them? [The proper treatment for the calves would have been to puncture the rumen (paunch) with a trocar and canula and liberate the gas. The presence of the gas can be explained by the calves having perhaps a slight attack of indigestion and ingesting a large quantity of the alfalfa clover while it was wet either with dew or rain, causing fermentation, and, as a natural consequence the formation of gas, which extends the rumen to such an extent as to press upon the diaphragm and lungs, and thus cause death by suffocation. Liberation of the gas by the trocar and canula is the safest and surest means of overcoming the difficulty.]

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.

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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.

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Having sold our farm, we will sell all our Poland-Chinas. Don't buy a young Boar, young Sow, or Brood Sow, until you

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The best herd of Poland-Chinas in Kansas. The blood of all the leading hogs in the United States represented in our herd.

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POLAND-CHINAS

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



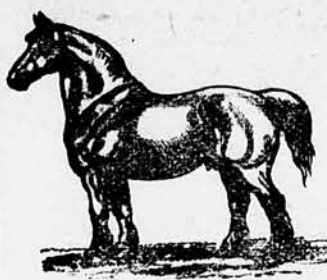
As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for 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 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.



Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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.



Sexton & Offord,

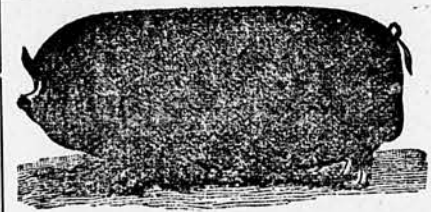
In connection with Mr. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of

English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

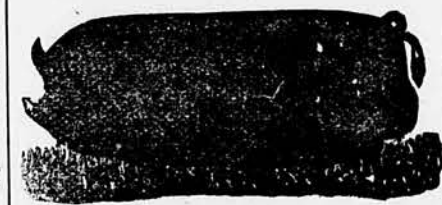
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THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Young sows, already bred, for sale. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.] M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

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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 skin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

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.

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Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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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 Personal inspection or correspondence solicited. Elvaston is on Wabash R.R., 6 m. east of Keokuk, Iowa.

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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.

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CLYDESDALE

—AND—

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



We have in our barn for sale the winners of 70 premiums this fall, 44 of which are first, also 4 sweepstakes, 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal, including the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Nine shipments received this season. The largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world. Resident purchasing partner in the old country. Send for Catalogue. CALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

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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.

To properly keep straw and hay in stacks the stacks must be so constructed as to shed water.

The editor of the Orange County Farmer trains his tomatoes to poles, and they grow six feet high.

A very successful Western dairyman says he has only one ration for his cows, and that is crushed oats and bran.

Every farmer must know what kind of swine breed well and are wanted in the markets. That is the kind which can be bred with profit.

"Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure a person whose lungs are almost wasted, but it is an unfailing remedy for consumption if taken in time. All druggists.

Corn cobs, says a member of the Elmira Farmers' Club, are rich in potash. To burn them is the best way to obtain whatever manurial value there is in them.

It is estimated that a drain three feet deep has three times as much porous earth above and on either side, to drink up the next rainfall, as one only two feet in depth.

Special Sale--Boots and Shoes.

We would call attention to the special inducements D. S. Skinner & Son are offering this week. Call and see them. Men's C boots reduced 50 cents to \$1 per pair.

Several New York farmers speak very highly of the value of sweet corn as a fattening food for swine, saying as much to the acre can be raised as of any other variety, and that the stalks can be turned to profitable account.

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.

It is advisable to select in autumn or fall the land that you are going to plant in potatoes the next year. If it is in grass, top dress with manure and let it lie until spring. Stubble should receive an application of manure, and then be turned under.

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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.

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Free Treatise For the Weak, Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain 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.

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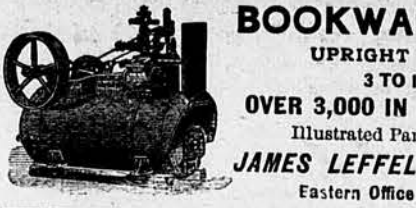
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All Steel Teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 30 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. STREETER, Manuf'r, 85 to 87 Indiana St., Chicago.

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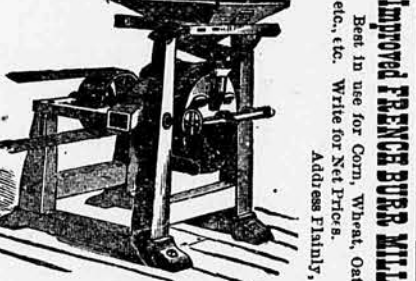
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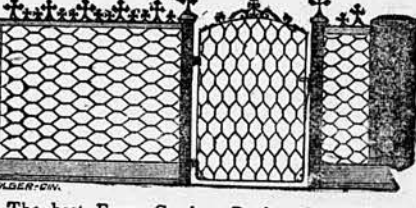
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Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rattle; is also a SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building. CARPETS AND MATS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

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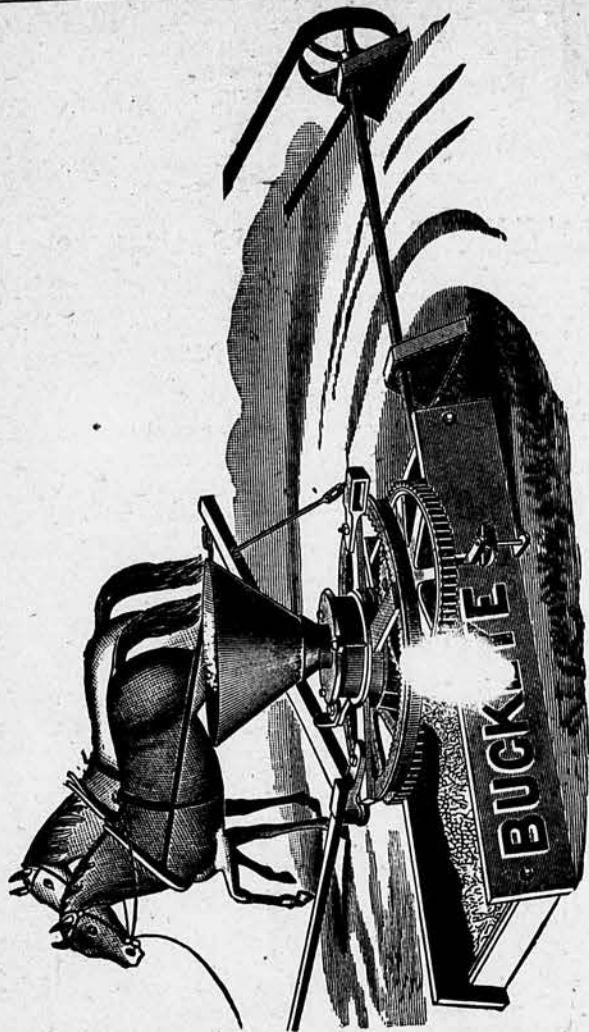
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The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask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

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We have added this Mill to the "Buckeye Family," believing that there is a demand for a Sweep Mill that shall be a rapid grinder and yet light-running, just right for two horses. We can recommend the above mill for this use, our new sweep attachment to which we desire to call particular attention and anti-friction rollers under master wheel. The sweep is so constructed as to utilize end pressure and to apply it to the turning of the master wheel, and so avoid the usual loss of power from that cause. This is shown by dynamometer test to be a gain of about 20 per cent.

The master wheel can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. This sweep can be attached to the mill at that point in a marked has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under the mill, which is preferred by many. The power shaft runs sixty (60) revolutions to one circle of the horses, and will do all the work reasonable for two horses at a saving of power.

The farmer who wishes a good Grinding Mill combined with a splendid Two-horse Power will, we are confident, find this the best Mill on the market.

THE NEW BUCKEYE

Will be practically the same Mill as last year, excepting the changing of the master wheel to receive two sweeps, thereby making it a Four-horse Power and Mill where so desired.

The New Buckeye Two-Hole Sheller,

With Self-feed and Wagon-box Elevator, has been greatly improved for the coming year's trade.

WE ALSO HAVE

THE TIFFIN TWO-HOLE SHELLER,

With Feed-table, Cob-carrier, and either Sacking or Wagon-box Elevators, "speeded" especially to run with either of our Buckeye Feed Mills.

To the Farmer wanting a complete outfit for Shelling and Grinding, we can fully recommend the Buckeye Feed Mills with either the Tiffin or Buckeye Shellers.

Deere, Mansur & Co.,

GENERAL SOUTHWESTERN AGENTS,

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"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—STALLIONS.—A seven-eighths blood Norman and one-eighth blood Morgan Stallion; has stood as a 17-hand horse, with 1,700 pounds weight; a good traveler, breeder, and stylish; dapple gray. Price \$800, or will trade for good Western land. Also Morgan Stallion and some good Grade Drafts cheap. An unrelated Shepherd Dog and Slut of the very best blood. The slut's sire sold for \$50 to a Texas stockman this winter. The pair for \$10. Write or come and see me at once. I make but this one offer. Address S. Stiers, Nortonville, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Or exchange for Short-horns, the Thoroughbred Stallion "Ivanhoe." This horse is first-class. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas.

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.

FOR SALE—Holstein Bull, Sereno 1024 H. H. B., 2,000 pounds. I. S. Barnes, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—Six Thoroughbred Holstein Bulls from 1 to 3 years old. Prices range from \$125 to \$300. T. S. Hawley, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—A Pure-bred Victoria Boar. Address W. A. Bauer, Ellsworth, 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, 82 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

150 MERINO EWES FOR SALE.—These sheep are free from scab. Address P. A. Dwell, Cedar Point, Kas.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—For sale. No. 1, \$2.75 per 1,000; No. 2, \$1.50. All kinds of nursery stock at low rates. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. (October 1, 1886.) Wm. Plasket & Sons.

135 THOROUGHbred MERINO SHEEP—Cheap for cash, cattle or horses. J. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kansas.

SHORT-HORNS—Bred and for sale by L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas. Several very fine young bulls of good colors on hand. Also one three-quarters Percheron-Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old; color dark brown.

\$10 REWARD—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, had strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Rowley, Trail P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

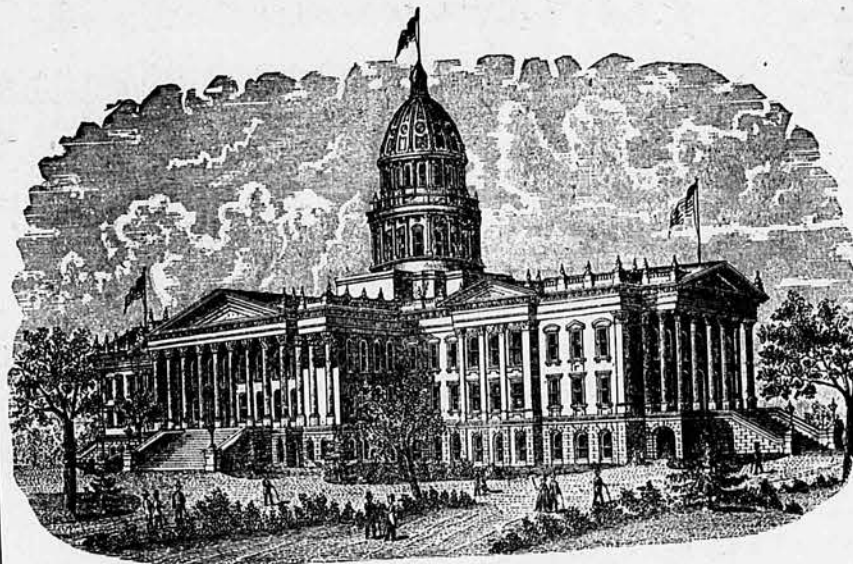
STRAYED—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar-pad. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck, he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, 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.

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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 \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

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