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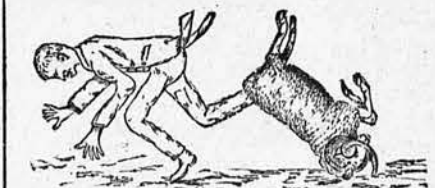
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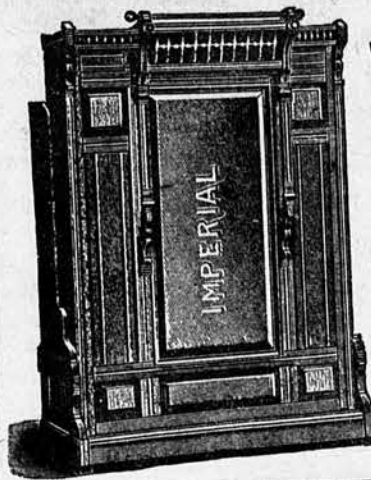
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Agricultural Matters.

The Farmer Receives the First Blow.

The President, in his message to Congress, very properly insists upon a reduction of the revenues, but he mentions by name one article only in the long list of dutiable articles which must be placed on the free list, and that is one in the production of which about one million American farmers are engaged, namely, wool. The President refers to the census of 1880 and quotes figures to show how greatly in excess of all other classes the farmers are numerically. "By the last census it is made to appear," he says, "that of the 17,392,099 of population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from these, which it includes, 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 172,766 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailorsesses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff." Here we have three times as many persons engaged in agricultural pursuits as in manufactures, yet the farmer receives the first blow from the executive hand. It is necessary to reduce the revenues anywhere from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually, and iron manufactures imported pay duties amounting to about \$14,000,000, silk manufactures about \$14,000,000, wool manufactures about \$28,000,000, cotton manufactures about \$12,000,000, sugar about \$50,000,000, manufactures of flax, hemp, etc., about \$8,000,000, chemicals \$5,000,000, glass and glassware about \$4,000,000, leather manufactures about \$3,000,000, earthenware about \$3,000,000; and these ten articles imported paid about \$118,000,000 of the \$188,000,000 total duty collected from imports in the fiscal year 1886, the ten classes paying 75 per cent. of the entire duty, and yet the President does not mention one of these, nor does he anywhere in his six thousand words of message mention any article except only one, and that is the only one that farmers have ever been tenacious about—wool, paying a duty of \$5,126,108.35 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

Why must the farmer be struck first? Why must he bear the sins of the whole country? Why is his product first named when it is proposed to reduce taxation? Does he not pay more taxes than all others of his fellows combined? His wool clip is worth only about \$75,000,000 annually, while the product of the manufacturing industries of the country is more than sixty times as much.

The message was delivered and read Tuesday afternoon, the 6th, and the next day, Wednesday, the 7th, representatives of the National Wool-Growers' Association, then present in Washington to look after this thing, met and adopted an address from which we take a few sentences: "We had a right to expect our President would favor the wool-growers of the United States, and confess our deep disappoint-

ment, that instead, he favors the interests of our foreign competitors. * * * The annual revenue derived from imports of wool under the tariff of 1867 was less than \$1,700. Under the reduced tariff of 1883, the revenue last year was over five millions. The number of sheep in the country in 1884 was 50,626,616; in 1887 it was 41,759,314, a decrease of nearly 6,000,000, and a diminution of the annual wool product of over 35,000,000 pounds, thus showing that reducing the tariff by the act of 1883 has increased the revenue from the imported wools and diminished the number of sheep in the United States about 10 per cent. and the annual product in the same proportion."

About the Culture of Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your correspondent, "Observer," has given us farmers a text that I hope will call out all the facts attainable in the culture of corn. To aid the discussion of this important subject, I will try and present a few thoughts that may give a little light on a few points. His statement of light yield on stubble ground plowed for corn has been the universal experience, I suppose, of every farmer in the south half of the State the last two dry seasons. I have observed the same result on fall wheat, where a heavy coat of weeds had been turned under and a dry fall and winter followed. The evil effects are greater or less in both cases whether the plowing has been shallow or deep. The effects are the same, varying only in degree.

As to the cause. My theory is this: The coat of stubble or weeds turned under and lying on the bottom of the furrow, break the capillary forces of the soil above and prevent them from drawing up moisture from below in a dry season. The uniform continuity of these capillary tubes of the soil is necessary to be effective or the crop will suffer. Evil effects from plowing under the crop of pastured stalks is not so apparent, as the furrow will have contact with subsoil of at least 50 per cent. of the surface.

As to cultivation: Last spring I plowed with three horses a field of nine acres and planted with two-horse check planter to Mammoth White Dent corn on April 20th. Four shares were taken off from center of an Acme harrow, and two harrowings given, astride of each row, as with two-horse cultivator. Two-thirds of field, or six acres, was laid by with two-horse cultivator, the roots gathering in rolls on shanks of shovels; and one-third was cultivated or laid by with a Planet, Jr., cultivator, with gauge wheel and cotton chopper, or double-bladed shares. The yield is at least fifteen bushels more per acre on this one-third of land. The stalks were cut and put in shock, so I cannot give yield as yet. This is on foot hills of Arkansas Valley, red mulatto soil, quite sandy.

In the use of the lister, the method in use on the Kaw Valley farms is the best that has been tried. They put on plenty of team, leave off seeder, and plow their ground as early in the spring as the ground is in condition to plow, plowing as deep as possible, throwing up their field in ridges, with stalks cut; then when the weeds get a good start and the soil is warm and in good condition for corn-growing, the lister is run, some four inches shallower than the first plowing, and corn put in. The advantages claimed for this method are a furrow for the water to settle into if heavy rains fall, preventing the drowning out, or rotting of seed, which has been frequently the case in this section. Second, the advantage of having the space between the rows worked over to prepare it for easy penetration of the

roots of the young corn. Third, it leaves the land more level than in the single listing.

J. N. Kellogg, Cowley Co., Kas.

The Farmer—Our Foreign Commerce.

The part the farmer plays in our foreign commerce is a matter worthy of note. For several years past agricultural productions have averaged about 76 per cent. of the total domestic exports, and last year amounted to \$543,244,733. Of this sum, \$127,000,000 came from animals and their products, and \$160,000,000 from breadstuffs; \$287,000,000 worth of bread and meat sent abroad to feed the nations. Cotton was represented by \$205,000,000, and all other miscellaneous products amounted to \$54,000,000. The past twenty years have seen marked changes in these relative proportions. In 1860 cotton alone was 75 per cent. of all agricultural exports; this proportion has gradually decreased, and in 1878 breadstuffs alone exceeded it, and now it represents but 37 per cent., though its total value has greatly increased.

Of our total imports, 43 per cent. was made up of raw or nearly raw products of agriculture, the total value being about \$246,000,000. This is a large amount for us to purchase from foreign farmers, but very much of it is made up of articles which, on account of climatic conditions, we cannot produce. Teas, coffees and cocoa cost us \$62,000,000, or a little more than one-fourth of the whole. Sugar and molasses amounted to \$76,000,000, a large proportion of which ought to be profitably produced at home. This makes our beverages and sweetenings cost us some \$138,000,000, or about \$2.40 per head for every man, woman and child of our population. For animals and animal products we pay \$43,000,000, and for all other farm products, including spices, fruits and miscellaneous articles, \$63,000,000.

The importance of our agricultural interests can perhaps in no way be more clearly set forth than by these official figures, showing, as they do, that the farmer furnishes three-fourths of our exports; yet this vast sum represents less than 10 per cent. of the total production, nine-tenths going to supply the home markets.—*Exchange.*

Smoking Hams.

The following suggestions as to the proper mode of preserving meat by smoking are recommended by Professor Nessler: The keeping qualities of smoked meat do not depend upon the amount of smoking, but upon the uniform and proper drying of the meat. Smoke of high temperature, moisture and the condensation of water upon the meat are all injurious in smoking meat. With hot, dry smoke the surface is dried too rapidly; a crust, filled with cracks, is formed, the fat may partially liquefy, and the drying of the interior of the meat may be hindered. Bacon is often met with that is brown to the depth of an inch, or even more, simply because it was too warm or at times moist (sweating), either during the smoking or the subsequent storing. It is doubtless of considerable advantage to roll the meat on its removal from the salt, before smoking, in sawdust or bran, or to strew it with either of them, since the crust formed in smoking will not be so thick; and if moisture condenses upon the meat (sweating), it remains in the bran or sawdust, and the brown coloring matter of the smoke does not penetrate the meat. The bran, etc., can easily be removed before using the meat. Warmth of itself is not regarded as injurious to smoked meat if moisture is absent and the air is not too confined. In some countries smoked meat is kept in the shade of trees, in an airy place, rather than in cellars, although the latter are much cooler, because they are at the same time much damper. If a cellar is not dry smoked meat will soon mold in it, even if covered with sawdust, ashes, charcoal, etc. A warm room is also preferable for the preservation of smoked meat to such as are liable to great variations of temperature, since in the latter moisture is liable to condense upon it. By far the best place, in most cases, for keeping smoked meat, is a suitable smoke-house, in which it remains dry without drying out entirely, as it does when hung in a chimney, which is often practised. A careful observance of the foregoing suggestions, says the *Manufacturer and Builder*, will be found serviceable to any one who lacks experience in this branch of domestic economy.

Agricultural Notes.

A bottomless pail, with an iron hook to hang it over the edge of the grain bin, or any other board, makes a good bag-holder.

Seed wheat and seed corn should be thoroughly dry and kept in a dry place. Seed corn that is thoroughly dry seldom freezes unless exposed to very severe cold.

If the bees get cross, you should keep calm; "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." If you get angry, excited and feel like fighting, 'tis as good a thing as the bees want; they are a host in the fight.

Commercial and capitalistic combinations are now called "trusts." The only "trust" farmers have to depend upon is a trust in Providence, but this is quite apt to be adulterated with drouth, hail, bugs, etc., afflictions which the first-named trusts are always strangers to.

The Hessian fly, reputed to have come to this country with some of the supplies sent with the Hessian soldiers hired to fight against us during the Revolutionary war, is now making its appearance in England, probably as a result of the export of American seed wheat to that country.

It is quite expensive to put an acre of ground in onions owing to the high price of seed, while the labor of raising an acre of them is also arduous and costly; but should an acre of onions be secured and the crop good, it will pay well, as some growers have obtained as many as 600 bushels per acre.

The President of the Berks County (Pa.) Agricultural Society says more wheat is ruined by deep-sowing than by shallow planting. Wheat that is sown six inches deep will take root at the bottom. The frost will break it off, and it will then start again at the surface, thus sustaining a set-back.

Too many farmers forget that hay is dried grass, and allow their timothy and other grasses to ripen and die before cutting, saying that to do so saves trouble and escapes bad weather. Then they cannot understand why the cattle leave so much in the manger, nor why it weighs so little and lacks color and odor.

A correspondent of the *Canadian Horticulturist* finds one cause of the decrease of small insect-destroying birds, the replacing of the old rail fence, with its border of bushes and coarse grass, which harbored many small birds, by the wire fence, with its cleaner path. Small birds do not nest in tall trees, but in low shrubs or fence corners.

Stock is taught to jump by carelessness in keeping poor fences, and in not laying down bars and gaps sufficiently low to allow animals to step over, and they are made to jump over to save some lazy fellow a little work. Keep good fences and do not give them lesson, by not properly opening gaps. But the better way is to never have a pair of bars or any gaps that require laying down. Put in gates wherever an opening is required. Poor fences, gaps and bars are signs of a shiftless farmer.

The *Spirit of the Farm* says: Snow is of benefit to farmers in two ways. It serves as a protection to grass and the roots of all perennial plants, and it has a manurial value of great importance. From its loose texture and its containing about ten times its bulk of air, snow is a very bad conductor of heat, and thus forms an admirable covering for the earth from the effects of radiation. It not unfrequently happens in times of great cold that the soil is forty degrees warmer than the surface of the overlying snow. Snow being cold and porous is one of the best absorbents of ammonia, hence brings to the earth the ammonia formed by the decomposition of organic substances and constantly passing into the air. On thawing, the snow carries its fertilizing store into the soil.

Of all the problems that rise up in the path of man for solution, that of how to make home happy is probably the most important. Simply to have four roofed walls, even though blessed with wife and children, and sometimes many of the comforts of life, does not constitute by any means a happy home. Poverty is inconvenient, disagreeable, and is anything but a condition to be desired, but wealth is by no means a name for happiness, and there is to-day as many light hearts in the humble walks of life as dwell in palaces fit for a king. Happiness is therefore not where a man is, but what he is. This is the whole secret of the matter. And to make home happy, we care not how many comforts are gathered or in what clime, one must first be happy himself.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

The Stock Interest.

Winter Food for Horses and Colts.

Horse-feeding is a practical matter. It is very much like man-feeding. We all know that food produces peculiar effects on the human system aside from the mere matter of nutriment. One particular article of food will sicken one person and nourish another. There are times, too, when men eat abnormally; their appetites crave particular elements, they are hungry for it until they get it in one form or another, or until, as is sometimes said, they outgrow the craving. It is the same with horses. Grass is the natural food of the horse, but he cannot have grass continuously. When he is put on dry food there is danger of injuring his health. Care and good judgment are required to so grade the change as to preserve good physical conditions, and during the winter, he needs such feeding as will maintain his good health uninterrupted.

In line with these suggestions we give a few extracts from an article in that excellent stock paper, the *National Live Stock Journal*: "Nature furnishes grass as the principal food for the horse, but this food will not do to sustain the horse for speed, or for the most severe work; but when used for slow work on the farm, grass, as a part of the ration, is found to promote health and long service. So the farm horse should receive, during winter, some soft food to take the place of the succulent grass of summer. But as the work horse is kept for his muscle, he must be fed to sustain muscle and give the requisite strength and endurance. When working several teams constantly, hauling heavy loads, we found a ration of short-cut and steamed hay, with an allowance of four quarts of ground oats and corn mixed with it, morning and night, with dry hay and oats at noon, very satisfactory as to health and condition, as well as work. This cooked food was given warm, was highly relished by the horses, kept their bowels in a free condition, warded off or cured colds, and had a similar effect to a feed of grass in summer.

"The true way of economizing is to mix foods of different qualities, such as good clover hay with straw, half and half; the clover being rich in muscle-forming matter, and the straw poor in that quality, but containing a large amount of food for respiration and heat, and when the two are mixed, the compound is equally valuable with ordinary timothy hay. Clover hay is generally avoided for horses, as it is apt to be very dusty, and thus injure the lungs; but, it will be perceived that when cooked or cut and moistened, the dust becomes harmless. It is very desirable to use clover for work horses, as it contains 18 per cent. of muscle-forming food, while timothy has but 10 or 11 per cent.

"The horse-feeder should study variety as much as possible, not only for economy, but health. All the coarse fodder raised upon the farm may be used with the best effect by thus mixing the different qualities and giving a greater variety of food.

"The farmer may keep his team well in winter with moderate work, upon six quarts of wheat middlings, two quarts of corn meal, and a pint of oil meal, mixed with cut straw, as above, to each horse. This will furnish all the constituents and sufficient nourishment for a 1,000 or 1,100-pound horse, and is the cheapest ration we can prescribe, costing, besides the straw, not more than 10 to 15 cents per day, according to location. The corn meal is rich in starch, the middlings rich in gluten, or muscle-making food, the oil meal fur-

nishing a laxative and emollient to the stomach, besides being very nutritious. Oil meal is the best substitute for grass, except roots, in winter, but should only be used in small quantity.

"The treatment of colts should be somewhat different from that of the work horse. Nature furnishes the young colt with a liquid food, which is exactly adapted to its wants. The milk of the dam contains sugar for respiration and to keep up animal heat—casein to build up its muscles and bone—oil to lubricate and cushion its joints, and lay on fat to round out its form. The nutriment of this food is in solution, requiring a very slight amount of digestion to change it to blood. The feeder of the young colt should make the change from the mother's milk as little violent as possible; therefore it is advisable, when that can be done, to teach the colt to drink cow's milk at weaning, and give it about four quarts per day with other feed. The weaning can be made very gradual by giving two quarts of cow's milk with a quart of bran twice per day, and after a little while give a pint of oats, besides grass. Early-cut and nicely-cured hay should be given when grass is gone, and also a few carrots, beets, or turnips. These roots will be an almost perfect substitute for grass. Grain should be given in very small quantity at first, and not usually more than two quarts of oats per day, during the first winter. But we prefer food in a semi-liquid state for the colt, and think that bran and the cow's milk are much better than oats the first winter. All green food is much more easily digested than dried, and therefore the roots are an excellent addition, and keep the stomach and all the secretions in a healthy condition. It is always found that a healthy, well-formed colt makes fine progress when the dam yields a good supply of milk. The intelligent feeder should try to imitate nature, and furnish an abundant supply of food to the colt, containing the same elements in as soluble a condition as possible, so that this fine growth which the colt made upon the milk of the dam, shall not be lost, but continued undiminished. Very much depends upon the first winter. Often an attempt to save a few dollars in feed has resulted in the loss of ten times the amount in the value of the horse grown. One cannot afterwards make up for a deficiency at this period. Liberal feeding and good care produce a liberal return."

Canadian Live Cattle Trade.

Our Canadian neighbors are very much like ourselves, engaged largely in agriculture, pursuing similar lines of policy and using like means to connect themselves with distant markets. It may be interesting to our readers to know how the cattle trade of that country is developing and how interesting it is in England. Here is a reprint of an article which appeared in the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, November 17, last:

"With regard to the discussion which is now going on as to the federation of the Empire, it is interesting to note the development of the Canadian cattle trade. The enormous proportions of the trade in live stock and dead meat imported into England from different parts of the world have been attained only during the last fifteen or sixteen years. In 1870 Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool, acting for the Department, was making inquiries with a view to ascertain the possibility of establishing such a trade. Previous to that time a fairly profitable business had been done from Canada in salted beef; but this was threatened by the Chicago canned meat trade, and

hence Mr. Dyke's instructions and the establishment of the trade which has grown so rapidly. Our file of Canadian papers shows that during the last eleven years (up to October 22, 1887) no less than 489,846 head of cattle and 660,190 sheep have been exported from the Dominion, and it needs no words to show the benefit which must have accrued to the Canadian farmers from the opening up and development of such a trade. Within the last two or three weeks, however, another phase of this trade has developed. By the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway the ranches of the district of Alberta have become accessible, and near this vast territory (which some ten years ago was denized by the buffalo) there are upwards of 100,000 head of cattle of a very good class. They have been graded up by the introduction of pedigree bulls from the leading herds in this country. The first lot of steers from these ranches have just arrived, and have been disposed of in London, where they have realized, considering the extremely low prices ruling in the market, the very handsome average of £16 per head. These, according to Canadian advices, can be landed at the Canadian Pacific railway yards at Montreal for about 50s per head. As the rent of the land is only 1 cent per acre (and it is calculated that ten acres will carry a bullock) it will be seen that Lord Waldron, Earl Lathom, Lord Skelmersdale, Sir Francis de Winton, Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., M. P., and other capitalists in this country who had the enterprise to invest in this venture will realize enormous profits. The effect of this new source of supply upon British and other meat-producers, including the older provinces of Canada, will be watched with much interest."

Wool and Animal Fibers.

Some question having arisen about the relative properties and qualities of different varieties of wool, an international exposition of wool was held at Philadelphia in the fall of 1880. An act of Congress required the Commissioner of Agriculture to have a thorough scientific examination of the wools presented. "There were some 300 animals on exhibition, comprising all the varieties of pure breeds known in this country. Samples of wool were clipped from several parts of the bodies of representative animals of each of these, and carefully wrapped in separate parcels, together with memoranda specifying the several animals from which they were taken, their age, weight, weight of fleece, and complete data as to their food, and the topography and climatic conditions of the country where grown and kept. In fact, of every circumstance in the life of the animal that could exert an influence on the character of the wool. Subsequently these samples were all subjected to minute examinations to determine their relative values as to fineness, elasticity, and tensile strength; with a view, first, to ascertaining the varieties of animals likely to be permanently profitable to sheep growers in this country, and the conditions most favorable for the production of valuable fiber. Secondly, to arrive at correct conclusions respecting the fitness of the different wools for the various kinds of fabrics manufactured from this fiber, and thus open the way for improvement in quality of American manufactures from domestic, or home wools. "Similar investigations were also made of wools from graded sheep, which were compared with those from the pure bloods, and with samples of Angora goats' hair and raw silks." A report of that examination is now published in a large book—about 600 super-royal pages, and among the great mass of useful information which it contains, one interesting fact is made perfectly clear, viz.: That America produces as good wool as is grown in any part of the world, and that for any variety of cloth our own farmers grow wool of the qualities and properties needed. It does away with the notion that some people entertain that there is better wool grown somewhere than American farmers have every year. The publication of this volume is due to the earnest request of Commissioner Colman.

The Farmer as a Wool Grower.

A correspondent of the *Farm and Home* attributes the failure of many farmers in raising sheep to their lack of knowledge on the subject. "The real trouble is," he says, "that few men know how to manage their flocks, or even if they know they fail to put their knowledge into practice. In many cases the treatment of flocks seems to indicate that the farmer thinks that sheep, like weeds, will grow without care or cultivation; and so they will—and be about as valuable as weeds. Sheep will live on very rough food and endure a good deal of exposure, and certainly they get about all they can stand of both at the hands of the common farmer. Upon the other hand, no animal will respond more freely to kind treatment and good food than sheep. But neglect seems to be the great drawback to the farmer as a wool grower; and because sheep fail to give returns under such treatment they are pronounced unworthy. The average fleece of wool does not weigh over four pounds, and the average sheep does not yield more than fifty pounds of mutton, and that of an inferior quality. What if by improvement these fleeces should be raised to ten or even eight pounds and the growth of mutton to seventy-five pounds? The difference in dollars and cents in the farmer's pocket would make him look with some degree of favor upon his flocks, besides the pleasure in knowing that he had done something in the way of progression. Improvement is the one thing necessary in our flocks. Not that every farmer should have all thoroughbreds. That would not be profitable to all; but grade up the flock by the selection of the best common ewes and the purchase of thoroughbred bucks. A few extra dollars invested in a good buck will be returned greatly multiplied in the enhanced value of the lambs. No man can afford to disregard the quality of the buck he uses. My experience with sheep has taught me that they are profitable. Where farmers size their flocks according to their farms and facilities for caring for them they can't fail to reap reasonable rewards."

Stock Notes.

Know that every hog comes to his feed at every feeding.

Walk about among the hogs, and train your eye to tell at a glance the hog that is not thriving.

It is not advisable to blanket horses in stables except for a little while, when brought in after working and when wet, either from sweat or rain.

Before starting for a long drive, do not, as some foolishly do, give your horse an extra heavy feed; but give him only his regular feed, and leave the extra for him when he comes back.

In grain, oats—good, bright and clean—should be the principal food for horses, with an occasional mess of cut feed, roots, etc., to break up the monotony. Bright, sweet timothy hay only, or bright and well-cured corn blades should be the only hay given.

A wet place for sheep to stand or lie either in the summer or winter, is very unhealthy and should certainly be avoided whenever it can be. The sheep shed and yard should always be furnished with good drainage, and the roof of the shed should be made tight.

Keep the stables clean, day and night, for the horses, and give them good ventilation. Close stables, with the accumulated manure, injure the health of the colts and horses, and the ammonia arising in large quantities from the manure injures the horses' eyes, especially young horses' and colts'.

None but quite sound parents should be bred from. Injuries from accidents are, of course, not to be regarded as unsoundness. Especially avoid breeding from a mare that has ring-bone, spavin, or any disease that will render the offspring liable to be afflicted with the same by hereditary descent.

Hogs do not mind the cold, if they can be dry and clean, and can get into a good bed where they can partially cover themselves. The bed should always be located where no drafts or currents of air will blow upon them. They never do well when this is the case, and much of the sickness of hogs is due to such exposure.

A very good shed for sheep can be made with a tight roof, and west, north and east parts covered up tight, leaving the south side open. This makes a very good shed. Let the roof slope to the north and extend far enough over the sides, so that a good gutter will carry off the water. If the dirt taken out of the gutter is banked up against the side it will aid some in keeping it dry. Having a dry place to stand is fully as important as a good roof, and in planning the sheep yard take some pains to build the shed where good drainage can be readily secured.

Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among your horses.

In the Dairy.

The Fat Stock Show--Bogus Butter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The live stock show, as it may called, held last month in Chicago, was indeed a wonder and success. There are few organizers equal to its Secretary, Col. Mills, and each department had at its head a competent superintendent. The President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Dy-sart, is a faithful and energetic officer, and in the truest sense a friend of agriculture in all its branches. He is one of the board who is not in favor of admitting bogus butter. There are others also on the board who agree with him, but their names I have not now in mind. If one wants to gain a knowledge of the stock resources of the great West, let such an one attend the next live stock show held in Chicago.

Many were disappointed that the price of admission at the last show was fifty cents instead of twenty-five cents, as it has heretofore been. It costs a great deal to run the show, and to meet the expenses there must be a large revenue. But it may be safely said that many farmers did not visit the show who would have done so had the admission been twenty-five cents. Others visited it once, and no more, who would have come in two or three times but for the same reason. It is much easier to criticize than it is to manage a show of that kind. But farmers are the ones who should attend such an exhibition, and if they are prevented from coming by any means whatever, then one of the objects sought will not be obtained.

It was to be hoped this year by many that there would be no slaughtering in the building, but in this they were disappointed. It is still hoped that the time will come when slaughtering will be done either outside the building, or one end partitioned off for that purpose.

Referring again to the matter of admission fee—either one of three of the four departments of the show, viz.: live stock, horse and poultry, was worth an admission fee of twenty-five cents. Taking this view of it, the fee of fifty cents was certainly low enough. But hardly any one would remain in the building long enough at one time to carefully examine more than one department, therefore a low rate of admission would induce many to make several visits.

Now, as regards the admission of bogus butter. The premium list of '86 stated it would be admitted. That of '87 made no mention of it; therefore the inference was it would not be admitted. More than this, there had been something in the way of assurance from the board that its admission would not be allowed. Yet it was not generally understood by dairymen through the agricultural press of the country, that the board had decided to keep it out. However, it seems they had so decided, but afterwards reversed their decision. The facts are, that the stock men and manufacturers of bogus butter threatened to withdraw their subscriptions for premiums, if the "bogus" was not admitted. The exhibits of oleomargarine and butterine, together with the oleo and neutral made by Armour & Co., and the Garden City Dairy, were indeed attractive. Everything that money and skill could do to make a fine display was done, and no stone was left unturned to create public sentiment in favor of the imitation article. A better talker than Mr. Stern, who is at the head of the Armour oleomargarine and butterine interest, and who had charge of their exhibits, would be hard to find. But the position taken by him and other leaders of the interest, are quite inconsistent. Sometimes they tell you

that the oleomargarine law benefits them, yet it is easy to see they want it repealed or at least modified. One thing is noticeable, however, that they bank largely on the immense wealth which is backing the bogus butter interest, yet claim their only desire is to have their products sold on their merits. Several grades of oleomargarine were shown, the brightest of which, it was stated, was wholesaled at twenty cents per pound, and retailed by grocers at thirty cents. Mr. Stern claimed that although this grade contained but 25 per cent. of butter, the better class of consumers preferred it to a pure article of dairy butter, such as was kept by the average dealer in Chicago. The claim hardly seemed a consistent one, but is repeated for what it is worth. Now, if an imitation article, containing only 25 per cent. of pure butter, can be made and put up to be so attractive, there is certainly every encouragement for dairymen to make a good article of pure butter, for notwithstanding the claims made by the oleomargarine men, common sense teaches that any consumer will prefer a pure article if properly made and kept in proper condition. The facts are, that while bogus butter men pretend to be satisfied with the law, with the exception of the high license charged the retailer, they are far from being happy over it, and propose to leave nothing undone to secure its repeal, or material modification, during the present session of Congress.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

Let Us Become Acquainted.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am still afflicted with rheumatism, so that I can scarcely write, yet being anxious to say something to promote the dairy interest in Kansas, I will try to scratch down a few thoughts anyway. The proper way, I think, to get this subject before the people, is for those who are in the business to get into communication with one another, and by this means get acquainted. As we have no paper in the State devoted exclusively to the dairy business, we cannot do better than to make ourselves known through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. In fact, I think a good farmer's journal, with a well-regulated dairy department is better than an exclusive dairy paper. I don't know, Mr. Editor, that you will thank me for this suggestion, but as I have written it down that way I will let it stand so.

I have fourteen Jersey cows, twelve of which are giving milk, and five of the twelve are strippers, nearly to the calving. We are making from sixty to seventy-five pounds of butter each week, which we have contracted at Kansas City by the year, at thirty-five cents a pound. We deliver every Saturday, in pans, to private families, the amount of their weekly order, and take up the pans we left the week before. We furnish buttermilk, at this season, at twenty cents a gallon, delivered in gallon jugs, in the same way as the butter is delivered. All last summer we got twenty-five cents a gallon for our milk at the saloons, and delivered three times a week. My little son, eleven years old, delivered all the buttermilk last summer with our old town horse and buggy, collected the money, and would report and pay in the money received, when he came back at night, and never made a mistake or lost a cent. I think that is better than running around town, as he did, when I was in the practice of my profession.

Last September, one year ago, I bought a sow with eleven pigs. This fall we sold at Kansas City, five hogs, that averaged nearly 300 pounds each,

and Tuesday of this week we killed six last April pigs, that dressed about 150 pounds each, and we now have two more fattening in the pen yet, and the old sows and five young sows, and twenty-eight nice shoats that came the latter part of August, for future marketing. These hogs were principally raised on slops and milk.

My wife was raised and always lived in town, until we moved onto this farm two years ago. She had no experience whatever in poultry-raising when she came here, but she raised over 130 turkeys and about 300 chickens this year from curd cheese, with very little other food. There is not an unhealthy fowl on the place. We are marketing them now, with our butter, every Saturday.

I wish to say in conclusion, to the young men of Kansas, that my oldest son (at home), twenty years old the sixth day of this month, runs the whole butter business alone. He feeds and milks the cows, strains, skims, churns and works the butter, and delivers it in Kansas City, and cannot begin to supply the demand for his goods. It is all "gilt-edged."

Now, Mr. Editor, I have told you some of our successes in the dairy business. I have not mentioned our garden and orchard, which all go along at good prices, with our butter. In my next I will tell you and your many readers of some of our reverses.

E. B. GILL.

Enforce the Oleomargarine Law.

At a joint meeting of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association and the Iowa Butter and Cheese Association, held at Manchester, Iowa, November, 1, 2 and 3, 1887, the resolutions printed below were reported by the committee on legislation, and unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to publish the same in circular form for distribution among the friends of agriculture and the dairy interest throughout the United States:

WHEREAS, It is reported that United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller has pronounced the oleomargarine law inoperative, and has announced that he will recommend its repeal; and

WHEREAS, There are indications that the manufacturers of fraudulent butter are working to abolish the internal revenue system, hoping thereby to be relieved from the supervision incidental to the collection of the tax which has been placed upon the manufacture of their product; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That it is the sense of this association that, so far as such law has been inoperative, it has been largely, if not wholly, due to the mistaken interpretation of its provisions by the Commissioner and his subordinates as to their duties.

Second—That in any reduction of internal revenue taxes, the tax upon imitation butter should be retained; for the reason that it obliges unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers to sail under their true colors, and affords a safeguard to the consumer against fraudulent representations.

Third—That no man shall receive our votes or support for Congress unless he squarely pledges himself to vote against the repeal of such law and any material modifications of its provisions likely to diminish its efficiency.

Fourth—That the funds already paid into the United States Treasury from taxes and fines collected from manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine should be used wholly or in part, as may be necessary, in enforcing the law; and that, if specific legislation is necessary to authorize such use thereof, Congress should promptly pass the necessary laws.

Fifth—That the Secretary of this association mail a copy of these resolutions to the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

WHEREAS, The Commissioner of Internal Revenue claims that one of the reasons for his failure to perform all the provisions of the oleomargarine law, passed by Congress at its last session, has been and is the omission to provide a suitable appropriation for that purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That Congress is hereby urged to make a sufficient appropriation at its next session for the enforcement of all the provisions of the law during the coming year.

Second—That the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress, are hereby respectfully requested to require the enforcement thereof by the proper officials.

Third—That the members of this association are requested to report to the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from their respective States, through their local granger and dairy associations, any neglect or refusal of United States officers to perform all the provisions of said law, especially those requiring retail dealers to sell from and in packages properly marked and branded according to its provisions.

Fourth—That a copy of these resolutions be mailed by the Secretary of this association to

the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

WHEREAS, It is important that the different States and Territories not prohibiting all substitutes for butter, should have uniform laws upon the subject, and suitable provisions to secure their efficient enforcement; and

WHEREAS, Some now prohibit such substitutes when in imitation or semblance of butter, while others require signs, labels, branding, and various devices for distinguishing the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the different States and Territories not prohibiting all substitutes for butter, it is desirable to have laws passed—

First—Prohibiting the imitation or semblance of butter in any substitute therefor;

Second—Against the fraudulent sale of any substitute therefor;

Third—Prohibiting the use of any substitute in imitation or semblance of butter in hotels, restaurants, or other places of public entertainment;

Fourth—Creating a department with suitable appropriations for their enforcement.

Loss of appetite does not always indicate sick animals. Try a change of food before you do medicines.

Pimples, boils, and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure them, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Normal Department of Campbell University, Holton, Kas., admits students any week of the year. Young people who want to teach next year can be well prepared by July 26 by entering this winter.

It requires about one-sixteenth less food to put an animal in condition in warm than in cold weather. If the dairyman expects his cows to be profitable he must look after their comfort both as to food and shelter.

A Tennessee farmer says the most certain cures for old sores on stock is common wheat flour, sprinkled on till the sore is white. The flour, according to his statement, has most extraordinary healing properties and will remove proud flesh at once.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

There is one advantage possessed by wool and butter, which is that both articles can be shipped at a lower cost, in proportion to value, than most farm products. As wool is not perishable it can be shipped to the most distant points, while butter keeps a long time in winter.

Consumption Cured.

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

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co's

IMPROVED
Butter
Color.

EXCELS

IN STRENGTH
PURITY
BRIGHTNESS

NEVER TURNS RANCID.

Always gives a bright natural color, and will not color the Buttermilk.

Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Three sizes, 25c. 50c. \$1.00. For sale everywhere.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.
BURLINGTON, VT.

Correspondence.

MR. HARPOLE'S REJOINDER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On the 10th of November my letter, "We Want Free Trade," with an answer from you, appeared. Having waited a reasonable time, careful not to consume too much space on a subject you may wish to limit to some extent, I now submit my reply to the answer you made. I erred when I said protection originated at Gibraltar. You are right. I should have said the origin of the word tariff was there. You said:

"He ignores the difference in cost of labor, which is at least 50 per cent. higher in this country than it is in England, and at least 75 per cent. of the cost of steel rails in this country is labor. The net profits of manufacturing in the United States are little if any greater than they are in Great Britain. The tariff duties on iron do not more than offset the difference in wages of labor employed. The average price of American steel rails at the mills for the year 1886 was \$28.50 per ton."

Now, admitting that wages are lower in England by 50 per cent., no one can deny the fact that England pays higher wages than any country except the United States. "Wages in England are fully 75 per cent. higher than in Germany for like work in metals, and perhaps one-third higher than in France." If it is "pauper labor" we are afraid of, how does it come that we are not alarmed at Germany, France and Italy, where there are more paupers and lower wages? If it is protection that makes wages high, how does it come that the above-named high tariff countries pay lower wages than England? It is not the real object of protection to raise wages. Its object is to increase profits and raise the price of goods. When steel rails decline wages decline; but when there is an advance wages do not always advance. Joseph Wharton, a maker of steel rails, representing the Cambria and Bethlehem companies, appeared in March, 1886, before a committee of Congress (see page 120 of the evidence) in reference to the decline in steel. The following questions and answers appear:

Mr. Hewitt—As you went down to that low margin wages were steadily decreased, were they not?

Mr. Wharton—They were.

Mr. Hewitt—And when you made these excessive profits were wages put up in proportion? In other words, when you reduced wages with the reduction of prices, did you increase wages ratably with the improvement in prices? Were the men permitted to share in a proportion of the profits?

Mr. Wharton—They were not, and you, as an employer of labor, know that they could not be.

On page 114 this same witness says that to reduce the tariff on steel rails to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* would reduce the price. If protection made things cheap, as you seem to believe, how strange it is that the mill men combine and work for it. It is the nature of men to do everything they can to increase the price of that which they have to sell. True, as you say, rails are cheaper than they were twenty years ago; but it was not the burden of tariff that caused it. The winning horse sometimes carries the greater weight, but that does not demonstrate that by adding weight to a race-horse increases his speed. Nor, because a sick man may regain health under Hood's treatment, does not establish the efficacy of that mode of curing disease. The Bessemer and other great improvements in making steel, and the patents having expired, I believe has something to do with the decline in steel, for it declined the world over.

You say I am mistaken about anthracite coal; that "it exists in Great Britain, Ireland, France, China, Japan and other countries." We agree that it is on the free list. Let us see about this competition of free anthracite coal. The importation to this country of anthracite was, in 1880, eight tons; 1882, thirty-six tons; 1883, 507 tons. For bituminous coal, in 1880, 471,817.56 tons, duty paid \$353,863.46; 1882, 795,721.81 tons, duty paid \$596,791.27; 1883, 645,924.27 tons, duty paid \$484,443.24. We paid last year a duty of \$581,100 on imported coal. You see that the importation of free coal is rather slim as a competitor. On the 16th of March, 1871, in Congress, Mr. Blaine, in his debate with Mr. Butler, said: "I was in favor of the repeal of the coal tariff and the gentle-

man (Mr. Butler) was not." Even Blaine admitted the oppression of the coal tax.

You said:

Referring to an American ship-builder, Mr. Harpole says John Roach "would build a vessel for the government one year and buy it back the next as old iron." This is another Carnegie story. Mr. Roach built ships for the government, and for private parties, but he never bought any of them back the next year as old iron. He built first-class ships and all of American free raw materials.

I have before me Mr. Roach's article on "The American Navy and Merchant Marine," published in the *American Protectionist*, September 23, 1883, from which I quote: "Moreover, has not a government commission, under act of Congress, recently condemned thirty-five more of the old vessels which in the last fifteen years have rendered no service, but are now to be sold and broken up. * * * The slanders charged that I got the old engines that were worth \$760,000 and \$300,000 more, so that for putting the new engines in the Tennessee I received in all the value of \$1,060,000, the fact was that I realized from the material of the old engines just \$35,000."

You hold that American material is free; that Roach built ships "all of American free raw material." Roach says: "Everything in the ship's construction, from the keel to the topmast, was taxed to establish our national credit, pay off war burdens, and meet the expenses of government. * * * Mr. Charles Camp is a practical ship-builder. He publicly announced, when the bids were opened, that the reason his price was so high was that the steel-makers had put up the price of steel on him 3 cents per pound over the market price, * * * a difference against him of \$450,000 on the item of steel alone."

As you say, I did "not refer to nails, stoves, axes, shovels, farm implements, building tools, etc." I cannot discuss all things in one article; but most manufactured articles are sold at home to us at a fixed price, established by a pool or trust company, while the same article is exported and sold as cheap as the world can make them. But to the farmer, when he sells, there is but one price. Whether our beehives are butchered in Chicago or exported, there is no difference in the price. If our wheat is to be eaten by the iron men or sent to feed the despised English, there is but one price. Wheat is never quoted "home use, \$1.10; for export, 90 cents." Yet we hear great arguments about "home market," as though there were two markets.

You spoke of the rate of wages. The starving rate of wages in this country are not attainable. The employers will not give the rate to the statistician. Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, report of 1886, page 142, says: "Any attempt to prove an American rate of wages must necessarily result in failure. There is no such thing as an American rate of wages."

Talk about your paupers in Europe. I am acquainted with plenty of willing but idle men. Others work for \$1.10 per day and board themselves, while our farmers for years have had a hard time. No statistics are needed to see these things.

If men cannot engage in making goods, relying only on their skill and industry, let them quit. We have had tariff enough. It is very doubtful if we are near the end. The quiet farmer trusts his fate to Congressmen, the majority of whom are mere politicians. They get into Washington and imagine they are statesmen, and undertake to make everybody rich by taxing everything. Every man who votes should think of these things. There is no more vital question. When the people turn to free trade, Congress will then, and not till then, wipe out these laws that rob Peter that Paul may prosper.

ENOCH HARPOLE.

The Farmer's Remedy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Herein is \$1 for the KANSAS FARMER. Your liberal views on the various economic questions has induced me to change from that excellent paper, the *Western Rural*, to the KANSAS FARMER. Your treatment of the silver and tariff questions, your recent warning to farmers about "trusts" and monopolies are well-timed and fairly discussed. You seem now to have come to the money question generally, which I am anxious to see as fully exhausted as was the tariff. Your recent suggestion as to organization of

farmers is timely, and in view of the various organizations and combinations against the farmer's products, it is the only way left for farmers to do, just to do what the labor element have done to protect them against corporate power with which they have to deal. The farmer should be able to learn through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER the manipulation of the markets by those who deal in money or credits only. The general cause of a low range of prices, why their products are high for three or four years and low for six to ten years. There are but two causes that operate to lower prices: First, "trusts," which means a well-formed and accredited (among themselves) combination to raise the price of commodities they have to sell, and lower raw material and products they have to buy. Second, a small volume of circulating medium, the life-blood of commerce among the people. Since 1884 the people of this country have had both to confront them, and it has paralyzed all business connected with farming. These two causes are now upon us, and values have gone down to a lower range than known for fifty years. When farmers can know and understand these causes that so impoverish them yearly, it will be far more to their advantage in the way of good remunerative prices for their products than all teaching on modern improved methods of farming.

P. P. ELDER.

Letter from Cloud County--Assessment Bonds--Farm Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Under the Constitution of the State of Kansas the sum of \$200 to the head of each family is exempt from taxation. And the law further says the Trustees of the various townships shall assemble at the court house of their county to form a basis from which to make assessments. The custom too often practised is as follows: They assemble as required, appoint a chairman, and then determine by the vote of those present as, we will say: A good horse shall be assessed at \$40, a 2-year-old colt at \$20, a yearling at \$10; cattle, 3-year-old feeders at \$15, 2-year-olds at \$10, yearlings at \$4, cows at \$10; grain, wheat at 20 cents per bushel, rye and corn at 10 cents per bushel, oats at 3 cents per bushel; machinery, moneys and all other things on schedule to be assessed at one-third actual value as near as the assessor can determine. The assessment on land is about in the same ratio, one-third or less of its actual value. Does it not too plainly show that instead of \$200 worth of property being exempt to the head of each family, as intended by law, there is actually, under the present mode of forming such basis in many cases, over \$600 exempt? This plainly shows why over one-half of the citizens of some townships have no personal property tax to pay. This system is working great injustice to the taxpayer. The intention of the law is that all property shall be assessed at actual value; but as prices of all are liable to change, the Trustees are required to meet to form a basis of actual values at such time. The present evil should and can to a certain extent be remedied through the entire State by making it the duty of the County Commissioners or County Clerk to note the basis adopted by Trustees, and from said assessments put it on the tax rolls at actual value. This would perhaps make nearly every resident a taxpayer and help him to guard the taxpayer's interests which the non-taxpayer too often does not do.

I am opposed to the voting of bonds or taking stock in any railroad as heretofore practiced in the State of Kansas, and I believe that in such elections a property qualification should be required. I think that, in justice to my fellow-man, I have no right to vote a burden on him that is not equally borne by myself. The reckless work done heretofore in our State does at times cause my heart to feel sad. I firmly believe that if there had never been \$1 given in our State in aid of such corporations, but instead thereof one-half of said amount expended in searching for the hidden treasures which a wise Providence has locked up in the bowels of the earth awaiting him who in faith searcheth therefor, that our young and thriving State would have stood this day at least \$100,000,000 ahead of her present financial standing, and had three miles of railroad to every present one. You may imagine that I am wild, but such is my firm belief. There is not so much in this life for the faithless

or for them that strive not as there is for the faithful and persevering.

During the past fall there has been considerable sickness and many deaths in our vicinity from what is generally termed typhus fever. During November the fall of rain was one and one-fourth inches, and on the 25th and 26th the fall of snow about one inch. On the 26th at sunrise the mercury indicated 32 deg. above zero with a strong north wind; it began to sink briskly, and by sunrise on the 27th it indicated from 12 to 15 deg. below at different points in vicinity. There have been a few cattle lost in stalk fields, caused by letting them stay in too long in the start. I lost some myself which was my own fault. I am and have long been satisfied that they should only be allowed to stay in not above three hours at the start, and shut off the balance of the twenty-four, giving time for digestion and having plenty of water. When such a course is strictly followed I have never experienced loss; but, on the contrary, I invariably have. Stock in general doing well and healthy. Scarce any wheat sown; the small amount is extra fine. I think there is ample feed to carry stock through a common winter. Corn is selling at 35 cents, which I think remarkably low considering the shortage. People generally reducing their amount of stock to compare with rations on hand. Some imagine our early blizzard the forerunner of an open winter. I am willing.

D. DORAN.

Clyde, Cloud Co., Kas.

Protective Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Several years ago a number of farmers assembled in Abilene, and organized what is known as the "People's Protective Association of Central Kansas," a secret organization for the purpose, mainly, of defense against horse thieves. It embraces representatives from several counties. A constitution was adopted and a charter procured from the State department.

Its general features include a yearly council held in October, composed of delegates from the different "bands." These "bands" are the local protective agencies and consist of captain, first and second lieutenants, sergeants and "squads." Any bona fide resident of good moral character is eligible to membership, upon the payment of one dollar and conforming to the regulations, such as keeping inviolate the secrets, paying the quarterly dues, not less than fifteen cents, and obeying orders.

In a record book all stock designed for protection is minutely described. Should a horse be stolen, the captain is at once notified, when he orders out as many men as is deemed necessary in pursuit, at the same time securing the co-operation of other bands by telegraph or otherwise. All expenses are borne by the band. In addition, the President of the general Association may, upon application, order out a number of bands, and, if the emergency is great, the entire force.

It is unnecessary to urge the advantages of some such systematic plan for protection. I will venture, however, to instance one which might be considered amongst the least and perhaps overlooked. The man is rare indeed, who owns two or more horses, that, away from them, can accurately describe all distinguishing marks and definitely locate them. Not one in a dozen is positive which of the hind feet is white, if either happens to be. But if every mark is of record there can be no mistake. Other advantages are more obvious.

Only two horses have been reported stolen during the last six years from members, and in each case the thieves were caught and handed over to the authorities. The very existence of a band of resolute men, ready at a moment's notice to start in any direction, or to scatter in all directions, to hunt down a thief, is a powerful protection in itself—a constant warning to him.

Any suspicious characters in the community are reported at meetings, and members cautioned accordingly.

There is probably no class of persons plundered to the extent of farmers. The victims of "patent right snares," of "wonderful oats" swindles, of "lightning-rod" outrages, of "joint stock" delusions, of "thought-I-signed-an-order-but-proved-to-be-a-note" frauds, of the irrepressible tree agent, and of a thousand other frauds, are almost exclusively confined to them. These are mat-

ters to be brought before the bands for ventilation, also the discussion of other interests pertaining to their welfare.

The business man of the town or city expends large sums in bars, bolts, safes, etc., for protection. As these will not suffice for the farmer, common prudence would seem to urge that he do the next best thing, and that is, undoubtedly, leaguering himself with his brother farmers for defense.

The object of this communication is not to advertise any scheme, but to offer information concerning a protective organization that has yielded excellent results.

Mr. Charles Hatje, of Glasco, Kansas, is Corresponding Secretary, and will cheerfully respond to letters of inquiry.

GEO. N. NICHOLS, Past Pres't.
Delphos, Kansas.

Kansas Silk at Chicago.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The ladies of the Equal Suffrage Association of Illinois held an exhibit of Woman's Work in the inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago lately closed. Your correspondent was invited by the ladies and the well-known firm of Belding Bros. & Co., to make an exhibit of silk culture, it being considered one of the important industries now open to women.

There was a rare collection of art work. The space allotted to it was divided into four booths or rooms of fine proportions; here was displayed on well-covered shelves the literary work of women with women publishers in attendance. The walls were covered with paintings, crayons and pastels; The entries in this department was very large and did credit to the exhibitors. Wood carving by the hands of women was an especial feature and elicited much commendation. One artist said, "they would have to look well to their laurels or the women would excel them." Lighter work in embroidery abounded, together with the inevitable crazy-quilt.

But amidst all this display, that would have taken days to examine, none attracted more attention, or was more highly appreciated, than the exhibit of silk culture. The show cases stood in the front of the center booth, the beautiful banner hanging directly over the display indicated the State from whence it came (Kansas), and from what the silk was produced—Osage Orange and Mulberry. Specimens of cocoons were shown from various States possessing the adaptability of each for silk-raising, and beautiful skeins of shimmering silk in white and the various shades of yellow, reeled by experts at our filatures. The development of the silk worm was shown from the tiny egg to the full-grown worm, and a bench filled with the beautiful silk-balls showed the manner in which this wonderful insect completes its work. The cocoons above alluded to were the product of Osage Orange and raised by a family near Chicago. The lady said they considered their crop of silk as profitable as anything raised on the farm. She had been offered \$1.15 per pound for the best grade, making \$26; the second grade and pierced cocoons would bring several dollars more, besides several ounces of eggs for the next year's work, which if they had to purchase would be ten or fifteen dollars. She said the work was done by her children, with the superintendence of her aged father, to whom it was a great delight, and they expected to raise next year double the amount, with far greater ease than this their first crop; but she would advise no one to attempt so large a work at first, though they had had splendid success.

Could an animal be raised in six weeks that would bring twenty-six dollars? Let farmers ponder this and provide employment for the boys and girls—especially the girls, and keep them from leaving the farm and home life to find employment in shops and stores, subject to all the evils of town and city life. The great want of farmer's wives is help in the domestic department, and yet the girls crowd into the cities. If they would stay on the farm and raise one crop of silk in its season, they would have more clear money than by working in a shop or factory a year, and would be independent and a blessing to their families.

For information concerning the industry, address (stamp enclosed),

MARY M. DAVIDSON.
Junction City, Kansas.

Warming Water for Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see a good deal said about warming water for stock in the winter, which is altogether contrary to my theory. The more cold water I drink in cold weather the better I can stand the cold. If I take a drink of ice water it will soon heat me up that my stomach will call for another drink; if I take a bad cold, I can break it up easier by drinking cold water before going to bed and taking a sweat than in any other way. But I don't want ice-water in summer-time. If you want to see me chill, give me a cup of hot tea when mercury is below zero, and start me out without an overcoat; and the old saying is, what is good for man is good for beast.

H. E. FAIDLEY

From Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The autumn has been pleasant thus far with the exception of one storm that gave us a foretaste of winter. Last Saturday a week ago we had a real snowstorm, a few inches of snow falling which mostly drifted by the strong north-west wind. Next morning it was 6 degrees below zero. However, it soon warmed up again, and last Saturday we had a fine rain. Many wells are still short of water.

Corn gathering is about done. The yield was best in the south part of the county. There is a remarkable difference in many adjoining fields, showing that in dry years good culture pays best. Hogs are still dying in parts of this county.

Since the editor has shut down at present on the tariff discussion, and restricted us to asking questions, I will put a question to the editor. It is suggested by his two articles on "trusts" and other combinations to keep up prices. My question is: Does the protective tariff promote these "trusts" and other combinations against us?

I would like to hear some more of Mr. Brown or some other able correspondent who has studied the subject of salaries of county officers. In these times of short crops and high taxes it is well to look after the leaks.

H. F. M.

Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Our advertisers, J. M. and F. A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo., report fair business as a result of their reasonable prices for good quality stock advertised.

Kansas breeders who have stock to sell during 1888, should plant their ad. at once in the KANSAS FARMER, and secure the benefit of the mammoth winter edition of extra copies.

Messrs. E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, have gotten out a new catalogue of their imported Percheron, Clydesdale, English and French Coach horses. This mammoth establishment has built up an immense trade in the West. Purchasers of this class of horses should not fail to send for catalogue.

The Cherokee Hereford Cattle Company recently purchased two car-loads of Anxiety heifers of Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo. Frank Crane, of this company, is now in Cherokee county, building barns and other improvements. C. E. Curran leaves for Texas to look after some business.

Field and Farm, Denver:—The cow coming into Colorado from Kansas, Nebraska or elsewhere, still has to undergo a rigid examination by telephone from the State Veterinary Surgeon's office. This nonsense costs the sovereign people of the State the moderate little sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per year.

It is claimed that 1861 the United States had 814 head of cattle to each 1,000 of population. That in 1885 there were 722 head of cattle to each 1,000, and that now there are relatively fewer cattle per 1,000 of population. Next season the gulf between these two points will be greater still, and it is when this fact becomes generally known that valuations will go up and the market will be stiff and prime again.

The Farmer:—An interesting reminiscence suggested by the winning of the sweepstakes herd prize at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, by the Turlington Dodges, under the able management of Mr. Wm. Watson, Mr. T. W. Harvey's veteran manager, was that just six years previous Mr. Wm. Watson's father took the first prize ever awarded to the same breed, the

Aberdeen-Angus, at Smithfield. So the capture of the herd sweepstakes by the Turlington herd was the first instance of a grand sweepstakes prize ever awarded to the breed at Chicago.

Inquiries Answered.

SCHOOL LAND.—Is school land taxable that is bought of the State on time?

—Yes, it is.

PAPER MILL.—There is no paper mill at Topeka, but there is one at Lawrence. Address Paper Manufacturing company, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—I see in your valuable paper of December 1 an article pertaining to fuel on the prairies. I read it with interest, as we are on the verge of a fuel famine here. I made up my mind to write and ask where I could procure some seed of the Russian sunflower.

—Write to any or all of the seed houses advertising in the KANSAS FARMER, and mention the paper.

CHUFAS.—Can you tell me anything about chufas, where it is grown, where I can obtain seed, etc.; also the same in reference to milo maize.

—Chufas is a Southern plant. Personally we know nothing about it. A few experiments have been made with it in Kansas with varying results. The KANSAS FARMER contained a descriptive article on chufas two or three years ago from a farmer in Shawnee county. If he or some other person who has had experience with chufas will answer our correspondent's inquiry, it would be more satisfactory than any second-hand information we could give. Milo maize has been well described in late issues of this paper.

GARGET.—Will you please give me a recipe for garget in cow's udder; have had one so affected about three weeks.

—The principal thing needed in garget is to prevent caking or to scatter it if the trouble has gone to that extent. To effect this, the bag needs to be rubbed well with the hands, milking at least three times daily, using camphorated spirits or weak iodine ointment, with plenty of rubbing. The general health of the animal must be established or preserved by proper feeding. Use plenty of bran and salt with a little oats if you have it, or linseed meal, but no corn. If the case is far gone, warm water and warm poultices must be used to soften the cake, and the milk must be drawn by instruments if necessary. Keep the bowels and bladder in good condition.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.—Does the protective tariff promote these trusts and other combinations against us?

—No. Trusts are formed just like any other combinations of men and money, wholly independently of all trade laws. Trusts are formed in order to regulate prices of certain articles or services—a strike with money to support it. Anthracite coal is not subject to tariff duties; it is free, yet the coal combine or trust was the first of the kind, if we remember correctly. The last trust, organized last week, is the rubber trust, and rubber is on the free list. The oil trust is in operation, though petroleum is free. The steel rail combination was formed when rails were quoted at \$40 a ton; now they are selling at \$31. Nails are selling at \$2 per 100 pounds, though the tariff duty is 1½¢. No, it is avarice, not the tariff, that promotes trusts. There is a salt trust, yet American salt is cheaper than foreign salt.

WHY THE TARIFF?—Was tariff instituted for the purpose of building up home manufacture or to protect American labor? If the former, how long will it take to build it up?

—The preamble to the first tariff act passed by Congress in 1789 shows why it was enacted: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported: Therefore, Be it enacted," etc. The object was (1) revenue, (2) encouragement and protection of manufactures. There never was a tariff law in this country passed simply for protection. Revenue was the first object in all of them. The only difference between advocates of tariff laws is on this question of protection. One says let tariff duties be levied for revenue only; the other says that in laying the duties they should be so adjusted as to afford protection to our own people against unequal competition from people of other nations. The people of this country now lead all other nations in the amount and value of their manufactures, and as to many articles the only benefit of tariff laws now is to hold the market for our own workers. The single article of cut nails illustrates the point. Tariff duty on nails is 1¼ cents per pound, though our own nail-makers turn out nails as cheaply as is done anywhere. We, therefore, get our nails as cheaply as if we purchased them in some other country and brought them home duty free. Protection is not now building up the nail manu-

facture, but it is saving the market for our own nail-makers, and when we protect our own people in the enjoyment of our own markets, we protect our own workers.

SPRAINED BACK.—I have a valuable horse colt 2 years old that seems to be losing the use of his hind legs. When turned out in the morning will sometimes drag one hind leg, sometimes the other. The leg will be held back straight and stiff at the hock joint with the hoof turned back, he seeming to have no power to bend it and bring it forward. By backing up a little he will get it back under him. Is troubled that way for an hour or so, will then be all right for the rest of the day. Has always been a healthy, hearty colt; eats well and is in good fix. First noticed this soon after stabling him this fall. Left him out nights a while and he seemed to be better. Has been stabled nights for about two weeks, and this morning was worse than ever. Think it must be in the cords or nerves. It is possible that he may sprain himself in getting up. I know he lays down, but always find him up in the morning. It seems to be the reverse of straining.

—It is probably a case of sprained back. Examine carefully across the "small of the back" and ascertain if there is any soreness. If there is, use any good liniment on the lame region well rubbed in twice a day. If there is no soreness, watch the animal's movements closely and find, if possible, the seat of the trouble, and rub that part well, using the liniment. In either case, be careful about the feed, keep the bowels right, and don't let the colt out in bad weather. If the trouble continues, write again, giving a full description of the animal's movement, appearance, spirits, appetite, etc.

COUGH—WORMS.—I have a valuable horse 7 years old that was taken about four weeks ago with what I supposed was the colic, but could not find anything that would bring relief. After the second day he began to cough and discharge at the nose, and the discharge was offensive. He does not run at the nose any more, but has a hard deep cough. The horse keeps in good flesh and appears in good health, except the cough. What shall I do for him? Also have two colts 2 years old in the spring. They have not grown much the last summer; the hair seems rough and stands on end, and they break out in sores; have a good appetite. Have doctored for worms. What shall I do for them? They pass worms about one and a half inches long.

—The horse took cold and is on the way to trouble. He needs a general warming and toning up. Change feed to something like wheat bran and oats or rye—perfectly clean, and give no dusty feed of any kind, and feed no corn at all for a month or two. Get bowels open—rather loose and regular; see that the urine passes freely. If there is trouble in that respect, use a decoction of watermelon seeds on the feed; drench if necessary. If the throat hardens, and the horse begins to hold his nose forward more than usual, apply warm poultices of flaxseed about the neck and jaws. The case probably needs nothing but careful feeding, light exercise, warm, dry stabling and protection from bad weather and storms. The colts do not need anything, probably, but a good cleaning out and less dry feed. Feed them bran and salt a few days until the bowels move freely, then add oats or shorts. If hay or fodder is cut short and the bran or shorts mixed with it wet, you will find it excellent feed. If the worms are not expelled by this treatment, let us know.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had."

H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others."

LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

The Home Circle.

When Sumac Glimmers Red.

Across the sky cold clouds are driven,
From tree and shrub bright leaves are riven
And at my feet are spread;
Around me, gaudy flowers gleam yellow,
Fair nature's still more royal color,
When sumac glimmers red.

The gentian in the marsh is hiding,
There till the first cold frost abiding,
By hidden waters fed;
Through glistening leaves full shyly glancing
In bluest dress is still entrancing,
When sumac glimmers red.

The timid swallows southward turning,
For brighter suns and flowers are yearning,
Mourning the glory fled.
For now how soon is autumn waning,
And now how fast is winter gaining,
When sumac glimmers red.

Though woods in brightest dress are gleaming,
Their bravery is but in seeming,
Shadows fall overhead.
The nights grow chill when close the flowers,
A secret sadness fills the hours
When sumac glimmers red.

Sadly I turn from autumn's splendor
Of leaves that glow in sad surrender,
And whisper "Youth hath fled."
Vague shadows of the past close round me,
Sorrow outlived again hath bound me
When sumac glimmers red.

—Elissa M. Moore, in *Open Court*.

Singers there are of courtly themes—
Drapers in verse—who would dress their
rhymes
In robes of ermine; and singers of dreams
Of gods high-throned in the classic time;
Singers of nymphs, in their dim retreats—
Satyrs, with scepter and diadem;
But the singer who sings as a man's heart beats
Well may blush for the rest of them.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

But Woman her throne by persuasion defends,
O'er the realm of the Manners her scepter ex-
tends,
Our strength she subdues to her will;
All forces at war with each other she charms,
The discord she quenches, the hate she dis-
arms,
Ever binding—what flies from her still.

—Schiller.

The sum of all philosophy is this:
Thou art a man than whom there breathes no
creature
More liable to sudden rise and fall.

—Menander.

THE EMBELLISHMENT OF FARM HOMES.

An essay read before the Farmers' Institute at Nortonville, Jefferson county, Kas., December 1, 1887, by Mrs. Laura B. Gabbert Stone.

"Scatter the gems of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure and the fair, and the graceful there
In the loveliestuster come.
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart.
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of nature and of art."

The love of the beautiful, in both nature and art, is implanted in the human heart from its earliest recognition of inanimate objects. Oftentimes the divine feeling, for lack of the proper incentive and cultivation, is allowed to degenerate with many busy, toiling farmers, who sometimes allow their greed for gain to stamp out the finer feelings of nature. Perhaps they soliloquize that when they have amassed the requisite amount of wealth they will construct handsome buildings, beautify the grounds with an abundance of rare plants and ornamental evergreens, plant large orchards containing the finest varieties of fruit, extend and broaden the drive-ways, and remove all unsightly objects from view, and many other dreams flit through their over-burdened minds. But it does not necessarily require elaborate dwellings, handsome furnishings, costly bric-a-brac, artistic paintings or exquisite surroundings, such as only wealth can supply; it requires only furnishing adapted to the modest taste and requirements of its inmates. Let everything be arranged for usefulness and utility as well as for pleasure. Neatness should pervade throughout the entire premises. Fences should be in perfect repair. A few panels of fence down here and there gives a general air of dilapidation throughout the farm. Dead trees should be cut into fire-wood and the brush burned. Rubbish of any kind should not be allowed to accumulate. Barns and feed lots should be sufficiently remote from the dwelling for appearance sake as well as for the health of the inmates of the house. An abundant supply of grass and water for stock is also a most useful embellishment on the farm. Such things betoken thrift and enterprise, as well as taste and humanity. An abundance of vegetables and fruit should be found in every farmer's garden and orchard; wheat and corn should never crowd out these little delicacies; and

fruit is always both ornamental and useful. It would be well for the advancement of the whole class of farmers if the Legislature of each State would enact a law giving each county the power to appropriate funds to be given as a special premium for the best improved and neatest looking farm each year. In fact, the farmer's clubs here might offer a premium of that kind at each home fair. It might foster a spirit of pride and emulation in our own community, and the small seed sown here would spread elsewhere, to the glory of Kansas farmers.

The best embellishment of all is in the minds and hearts of the inmates of the household, and the relations they sustain to each other. When all are contented and interested it seems natural for each one to add a little here and there to suit the requirements of all. Perhaps one is interested in collecting a good library, another in fruit and ornamental trees, still another in fine cattle and horses; or, perhaps the particular taste of one is to attend the flower beds, training vines against the wall and over unsightly objects, or the window gardening, and the interior adornment of the home, all of which bespeak the influence of taste flowing down from high sources. Any place, be it mansion or cottage, where its inmates work together in harmony will gradually become beautiful. When returning at evening from the toil and trials of the day, nothing proves more restful to the wearied farmer than the genial home-like appearance of a well-kept house containing the requisites of happiness, whether it be one room with a few simple decorations tastefully arranged by a contented and joyful companion, or a mansion embellished with the handiwork of the artisan and artist inviting him to the luxury and ease of the millionaire, and welcomed by the smiles and caresses of a consort robed in costliest apparel, the enjoyment is *ex æquo* if peace reigns supreme and the heart is in that home.

The true seat of all ideas of embellishment should be fostered in the mind. It is the home jewel above all others that needs polishing and refining. A farmer with rough tastes and an uncultured mind will necessarily furnish an index to his vitiated taste by his surroundings. One can not lay down rules for home decoration any more than a physician can write a prescription which will cure all diseases. Plenty of pure air and water and the heavenly sunshine would be the best prescription, I should imagine, especially the life-giving, mirth-loving sunshine in our natures. Looking on the bright, sunny side of life has kept away multitudes of wrinkles, and has given many persons a love of life and a taste for decorating and beautifying the temporal things by which we are surrounded.

Every home should be made attractive to its own people, and their interest stimulated and manifested to such a degree that in all the land there shall be no home in their eyes so well embellished as their own abode.

"Man, through all ages of revolving time,
Unchanging man, in every varying clime,
Deems his own land of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside;
His home the spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

Simple Remedies.

"Phoebe Parmalee," I have noted down your advice in regard to fevers, and thank you for it. Why are we not trained for these things more? I imagine the coming woman will be prepared for any emergency. Really, I think a law to the effect that no woman should marry until she had arrived at the age of 25 years, studied hygiene and physiology, and passed one year as a nurse in a hospital, would be more effective than a law giving woman the right to vote. Both cover a great deal of ground, and I wish both might become a law. Well, I've wandered from my subject; I merely wanted to second the idea of simple remedies, as one can often save quite a doctor bill thereby.

I don't know which is more effective, the hot or cold compresses, as I have used the cold compresses for a sore throat several times with the best of success. One of our family got kicked, and though it did not break the skin it bruised the limb badly and was very painful. We kept cloths wrung from cold water on it, with large woolen dry cloth over all, and in three hours the pain was nearly gone, and by the next day the soreness. We thought it almost wonderful, and yet I have a neighbor that used hot water in the same way for very many ills. She

will use packs for little children, and thinks them wonderful, so one can hardly tell which is better, hot or cold water.

For slight attacks of summer complaint, I have found so simple a remedy as a teaspoonful of flour stirred in one-half tumbler of water to be just the thing. Sometimes you will have to repeat two or three times, but often once will be enough. Feed it to small children; they'll take it much easier than some nauseous drug, and it is very quick in its work.

I am confident we have warded off many attacks of malaria by the use of aconite—one, two, or three drops, according to age, every two hours. It will also break up a cold if taken as soon as one feels they are taking cold. We consider our aconite bottle as indispensable, but it is poison and must be kept away from the children.

Farmer's wives, do write, if only a few lines. Each one tell us your hobbies, and we'll all enjoy them. "Bramblebush," give us a pretty crochet edge. I like crocheting better than knitting, though I do both.

CLARIBEL.

Economical Soups.

1. Two quarts of water, a little parsley, and half an onion very finely chopped, a small carrot grated, and salt to taste. After boiling gently for fifteen minutes, stir in gradually a cupful of farina which has been mixed smooth in cold water, and boil for five minutes, stirring constantly to prevent lumps. Just before serving add a little butter.

2. Peel eight large potatoes, cut them in pieces, and boil them soft with an onion chopped fine. When they are done, pour off the water, put a piece of butter with them, and press through a fine colander with hot water. Add a little finely-chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste, set on the fire, and boil for five minutes. It will require about two quarts of water to make the soup of the proper consistency. It is better, however, to begin with less, as then the soup may be thinned to taste. This soup may also be made with celery (leaving out the onion if it be disliked) and thickened with flour.—*Scotch paper.*

Children of the Gypsies.

Along with unconscious native ethical healthfulness comes such physical care as we advanced people know nothing of. Because the gypsy mother and father themselves perfect types of good health healthy children are born to them. Because every gypsy woman on earth is loyal to her mate many children are born to them. Because the instinct of fatherhood, motherhood and partnership is inviolable with husband and wife gypsies love this to be so, and the care and affection for gypsy children are remarkable. From the moment the babe is born until it is upon its own legs for good it is constantly rubbed and stretched and kneaded, that every muscle may have proper action and development. The same noble practice exists among the Pennsylvania Dutch. It began with the latter behind the Swiss mountains centuries ago, and it would be an interesting research for the student of men to ascertain if this precisely identical gypsy and Pennsylvania Dutch custom had not at some time the same Oriental origin beyond the Himalayas.

Why Woolen Should Be Worn.

A physician who advocates using woolen underwear in place of cotton or linen goods gives an array of excellent reasons why it should be done. Wool, he affirms, exercises a stimulating effect upon the skin, unlike linen and cotton, and consequently promotes the proper action of the pores, glands and superficial tissues. It is a non-conductor of heat and preserves the normal temperature of the body. It allows a freer escape of the perspiration, and thus lowers, by evaporation, any abnormal temperature of the body, and facilitates the loss of excessive heat. Also, through its non-conductivity of heat, it preserves the normal measure of warmth. Hence it is a better protection against the extremes of either heat or cold than linen or cotton.

Besides the above, the doctor adds that wool is electrical, while linen and cotton are not. Wool can excite electricity, but does not conduct it. Therefore a body clothed in wool loses less of its animal electricity, while fresh electricity is excited on the surface. The intimate relationship be-

tween galvanic, nervous and vital forces renders this peculiarity of the greatest importance to the wearer.

While he does not consider it an infallible cure-all, the physician is certain that woolen underwear is of much benefit, and that its general adoption would produce permanent good.

Care of the Teeth.

Millions of dollars are spent yearly upon dentrifices. They lead to the spending of millions more upon dentists. A large percentage of this vast outlay is unavoidable. The remainder could be saved if mankind, after reaching the age of reason and its last teeth, would not persist in continuing fresh. Common table salt is all that is needed. There is no manufactured tooth powder more harmless. There is none so simple and efficacious. It will actually retard decay after we have filed off the enamel by using the fool's toothpick, which is a quill, instead of a sliver of soft wood—or, better still, a thread.—*New York Times.*

Suez Canal Statistics.

The number of vessels which have passed through the Suez canal since it was opened in December, 1869, up to 1885, was 30,621. Of this number 1,513 were men-of-war, 22,009 were freight steamers, 5,396 were mail boats, 123 were yachts and 289 were sailing vessels. One million four hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and seventeen passengers have passed through the canal in the sixteen years in which it has been opened. Among these were 166,552 pilgrims to Mecca, 6,864 Russian convicts, 5,505 Siberian colonists, 640 Chinese coolies. There were also 812,000 soldiers and 394,465 general travelers. The receipts of the canal for the entire period of service are 14,970,704 francs. Vessels of 2,000 tonnage readily pass through the canal, while 4,000 tonnage vessels experience no unusual difficulty in making the passage. The largest (broadest) vessel which passed through the Suez canal was the iron-clad Agamemnon, which has a beam of sixty-six feet, and made the passage in 1885 in 147 hours.

California Mummies.

There is in San Francisco a collection of newly-found mummies, forming one of the most remarkable discoveries ever made in America. The mummies differ from Egyptian ones in that they are generally quite naked, only a few having a loose covering, and they have evidently undergone no process of embalming. The flesh is so thoroughly dried that it resembles parchment, and the corpses are very light. The mummies were found by a party of gold-seekers in one of the numerous branches of the Sierra Madre mountains, near the Gila, in Arizona. One day the gold-seekers discovered a cave, the entrance to which was closed with a kind of cement, very hard to break. Forcing an entrance, the men found themselves in a kind of ante-chamber, thirty feet long, hewed out of living rock. This led into a large hall, in which were lying a number of dried up corpses. The discoverers at once set to work to transport the mummies to the nearest railway station, in spite of the opposition of the Apache Indians, who soon heard of the discovery and considered the remains to be those of their gods. All the mummies were safely removed to San Francisco, where they excite great interest in scientific circles.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

Oh, there are thoughts
That slumber in the soul like sweetest sounds
Amid the harp's loose strings till airs from
Heaven
On earth at dewy nightfall visitant
Awake the sleeping melody! —John Wilson.

We do not make this assertion rashly, but after thirty years' experience, when we say there is only one known *Antidote for Malaria*. Other remedies will hold its power in check for a time, but Shallenberger's Pills, destroy it in the system, and will not injure an infant.

When the feet are swollen from walking or long standing, the soreness may be relieved by soaking them in the following: Take some wood ashes and cover them with water; let it stand two or three hours; strain off the water and place the feet in it. The soreness will disappear almost immediately.

The Young Folks.

Without Friction Matches.

Without friction matches—what did people do? We call them necessities now; it is true. They are a great blessing, yet folks had a way of doing without them in grandmother's day.

The cooking stove, too, at that time was not known. And many more comforts that people now own. Had never been thought of; it is easy to see. How rugged without them our own way would be.

The huge open fire-place was deep, and 'twas wide. And grandfather often has told us with pride, Of oxen he trained to drag over the floor. The great heavy back-logs they burned there of yore.

The fire on the hearth 'twas an understood thing. Must never die out from September to spring: In live coals and ashes they buried from sight. The log to hold fire throughout the long night.

And this, in the morning, they opened with care. To find brightest embers were glimmering there.

To make then a blaze, it was easy to do. With wood, and a puff of the bellows, or two.

But sometimes in summer the fire would go out.

A flint and a steel must be then brought about. A spark from them caught in the tinder near by.

Beforehand prepared, and kept perfectly dry.

Once grandmother told me how tinder was made:

They took burning linen, or cotton, and laid it down in the tinder-box—smothered it there—A mass of scorched rags to be guarded with care.

And when they could find it they took from old trees,

Both touch-wood and punk, and made tinder of these.

By soaking in niter; but all of these three—Flint, tinder and steel—we shall very soon see, Would not make a blaze; so they called to their aid, Some matches, not "Lucifers," but the home-made.

These matches were slivers of wood that were tipped

With sulphur; when melted, they in it were dipped;

The spark in the tinder would cause one to burn.

And that lit the candle—a very good turn—

For when it was lighted all trouble was o'er

And soon on the hearth, flames were dancing once more.

If damp was the tinder, or mislaid the flint,

They rubbed sticks together (a very hard stint)

Until they ignited; the more common way

Was borrowing fire, I've heard grandmother say.

Indeed it was nothing uncommon to do

To go for a fire-brand a half mile or two.

And so they worked on to the year '29.

The flint and the tinder they then could resign

And make a fire quickly if one should go out.

For Lucifer matches that year came about.

They treasured those matches I haven't a doubt,

And never used one when they could do without.

To save them, they made and kept up on the shelf

A vase of lamp-lighters—quite pretty itself.

The flint and the tinder, the large open fires,

Have gone with the days of our grand-dames

and sires;

Those days full of hardships and trials shall bear,

In thoughts of their children an honorable share,

For their brave men and women so steadfast

and strong,

So often remembered in story and song.

—Sarah E. Howard, in Good Housekeeping.

Candy Making.

The mother who stops and buys a stick of candy to pacify her child would probably be surprised if informed that candy manufacture is one of the great industries of the city; that thousands of men, women and children, many thousands of dollars' worth of machinery, and whole great buildings are called into play in appeasing the sweet tooth of humanity. The young man who stops to count up the expense of the many boxes of French mixed he has presented to his best girl with the oft-repeated motto, "Sweets to the sweet," perhaps would not be so much surprised. Candy is a luxury, pure and simple, and there is no better way of observing how the luxuries of life must be holding their own in the popular demand, side by side with, and sometimes at the expense of, the necessities, than to spend a few hours in a candy manufactory. Such an establishment, on a large scale, has its chemist, its designer, a number of skilled hands trained by years of labor for certain special branches, and scores of more ordinary workmen. Sugar is bought by the ton, starch and glucose in large quantities, cocoanuts by the carload, besides cochineal, prepared fruits, etc. The business may properly be divided into two general branches—the mak-

ing of stick candy and of the various fancy kinds. The most interesting branch by all odds is the first mentioned, and is as much of a revelation when seen for the first time as glass-blowing. The mixture, after boiling, is thrown in a plastic state on large stone slabs, where it runs out flat into thick sheets. These sheets are repeatedly picked up, doubled over and kneaded together until they become of the right consistency, when they are rolled into one immense cylinder of a grayish color. A narrow strip of the same mixture, colored red with cochineal, is laid along one side of the larger piece and adheres to it. Little strips of a shade made whiter by pulling are also laid lengthwise and all around that cylinder equal distances apart. This gives an immense stick of soft, gray candy, with one big red stripe and several white ones, all running lengthwise on it. A man with a pair of gloves on takes hold of this and pulls it out the whole length of the long table, at one end of which it lies, runs his closed hand along the sugar rope thus made with such dexterity as to make it perfectly round and of the exact size he wishes, twists the rope once or twice to make the stripes run round it, and, presto, there is a stick of candy long as a fishpole. All this is done quick as a wink, the long, pliant ropes squirming into place like snakes under the magician's hand, until the whole table is covered with them. When they are cool they are cut into the right length with a peculiar pair of shears. There is as much stick candy sold as all the other kinds put together. The operation just described requires a workman who has had years of experience. Making the various kinds of fancy candies is a more complicated matter. There is a designer, whose business it is to continually invent novel devices, artistic forms and imitations of nature—frogs, bugs, mice, fruits, nuts, etc. These devices are reproduced in plaster of Paris, and several of a kind fastened on a stick. The instrument thus formed is repeatedly stamped into the level surface of boxes of pulverized cornstarch. Into these holes in the corn-starch the prepared sirup is turned and cools in the required shape. The candy is then placed in pans and sirup turned over it, which, after several hours, cools and covers it with crystals. Then, when exposed in the gaslight, it sparkles and appeals to the eye as well as the palate. All this trouble has been taken to probe the young man's pocket-book, and the reflection should afford him some satisfaction when spending his last dollar. Great quantities of fruit, especially the quince, pear, apple and apricot, are consumed in the manufacture of candy, giving their flavor to the finished confection. The manufacture of motto candies ought to interest sentimental people. The material of these tender little billet-doux is made plastic by means of gum tragacanth, kneaded like dough, and rolled out, as if for cookies, with a long rolling-pin. The mottoes are then stamped on by means of a copper stamp dipped in cochineal dye, and lozenges cut out with a cutter, square, round or heart-shaped. Sugar is confessedly sweet; but a sugar lozenge, with one of these mottoes on it, is "sweeter than anything on earth."

Many a schoolboy, in the flush and fury of his first young love, has laid his heart on one of these lozenges, as on a platter, and sent it to some rosy lass. What could be more effective as a feeler than this: "Your eyes are bright as diamonds?" It contains the whole science of courtship—flattery.—*Analyst.*

The Great London Fire.

It lasted four days, commencing Sept. 2, 1666. It broke out accidentally in a house near London bridge. A strong east wind caused it to spread with great rapidity, and thus London was given up to the flames. Two-thirds of the city was destroyed—eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's cathedral, and more than 13,000 dwelling houses. One good result came from this fire—it purified the city and rid it of a plague that was far more fearful even than the fire. We are told in the "Dictionary of English History" that "the fever dens in which the plague lurked were burnt, and the new houses which were erected were far more healthy and better arranged."

If every boy in the country who has his way to make would sit down with the fact, long enough to master it, that nothing but hard, honest work will bring anything worth having in this world, there would be

fewer young men looking for some kind of work where they could keep their hands clean and in doing which they could lie in bed till 8 o'clock in the morning. There would be fewer looking for such jobs, and more anxious to work at trades, where the prospect of amounting to something is much greater.



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Skin & Scalp
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CUTICURA
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing, torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, 6c.; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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A company was organized at Sterling, Rice county, this State, a few days ago, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar.

It is estimated that that the railroad mileage of the world is about 292,000 miles, of which Europe has 117,888 miles; Africa 4,178; Australia 7,540; Asia 12,879; America 149,500. The United States has nearly one-half the total.

Farmers' Institute at Great Bend.

We have a report of the Great Bend Institute prepared by our special correspondent, "Horace," but it reached us too late for use this week. It will appear in full in our next issue.

Mr. Bishir calls our attention to a typographical error in his article on "Government Money," printed in the *FARMER* two weeks ago. Where it is alleged that it is the farmer's interest to make money scarce, the word "farmers" was written *former's*. It makes a good deal of difference, sometimes, to have a changed for o.

Mr. J. A. Hays, a Shawnee county farmer, has six hundred bearing apple trees, from which he raised a crop this year worth \$1500, besides what he has saved for family use. He proposes to devote forty acres of his farm to orchard, and expects to realize more profit than he could from a quarter section by growing only the usual farm crops.

The Abilene *Reflector* calls attention to the good condition of wheat in Dickinson county, and in all the region roundabout, and concludes an eloquent article under the head "Wheat will be King once more," with the statement and prediction that "to an old Kansan who has carefully watched wheat-raising in Kansas for sixteen years, the thrifty husbandman, and not the chinch bug, will sing the merry harvest song next year."

A FARMER FOR GOVERNOR.

When the nominating conventions meet next year to name candidates for the different State officers, it will have been twenty years since the first and only farmer Governor Kansas has had was nominated. Governor Glick owned a farm, a good one, too, and had it well cultivated and well stocked with good breeds of animals; but Mr. Glick, before his election, was known among the people generally as a lawyer. James M. Harvey was a farmer in fact. He had no other regular occupation. He was named for Governor in 1868.

It is time that, in this agricultural State, we have another Governor taken from among the farmers. We hear a good many names mentioned in this connection, and up to this time only one among the number is a practical farmer. All the rest are lawyers, bankers, editors, or professional men of some sort. The one exception is A. W. Smith, of McPherson county. He is a farmer indeed, as any person may learn by simply shaking hands with him. He works in his fields and among his cattle. His gait, his features, his language, his manner and appearance all show forth the healthful influences of farm life. He is a robust, portly, strong man physically, able to lift a barrel of flour onto a wagon or shoulder a 3-bushel sack of wheat any time.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is authorized to announce that Mr. Smith is a candidate for the office of Governor of Kansas, and we take the liberty of urging upon the party to which he belongs the importance of naming him as their choice for the office he asks for. Aside from his recognized character and ability, he is a representative farmer, an honored member of a class that casts most of the votes and pays most of the taxes, a class that is entitled to the office of Governor at least once in twenty years.

Then, if the other parties do likewise, the next Governor of Kansas will be a farmer.

That our readers and the people of the State generally may know something of Mr. Smith's history, he was born in Oxford county, Maine, October 18, 1843; enlisted in the Union army, (Co. B. First Battalion U. S. Inf.) and was appointed Sergeant in his company; was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, taken prisoner and remained in prison eighteen months at Libby, Danville and Andersonville; was mustered out June 2, 1865. The next seven years he worked at coopering part of the time and the remainder he had charge of the Cambria Iron Works in Pennsylvania. He came to Kansas in 1873 and took a soldiers' claim in McPherson county, where he has lived and worked ever since. He represented his county in the Legislature in 1874, again in 1876, again in 1885-6-7, and was elected Speaker of the House at the last session. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, a Methodist in religion, an upright, honest, clean man in every-day life, and a positive prohibitionist.

The fifth annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners shows a great increase of railroad mileage and business within the State this year. The total mileage, main line, in the State June 30, 1887, was 6,548.99 miles, an increase for the year ending at that time, of 1,845.13 miles. Total length of track, computing sidings as main line, was 7,356 miles; increase for the year, 1,998 miles. The Board estimate the total length of main lines at the end of this calendar year to be at least 8,000 miles. The increase of tonnage carried over the roads during the year, as compared with that of the year 1886, was 4,857,257, most of which is due to

the transportation of material used and to be used in the construction of new railroads, street railways and in the constructions of buildings and works in the towns of the State. The quantity of freight furnished by the farmers was not as large as it was in 1886.

STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

There are many things about which farmers in different parts of the State need to consult. Take for example, the two lines of thought advanced by our correspondents, E. W. Brown and D. Doran, in recent letters to the *KANSAS FARMER*. Salaries of county officers and the voting of aid to railroads by townships, cities and counties. These are matters of grave interest to the people of the entire State, more especially to the farmers. But how are they to combine their influence and make it felt as an organized force? Take the subject of town influence in rural affairs. It frequently happens that people in the towns overrule the decision of people living on the farms in the country, and in vital matters, too. Take the grading of grain, the handling and hauling of freight, methods of taxation—any important subject in which farmers are particularly interested, and the situation is the same. There is no way now open by which the farmers of the State may get together, talk these things over and formulate plans for submission to the legislature, or for the home correction of any abuses. Manufacturers and tradesmen live in town mostly; they can meet often and call general conventions whenever they want to do so. But farmers live scattered about over the country, sometimes pass a week without being near enough a neighbor to speak to him.

The only organization of farmers in the State which has any vitality, as far as our information extends, is the Grange. It is well organized and is growing. The Grange has done a great deal of good and is worthy of the confidence and support of every farmer. Could all be brought within the Grange where they could avail themselves of its excellent machinery, a great deal of good work would be accomplished. But the Grange is not strong numerically, and is not increasing its membership fast enough to be immediately felt except in particular localities. Some persons object to the Grange because some of its affairs are not given to the public. Some have one objection and some have another, so that no matter how worthy the order may be, a great many farmers will never be among its members, and for them as well as for others some kind of organization is necessary.

If some effective means could be devised for getting some of the representative farmers in the different counties together at Topeka or other convenient point, to consider the propriety of forming a State association, a great work would be accomplished by that one move alone. No such meeting would adjourn without effecting a State association, and from that county and township associations would follow naturally and easily. Such an association could, by an assessment of ten to twenty-five cents a year on each individual of a large membership, establish a board of information that would communicate with every member at once upon every matter of interest to farmers. There would thus be an organized force always available. Incompetent and unfit candidates for office in any party could be defeated, and the legislature of the State and nation could be touched and the touch would be felt.

The Evangelical Alliance met in Washington city and discussed many subjects relating to the common life of the people, as the labor question, illiteracy, etc.

The Peril and the Puzzle.

One powerful cause of the general unrest among the working people of this country is the rapid accumulation of wealth by a few individuals and the growing power of corporations and syndicates. The tendency of the time is to concentrate the power that money gives. Trusts are organizing almost fabulous in their proportions. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, himself at the head of several great corporations, is reported to have said recently in an address that—

The corporation is the creature of the State, its powers limited by the conditions of its existence, its methods subject to public supervision, and its life dependent upon its creator. It is the only medium through which many of the great enterprises of our civilization can be carried on. But the sun of publicity can send no ray into the labyrinths of those gigantic combinations which are created by neither law nor necessity, and whose mysterious movements are at once the peril and the puzzle of the investor and the destructive traps for enterprise and ambition.

Mr. Depew sees clearly both the "peril and the puzzle" of the time, and yet he recognizes as all of us do that its parent, the corporation, "is the only medium through which many of the great enterprises of our civilization can be carried on." Like the water of Niagara, which gains velocity, force and momentum as it nears the great cataract, so do the conditions and necessities of trade impel men to continuous efforts to multiply decreasing margins of profit. Competition cheapens prices, and as profit margins become smaller, combinations show the way to continued success. Strong men combine and crush out weak ones. New organizations employ as wage-workers men who before were proprietors and employers. The short railway lines, charging high rates of freight have been absorbed by great corporations, until single lines reach from ocean to ocean; and now we have, in combinations east and west of the great river, fore-runners of the most stupendous aggregation of corporate wealth and power ever known among men—a railway trust composed of the great through lines of the continent. This is coming, surely. The inter-State commerce law is the first fruit of the public demand for even-handed justice in the carrying trade. The common necessities of the people require an adjustment of transportation charges upon some principle of right. Pools are broken up, rebates stopped, and discrimination is about ended; but in doing these things the carriers see plainly enough that there is probably only one way to ensure justice permanently to the people, and that is to get the entire carrying system of the country under one management. Either the government, as the common agent of the people, must control the railways and other lines of communication by one great system of rules applicable everywhere alike, or the carriers themselves must organize one general system upon the same principle of common right among the people. Think what power such an organization would have and exert. It is indeed the peril and the puzzle of the time—this concentrating tendency.

DON'T FORGET!

Please do not forget that we are getting very near the end of the year, and that the time of some thousands of our subscribers will expire. Look at the direction on your paper. If the mark is "o 52," it means your time ends with the last issue in 1887. Renew at once so that you will not miss a number, and save us the trouble of taking off and replacing your name on the list.

The national Republican convention will be held at Chicago, June 19 next.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President considers only one subject—revenue reduction, in his message. He does not touch upon anything else. He first discusses methods proposed by some persons for disposing of the surplus revenues, such as the purchase of bonds, making public improvements, etc., opposing them all; then he considers the proposed abolition of the internal revenue system, and says that liquor and tobacco are proper sources of taxation. He says "there appears to be no just cause for complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people."

Then he takes up the tariff and argues that the entire reduction should be made by removing and reducing duties. He says—"our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended." He does not, however, point out any specific course of action, not mentioning any article except wool from which duties should be removed.

In order that the reader may have the President's own words on the points presented, we give a few extracts.

These laws as their primary and plain effects raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country and duties levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the prime manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people. It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income, and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufactures should be carefully considered as well as the preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. * * *

The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages. * * *

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegations that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore, should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws should be at all times scrupulously kept in view; and yet with silent reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest. They, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the prices of the necessities of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort, but the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working men nor the lessening of his wages and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees, either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. * * *

The farmer and the agriculturist who manufacture nothing but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation and he is told a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged in his purchase of clothing and woolen goods to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to tradesmen. I think it may be fairly assumed that large proportions

of the sheep-owners, the farmers throughout the country, are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty, the duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents for each pound, if of the value of 30 cents or less and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be 60 or 70 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and \$36 that from the wool of fifty sheep, and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase as a result of the tariff scheme which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold. When the number of farmers engaged in wool-raising is compared with all the farmers in the country and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered, when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory, and above all when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and the unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentless grasp is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expense of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries which without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our working men need and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

Death of Prof. Horner.

Sunday morning's *Capital* contained a special dispatch from Kansas City conveying the intelligence that Mr. Horner, the silk culturist, had died in that city Saturday. In publishing his death, the *Capital* refers to Mr. Horner's career in relation to silk culture in Kansas: "He was the first man in the State to investigate the subject, and for the past six years he has earnestly advocated the practicability of silk-growing in Kansas. His first experiments were conducted at Emporia, about seven years ago, at which time he planted a number of mulberry trees and closely followed the industry from the cocoon until it became reeled silk. From that time up to his death, he devoted his entire time to this subject. He traveled in all parts of the State and gave lectures on silk-growing. He was the means of inducing hundreds of people to plant mulberry trees, and Mr. Horner raised the cocoons at his home in Emporia and furnished them to any one who desired. At one time he was worth considerable money, but like nearly all pioneers in a great undertaking he lost all he had, always believing that he was just at the point when his efforts would be crowned with success. In his efforts to establish the silk industry in Kansas, he had the hearty co-operation of the government agricultural department, and was in constant correspondence with the leading silk culture advocates of this country and Europe. Last spring he visited the silk manufactories of New York and other Eastern States for the purpose of carefully investigating the manufacture of silk.

"Mr. Horner's persistent advocacy of the silk culture industry attracted the

attention of the Kansas Legislature and last March he was invited to appear before that body and give an address upon that subject. He did so, and largely through his efforts, the Legislature passed a bill providing for the establishment of a silk station at Peabody, for the purpose of experimenting in the growing of silk. Mr. Horner was made superintendent of that station, but a few weeks ago a controversy arose between the commissioners and Mr. Horner and he retired. At that time he did not have a dollar, but he still continued to work for his hobby. He was an honest and intelligent man, and the time will no doubt come when the industry which he fathered will be placed on a solid foundation."

COWGILL'S SUGAR REPORT.

We are going to be later with it than was anticipated when the announcement of its publication was made. The report on the quality and chemical condition of the sugar made at Fort Scott is now on file with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, but that is not what we are anxious about. The total quantity of sugar made is 234,706 pounds, put up in 725 barrels, and the per cent. of pure sugar runs from 90 to 98, a good showing.

But it is the report on the process, quantity and quality of cane used, and all such details as will aid the people in calculating on the sugar business. Major Sims informs us that he will publish the report in the January 1, 1888, report of the State Board of Agriculture, and that it will not be given to the press generally before its appearance in that document. This will delay its appearance in the *KANSAS FARMER* until about our second issue in January.

Change in the Estray Law.

At the last session of the Legislature, a slight change was made in the law relating to estray animals. Below we give a reprint of the act just as it was passed:

CHAPTER CXXIX.—RELATING TO ESTRAYS.

An act to amend section 8, of article 3, of chapter 105, of the General Statutes of 1868. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That section 8, of article 3, of chapter 105, of the General Statutes of 1868, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 8.—Any person who shall take up a stray animal shall immediately post three notices of the same in at least three public places in the township of his residence, and shall at the same time send one copy of such notice to the County Clerk of said county; such notices shall contain an apt description of such stray, giving color, age, marks and brands. The County Clerk of each county shall keep a bill-board in some conspicuous place in his office on which all such notices sent to him shall be at once posted, where they shall remain for the period of thirty days.

SEC. 2. Original section 8 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its publication in the statutes.

Persons who posted animals according to methods prescribed under the old law, need not worry over the mistake. Nobody has been misled or injured by it.

Progress in Making Newspapers.

Our older readers who took the paper when Major Hudson was proprietor and editor, will be pleased to learn of that gentleman's success in business and newspaper work. His paper, the *Daily Capital*, came out last Sunday morning with sixteen pages printed on a press which takes the blank paper from a roll, like thread from a spool, prints both sides, folds and trims the printed papers and delivers them at the rate of about three to the second of time. The capacity of the press is about 15,000 papers an hour. It is run by electricity supplied two blocks distant. The little motor in the office occupies so little space that it is hardly noticed among the other interesting things in the office. The *Capital* and the *Wichita Eagle* are the only papers in the State printed on fast presses. It is wonderful—three complete newspapers of sixteen pages each printed and folded and trimmed, three to the second, the machinery driven by electricity.

At the National Grange.

HALL OF CAPITAL GRANGE, TOPEKA, KAS., December 10, 1887.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—After the transaction of the regular routine business of the Grange, Sister Sims, by request, made the following statement, relating to her trip to the twenty-first session of the National Grange, recently held at Lansing, Mich., and descriptive of a public reception tendered that body, which by direction of the Grange, is herewith furnished for publication, as follows:

"After spending a week in Chicago, attending the meeting of the Farmers' Congress, Fat Stock Show, etc., we arrived at the city of Lansing, Michigan, the night before the assembling of the National Grange, and on the morning of the 16th, after the usual happy greetings and handshakings, repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives, where, at 11 o'clock, Worthy Master Darden took the chair, and called the twenty-first session of our national organization to order, when a committee on credentials was at once appointed and reported thirty-one States entitled to representation.

"The city was beautifully decorated in honor of the meeting. From the city hall was displayed hundreds of yards of bunting, and on a level with the second floor was to be seen the motto "Welcome" in white flowers on a background of evergreens. Flags, mottoes and evergreens, tastefully arranged, were displayed from business houses, lining the streets in every direction, while at Representative Hall, where the meeting was held, the decorations were simply magnificent, the flowers and tropical plants being furnished by the Agricultural college.

"Immediately in front of the rostrum stood a floral design, on a background of ivy leaves, about twenty by forty inches, bearing the words, "Faith, Hope and Charity," representative of the principles of our order, which was certainly the first thing of the kind I ever saw. The executive office, library, and other parts of the capital building, were also tastefully decorated, and a hearty welcome from all was the common lot of Patrons during our stay in the city.

"In the evening Worthy Master Darden delivered his annual address to a crowded house with open doors, and on Thursday afternoon a public reception was held in the hall, which was said to be the largest gathering of people ever assembled in Lansing.

"His Excellency, Governor Luce, (who is also the Master of the Michigan State Grange), delivered a very able and hearty address of welcome to the National Grange, which was responded to by Worthy Master Darden in his usual able and eloquent style. Hon. O. M. Barnes was next heard from in behalf of the citizens of Lansing, to which response was made by ex-Governor Robie, Master of the State Grange of Maine. Hon. Edwin Willits, President Michigan Agricultural college, then addressed the Grange, taking for his subject 'Agricultural Colleges,' when, after music, Brother J. N. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, was called for and responded in his usual happy manner, to the edification and delight of all present, who was followed by Hon. E. P. Allen, of Michigan, and Master J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, in addresses worthy of the occasion, highly instructive and interesting to all who heard them, and last, but by no means least, came Columbia and thirty-five associates, thirty-six young ladies of Capital Grange, Lansing, in costume, each bearing the name of the State represented, and responding in verse, as the States were called, giving the principal product or other information of special importance relating to the State represented, when music by the Lansing high school—'Michigan, my Michigan'—closed the exercises of the evening." ED. FLANDERS, Sec'y.

Horticulture.

New Method of Strawberry Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In response to your article last week, I can say that horticulture is badly neglected here. Small fruit is my specialty. The prospect for next year is splendid. My mode of cultivating the strawberry is different from any yet advocated. As the merits of this new system the coming crop will testify. Two acres of this luscious fruit, upon which I have just put over two hundred dollars in labor, will test the new system to my satisfaction. I would like for some of the strawberry enthusiasts to tell how they think it will succeed. I'll give all the figures after the crop is gathered, if it is desired, if they will come to the front and pass an opinion through the KANSAS FARMER.

The plants were set two feet apart, in rows sixty rods long and three feet apart. The ground was level to begin with, and for the first few weeks was tended with a small-toothed harrow. When the first runners began to set plants they were trained to follow the rows, and right at this time I began cultivating with a common two-horse corn cultivator, throwing the dirt toward the plants. The whole patch was gone over with the hoe and the horse cultivator, every ten days, till the weeds ceased to grow. The parent plants were entirely covered in some places after the first plants were well rooted and showed their first runners. By October 1st the young plants were matted on top of a ridge, where the soil is three or four inches deeper than when the parent plants were set. The finishing touch was given with the corn lister, when the last plants were well set, by running between the rows, making the ridges level on top. Each row has a high bed.

Now for protection. One acre is covered with prairie hay cut in July before any seed ripened. The other acre will be treated likewise this week. The hay is very evenly spread over the rows and will be left where it is to keep the berries off the dirt. The furrows made by the lister will be partially filled by coarse manure and trash to hold moisture next spring.

Twenty-three leading varieties are under this new system, all treated the same. I hope B. F. Smith and other veteran stawberrians will respond soon.

T. F. SPROUL.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

Mr. Sproul has our thanks, not only for responding to our invitation to assist in cultivating the horticultural department of the KANSAS FARMER, but for introducing a subject for discussion. Let us hear from others. We can soon make a first-class horticultural school of the KANSAS FARMER if the specialists will help as the spirit moves.

Irrigation by Wind Power.

Some months ago, discussing the general subject of irrigation from wells and ponds or creeks, the KANSAS FARMER suggested the raising of water by wind or other power into tanks to be carried from them by pipes to whatever point it is needed. At that time we had not seen any arrangement of the kind suggested, nor had we heard of it. Since that, however, the experience of Mr. J. M. Smith, president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, and a veteran horticulturist, and one who has long studied the practicality of irrigation by wind power, has been published. He says: "My water-works were built some twelve or more years ago. The building consists of a heavy frame, about twenty feet high, upon the top of which

is a large tank, holding about 525 barrels of water. The whole is surmounted by a wind-mill with a twelve-foot wheel attached to a force-pump, which pumps water into the tank. My land is nearly level, and this height furnishes me with a fair head. From the bottom of the tank are common gas pipes leading to different portions of the garden, with faucets at intervals where I can attach the hose, and carry the water to any part of the garden. The pipes are carried under ground. The entire cost was nearly \$5,000, though the same thing in all respects could be built at present for considerable less, for both material and labor are cheaper now than at the time the work was done. To me it has been an excellent investment. When the present wind-mill is worn out I think I shall replace it with steam power as it is more reliable.

"For growing farm crops I am not certain that it would be a paying investment. It would depend entirely upon how cheaply the water could be distributed upon the land. It should be remembered that no artificial watering is quite equal to water from the clouds, and it takes more of the former to produce the same effect. For instance, if I wish to water a piece of cabbages, it will take 1,000 barrels per acre to do the work well, and it must be repeated every week or ten days until rain comes. The same is true of strawberries. I believe the largest crop of berries that I ever raised or ever saw was carried through entirely by artificial watering. Situated as I am I should hardly know how to do without my water-works. We have had a remarkably dry season thus far, yet I have set cabbages more than one-fourth of a mile from my tank, but the water comes to my men, and we never hesitate to go on with plant-setting, no matter how dry it is. It will pay upon the farm provided the water can be distributed cheaply enough."

Japan Peaches and Russian Apricots.

The Japan peaches were recommended to me by Prof. Budd, of Iowa, because (as he said) they were 50 per cent. harder than common peaches, and would prove fruitful where old kinds were unreliable. I have no description of the fruit beyond that the Prof. says the quality is fair; but my trees have not yet fruited.

Those Russian apricot trees when I cut the buds from them were all one and a half inches in diameter and over; and showed a month's variation (or nearly so) in time of ripening. Some resemble the Early Golden so much as to be practically identical, but the trees are all harder and more productive. I fruited several trees for the first time last summer, all good, although seedlings, but in the absence of plums, the curculios found them acceptable and were quite destructive. Ants did even more damage by eating the fruit; so that perfect samples were rare. There is much need of a correct cut or plate of Russian apricots. The long stems belong to a plum, never to a Russian apricot. The cut used for Moorpark or Early Golden apricot will represent the Russian type quite accurately. Another falsity is the statement that they are so entirely hardy as to endure the climate of Siberia or the cold northwest of the United States.

All the Mennonites with whom I conversed on the subject, say that their people are all from the region of Odessa and Bessarabia in Asia Minor, a climate quite like this of central Kansas, and that the climate of Dakota is not liked by them because so intensely cold. The trees they plant there die out every winter to the ground, if not entirely.

No doubt, there is an apricot, native

of Siberia or the the cold northern regions of Russia, but certainly it is not this type grown by the Mennonites.

It is strange that it has not been fruited by your eastern growers on the trees first planted. I expect a good crop next year, and if so, there will be several sent east for examination. I sent samples two years ago to Dr. T. S. Hoskins, Newport, Vt., which arrived in nice order and pleased him much. I do not know of the Russian almond and of the description you give of it. Am afraid it's not an almond.

We had a fine crop of pears here this year, and I think we had valuable acquisitions in the Le Conte and Kieffer. We also fruited Smith's, Mikado and Birkett, besides thirteen of the old standards. The Birkett may be valuable as a stock to bud or graft into; the Mikado is good as a cooking or canning pear. Grapes are also a full crop, better than for years before. The Lady, Pocklington and Worden are deserving more extensive planting.—A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kas., in *Gardener's Monthly*.

Raising Trees at No Expense.

There are thousands of homes on the prairie that would be greatly improved, not only for the occupant, but for the country at large, if there were more or less trees around the dwelling and barns. The cattle would keep sleeker and the land become far more valuable, to say nothing of the old trees in years to come for timber purposes or fire-wood. It may be that many think it too expensive, and put off the planting to a fairer day, while the truth is, the trees might just as well as not be set out at the building of the first cabin, and in ten years groves thirty to forty feet high might be obtained.

The simplest and cheapest way for those beginning with little else than their good right arm, is to depend upon that class of trees which grows freely from cuttings. True this list would not contain the choicest kinds, but would include those which are of great importance to beginners—the most easily started and most rapid growers. The twigs can be obtained at the mere cost of expressage, or from a neighbor for the asking, or by taking them from the tree itself. We cannot conceive of a person blessed with willow or poplar trees who would refuse a bunch of twigs or branches when asked for it. A twig no larger than a pipe-stem will in time grow to a branch as long as cord-wood. A walking stick of such a wood as the old white willow will, when stuck into the ground to the depth of a foot or so, grow as large as a man's body, and higher than most houses in a dozen years. How short a period of time to wait for shelter or fire-wood on the treeless prairies of the West.

Cuttings.—These should not be over half an inch in diameter, but any size under that, and cut into lengths of one foot each. In planting set two-thirds of the length in the soil. They may be placed where they are finally to stand as trees, but if there is a large quantity the best way is to line them out as in nursery rows, say two feet apart and a foot apart in the row. In this way they can better be kept free from weeds than when planted in the grass or weeds and allowed to grow at random. The young saplings will have a struggle for a time but by the time they have developed into full-sized trees they will overcome the resistance of the herbage below and crowd out nearly everything with their shade. At the end of the first year the cuttings will have grown to saplings three to six feet high, and may be set out into permanent plantations. If only rows or groups are wanted around the dwellings the better way is to select larger limbs, which will not be like-

ly to be smothered, though they will of course grow faster if the land is kept clear for two or three years around them. After that they will take care of themselves.

Trees from Seed.—Those desiring finer timber or choicer trees may obtain them easily enough by sowing seeds. It should not be forgotten, however, that a large number of tree seeds are hard to grow unless sown soon after they are ripe. The seed of maples, elms and our many kinds of native ashes ripen in the summer and do best if sown immediately. It is too late of course to talk about this now, but next year it may be taken advantage of. The seeds of our nut-bearing trees, and acorns, do not preserve their vitality long in a dry state. In the hard-shelled nuts, if the outer covering gets dry, the power of breaking the shell by new growth is lost. It is a common practice among nurserymen to at once plant such seeds or keep them in shallow boxes buried in the soil and plant early in the spring. Those living near nut-bearing trees can of course obtain their supply for the picking. Acorn-bearing trees are almost universal, and though slow growers, it is really astonishing what a difference of having trees growing at once and on the other hand waiting to get ready to plant.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Horticultural Notes.

Mr. Wm. Miller, of Benton Harbor, from four acres of vineyard shipped 54,500 pounds, or over twenty-seven tons, of grapes the past season.

The old way of picking apples in a sack is not the best. A basket is preferable, and a hook of some kind should be fastened to the handle by a stout cord.

Accumulated dust on the leaves of house plants is destructive to plant life. Sponging off the leaves frequently is one of the open secrets of successful house plant culture.

The best time for planting trees and shrubs is when they are dormant, that is, after they have made their season's growth and before they have begun to start afresh.

The green growth so frequently noticed on the surface of soil in pots, should be scraped off and with it not less than one-half inch of the soil, which replace with a mixture of fresh soil and sharp sand.

Yearling trees are, of course, small, but desirable in some cases; they will usually be from one to two feet in length without branches; and 1,000 of them packed for shipment will weigh about 400 pounds.

All dead wood should be removed as soon as convenient after raspberries have done fruiting. This advice also applies to the blackberry, and is prompted by the belief that a dead branch largely taxes the vitality of living roots.

A rich, deep, well-drained loam is undoubtedly the best soil for the raspberry. It is sooner injured by excessive moisture than almost any other cultivated fruit, and in planting an elevated location should, if possible, always be selected.

Moss is the best of all materials for packing trees and plants, as it retains moisture for a long time and never heats. Outside of the moss, however, which is put next to the roots, considerable straw is used, rye being the best for the purpose. The straw prevents bruising.

Take up the tree with every fiber, if possible, undamaged, and more care is required to do this than many think proper to bestow upon it. I have seen valuable trees literally torn up by the roots in some nurseries because men would not take the trouble to lift them properly.

Repotting plants becomes necessary at intervals from two considerations. The plant uses up the available fertility in the soil, and fills the pots with roots. But there is another consideration, less clearly demonstrated, but of strong probability—that is, that plants excrete effete matter from the roots. This effete matter is poisonous to plants of that kind, though probably not to other families.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

CALL THE ROLL!

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER will please stand up while their names are being called, and those of them whose term of subscription expires with the year 1887, will please listen to the following appeal:

It is expected that every one of you will renew your subscription, because it is a wise thing to do in itself. There are considerations, however, which makes it very important, almost vital. This is the only paper of its class of general circulation printed in the State; it is the only paper in the State devoted exclusively to agricultural interests; it is the only paper in the State that pretends to champion the farmer's interests independently and without party bias; it is the only farm paper in the State so situated as to be able to gather needed information quickly and conveniently from original sources, so that its readers may have at first hands reliable facts which they need early; it is the only paper of the kind in the State which attempts to make itself felt in the legislation of the State and nation—the place where farmers need most help. These facts are known and appreciated by our readers, but we want to impress upon them the value of such a paper in the struggle which is coming. The farmer must have the aid of strong, well-ballasted, independent, courageous papers in the years to come. Knowing this, we are determined to increase the worth and usefulness of the KANSAS FARMER.

We expect our subscribers not only to renew, but to encourage other persons to join them. We want an army of readers so that in every neighborhood in the State there shall be at least one paper devoted wisely to the interests of agriculture. One dollar gets the paper a year, and five dollars will secure six copies. We are all interested in this matter. You know the kind of paper we make; you are interested with us in sustaining it, in enlarging its influence, in improving and strengthening its every department. Help us to increase the subscription list, for as that grows the paper will grow.

And please renew early; it will save us a great deal of time and trouble in the office and prevent mistakes if the renewals are made a week or two before the end of the year, so that the names need not be changed on the mailing list. Every reader may know whether his subscription expires with the year by looking at the letter and figures annexed to his name on the margin of his paper or on the wrapper, as the case may be. If they are "0 52," that means that the subscription expires with the last week of the year.

Give the cattle, sheep and hogs a mess of sliced pumpkins once a day, as pumpkins serve as an agreeable variety with the usual dry food.

Do not be economical with the bedding material. There should be enough to completely absorb all the liquids, as they are worth more than the bedding material.

Do not over-feed your sheep or place so much feed before them that they will leave any, for they will soon learn to waste large quantities of it, says the Dakota Farmer.

Bees expected to perform the function of hibernation should not be too old, nor yet too young. Both queen and worker bees ought to be in full physical vigor. The bees constituting the colony, when placed in winter quarters, should be such as are hatched after the midsummer working season is past and before the bees cease flying freely in the fall.

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To any New Subscriber, who sends \$1.75 for a year's subscription at once, mentioning this paper, the Companion will be sent FREE from the time the subscription is received, to Jan. 1, 1888, and for a full year from that date.

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New Subscribers, sent in November, will receive both the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Holiday Numbers, besides the weekly issues. Those who subscribe in December will be entitled to the Christmas Double Number.

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CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

John G. Whittier, the poet, is 80 years old.

Heavy rains in southern Texas revived the wheat crop.

Lawrence, Mass., voted against licensing saloons this year.

John S. Barbour, Democrat, is to be the successor of Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia.

Arensford, on trial for the murder of Rev. Mr. Haddock, at Sioux City, Iowa, was acquitted.

A straight labor ticket will be placed in the field for the coming city election in Boston, Mass.

The Pacific branch soldiers' home was located at San Monico, about fourteen miles from Los Angeles.

Johann Most, the New York anarchist, convicted of incendiary speech and sentenced to jail, is released on bond.

The Commissioners of Fulton county, Georgia, fixed the saloon license fee at \$1,600 a year. Atlanta is in Fulton county.

Harper, the speculating bank president in Cincinnati, was found guilty of misappropriation of bank funds in trading in wheat margins.

The national encampment of the G. A. R. for 1888 will be held at Columbus, Ohio, September 12. That is the day fixed for the assembling.

The Minneapolis flour output last week was 102,300 barrels, averaging 15,333 daily, against 114,800 the previous week, and 119,900 for the corresponding time in 1886.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 226, and for Canada 28; total 254, compared with 244 last week and 274 the corresponding week of last year.

A delegate from the New York workingmen's party attended the meeting of the national Republican committee at Washington and asked of the committee some recognition of the cause of labor. He wanted the committee to further the views of the labor party in the direction of a high protective tariff, a strong navy, more coast defenses, internal improvements, compulsory education and other matters, and to use up the surplus and protect the labor of American workingmen.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The strike of the table glassware workers, which has been ordered inaugurated to-morrow, will affect 1,400 men directly and 2,100 indirectly. Secretary Dillon, of the Glass-Workers' association, stated this afternoon that their organization had ample funds to conduct a long strike. At present they have \$150,000, and they expect \$75,000 more before the first of next month. The manufacturers are equally firm, and a protracted struggle may be expected.

Judge Sabine, in deciding a case in favor of a drummer who had been fined and imprisoned in Texas for not paying a license fee under the State law, said: The idea of a citizen of the United States being challenged anywhere in this nation by any power other than national in the conduct of his lawful business in States other than his own is absurd and ridiculous. The law in question is utterly void so far as it affects the commerce of citizens of other States, having no goods herein but selling herein by sample.

Near Nogales, Arizona Territory, some Mexicans, when digging a grave, uncovered a skeleton of a giant. The size of the skull is double that of an ordinary skull, and the upper teeth are veritable tusks, ranging from three to three and a half inches in length. From the stomach tooth to the swell in the jaw it measures four inches. The rapidly receding forehead so noticeable among the aborigines is not a characteristic of the exhumed skull. Careful measurements of the skeleton place its height at eight feet four and a half inches.

The sudden appearance of water in many wells in southern Wisconsin, which have been perfectly dry since the drouth of last summer, has caused no little wonder among the people. Wells are filled almost to the top; streams run in and dance down from the side hills and fill springs that have long been dry, and creeks and small rivers, whose beds have been dry for months, are gradually rising, and bid fair to become formidable streams. The phenomenon occurred during a night, and is similar to that reported from Sangamon county, Illinois, and at Mattoon and vicinity.

Miss Dorothy Williams is on trial at Baltimore, Md., charged with causing the death of Charles H. Small by biting his thumb, which produced a fatal attack of erysipelas. The prisoner occupied the lower portion of the house in which small and his mother lived. Early in the summer, it seems, some one started a report derogatory to Dorothy. She accused Small of telling the story about her, and on the 7th of July, it is alleged, they passed from quarrels to blows. Dorothy hit small in the mouth, and then attacked him with a base-

ball bat. Small took the bat from her and commenced to beat her, when she caught his right thumb between her teeth and bit it so badly as to cause the attack of erysipelas, from which he died on the 20th of the same month.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: L. Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme court of the United States; Wm. F. Vilas, Wisconsin, to be Secretary of the Interior; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan, to be Postmaster General; Charles S. Fairchild, New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; George L. Rivers, New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, New York, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; S. G. Butler, Massachusetts, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury; James W. Hyatt, Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States.

There is a strong sentiment growing among the barb wire manufacturers of Joliet, Ill., which is shared by some of the manufacturers of St. Louis and other Western cities, against paying the royalty to Washburn & Moen, of Worcester, Mass., while so many unlicensed firms are allowed to run and pay no royalty. Judge Treat's decision at St. Louis about two years ago was adverse to the validity of Washburn & Moen's patents, and since that time a great many moonshine establishments have sprung up throughout the district, coming under the Judge's jurisdiction. Washburn & Moen are understood to be pressing the unlicensed firms in the courts, but the manufacturers are growing restless, and one of the most prominent among them said that it was the intention to form a pool and contest the validity of the patent.

A carriage horse, valued at \$600, died of hydrophobia at Chicago. On the night of November 3 a Newfoundland dog, which spent the night in the barn, suddenly developed a case of rabies. The next morning, after attempting to bite the coachman, the dog was shot. Last Wednesday morning the horse was attacked with spasms, and the coachman called in a friend, who made an examination of the animal's mouth, and in doing so received a severe wound on the left hand, the teeth nearly severing the fingers. A veterinary surgeon was called, who at once pronounced it a case of rabies. The animal was removed to a hospital, but muscular contraction became so violent that it was deemed best to put him out of misery, and his life was ended with a bullet. The man's wound was not cauterized until forty-eight hours after he was bitten, and it is thought the virus has infected his blood. This is the third case of the kind on record in Chicago.

Topeka Weather Report.

Sergeant T. B. Jennings, of the Signal Service, furnishes the KANSAS FARMER weekly with detailed weather reports. We make an abstract for publication and file the copy for reference, should we ever need details.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, December 10, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 48° on Tuesday the 6th; lowest at same hour, 31° on Thursday the 8th. Highest recorded during the week, 50° on the 6th; lowest, 21° on the 4th and 5th.

Rainfall.—Only a trace on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

So various are the germs of plant life that it seems well nigh impossible to find a spot where some kind of vegetation will not thrive. Mr. John Ball, a naturalist returned from South America, therefore congratulated himself on having seen an absolutely plantless land of Tocepilla, about 22 degrees south of the equator, on the rainless west coast. Not so much as a lichen could be discovered on the rocks, even with microscope aid.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge

Has been called the Thackeray of writers for boys. He will not only contribute a serial story to the *Youth's Companion* for 1888, but also a true narrative of his own boyhood and his early struggles for literary distinction. The latter will be supplemented by a similar paper written by Miss Alcott in which she will give the autobiography of her girlhood. Some of her "Little Women" will appear here without any of the disguises of fiction.

The Holidays

And the colder winter weather are now rapidly approaching. The joyful season is eagerly anticipated by young folks in thousands of homes; but in nearly all there are one or more older ones to whom the cold waves and the storms mean renewed suffering from rheumatic back or limbs. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a positive specific for rheumatism; we doubt if there is or can be such a remedy. But the remarkable success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing this affection is sufficient reason for those who are suffering to try this peculiar medicine.

Italy is the native home of the Italian bee, from whence our queens are imported.

Where warm sheds and other proper facilities exist, raising early lambs for market is a money-making business.

Do you know of any young people who want to teach next year? If so, have them send for circulars of the Normal Department of Campbell University.

Reason was given to curb our headstrong will, And yet but shows a weak physician's skill; Gives nothing while the raging fit doth last, But stays to cure it when the worst is past, Reason's a staff for age when nature's gone; But youth is strong enough to stand alone. —Dryden.

Short-hand, type-writing, German, book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, commercial law, banking, etc., are thoroughly taught in the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas.

Judging from the indorsements of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., from the highest possible sources, it must necessarily be one of the leading commercial colleges in the West.

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's Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

Happy be With such a mother! Faith in womankind Beats with his blood, and trust in all things high Comes easy to him, and, though he trip and fall, He shall not blid his soul with clay. —Tennyson.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured him and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge.

Farm Loans.

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

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. No change of cars of any class, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of our "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free. Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

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MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; free from debt; well watered; deep, rich soil; no waste land; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

Do you know of any young people who want to teach next year? If so, have them send for circulars of the Normal Department of Campbell University.

Prof. C. N. Faulk, of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., has been awarded the diploma for plain and ornamental penmanship, by different fair associations, over all the penmen of any note in the State.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Address, at once, J. B. MCAFEE, Topeka, Kas.

WORK FOR ALL. \$50 A WEEK and expenses paid. Outfit worth \$5 and particulars free. P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES. \$12.00 up. 30 styles. Sent on trial. New and perfect. Warranted 5 years. Buy direct and save half. Circular with 10,000 testimonials free. GEO. PAYNE & CO., 125 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

GUNS Single Breech Loaders, \$3.75, \$8.50 and \$11. Double, \$8, \$10.75, \$13.50 and upwards. Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery and General Sporting Goods. Send for 163-page Ill. Catalogue. CHARLES B. PROUTY & CO., 63 & 65 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED, either sex, to sell new book, EARTH, SEA and SKY; 664 pgs. 320 illustrations. (Eng. or German print.) Good pay. Experience unnecessary. Success certain. Headquarters for Bibles, Albums and Gift Books. E. F. JORDAN & CO., Publrs. St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS LOOK HERE and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. J. V. Kenyon, Glens Falls, N. Y., made \$18 one day, \$76.50 one week. So can you. Proof and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O.

LOTS OF FUN Little ones laugh, old folks astonished. You need box, labelled "Domino." You suggest a game and hand the box to be opened; but instead of finding dominoes, a cunning little mouse runs out upon the cover. Sample by mail, 10c.; 3 for 25c. F. O. WHEOSKEY, Providence, R.I.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

At Chickering Hall, Leavenworth, Kas. PIANOS & ORGANS, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Drums, Musical Instruments of every description. Sole Agency Chickering & Son, Hardman, Starr and Sterling Pianos. Largest stock, lowest prices, easy terms. Address CARL HOFFMAN, Leavenworth, Kas.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 1st, 1866. PATENT WATER PROOFED FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.

CHEAP WATER PROOF. Applied by our new STRONG WATER PROOF, Patent method with 1/2 the labor of any other way. Unlike any other roof. No rust or rattle. An Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

I WANT ACTIVE ENERGETIC MEN and Women all over the country to sell the Missouri Steam Washer. Why does it only to act as my Agent? Because the argument in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made with little difficulty. I will ship a Washer on two weeks' trial on liberal terms, to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Agents can thus test it for themselves. Don't fail to write for terms and illustrated circular with outline of arguments to be used in making sales. J. WORTH, 17th & Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (Send prepaid or 2 weeks' trial to persons for their own use.) (where I have no Agent. Ask particulars about Free Trial.)

SENT FREE A SAMPLE NO. OF THE Phrenological Journal, A magazine of HUMAN NATURE for every body. \$2.00 a year, 25c. a no., and a list of BOOKS on the people, an intensely interesting and attractive book. Every body should read it. 200 pages, 200 fine illus. 40 cts. Send address on postal. FOWLER & WELLS CO., 775 Broadway, N. Y.

The Business Situation.

The business review, telegraphed to the country by R. G. Dun & Co., refers to the speculative symptoms of two weeks ago, and says the advance in prices was only temporary, that they have taken a turn downward as the "natural result of enormous sales to realize." We quote a few passages from the review:

"With a rapidly expanding currency money is generally easier than a week ago, though rates are still high at many points, and complaints of slow collection do not diminish.

"The agitation of the tariff question already begins to cause a revision of calculations for the future of some departments.

"The sharp decline in real estate speculations and prices at some Southern and Western points tends to check developments there and subjects investment to some financial strain.

"Large sales of Bessemer iron at \$18.50 are reported, and a sale of steel rails netting \$31 at the mill has been made. Buyers still are backward, but some brokers openly offer below \$32.

"Coal has declined about \$1, orders slackening up.

"Woolens do not improve in demand, and heavy goods open in some cases below last year's prices, so that manufacturers are not encouraged to increase their purchases of raw wool, which appears rather weak.

"The movement of freight westward shows an increase of 15,000 tons for November, and eastbound shipments are increasing, but the bank exchanges of all cities outside of New York begin to fall below those of last year; the decline at all cities last week was 15.3 per cent. and outside of New York 2.6 per cent.

"The average rise in food products since July 1 was a shade over 20 per cent. on Tuesday, and it is questioned whether the legitimate effect of a partial failure of crops has not been fully realized in prices, but the increasing supply of currency still tends to keep speculation active."

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 12, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 200, shipments 1,100. Market firm. Good to choice native steers \$4 30a5 00, fair to good steers \$3 75a4 35, fair to choice butchers steers \$3 10a4 00, stockers and feeders \$1 80a3 00, Texans and Indians \$2 20a 4 10.

HOGS—Receipts 1,800, shipments 1,300. Market steady on light, firm on heavy. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$3 45a5 00, mixed and choice packing and yorkers \$4 85a5 30, common to good pigs \$4 30a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments 300. Market steady. Sheep \$3 20a4 10, lambs \$3 90a4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,500. Market steady. Choice steers \$4 35a4 90, good \$4 00a4 25, medium \$3 60a4 00, common \$2 70a3 40, stockers \$2 00a2 50, feeders \$2 50a3 00, bulls \$1 75a2 50, cows \$1 00a 2 75, Texas and Indian cattle \$1 75a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 24,000. Heavy 5c lower. Mixed \$4 00a5 20, heavy \$4 75a5 45, light \$4 35a 4 90, skips \$3 25a4 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Natives \$2 50a4 30, Western \$3 00a3 70, Texans \$2 00a3 30, lambs \$3 75a5 50 per cwt.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—To-day's receipts of good beef steers were quite light. There were several buyers looking about, and they were all sold in a quiet way by the finish. Prices were not notably different from Saturday's quotations, with perhaps a slightly stronger feeling. Dressed beef and shipping \$4 00, butcher steers \$3 65a3 25.

HOGS—Last year at the corresponding date, bulk of sales ranged from \$3 90a4 00, while today the bulk sold at \$5 15a5 35, being \$1 25a1 35 higher.

SHEEP—Offerings of good muttons were light as usual. There were several buyers who had orders to fill for these, but they were obliged to curtail the same on account of limited offerings. \$3 70.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Steady, unchanged.

WHEAT—Opened ½c lower and continued to

decline, closing about 1c below Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 80½c; December, 80½c. CORN—Lower. Cash, 48½a49c; December, 48c. OATS—Lower. Cash, 30½c. RYE—Lower at 65c bid. BARLEY—Firm at 70a87½c. HAY—Unchanged. Prime timothy, \$13 00a 17 00; prairie, \$8 00a11 00.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Quiet and steady; prices quotably unchanged. WHEAT—Receipts 79,000 bushels, shipments 28,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 76½a77½c; No. 3 spring, 68c.

CORN—Receipts 205,000 bushels, shipments 59,000 bushels. No. 2, 48½c. OATS—Receipts 117,000 bushels, shipments 95,000 bushels. No. 2, 30½c. RYE—No. 2, 61c. BARLEY—No. 2, 72a76c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 24½a1 25. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 30a2 32. PORK—\$14 05a14 75. LARD—\$7 38a7 35. BUTTER—Easy and firm. Fancy creamery, 29a30c; dairy, 25a26c. EGGS—21a22c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,103 bushels; withdrawals, — bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 416,791 bushels. There was about a steady market on 'change to-day, with no sales on the call, either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 76½c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, — bushels; withdrawals, — bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 40,453 bushels. The market to-day on 'change was steady but quiet. On the call there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 45½c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 30c; No. 2 white, cash, 31½c. RYE—No. 2 cash and December, 54c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 14 cars. Strictly fancy is firm at \$9 50 for small baled; large baled, \$9 00; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 05 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime; timothy, prime to choice, \$2 15a2 20; clover, \$4 15a4 20; buckwheat, 65a75c; alfalfa, \$5 50a5 75.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market very firm. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 85c; XXX, 95c; \$1 00; family, \$1 10a1 20; choice, \$1 45 a1 55; fancy, \$1 60a1 65; extra fancy, \$1 70a1 75; patent, \$2 00a2 05; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll larger and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16c; storepacked, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a10c; roll, good to choice, 18a 18c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13½c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 20c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 120a... per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c; \$1 00 per bus. Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$2 00a3 50 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4½c; green inside and covers, 2½a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10½c, breakfast bacon 10½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 40, long clear sides \$7 60, shoulders \$5 65, short clear sides \$7 65. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 15, long clear sides \$8 05, shoulders \$6 50, short clear sides \$8 40. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 50. Choice tierce lard \$7 00.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	20a 25
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	21a 22
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 50
Sweet potatoes.....	50a 65
Apples.....	60a 85
Potatoes.....	50a
Onions.....	1 00a1 25
Beets.....	40a
Turnips.....	25a
Tomatoes.....	50a
Cabbage..... per doz	30a 40
Pumpkins.....	75a
Squash.....	60a1 00

HIDES AND TALLOW—Quotations furnished weekly by Smith, Biggs & Co., 228 Kansas avenue—opposite Shawnee Mills. HIDES—Lower. Green, No. 1, 5½c; damaged, 3½c. Dry, No. 1, 8c; damaged, 6c. Green bulls, 2½c per lb. SHEEP PELTS—Green, 25a75c each; dry, 5a7c per lb. TALLOW—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c. Tainted, grubby, No. 1 branded, badly scarred, scored and murrain hides, also all light hides of 25 lbs. and under, shall be classed as damaged, unless they are very badly damaged, when they shall be classed as glue stock. A grubby hide is a hide having one or more grubs. All No. 2 or damaged hides are bought at 2c per lb. less than No. 1.

F. C. VEHMEYER,
Broom Corn,

182 & 184 E. Kinzie St., Chicago.

PROPRIETOR

'Standard Warehouse,'

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The largest and best lighted Broom Corn Warehouse in Chicago, and the only one having railroad side track alongside. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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WOOL AND BROOMCORN
Commission Merchants
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REFERENCES:—KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.; Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO.

Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling 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.

C. F. MORSE,
General ManagerE. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.H. P. CHILD,
Superintendent.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

For Sale, to Prevent In-Breeding.

Emma's Mohegan, A. J. C. C., Register No. 14668.

DROPPED MARCH, 1885.

Special Attention is Called to the Following Records:

NANCY LEE, { HIS GREAT GRAND DAM, tested 26 lbs. 2½ oz. Butter in seven days; 95 lbs. 3½ oz. Butter in thirty-one days, unsalted, when three months in calf.

LIZZIE C, { HIS GREAT DAM, tested 14 lbs. Butter in seven days.

EMMA RINGLING, { HIS DAM, tested 15 lbs. Butter in seven days.

For full information address GLENDALE FARM, P. O. Box 141, KIRKWOOD, MO.
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ABILENE, : : : KANSAS

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz:

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$15.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$20.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$75.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$75.00 at risk.

The Veterinarian.

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

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Great care should be regularly exercised in regard to food. Under no circumstances should the heated horse be given corn. If, unfortunately, nothing else is at hand, better let him stand for an hour and a half, until the heat subsides, his blood cools, and his stomach is in proper condition to receive such stimulating food; and, meantime, give a little water and some salt in his trough to lick. If hay or any soft feed is at hand give this first. A bran-mash, some meal or some cut feed, will be the best. We say again that a horse which has performed severe labor during the day, and at night goes to the stable hot and tired, should never have any corn until morning, if any other food can possibly be procured.

BRITTLE HOOF.—Horses are frequently troubled with brittle hoofs, caused by a deficiency of water in the bone. This is caused in various ways—fever of the feet, or the common founder; inflammation of the interior of the foot; exposure to fermenting manure or filthy stables, by which the horn is saturated with moisture containing ammonia; leaving the feet covered with mud; or even continued hot or dry weather, or even an unhealthy condition will produce this trouble in the feet. The horn becomes dry and granulated and separates very easily, crumbling and splitting away until there is scarcely enough crust left to fasten a shoe upon. The remedy is, of course, to remove the cause and restore the moisture. Frequent washing of the feet with cold water, with attention to the health, and to give the horse clean bedding and an earth floor to stand upon, or else a deep bed of sawdust, will prevent it or cure it in many cases. Glycerine and water is an excellent dressing for the hoofs. An occasional soft feed, as bran mash with a little linseed, is also useful, because it keeps the horse in good health and cool. Tar is sometimes used as a hoof dressing with advantage, but it needs caution in its application.

LEUCORRHOEA.—Can you tell me what to do for my mare. I think she has some disease of the womb. Last summer she was in heat or horsing nearly all the time. I let her to a horse, but she did not get with foal, and when cold weather came in the fall the discharge became more frequent and changed color. It is now white and thick. The discharge is from one pint to a quart per day. She is becoming thinner in flesh and inclined to stiffness in her limbs and loins. [Your mare is suffering from leucorrhoea, which proceeds from a variety of causes, such as exposure to cold after foaling, polypus, formation of cancerous growths within the womb, etc. The treatment adopted must depend on the cause, and as such cases are frequently stubborn it would be well to put the mare in the hands of a competent veterinary surgeon. Having well oiled the hand and arm, introduce it into the passage and endeavor to find whether there are any abnormal growths. If so, they should be removed. If there is an accumulation of liquid matter in the vagina or in the cavity of the womb remove it with the hand, then with an elastic tube attached to a quart syringe wash out the womb with warm water. Having done so inject into the womb a solution of sugar of lead dissolved in a quart of water. This treatment should be applied every two days. If the mare is in poor condition feed on a rich stimulating diet. Give every morning for a week the following, mixed in a pint of linseed tea: Oil of turpentine, 1 ounce;

fl. extract of ergot, 1½ drachms; tinct. of cantharides, 2 drachms. Shake the mixture well and give as a drench.]

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.

Tutt's Pills

J. H. ATHEY, a prominent druggist of Holly Springs, Miss., says: "Your pills are doing wonders in this state."

The sale of Tutt's Pills exceed those of all others combined.

They are peculiarly adapted to malarial diseases. Our physicians all prescribe them."

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation, A.A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges, D.D.—Boils or Grabs, Worms, E.E.—Coughs, Hoarseness, Pneumonia, F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache, G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages, H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases, I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange, J.J.—Diseases of Digestion.

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.

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No poor pigs sent out. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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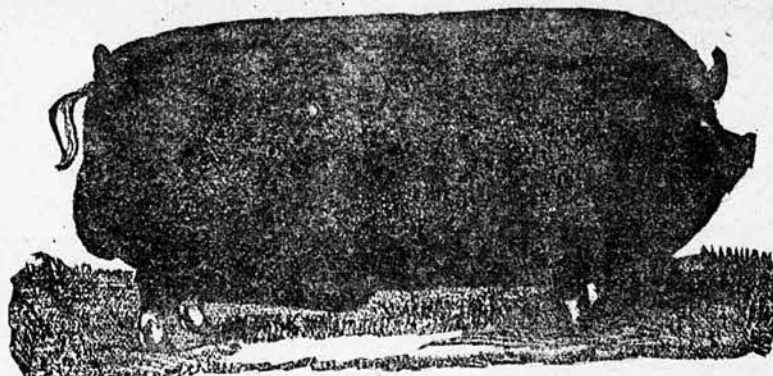
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In excellence and purity of blood my herd is not excelled.

Pedigree with every sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, LYONS, KAS.

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My herd is composed of such strains as Black Bess, Give or Take, Tom Corwin, Gold Dust and U. S. I sell nothing but first-class hogs of individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree. Choice pigs a specialty. Plymouth Rock Chickens of superior quality.

Correspondence invited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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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.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

For Berkshire Swine, South-down Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys, that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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J. J. & S. W. RENTRO, Collinsville, Illinois.

The prize-winning boar Champion 4565 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 7737, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fair, 1887. Have for sale some choice young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old.

We are also breeding COTSWOLD SHEEP and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS (Felsch strain).

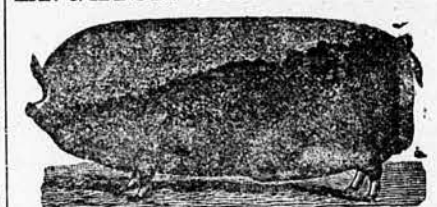
Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred stock will find it to their interest to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

LOOUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires



Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14923, A. B. R. CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper. Address JAMES HOUK, HARTWELL, HENRY Co., Mo.

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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. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.] M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

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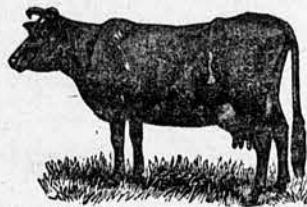
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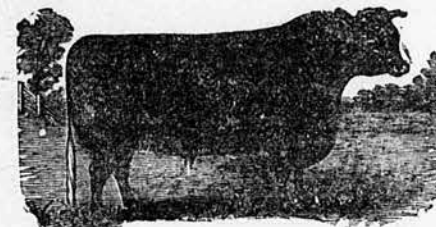
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Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale now at terms to suit.

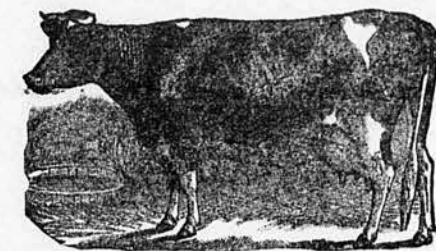
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Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLIS, and other noted families. DUKE OF RATHWOLD—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK CRAYCROFT, SEDALIA MO.

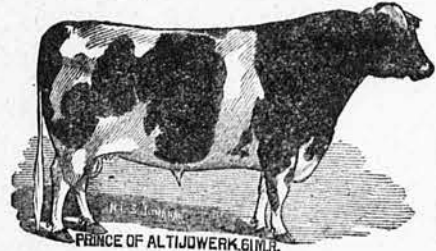


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Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK (61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. [Mention this paper.]

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300 HEAD, representing Grove 3d, Wilton, Horace, Anxiety and Sir Thomas strains, combined with great individual merit. Headed by the imported prize-winning Grove 3d Bull PLUTARCH 14410, HORACE 5th 12524, WILTON DUKE 11851. Animals of both sexes and all ages for sale. Fair prices. Liberal terms.

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The sweepstakes bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL and first-prize Wilton bull SIR JULIAN, out of the famous English show cow Lovely, by Proceptor, are our principal bulls in service.

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E. Bennett & Son,

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The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

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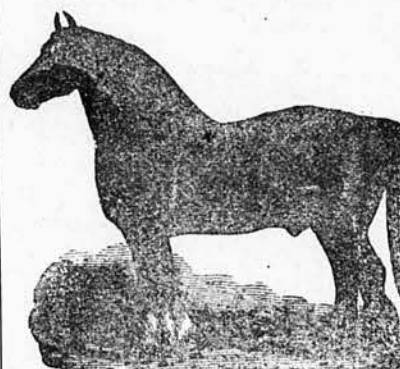
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FOR ALL KINDS OF

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Royal Society Winners in Each Breed.

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OF JANESVILLE, WIS., have imported during the present season over 300 STALLIONS including CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE, SUFFOLK PUNCH, HACKNEY AND CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.

More prize winning, high class stock, imported by us than any three firms in America. Superior horses, fashionable pedigrees and all guaranteed good breeders. Prices and terms to suit everybody. Visitors cordially invited. Send for Catalogue.

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English Shire Stallions and Mares.

THOROUGHbred

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G. & J. GEARY, Brookfield, Missouri.

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80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

adjoining the town of Wilmot, Kas. Will trade for Cattle or Sheep. Farm well improved; all under fence, in good condition.

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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 is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

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 DEC. 1, 1887.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Oleson, in Fairfax tp., October 29, 1887, one 2-year-old red heifer, mark on under part of left ear, white in the forehead and on legs and tail; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Hand, in Barclay tp., November 19, 1887, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands, white on belly and end of tail.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Richardson, in Melvern tp., November 9, 1887, one bay mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Lasure, in Lincoln tp., November 21, 1887, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, fore feet white, white face, and white under lip; valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Hanna, in Key West tp., November 5, 1887, one bay mare, age unknown, white face from eyes down, defect in left ear, and bunch on back caused by saddle.

STEER—Taken up by E. A. Tyner, in Rock Creek tp., November 19, 1887, one pale red yearling steer, white under belly, and small white spot on back, under-bit in left ear, no marks visible; valued at \$15.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Rouse, (P. O. Cawker City), one brindle cow, 4 years old, hole in each ear, branded with a T on hip and notch in brisket.

COW—By same, one roan cow, 5 years old, white face, one horn broken, hole in each ear.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Wiederman, in Shawnee tp., November 14, 1887, one black mare mule, 16 hands high, 12 years old; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. J. Stanley, in Dover tp., November 11, 1887, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by Byron Beard, in Dover tp., November 15, 1887, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by John Pincham, in Auburn tp., November 17, 1887, one brown horse pony, 4 years old, right hind foot and right fore foot white, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one dark bay horse pony, 5 years old, star in forehead, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Silas Osborn, in Rossville tp., November 21, 1887, one bay colt or filly, 1 or 2 years old, no brands, small white spot in face; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Guilford Dudley, in Topeka tp., November 23, 1887, one red heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$12.

Pottawatomie county—L. W. Zimmerman, clk.

COW—Taken up by Michael Luby, in St. Marys tp., (P. O. St. Marys), November 6, 1887, one red cow, 3 years old, tips of horns broken off, blurred brand on right hip, a bit mark in right ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Herman Meyer, in St. Marys tp., November 5, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, large white spot on back, white on belly, half of tail white; valued at \$18.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Miller, in Center tp., (P. O. Marion), October 29, 1887, one red steer, bit in left ear, branded O; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one white steer, bit in left ear, branded O; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Dudley, in Lincoln tp., (P. O. Haskell), November 7, 1887, one spotted red and white 2-year-old steer, mark in left ear, white on bush of tail, no brands visible; valued at \$12.50.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talloferro, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. A. King, in Hazelton tp., November 15, 1887, one bay horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one brown horse, 9 years old, weight 1,000 pounds; valued at \$50.

PONY—By same, one dun horse pony, 10 or 12 years old, brand on right hip similar to 2, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$10.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. R. Brinkley, in Colfax tp., November 12, 1887, one light roan steer with red ears, small horns curved in, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 8, 1887.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Wilson, in Elmendorf tp., November 19, 1887, one dark bay mare, lame in shoulders, white spot in face, both hind feet white, no brands; valued at \$25.

FILLY—By S. W. Miller, in Elmendorf tp., November 30, 1887, one bay filly, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

STEER—By C. C. Smith, in Elmendorf tp., November 31, 1887, one red steer with white head, ears red, belly and legs white, branded No. 5 on left hip; valued at \$12.

COW—By Elwood Workman, in Pike tp., November 24, 1887, one strawberry-roan cow, red ears and nose, horns stand forward with points turned inward; valued at \$10.50.

COW—By Chas. Evans, in Emporia tp., November 12, 1887, one red cow, two letters on right hip—burnt too much to make out; valued at \$12.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Townley Boyelston, in Newbury tp., November 13, 1887, one dark brown mare colt, 1 year old last spring, white stripe in forehead, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By A. D. Rowland, (P. O. Alma), November 26, 1887, one red and white heifer, 1 year old, branded on right hip but cannot make out the brand; valued at \$12.

BULL—By John McCord, in Maple Hill tp., November 28, 1887, one 4-year-old bull (color not given), some white in face, four white feet, bush of tail white, some white on belly and flanks, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—L. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by B. Montague, in Emmet tp., November 10, 1887, one red and white yearling steer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Theodore Milz, Lost Springs tp., (P. O. Lost Springs), November 22, 1887, one bay horse, weight about 700 pounds, about 7 years old, white strip in forehead, branded J. A. on left hip, valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Koehler, in Gilman tp., (P. O. Onelda), November 11, 1887, one red and white 1-year-old steer, no marks nor brands; valued at \$15.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. McLuskey, in Liberty tp., November 14, 1887, one red steer, 3 years old.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Armstrong, in Tecumseh tp., November 28, 1887, one red all white heifer, 3 years old, small slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Collins McArdle, in Tonganoxie tp., November 12, 1887, one red-roan cow, about 4 years old, white in forehead and on belly and tip of tail; valued at \$15.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Fenton, in Sugar Creek tp., (P. O. Sugar), one yearling steer, with white hind feet, branded A on the right side; valued at \$12.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. A. Weatherman, in Ozark tp., (P. O. Colony), November 19, 1887, one red and white cow, 4 years old, no brands; valued at \$16.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by J. S. Tyler, in Walnut tp., one all red steer, 3 years old past, and one red steer with some white spots, 3 years old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Harrison McDonald, of Sherman tp., one bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, face and hind feet white, branded 333 and 77 on left hip and 3 on left jaw.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Harwood, in Douglass tp., May 2, 1887, one bay mare, about 12 years old, small star in forehead, had rope around neck, hind feet white, small saddle and collar marks, branded B on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—By Jas. A. Davis, in Franklin tp., November 1, 1887, one red-roan steer, 3 years old, white hind feet, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By M. L. Varner, in Soldier tp., November 24, 1887, one red 2-year-old heifer, some white under belly, no other brands or marks visible; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 15, 1887.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. H. Burguer, in Pleasant tp., November 19, 1887, one bay mare colt, 13 hands high, some white on both hind feet and right front foot, star in forehead, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one 2-year-old mare colt, 15 hands high, black, branded F on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one dark brown mare colt, about 15 hands high, 2 years old, both hind feet white and left fore foot white, white spot in forehead; valued at \$35.

MARE—By Fred Stone, in Burlington tp., November 22, 1887, one bay mare, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$20.

FILLY—By W. H. Dismore, in Neosho tp., November 21, 1887, one 2-year-old filly, bay, black mane and tail, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

MARE—By Alex. Lyle, in Ottumwa tp., November 14, 1887, one sorrel mare, 15 years old, pigeon-toed in front, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

STEER—By T. O. Mitchell, in Liberty tp., one 2-year-old red steer, no visible marks or brands; valued at \$14.

COW—By C. M. Stout, in Liberty tp., one red and white spotted 3-year-old cow, right ear cropped; valued at \$16.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Lester, in Agnes

City tp., November 21, 1887, one 2-year-old steer, red and white, no marks; valued at \$20.

COW—By Mrs. M. E. Marshall, in Elmendorf tp., November 12, 1887, one 5-year-old red and white spotted cow; valued at \$12.50.

MARE—By J. D. Lee, in Americus tp., December 10, 1887, one 3-year-old brown mare, hipped in right hip, unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. J. Stanley, in Centerville tp., November 11, 1887, one red steer, star in forehead, 1 year old; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted 1-year-old steer; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By David Manlove, in Lincoln tp., November 19, 1887, one light red heifer with white spot on hind quarters, large white spot in forehead, bush of tail white, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Highfield, (P. O. Easton), November 24, 1887, one dark brown horse, 12 years old, star in forehead, stove-up in shoulders, smooth shoes in front; valued at \$25.

STEER—By R. R. Crane, (P. O. Easton), November 23, 1887, one red yearling steer, small white spot on left hind leg, sawal-fork in right ear; valued at \$15.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

COW—One fair-sized red cow, left horn off; valued at \$15.

STAG—One good-sized pale red stag, two untellable brands; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Oliver Wilkinson, in Gilman tp., (P. O. Onelda), November 9, 1887, one 2-year-old white and black heifer; valued at \$15.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by W. M. Gilmore, in Powhatan tp., one 2-year-old iron-gray filly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$35.

PONY—By same, one dun stud pony, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Republic county—H. O. Studley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. M. McBride, in Jefferson tp., October 18, 1887, one medium-size 2-year-old red steer, white feet, white face, flanks and dewlap, white stripe on left shoulder and small white spot on rump, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wilhelm Hemer, in Washington tp., November 11, 1887, one red and white spotted heifer, white in face, under-bit in right ear, about 18 months old, medium size; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By P. S. Taylor, in Minion Creek tp., November 24, 1887, one red heifer, some white on tail, legs and belly, small white spot on forehead, 3 years old; valued at \$16.

STEER—By same, one red steer, some white on belly and tail, ear marks in each ear, 1 year old, S. D. on left hip; valued at \$11.

MARE—By Franklin Adams, in Maple Hill tp., (P. O. Maple Hill), November 21, 1887, one bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

STALLION—By same, one gray 2-year-old stallion, light-colored face, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Garfield county—C. Van Patten, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. A. Ellis, in Essex tp., one -orrel horse, 12 years old, five feet five inches high, blind in left eye, collar marks on shoulder; valued at \$30.

Wallace county—L. F. Teeters, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. B. Rhoades, (P. O. Wallace, December 1, 1887, one black horse, no brand; valued at \$50.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, no brand; valued at \$50.

Gray county—Geo. B. Antrim, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ed. Ryan, (P. O. Lone Lake), October 23, 1887, one bay horse pony, it on left shoulder and hip, 4 on right shoulder, W on right hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, blaze in face, four white feet; valued at \$30.

Pottawatomie county—L. W. Zimmerman, clk.

COW—Taken up by George Schatz, in Wamego tp., November 9, 1887, one red and white cow, about 4 years old; valued at \$14.

COW—By Philip Immenschub, in Pottawatomie tp., November 1, 1887, one red and white spotted cow, line back, white on belly and tail, small white spot in forehead, drooping horns, dim brand on both hips; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—By Geo. B. Williams, November 12, 1887, one 3-year-old heifer, white with red neck and head and legs as far up as the knees, a portion of tail off; valued at \$16.

MARE—By J. H. Hald, in Pottawatomie tp., November 1, 1887, one Texas mare, supposed to be 3 years old, bay-roan, Mexican brand on right leg back of flank; valued at \$15.

Harvey county—John C. Johnston, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John I. Davis, (P. O. Halstead), September 19, 1887, one brindle cow, 4 or 5 years old, horns sawed off; valued at \$15.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Major Porter, (P. O. Simpson), one bay pony mare, 7 years old, double anchor brand on left hip, white under lip, hind feet white, blaze in face, small split in right ear.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Dark, in Scott tp., one red steer, 3 years old, branded H on left hip, white spot on the inside of each hind leg and white between fore legs, horns thick; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one red 2-year-old heifer, a little white under belly, horns inclined forward, cut in dewlap, marked with under-bit in each ear; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By A. S. Mason, in Walnut tp., one dark red heifer with white spot in forehead and white spot on side, 2 years old; valued at \$12.

STEER—By A. Payne, of Walnut tp., one dark red steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clk.

MARE—Taken up by H. J. Matney, in Shawnee tp., November 3, 1887, one gray mare, about 15 hands high, 11 years old, weight about 900 pounds, no marks or brands.

MARE—By same, one dark brown mare, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, weight about 850 pounds, no marks or brands.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Becker, in El Dorado tp., November 26, 1887, one roan horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, no marks or brands.

MARE—By same, one dark sorrel mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, no marks or brands.

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On and after Tuesday, September 27, 1887, trains will arrive and depart as follows: (Central Standard Time.) All trains run daily.

GOING WEST.		
	Arrive.	Depart.
From St. Joseph, No. 1.....	12:30 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
From St. Joseph, No. 3.....	11:40 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 1.....	12:35 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 3.....	11:35 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
Horton Accom., No. 23.....	7:30 p. m.	
GOING EAST.		
	Arrive.	Depart.
For St. Joseph, No. 2.....	8:10 p. m.	8:20 p. m.
For St. Joseph, No. 4.....	8:45 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
For Kansas City, No. 2.....	3:10 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
For Kansas City, No. 4.....	3:45 a. m.	4:10 a. m.
Horton Accom., No. 26.....		6:55 a. m.

NOTE.—Passengers for points in Nebraska should take the Horton Accommodation, leaving at 6:55 a. m., connecting at Horton Junction at 10:15 a. m., with the Mail and Express on Northwest lines.
 Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for WICHITA, WELLINGTON, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON, PRATT and GREENSBURG, should take train No. 3, at 11:50 p. m. New Pullman Sleepers are attached to this train running through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering. Train No. 2, leaving at 8:20 p. m., has a New Pullman Sleeper attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m., next day.
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