



ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXV, No. 46.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

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Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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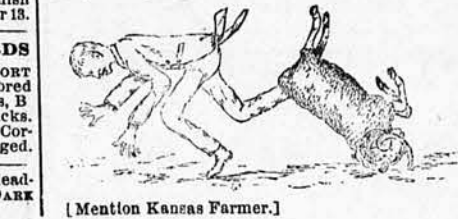
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Agricultural Matters.

Home Life On the Farm.

We make the following extracts from an essay read by Mrs. Alice G. Heald, at a Farmer's Institute held at New Hampton, Iowa, October 1, 1887. The essay was printed in full in the Iowa Homestead:

"In every true family much of good is possible to each member, but I believe that farmers have much in their work and surroundings that may be made peculiarly helpful. In no other calling is perfect physical development so easily attained. The necessary regularity of time of eating and sleeping do much toward this. The numberless interruptions of town life make both difficult. A farmer may also more easily obtain a greater variety of wholesome food in the summer from his garden and hen house, and in the winter from his cellar well-stored with vegetables, supplemented by meat of his own producing, and fruits canned from his own garden and orchard. * * * Farm life may be made a school in which lessons of practical value may be learned. What parents have better opportunities to train their children to be industrious? The successful farmer has no room for idlers. I sometimes wonder if those who have always led busy lives, and have had work for each of the family, know what a curse idleness is to children. Many parents in town find it impossible to provide their children useful employment when not in school. The effect upon the characters being formed cannot fail to be pernicious. Do not grieve, then, that the little feet and hands must be busy, and that your older boys and girls must bear their share of the burden of work. Only be sure to teach them to work intelligently. Teach them the best ways. Above all, have an honest respect yourself for the work you are doing, and if you can imbue each member of your household with this same feeling you will place a strong safe-guard about him. Train up faithful, skillful workers and you will make the world richer and nobler. * * * Farmers are apt to feel that their school privileges are not good. This is too often true. The number of months taught are fewer than in town, and the distance to the school house is greater for a majority. During the spring and fall terms the older children cannot be spared from home. During the winter months it is often too cold for the little ones to go so far. Seemingly their children are at a disadvantage. I grant this, if we only think of the actual time spent in schoolroom work, and I place a high value upon this, and believe that no man can afford to keep his children out of school when it is possible for them to attend. But there is a compensation. The most important thing is for a person to desire to know, to love to learn. It is a generally acknowledged fact that a great share of those who have such a desire and love, and who attain good educations, are from the country. More would do the same, I think, if rightly helped by their parents. The boys work with their father side by side, the girls with their mother. Now if both parents were filled with a desire to have their children thirst for knowledge, could they not find many helpful opportunities? In our colleges we find the students busy with dried plants, stuffed animals, small bits of rock, and depending upon the butcher for aid in studying physiology. All you need to do is to use your living museum. Urge your children to watch the growth of field and garden plants, to excite their curiosity as to

the difference between a horse and a cow, treat the troublesome boulder as an object of interest, and when you do your butchering, lead them to study the wonders of the heart, lungs and other organs. You may not know and they may never learn the scientific terms, but help them discover for themselves uses and causes. Do they find that a cow's foot is unlike that of a horse, ask them why. If you want to, you may have a school three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, right in your own home, and conducted upon the most approved plans, of the so-called "new education." And all this you may give your children without interfering with your work. It will only make the tasks easier and the burdens lighter, for it will change drudgery into pleasant occupation. If parents will only do this for their children, I am certain that it will benefit themselves. That their own love of learning will be increased, and books and papers will be bought and read. Would that more weary, over-burdened farmer's wives could have their lives thus brightened. I have learned with pleasure, that in many country houses Chautauqua work is being done. Often two or more families uniting, more frequently one family forming an independent circle. Every such circle becomes a center of refining influences. * * * In these days when photographs of the best works of the best masters may be had large enough for framing, for 50 cents, why not farmers encourage the love of the beautiful in their families? Better a bright, pretty chromo to beautify the walls than to leave them bare and cheerless, but better still, pictures that refine and elevate our taste. A few dozen eggs, when eggs are cheapest, will buy and frame a work of Raphael, Landseer or Rosa Bonheur. Even the little ones would be pleased with many of them. Try making your wives a Christmas present of the Horse Fair, and just see if the children don't enjoy it.

"A grander possibility than any I have already noticed is that of making each home strong and pure in its moral influence. In it your children may be shielded from evil and fitted and strengthened to meet the temptations that must come to each. How to do this I dare not attempt to tell you. Each one who earnestly desires to do so may, if he gives due attention thereto, learn it for himself. Do we not have reason to believe that the farmer has much to aid him in this work that others do not? Moreover, if he helps his child to develop well physically, teaches him the value of time and money, and encourages him to love learning and all that is beautiful in nature and art, can he permit himself to fail in seeking to perfect his moral nature?"

"I have noticed particularly what parents may do for their children; I might say as much or more of what the children may do for their parents to aid in making home-life all it should be. Co-operation between all the members of a family, with all the advantages of farm-life, cannot fail to make of home a place of highest happiness and inspires its inmates to noblest, purest living."

Warming Water Cheaply.

A correspondent of the *Farm, Stock and Home* says, that last winter he was impressed with the importance and profit of warming water for his stock, but not being able to buy an apparatus for the purpose adopted the following method: He had a large plank watering-trough, of the usual kind; he took this, turned it bottom up, took off about two feet of the center bottom and substi-

tuted for the plank removed a piece of sheet-iron, tacking the edges of it closely and firmly to the wood, finding no difficulty in making it water-tight. He then set the trough in a convenient shed, where he could fill it from his pump, setting it about fifteen inches from the ground and boarded up the space between the ground and trough, leaving a space of about eighteen inches on one side, in which was loosely fitted a door hung on leather hinges. He then bought a small oil stove for \$2.50, and a barrel of kerosene, his only cash outlays. Setting the stove closely to the iron bottom he was enabled to warm sufficient water for thirty-five head of stock to a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees, with one gallon of oil a day. He thinks he made a clear profit of at least \$3 a gallon on the oil, besides the satisfaction he had in seeing the solid comfort his animals enjoyed, instead of the humped up, shivering misery which always followed the drinking of ice-cold water.

Heavy Yields of Corn.

An Iowa farmer who takes a sensible and practical view of corn culture, raises very heavy crops. He writes occasionally for the press, and one of his letters, giving figures as to the corn he raised per acre—from 125 to 142 bushels—was copied in a trade journal and laughed at, whereupon the *Rural World*, St. Louis, defends the Iowa man, prefacing its remarks by mentioning several well-known persons who have reported large yields of corn. Dr. E. L. Stutervant, the well known agricultural experimenter, has obtained from one acre in Massachusetts 123 bushels of shelled corn. Mr. E. Carman, Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, has grown from an acre on his Long Island farm, 159½ bushels and Mr. Henry Stewart, of New Jersey, says: "I have grown a crop equal to 150 bushels and forty-eight pounds of shelled corn per acre on a potato stubble."

The Iowa farmer's name is Bissell, and the *Rural World* says the principal feature in his method of culture is its shallowness, not shallow plowing, but shallow working of the soil after the corn plants have begun to grow, "so as to avoid cutting off the roots, the mouths through which the plants must get their feed and drink, and to so pulverize one or two inches of the surface as to make of it a mulch and thereby consume the moisture in the soil below."

The KANSAS FARMER has many times urged this very point, insisting that anything which will simply move the surface soil is better than tearing it up deeply. A roller or a plank drag is a better corn cultivator in a dry time—any time, indeed—than an implement which will run down among the roots, tearing them, and bringing up fresh earth to be dried. Weeds must be disposed of, but deep culture is not necessary for that.

The *Rural World* had an interview with Mr. Bissell, who had brought with him a cornstalk with the roots attached, which grew in his own field; and another, the best he could find in the field of a neighbor, who was supposed to have a fair crop for the season. The difference between the feeding and drinking capacity of these two stalks, as shown by their roots, is no greater than that between thirty bushels of corn per acre and 130. Evidently the roots of the smaller stalk had been badly mutilated by the deep-running cultivator, the soil for six or eight inches had been so thoroughly stirred and exposed to the air and sun, that the moisture was all dried out. What roots were left were forced to go beyond their natural depth for nourishment.

The aerial or brace roots, after making a feeble effort to reach feeding ground, gave up the attempt.

With the stalk of Mr. Bissell's growing, the case is very different. Besides the wealth of underground roots which had been spread out just beneath the surface, where they could receive the heat of the sun, which is so essential to this semi-tropical plant, two sets of brace roots had found and descended into the earth and then had developed into a perfect net-work of fibrous roots which must have done much in gathering nourishment for the plant. A careful examination of the root development of these two stalks ought to convince anyone that at least on the soil and in the season in which they grew, shallow culture was superior to deep culture for corn.

Farm Notes.

Special grain farming has long since been given up by our most progressive farmers, a variety and rotation of crops being found far better in every way.

There are about forty species of the quail on the American Continent, but a majority of these are confined to Mexico, Central and South America, there being only six species and two varieties in the United States.

Rye is one of the cereals, making a bread much superior to that from the poorer grades of wheat. Mixed with corn and oats, it makes one of the best kinds of provender for cattle or horses, and for growing hogs.

President Smith, of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, uses seventy-five bushels of wood ashes per acre on his strawberry grounds, and these, in his opinion, counteracts to a considerable extent the effects of drought. He had 250 bushels of berries to the acre this dry season.

If the axle is wiped off clean with a cloth, a few drops of oil or a small amount of tallow is all that is needed. Some of the patent lubricators are good, especially for the thimble skein farm wagons. They remain at about the right consistency for applying in all weathers, and on this account are convenient to use.

Sheep manure contains from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the sheep. It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer, as experience has shown. It is especially rich in nitrogen in an available form, and for that reason is excellent for use as a starter in the hill for corn and potatoes.

Hungarian grass proper has black seed mainly. The millets have yellow seed. Hungarian grass has less head and more stalk and leaf, and is less liable to rust, and hence is a better hay crop and not so good a grain or seed crop. In selecting seed for a hay crop buy of a reliable seedsmen, and take that which has the largest possible proportion of black seed.

Professor Stockbridge once tried to raise 200 bushels of corn to the acre. He said afterward: "I have learned that I can apply manure enough to grow 200 bushels of corn on a single acre and can put the hills thick enough, but I have also learned that not even the Creator himself can give sunshine and leaf room enough for such a crop with any variety of corn known to me."

An Indiana farmer relates, in an exchange, his experience in raising potatoes under straw, in the following language: I had my ground broken up deep, working a rich and well rotted compost thoroughly in the soil. The soil was now made level and smooth. The seed pieces were planted on top of the soil in straight lines, ten inches apart, and eight inches apart in the lines. The whole was then covered with about six or eight inches of straw. During the season the moles raised the soil somewhat, but did not injure the potatoes. A liberal sprinkling of unleached ashes about twice through the growing season is of great advantage. Many vines when stretched up measured five feet, and the tubers are the finest I ever raised.

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

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.
NOVEMBER 24.—C. C. Logston, Short-horns,
Independence, Kas.

FEEDING FOR LEAN MEAT.

Two weeks ago attention was called in this department to the experiments of Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, made to ascertain the effect of feeding animals specially to produce lean meat. Six pigs of the same litter were fed—three of them for lean meat, and three of them for fat. The result, as to these objects, was that 38 per cent. of all the meat that could be cut from the three that were fed for lean meat was fat, while the fat of the other three was 46 per cent. of all that could be separated, a difference of eight pounds in a hundred.

This, however, is not the only difference between the two lots.

The following table gives the most important facts, the weights being of three hogs in each lot.

	Lot A. Fed for lean.	Lot B. Fed for fat.
Total live weight.....	680 1/2 lbs.	561 1/2 lbs.
Total dressed weight.....	541 1/2 lbs.	451 lbs.
Total external fat.....	150 lbs.	156 lbs.
Total lean meat.....	244 lbs.	178 1/2 lbs.
Total weight of kidneys.....	27 oz.	19 oz.
Total weight of spleens.....	16 oz.	12 oz.
Total weight of livers.....	148 1/2 oz.	109 1/2 oz.
Total weight of blood.....	206 oz.	186 oz.
Breaking strain 5 thigh bones.....	4,550 lbs.	2,855 lbs.

Analyzed, these figures show—(copying Prof. Henry's language)—

1. The live weight of lot A (fed for lean) is 19 per cent. greater than lot B, fed for fat.
2. The dressed weight of lot A is 21 per cent. greater than lot B.
3. The kidneys of lot A weighed 42 per cent. more than those of lot B.
4. The spleens of lot A weighed 33 per cent. more than those of lot B.
5. The livers of lot A weighed 32 per cent. more than those of lot B.
6. The blood (caught on killing) of lot A weighed 59 per cent. more than that of lot B.
7. The hair on lot A weighed 36 per cent. more than that of lot B.
8. The skin weighed 36 per cent. more for lot A than for lot B.
9. The large muscles of the back (*ilio spinalis*) of lot A weighed 64 per cent. more than those of lot B.
10. The two tenderloin muscles (*Psoas magnus*) of lot A weighed 38 per cent. more than those of lot B.
11. Thirty-eight per cent. of all the meat that could be cut from the carcasses of lot A was fat, while the fat of lot B was 46 per cent. of all that could be separated.
12. The bones of lot A were 23 per cent. heavier than those of lot B.
13. The thigh bones of lot A were 62 per cent. stronger with the testing machine than those of lot B.

In considering what these figures prove, Prof. Henry calls attention to the normal and abnormal development of bodies made up of flesh and bones. "Is it not true," he asks, "that in every animal there is a certain limitation to muscular development beyond which it cannot go? The blacksmith or the baseball player develops a large amount of muscle, but the limit is not very high, after all, with them, and probably a man weighing 175 pounds cannot add, either by what he eats or the exercise he takes, over a very few pounds of real meat or muscle to his body; indeed, when men 'go into training' they reduce their weight as a rule instead of increasing it, getting rid of fat and water in the body. On the other hand, when men have a tendency to laying on fat, the limit they may reach may double their normal weight. We may say, then, that the possible muscular development of an animal has a narrow limit, comparatively, while the possible fatty development has a much wider range. We should hold, then, it would seem, that our hogs which show the best muscle development are only normally developed, or at least have not departed far from the normal, and that whatever we find in them is a condition to be held as a standard, while our hogs which have grown fat and show a variation from the lean hogs are abnormal."

When the carcasses were cut (first,

the head was severed, next the body was cut square across between the fifth and sixth ribs, and again at the loin or small of the back), a painter and a photographer were employed to make sketches and pictures of the cut surfaces, and it appears that in lot B there was a much larger showing of clear fat. There was a much larger accumulation of fat in the fatty parts and also more fat surrounding the muscles. It may be said, then, that in addition to what has already been deduced from the figures above given, they show, when taken in connection with what the cut surfaces disclose—

1. That there is an excessive development of fat not only on the outside of the muscles and beneath the skin, but also among the muscles.
2. That the muscles of the body fail to develop to their normal size, especially some of the most important ones, as those along the back.
3. That an abnormally small amount of hair and a thin skin results.
4. That while the brain, heart and lungs do not seem to change in weight, the spleen, liver and kidneys are unusually small.
5. The amount of blood in the body is greatly reduced from the normal.
6. The strength of the bones may be reduced one-half.

Here we have what would seem to be proof positive that we may have stronger, larger, more healthy hogs, better meat and more of it by a slight change in the food to correspond with sound principles of physiology. Last some of our readers did not save the article preceding this on the same subject, two weeks ago, and hence may not remember the ratios given to these hogs, we reprint a statement:

Six pigs of an even litter 100 days old were selected. They were cross-bred Jersey Reds and Poland-Chinas. Up to the beginning of the experiment they had been fed, all alike, a mixture of shorts, cornmeal, skimmilk and butter-milk. They were divided into two lots of three pigs each and fed, one lot for lean meat, the other for fat. Lot A, for lean, was fed a ration consisting of one part of dried blood, six parts of shorts, and fourteen parts of sweet skimmilk by weight. Lot B, for fat, was fed all the fine-ground cornmeal they could properly consume. Water was freely provided for each lot, and each had the run of a small yard back of the feeding pen. There were no accidents, no drawbacks, or impediments from the beginning to the end of the experiment, which lasted 136 days. The quantity of feed consumed is stated to have been—

LOT A, FED FOR LEAN.	
Sweet skimmilk consumed.....	3,302 pounds.
Shorts consumed.....	1,415 pounds.
Dried blood consumed.....	235 pounds.
LOT B, FED FOR FAT.	
Cornmeal consumed.....	1,690 pounds.

Analyzed, the amount of digestible matter, that is, actual food, fed to each lot, was about the same, the figures showing 1,261 pounds to lot A, and 1,346 pounds to lot B. The proportions of fat-forming food and muscle-forming food were different, the corn being almost wholly a fat-producer—in proportion of 1,193 to 153, more than 88 per cent. The proportion of fat-producing elements in the food of lot A was 41 per cent., or just one-half that of the food of lot B.

The qualities in the pure-bloods are just as valuable for the small farmer as the large one, and when pure-blooded sires of the best breeds can be got to grade upon our common stock at the present very low prices, there is no longer any need for the farmer in limited circumstances to be without the benefits for profit which the pure breeds will surely confer.

The old woods hog of half a century ago was apparently disease-proof. You could not freeze him to death in the friendly shelter of the woods, nor could you kill him on whole corn if he had the run of the woods. He would have a variety, and there would be places in the woods in the coldest weather where he could get roots, nuts and insects, in sufficient quantity to keep him healthy and vigorous.

About Warming or Cooking Food.

The fact that much less benefit seems to be derived from the cooking of food for animals in warm weather than in cold weather suggests a doubt as to whether it is the cooking rather than the warming of the food that does the more good in feeding. Nature does not cook food for animals. That, of itself, however, is not a conclusive reason why men should not cook food for beasts, especially when weather is very cold; for nature often freezes the drinking supply, and nobody would think of feeding ice to his stock. Cooked food, when given warm in winter, always has a good effect. Cattle eat it readily and thrive upon it. It is not necessary, however, as the *American Cultivator* suggests, to suppose that cooking alone effects this advantage. "Merely warming it up to near the animal heat may be responsible for the greater part of it. For in Northern winters the dry fodder in barns and stacks is about as cold as the surrounding temperature, often down to zero, or even below. It is warmed some in the animal's mouth, but it cannot be eaten freely or rapidly because of its chilling effect on the stomach. Let the cooked food get thoroughly cold, as it will in time, and its superiority vanishes."

Considering the subject further, our contemporary philosophically remarks: "Some of the results of cooking grain and meal for stock are not appreciated as they should be. It is not a bad practice, provided the farmer understands exactly what he is doing. He is greatly increasing the bulk of food in cooking, and at the same time making it more easily digestible. For this reason, when an animal fills its stomach with this cooked food it has not so much nutriment as it would have on the same bulk of uncooked grain or meal. It wants to be fed more frequently and in larger amounts to get the same quantity of grain that it would naturally eat in the raw state. And for a time it will unquestionably gain much faster. The warmth of the cooked food reduces the tax on its vital energies which a mass of cold food would cause.

"If, however, the warmth is at all above the natural heat of the system, though it may make the food more easily digested, it will by this same fact injure the digestive organs. With their work mainly done for them they relax and become dormant, just as other organs would with nothing to do. Dyspepsia among farm stock may seem a novel complaint to some, but it will certainly follow if cows, pigs and other animals take to eating hot foods and drinks. In time the poor animals must return to a more natural and stimulating fare, or they will lose their energy, just as men and women whose digestive apparatus has become debilitated.

"To doubt the advantage of cooking all stock feed is far different from a consideration of the question whether the steamer has not important uses during our severe winters in at least taking the chill from all food or drink given to stock. In extreme cold weather we believe a warm dinner may be relished in the shed, stable or pen as well as on the farmer's own table, and if not kept up too long, will be productive of no injury. Warming food is especially important where it is moist, as in the silo. It is not uncommon in some places to have frozen silage dealt out to stock, and this with nearly ice-cold water so reduce the temperature that animals thus fed cannot possibly thrive as they should. When hay, stalks or straw are cut and mixed with meal they should be moistened with quite hot water. It is surprising how

much heat they will take up and yet leave the mass less than the natural blood warmth.

"When the philosophy of cooked food for stock is better understood the steamer will be more thought of than ever, but it will be used more for slightly warming food and drink than for cooking the same. In a large part of our year drink is so low in temperature that stock, especially animals giving milk, cannot take what they should without injury. Chilling the system with too cold food or water is not healthful, any more than it would be to have stock stand shivering and unprotected in the storms of midwinter. It is not coddling animals to their injury to warm food and drink somewhere near blood heat before feeding it. On the contrary, with some kinds of stock which are obliged to eat and drink most, this warming is an absolute necessity. It will be found especially valuable not only for milk cows, but for breeding animals of all kinds. It is one of the important points in raising early lambs in winter, for this is the season when not only the warmth from shelter, but from food and drink, are essential to healthful condition both of the ewe and the lamb. If the dam is obliged to eat cold food, her progeny, born or unborn, must suffer accordingly."

Stock Notes.

A good horse ill cared for seldom sells for what he is worth.

Feeding hogs whole corn is a waste of raw material and a loss of hog energy that should be devoted to the one purpose of laying on flesh.

It is better to spend food liberally now and so prevent loss of condition than to lavish it in the spring in the vain endeavor to bring up poor animals and regain what is lost.

The steamer Lake Superior not long since carried 170 breeding horses from England to Quebec in eight days, without the slightest casualty—one of the most successful shipments ever known.

Rye straw cut and moistened and mixed with bran and cornmeal makes excellent feed for horses when hay is scarce; or it may be mixed half-and-half with hay, even when this is plenty.

A horse naturally morose, gloomy, stubborn, or vicious, produces foals of the same disposition, and should therefore never be used for breeding purposes, no matter how handsome he may be.

Wintering hogs in straw stacks, from the warm nests of which they must come into the intense cold of mid-winter for food, is not and never will be a speedy or economical method of pork-making.

The stallion should at least be four or four years and a half before he is admitted to the mare, and even that is too early, unless for heavy draft horses. It is necessary to wait for the sixth year for a fine breed.

The fall months call for special care in feeding and providing the most healthful conditions as precautions against loss of vigor and enfeebled health; for these, if neglected now, will be fruitful of damage in the coming winter.

It is the opinion of the most experienced pig-growers that small pens, in sufficient number to accommodate the herd, are preferable to one large one. Even the yards they run in should be small, with a limited number of pigs in each.

When we learn to feed all the tissues of the body properly and regularly, not starving part of them and crowding others, and then the reverse, but bringing all along together with equal strength, we will not hear so much of disease.

It will pay to take pains to teach the young pigs to eat, and as soon as possible. They will learn by picking up a grain of corn or by tastes of slops about their mothers' feeding place; but this is too slow, for at best they get but a scant feed, and then there is danger of injury to the pigs feeding in this way, for the sows in their scrambles tramp and run over them.

In the Dairy.

Expense of Dairy Establishment.

It may reasonably be expected that creameries and other dairy establishments will be placed in Kansas in the near future, and it is well worth considering in advance what the probable cost will be. Our attention was called to the subject at this time by a paragraph in the *Industrialist*, the excellent little paper printed at the Agricultural college. Prof. Shelton says: "A late issue of *Hoard's Dairyman*, a recognized authority in dairy matters, referring to an item copied from a local Kansas paper, stating, in effect, that a creamery to cost \$5,000, had recently been started in that town, thus lightly touches up the creamery boomer: 'Ten to one the creamery shark has been there and beaten the stockholders out of \$2,000 to \$3,000. As good a creamery as any one needs can be built and equipped for \$2,000.' We fail to see any use for the 'shark' aforementioned. Why should any body of citizens desiring to build a creamery call in one of these roving outsiders to take stock with them, erect the creamery, purchase all machinery and supplies, and generally boss things? The fact is, any one can, on application, get of a dairy supply house estimates for the cost of all machinery and appliances required in a dairy of any size. The business can safely be entrusted with any honest business man. If the creamery boomer, or 'shark,' as our outspoken contemporary calls him, is that kind of a man, well and good; if not, it quite likely will fare ill with the stockholders."

The suggestion is timely. Not long ago a statement of the cost of a creamery with a capacity of 1,200 pounds of butter daily was printed in the *KANSAS FARMER*. Without going into details at this time, it is sufficient to state that \$2,000 will put up a creamery of that capacity anywhere in Kansas, including all material, labor and machinery. We have lying on the table as this is written, plans and specifications for a 1,200-pound creamery, prepared by a firm engaged in the manufacture of dairy supplies in Chicago, and the estimates are as follows:

Lumber, including shingles.....	\$ 512.25
Windows, glazed.....	27 72
Sheathing paper.....	5.50
Nails.....	14 25
Labor, 100 days at \$2.50.....	250.00
Machinery and outfit.....	982 90
Steam and heating apparatus.....	98.95
Total cost.....	\$1,871.57

There are some items of expense, as freight, masonry, hauling by teams, etc., not included in this estimate, but \$125 will probably cover all that. The necessary expense will vary slightly in different places, because of local conditions, as railroad facilities, price of labor, convenience of rock, etc., but the figures here given will be helpful to all persons who expect to engage in the business, and they show that there is no need for expending more than about \$2,000 for a creamery of the capacity mentioned. Large establishments will cost less proportionally.

A correspondent of the *Breeder's Gazette* gives the figures of a record kept by himself, showing the number of calves which come from one cow and her descendants from the year 1876 to 1887, both included. The footings show thirty-one cows, and twenty-eight bulls, a total of fifty-nine animals. He says the old cow and all the female descendants are still living.

A Canadian dairyman gives the following method for curing a kicking cow: "I milked a kicking cow for years because no one else could do so, and

this animal proved everything about the complaint worth knowing. A complaint I called it, and it is both cruel and ridiculous to suppose that severity does any good. Feed the animal well while milking, and keep her head to the manger, then slip a rope around her hind leg by a slip knot, and tie it back to a post. Do not make it tight, but just tight enough to support the rope and to keep her leg from reaching the pail. She will not object. Indeed I am sure that she likes it. Let the milker keep his head pressed well into the flanks of the cow so as to observe the slightest motion of the joint, and be prepared to move the pail forward a few inches. With these precautions all trouble will cease."

Cheese-Making on the Farm.

The process of cheese-making is a very simple one, and an art easily acquired. The use of a little judgment and a little practice will enable the farmer's wife, daughter or son to become quite proficient, and in many cases to make a better cheese than is made by the factories, and if a good market is at hand, to sell it at a fancy price. The reason is obvious, the farmer handles only his own milk and can always make sure in regard to purity. He can always handle it in the same manner and be sure that it is well taken care of; while the factory man has milk from scores of customers, and there the greatest skill must be exercised to make a good product from the mixture.

The requisites for farm cheese-making are few and not costly. A boiler for heating the milk, a tub for setting the curd, unless the boiler or vat is especially made for the purpose, a thermometer (costs forty cents), and a press which any farmer can make, comprises the necessary outfit.

The average quantity of milk required for a pound of cheese is five quarts. One hundred pounds of milk will make a ten-pound cheese. The milk as it comes from the cow is just about the right temperature to make cheese. If two milkings are used, the night's milk should be cooled at once and warmed in the morning. Warm the whole mass to a temperature of about 90 degrees, (some warm it only 83 degrees) and add the rennet. It is better to use the liquid rennets put up by various firms than use the genuine calf's stomach. The market preparations are always of the same strength, and will give directions how much to use to the 100 pounds of milk. The rennet should be very carefully added, and thoroughly mixed.

The curd should form in about half an hour. When formed enough to cut, if you have no regular curd-knife, take any long-bladed knife and cut it into squares of about one inch. When the whey has separated, draw it off, gather the curd on one side of the tub or tank to drain. If you are using the tub and have no means of keeping the curd warm, it may be necessary to heat the whey to about 95 degrees and pour it over the curd, and then draw off again.

Let the curd stand for about an hour, when it will have acquired a slight acidity. Now break it up fine with the hands, adding at the same time about one-third of an ounce of salt to every pound of curd; four ounces of salt to 100 pounds of milk is a good proportion.

The curd is now ready for the hoop. This should be of sheet iron the size desired for cheese. A nice size for farm cheese is eight inches in diameter and ten inches deep. This will make a ten-pound cheese. The bandage for the cheese can be made and placed in

side the hoop before pressing, if desired. Fill the hoop with the hand and press down firmly. The cheese is now ready for the press, where it should remain for twenty-four hours, when it should be placed in the curing room, which should be quite cool. Turn every day for three or four weeks; then turn less frequently. It will be ready for market in about two months. Most factories cure in a room kept at 70 degrees and market after two or three weeks, but the quality of the cheese is not so good.

I am aware that I have used many "abouts" in my description of the process. The fact is, there is no exact rule, every good cheese-maker having one of his own; one must ascertain by his own experience just what he likes best.

In a future article I will endeavor to give a description of some of the many kinds of skim cheese that are made, and in which the French probably excel all other nations.—E. G. Fuller, in *The Farmer*.

The New Jersey Dairy Commissioner has recently issued a report which throws a good deal of light upon the question of popular demand for imitations of butter when they are known to be such. He gives it as a result of his observation that there is very little of such demand, and states that the claim of sales having increased largely since the passage of the National law is entirely without foundation. He finds that the sales of the imitation product in New Jersey have decreased about sixty per cent., many dealers who took out licenses for its sale have returned their stock to the factory, as they found it impossible to sell when they could not pass the stuff off as the genuine article.

Dairy Notes.

A Devon cow took the first prize at a dairy test at the late fair at Toronto.

In these days of "trusts" it is not surprising that the milk dealers around Chicago are organizing a milk trust.

The milking should be done at regular periods. The cows will soon become accustomed to the regularity. They could in that manner be taught to come up from the pasture at certain hours.

A cow with a big udder is not always an enormous milker, nor is a thick yellow skin an unfailing sign of rich milk; although these are among the indications respectively of abundance and richness of milk.

Water is said to be a foreign element in butter and the prime cause of its decay, and while it is admitted that all the water cannot be worked out of butter, yet the more it is worked out of butter the better it will keep.

The usual rule is to save the milk at the end of the fifth to the seventh day after calving. No fixed date can be given. There should be no sign of feverishness or inflammation about the udder, and the peculiar milk of birth known as colostrum, should have entirely passed away.

"Stripping" the cow of the last milk in the udder is better than to allow her to retain a portion. She remains in service longer, while the last milk is said to be the richest. It frequently happens that a cow dries off sooner when not completely milked than would have been the case had it been stripped.

For family use the cabinet creamery is a labor-saving convenience, by doing away with the washing of a large number of pans; and the milk is excluded from the surrounding atmosphere, filled with its obnoxious odors, and the cream is of a uniform texture and temperature. It ought to be slightly acid to churn and get all the butter.

Ten acres of soiling crop will give the same results as sixty acres of pasture, and during the hot, dry months of August and beginning of September, when the pastures are burned up, will prove vastly more satisfactory. One man for an hour during the early morning will cut enough for two meals, and the feeding to the animals is only a very short chore.

AN ENGLISHMAN INSULTED!

The Difficulty of Rooting Up Prejudices Learned at the Mother's Knee.

One bright June morning, some years ago, a party of traveling men were gazing out upon one of the most charming landscapes in the Susquehanna valley.

In the party was an English gentleman, whose prejudices were stirred by the laudatory tone of the conversation. He grew restless, and exclaimed:

"This may seem to you rawther a pretty scene, but if you want to see really beautiful scenery, you must go to England, where the air is softer, the grass greener, and the flowers more fragrant than here."

As he finished, one of the party, whose ancestors were of good old revolutionary Yankee stock, turned to him, and with more candor than politeness, said:

"My friend, in childhood, at my mother's knee, I was taught three things: First, to revere the great Creator; second, to love the stars and stripes; and third, to hate a Britisher. This is one of the many occasions when I fully realize the beneficial influences of early training."

Among the obstacles that obstruct a man's upward progress in this world, are the prejudices which, planted in the character-forming period of early youth, he finds have become firmly fixed in his maturer nature.

It is difficult to root them out. Men may battle as they will; they can seldom entirely overcome their early impressions.

The progressive man discovers that he must leave his prejudices behind, if he would "keep step" in the ranks.

The barriers in the way of the truth-seeker have been broken.

Do you doubt it? Wend your way to the sanctuary some Sabbath morning, and behold! Universalist and Methodist clergymen occupying the same pulpit!

Do you doubt it? See, as may now frequently be seen, physicians of different schools joining in consultation over their patients. See eminent members of the medical profession, like Dr. Robson, of London, and Dr. Gunn, of the medical college of New York, publicly recommending a proprietary medicine, like Warner's safe cure, the only sure specific for kidney disorders and the many diseases caused by such disorders, and their views attested by hundreds of regular practitioners of various schools.

Note the fact too that the leading clergymen, like Rev. Dr. Rankin, ex Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and Rev. Dr. Kendrick of the Rochester University, one of the international revisers of the New Testament, and thousands less well-known, publicly recommend this remedy, because it not only cures kidney diseases, but the many common-named diseases caused directly by them.

When medical men and ministers unite in such a course, who can doubt that intolerance has ceased to rule in the learned professions at least?

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

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to *Hood's Sarsaparilla*. Try it.

The *Canadian Bee Journal* does not advocate artificial swarming, believing it is better not to weaken the colonies, even if it becomes necessary to add a few extra supers for extracting.

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.

There is a cause for everything, and the most of the epizootic troubles which horses suffer are due to undue exposure or improper treatment of some kind. It will be noticed that the most of these things occur in the early part of the cold season, before the horses become inured to the change.

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.

Correspondence.

Kansas Sugar--No. 1.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As cotton was king in the South, and iron was king in the East, so will sugar be king in Kansas. We have no record of the cultivation of cane sugar as a staple crop in any part of the territory of the United States before the year 1751, when it was introduced, with several negroes, by the Jesuits from St. Domingo. They commenced a small plantation on the banks of the Mississippi just above the old city of New Orleans. The year following, others cultivated the plant, and made some rude attempts at the manufacture of sugar. In 1758 Mr. Dubreul established a sugar estate on a large scale and erected the first sugar mill in Louisiana, in what is now the lower part of New Orleans. His success induced others to engage in producing the cane, and in the year 1765 there was sugar enough manufactured for home consumption, and in 1770 it had become one of the staple products of the colony. Soon after the Revolution a large number of enterprising adventurers emigrated from the United States to lower Louisiana, where, among other objects of industry, they engaged in the cultivation of cane, and by the year 1803 there were no less than eighty-eight sugar estates on the delta alone.

Since the sugar production in Kansas is already an established fact and no longer an experiment, we desire to encourage its growth extensively in all parts of Kansas, and with that end in view the writer would be pleased to give any information to the agriculturists of this State concerning the different qualities, amount produced per acre, times of planting, kinds of soil best adapted, or any and all information, from the planting until it is ready for market, all of which will be furnished freely, without any charge or object other than to promote the growth of a long-neglected industry. Inquiry by mail should be accompanied by stamps. No other charges. Will describe the different stages of its advancement in my next.

M. MARQUIS.

Box 227, Madison, Greenwood Co., Kas.

Does our correspondent believe the Louisiana cane will do well in Kansas soil? He doubtless knows that experiments in sugar making thus far in Kansas were with the sorghum cane.—EDITOR.

About Dehorning Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in your paper of last week that a friend wishes some advice on dehorning cattle, and you add: "We do not like the practice, for we cannot but regard it as unnecessarily cruel." Now, Mr. Editor, if you could go out to the farm in a stormy day next winter and see the difference between a lot of horned brutes and a herd of dehorned cattle, you would not consider dehorning cruel; but you would think it a great blessing to the animals. When a herd is dehorned they will crowd close together in a small shed like a flock of sheep and keep each other warm, and thus a great saving of feed is accomplished right there, as it takes a certain amount of feed to keep up animal heat. With the horned brutes we find the contrary. Three or four of the bosses will be found under the shed keeping guard, and the weaker ones that need shelter worst will be standing hump-backed along the fence. Much more could be said, but this will do. A man that has ever had any dehorned animals will never winter another horn.

Your correspondent wants to know how dehorning is done. This can hardly be explained in a short letter. For the first thing, send to H. H. Haaff, box 193, Chicago, for his tools and book which gives you the information needed. Dehorning is done in different ways, but I prefer using a chute for securing cattle. Make chute two feet wide and sixteen feet long. In front place three cross bars, leaving space between middle and top bars for the head to come through; take a piece of 2x12 fourteen inches long and spike this plank to one side of the chute where the head is to be; let this plank run out in front of chute about ten inches; take another plank same size with a 2x4 nailed to one side of it, and a chain to its back fastened with a staple; place this plank to the animal's neck, chain goes around neck and both planks; put a strong

stick under chain and twist until you have it tight; put a loop around the animal's nose and pull down the head; place a round bar behind and one under him, and you are ready to dehorn him. Cut 1 and 2-year-olds into the hair one-quarter inch; cut older close to the hair. I have dehorned a hundred head of cattle this fall in this way and find it to work splendid. For calves 2 months old, the gouge sold by Mr. Haaff works to perfection. I will answer questions in regard to dehorning if stamp is enclosed.

P. H. GFELLER.

Alida, Davis Co., Kas.

Practice vs. Theory--Tariff.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was clerk sixteen years in the wholesale and importing business in Buffalo, N. Y.; was book-keeper from 1856 to 1872 for the leading company of the time. I think I understand tariff on four articles, viz.: lumber, wheat, barley and butter. The first reciprocity treaty of 1854 benefited Canada only on these four articles. Its abrogation in 1863 did not change the price on lumber, wheat or butter any in Buffalo; but my company bought in Canada exactly the amount of the duty cheaper on these articles. The price of barley went up, as I always thought, because the States needed the Canadian crop—could not well do without it. Theory and practice are not "hand in hand" in all respects on the tariff question. Congressman John A. Anderson, of this district, knows as little on the lumber tariff as a child.

In all the controversy in KANSAS FARMER, I emphatically agree with you; and I want to see you stick to your position until you are accepted as sound by such as Tallant and Oldreive.

If clothing is so much cheaper within a "stone's throw" on the Niagara river, why didn't I and others like me ever know it until we came to the interior? I used to be as familiar with the Canada side as I am now with my adjoining school districts, which I well understand. The fact is, many of your correspondents jump at conclusions.

J. M. WINTER.

Irving, Marshall Co., Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

I. L. Whipple, Ottawa, Kas., that old and well-known breeder of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, reports a most excellent home trade and will no doubt merit a more extended patronage. It will pay to correspond with him.

The Short-horn sale of the Rigdon Huston estate at Blandinsville, Ill., on October 26, was well attended and showed a good interest in Short-horns. None of their highest-bred animals were offered, but the fifty-eight head sold averaged \$120.

Mr. Amos Edmunds had a large sale of Holstein-Friesians last week at his stock farm near Disco, Ill. Young bulls and bull calves of the "Captain" strain brought from \$95 to \$300, and the young heifers and heifer calves from \$90 to \$170 each.

During the great Fat Stock Show now being held at Chicago, all of the national live stock breeders' associations as well as the Farmers' Congress have petitioned the Illinois State Board of Agriculture to enlarge the scope of the present exposition so as to include breeding animals of all the recognized breeds of domestic animals of record, and that the combined show be known as the American Live Stock Show.

In our last issue we omitted to state that Messrs. Sexton, Warren & Offord, of Maple Hill, Kas., had just received a new importation of their famous Red Polled cattle, consisting of 1 and 2-year-old bulls, some of them closely related to the renowned Peter Piper; also one full brother to Mr. Loft's noted show bull, Broadhead. The females of this importation are of the best, and include Bugle, a 4-year-old cow, winner of the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show held at Norwich last year. Special prices are offered to customers making purchases before Christmas.

Oxford Register: The dehorning of cattle in this vicinity is becoming quite a popular feature among cattlemen and farmers. About 270 head were dehorned at Mr. J. H. Owen's yards this week. Monday and Tuesday, H. C. Vandevort dehorned fifteen head for himself, thirty-nine for A. H. Barnes, and forty-eight for Mr. Owens. Thursday, J. D. Krell dehorned thirty-one

head for A. H. Barnes in one hour, and the same day 101 head of his own, thirty-two for Ben Messildine and four for Noah Bowman. Messrs. Krell, Barnes and Owens have had all their cattle dehorned except those they are feeding for market.

The American Victoria Swine Breeders' Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George F. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; Vice President, R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; Secretary, Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind.; Treasurer, A. C. Holderbaum, Dexter, Iowa. The following directors were also elected: Collins Dysart, Nachusa, Ill.; E. H. Park, Madison, Wis.; Dr. H. Wheeler, Grant Park, Ill.; G. W. Stone, Morristown, Minn.; E. W. Knapp, Galesburg, Ill. The association decided to have an artist make a drawing of a perfect Victoria hog, so that all breeders of that animal might have a perfect model from which to breed.

About fifty Shire horse breeders and importers were present at the annual meeting of this association at Chicago last week. Secretary Charles Burgess, of Wenona, Ill., read the Secretary and Treasurer's reports, the latter showing a balance in the treasury of \$1,405. Volume I. of the Stud Book is now ready for the press, but it was resolved to delay it until January 1 to admit the pedigrees of Shire animals now in the country and not already recorded. It was resolved to give ten diplomas and a medal to Shire horses exhibited at the centennial of the Northwest Territory, which is to be held in Ohio next year. An editing committee consisting of C. Burgess, of Wenona, Ill.; R. P. Stericker, Springfield, Ill.; Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., and G. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., was appointed to prepare the reading matter for the forthcoming volume of the Record. Officers were elected as follows: Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., President; G. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., Vice President; Charles Burgess, Wenona, Ill., Secretary; F. C. Warren, Fox Lake, Wis., Treasurer. Directors: Samuel Bell, Worcester, O.; B. F. Dorsey, Perry, Ill.; William Thompson, Amity, Mo.; R. P. Stericker, Springfield, Ill.; W. M. Fields, Cedar Falls, Ia.; James D. Beckett, Chicago; William B. Powell, Springboro, Pa., and John M. Garr, Richmond, Ind. It was resolved to double the present capital stock.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* has the following notes about draft horses in that State which will be of interest to Kansans: Messrs. Degan Bros., of Ottawa, have recently imported another lot of French draft horses. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, has over 500 imported French stallions and mares on his Oakland farm. Messrs. Maslor & Son, of Mionk, have just made another importation of draft horses direct from Belgium. Messrs. Geo. E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, are among the largest dealers in English Shire horses in this State. Hastings Bros., of Hancock county, have just received a large importation of Belgian Draft and French Coach horses. The Brown County Importing and Breeding company, of Sterling, have just made another large importation of draft horses. W. L. Elwood, of DeKalb, has imported over 300 Percheron stallions this year, beside some French Coach horses and a number of mares. Messrs. J. M. Huston & Co., Blandinsville, sold the imported Percheron stallion Figaro, for \$2,000, to Alfred & Co., of Columbus Junction, Ia. The draft horse is king of American improved stock and monarch of the world, the bread-winner of every civilized country, and a necessity of the age we live in. Mr. Ed Hodgson, of El Paso, has just received another importation of about twenty head of French Draft horses, among which are some extra good 2-year-old colts. Messrs. Virgin & Co., of Fairbury, have just received an importation of twenty-five French Draft horses. Mr. Virgin has a large farm near Hayre, in France, where he is now maturing a number of colts. The horses in New York city represent over \$12,000,000 worth of property. As the average life of a city horse is only four years, one can readily see that the business of breeding horses for city markets is of great importance. Messrs. Cress Bros., of Washington, are among the pioneer draft horse importers of this State. At their North Hill stock farm may be seen a fine lot of Clydesdale and French Draft horses. Clydesdale is their specialty, and they import direct from Scotland. C. Bender, a

Milwaukee buyer, shipped eighteen head of heavy draft horses to northern Michigan on Monday. Among them was the horse Normal, which weighed 1,900 pounds and which cost Mr. Bender at Saybrook \$700. The average price paid for the carload was \$225.

The Parmalee Omnibus line, Chicago, employs 275 horses, all grade draft, half-blood French Draft—Normans and Percherons—weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. Mr. Parmalee's buyer selects out of a carload just such as suits him, and pays a big price for the choice. Messrs. Ogden & Son, of Cameron, have just sold a full-blood Clyde colt, 19 months old, weighing 1,500 pounds, for \$1,500—\$1 a pound for a colt of their own breeding. What other stock can a farmer raise that will sell for as much per pound as grade draft horses or that will mature as fast or sell for as much money at 3 years old. More horses are being imported into the country this year than ever before, and yet every few days some croaker says the draft horse business is dying out and that people do not want heavy horses. These same fellows usually drive some old rackbones of scrubs, and are at heart envious of the good horses of others. Meantime buyers take all heavy grades they can get at good prices. I. H. Light shipped a carload of horses—fifteen head—to Chicago last Saturday. They were heavy drafts, mostly grade Normans. They were an extra good lot, weighing 1,450 to 1,600 pounds. The price paid was from \$175 to \$250. Among them was one bought of Mr. Dooley, of this city, for \$240. It was a gray Norman grade, weighing 1,600 pounds. Another was a 1,550-pound gray Norman grade mare, bought at Lexington for \$250, and three were purchased of Mr. Strawn, of Strawn, for \$190, \$190 and \$225 respectively.

Nothing should ever be fed in a barnyard. The stable is the place, and in a tight manger, where nothing can be wasted.

Farmers, as a rule, do not sufficiently appreciate the value of good roads. All other things being equal, that farm will sell the most readily and for the most money which can be approached over good roads.

See that the fruit trees for next spring's planting are buried in a pit or heeled in for the winter as soon as received from the nurseries. The ends of bruised roots should first be cut smoothly with a sharp knife.

After all of the care and business sense which a man may practice, if he is neglectful of conditions, he will fail. The animals must be kept warm, and all the other sanitary conditions must be of the best to insure success. Successful farming is far from a fool's business.

Several Distinguished Soldiers

Of the Civil War, including Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Col. J. S. Mosby, and Col. T. W. Higginson, will contribute a series of articles to the *Youth's Companion* during the coming year, on "Boys in the Army." The articles will be full of incidents, and designed to illustrate the valor and the peculiarities of young soldiers.

When returning, slow up and walk your horse, or only jog him, for a mile or so from home, if you have had a long or a spirited drive, so as to cool him off. It does not hurt a horse to water him while en route, even if he is warm, unless he is much overheated, if you do not give him too much, and do not stop longer than to have him watered. The perspiring workers in the harvest field drink liberally of water and keep on with their work without injury. It is only the extremes that work injury to man and beast.

Do It.

Reader, send your address to us and learn how to make a considerable sum of money pleasantly and honorably. Industrious people of both sexes, young or old, make \$5 a day and upwards, and at the same time live at home with their families. Many are making several hundred dollars a month. The work is not hard to do, and no special ability is required. Grand success awaits every worker. Capital not needed; we start you free. Every person who reads this who wishes rapidly to make a large sum of money, should write at once; a sure thing. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

The leading news item of the week was the hanging of four Anarchists at Chicago Friday, the 11th.

A red flag in Jersey City was torn down by a crowd of workmen and the windows of the house were smashed.

Fifty-three thousand bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Memphis. Loss estimated at \$250,000; insured for \$200,000.

The Des Moines and Osceola railroad was sold by order of the Federal court. It was bought by M. B. V. Edgerly, of Springfield, Mass., for \$305,000.

Prince Bismarck, of Germany, is suffering from cancer. It is said a surgical operation has been agreed upon with the understanding that it may prove fatal.

The fast trains on the Union Pacific, which are to shorten up the time between Council Bluffs and San Francisco sixteen hours, commenced running Saturday, November 12.

Schwab and Fielden, the condemned Anarchists whose sentences were commuted from death by hanging to imprisonment for life, were taken from Chicago to the Joliet penitentiary Saturday.

The Court of Queen's Bench of Dublin has granted an application under the crimes act for a special jury to try a man charged with murder at Longford. This is the first application of the kind.

Beginning November 20 the Northern Pacific will run a fast mail train from St. Paul. The train will run to Portland in twenty hours less than the present time, reaching there in forty and one-half hours.

A Dublin, Ireland, dispatch says: Fifteen members of the National League were sentenced at Kilrush to one month's imprisonment. They were removed from the court room singing "God save Ireland."

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lamar, gave notice to the President that he, Lamar, or Mr. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, must retire from his present office. The two men do not agree in official matters.

Mr. O'Brien, who is incarcerated in the Tullamore jail, Ireland, refused to don the uniform prescribed by the prison regulations. While he was in bed his clothing was removed and replaced with the ordinary prison garb. Mr. O'Brien refuses to dress himself in the uniform.

The Naugatuck (Conn.) *Agitator*, a weekly paper conducted in the interest of the labor party and managed by Henry C. Baldwin, came out in mourning dress in sympathy with the dead anarchists. The stockholders held a meeting and voted to put the concern in the hands of a receiver.

The 400 foot draw span of the Santa Fe bridge crossing the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa, is completed. The total length of the iron work is 1,925 feet, the approaches increasing the length to one-half mile. Trains will be running across it by December 1. There are but three and a half miles of rail to be laid between that city and Galesburg.

On Friday, September 16, the Union National Bank, of Duluth, Minn., missed a package of \$24,500. Suspicion pointed to a young clerk in the bank and the suspicion was confirmed Friday, when he confessed to a Pinkerton man that he had stolen the money from the vault while the cashier was reading a newspaper. All the money was recovered excepting \$150.

Joseph Bleff, a tailor in Union township, N. J., placed a red flag draped in black outside his door, bearing the inscription, "Sacred to the memory of our beloved martyred brethren in Chicago, who died for the cause they advocated as did many a noble man before them." As soon as the workmen learned that the flag was there they gathered around the little shop and in a few moments the flag was gone, the windows were smashed and the place was wrecked.

The course of business training prescribed in the Arkansas Valley Business College Journal, Hutchinson, Kas., is unsurpassed in the West.

When butter is worked very dry the grains of salt left in it are not dissolved, and remain in a gritty condition, which is a very objectionable feature. Extremes are apt to be

dangerous in all things, and especially in fine butter-making, and while water is an essential constituent of all things eatable, and the temptation always is to get too much of it in the goods, yet the other extreme has its dangers, that must be guarded against in order to reach the desirable point of perfection.

Inquiries Answered.

CHUFAS.—I see your article in FARMER of last week about chufas. Can you tell me where I can get any seed?

—Write to any of the seed houses advertised in this paper, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

WALNUTS.—By accident we lost the address of the person inquiring about walnuts in the hulls. We have letters from Harry P. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and from D. D. Judy, Garnett, Kas., who are prepared to furnish walnuts in the hull.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.—Please inquire through the FARMER if any one has volumes 1 to 9 of reports of State Board of Agriculture which they will dispose of, and to communicate with me, as I want to secure a full set.—John C. Snyder, Constant, Cowley county, Kas.

THUMPS.—I would like to find a remedy for the hog disease commonly known as thumps.

—Scalded wheat bran mixed with a little salt is very good. After this has been used two or three days, add a little oil cake and ground ginger. Don't feed corn; keep animals in clean, dry place, give plenty of clean water.

MULBERRY TREES.—Will you please give information through the KANSAS FARMER as to the kind of mulberry tree grown for feed for the silk worm. The common as well as the scientific name is desired, so that no mistake need be made in planting trees. And I would like to know where to get the trees.

If our correspondent will address a letter to Mr. Morse, secretary of the State Board of Silk Commissioners, at Peabody, he will receive full information on the subject, not only as to trees, but other matters of interest pertaining to silk culture.

LANE QUESTION.—A sold B a strip of land and gave a warranty deed with the following proviso in it: "Said strip of land to be used as a public road only, and when it ceases to be used as such to revert back to A." Can A legally prevent B from planting forest trees on the borders of said trip of land?

—A public road belongs to the public and a private citizen has no control over it, and no more right in it or concerning it than any other citizen. It is not for him to say whether trees may or may not be planted along the roadside, unless the planting in some way interferes with his rights in the land adjoining.

BREAKING HARD WATER.—The women of Kansas would be benefited if you would in one of your early issues publish for their benefit a remedy for breaking or softening the water, which contains so much alkaline matter—something that would do the work and not injure the hands as concentrated lye does.

—Prof. Failyer, of the State Agricultural College, answers this question in the college paper—*Industrialist*. We will reprint his article in full next week, in the meantime suggesting its conclusions that weak lime water, aqua ammonia, borax and alum, in varied proportions may be used in different grades of hard water. What substance is best can be ascertained only by practical tests. Look for Prof. Failyer's article in our next.

INJURED LEG.—About four weeks ago a valuable Hambletonian colt, three years old, got hurt (how I do not know, but very likely on a lariat rope) on the right hind foot between the hoof and knee, and a swelling appeared. I used first salt water then two different kinds of liniment, but instead of getting better the swelling now has taken place far above the knee. He don't limp, nor is there any wound nor much heat. There is a kind of a hardish lump on the front part of the leg along the bone, but not very hard.

—The leg was probably bruised and the swelling is caused by inflammation. If the colt is in good condition otherwise and no sores have appeared, nothing is needed, perhaps, but frequent bathing with cold water, occasionally using a mixture of salt and vinegar, rubbing the limb downward with the naked hand. If no improvement takes place report again, giving particulars.

STATISTICS.—A friend writes for some figures.

—Wheat: Bushels raised in Kansas in 1876, 14,620,225; in 1877, 14,316,705. Corn raised

same years—'76, 82,308,176 bushels; '77, 103,497,831. Population of Kansas in 1875 was 528,349; in 1880 it was 996,096. (No enumeration in 1876.) Railway mileage of the State December 1, 1886; Main lines, 4,703 miles; including side tracks, 5,357 miles. Built in 1887 up to November 1, 1886 miles, main line. Telegraph lines extend along all the railroads. Number of school houses in the State, 1886, was 6,791; teachers employed, 9,387; wages paid teachers, \$2,213,521; number of children enrolled, 365,239; value of school property, \$6,593,757. Area of the State, 82,144 square miles, 52,572,160 acres. There is a great deal of coal in the State, best quality of building stone, beds of salt and gypsum, with large deposits of marl and clay used in manufactures.

PATENT IN SUGAR MAKING.—I with many others would like to know how one M. Swenson, of Fort Scott, got a patent on making sugar from sorghum, as I understand this Fort Scott process belongs to the government of the United States, found out at a big expense to the people. Must we now pay Mr. Swenson a royalty?

—Don't borrow any trouble on account of Mr. Swenson's patent. It does not effect any of the essential processes of sugar making. These are not patented and cannot be, for they were known and practiced some years ago. His patent, if any he really has, will not in any way affect the sugar interests of Kansas, for other persons who understand the business are now getting ready for work in Kansas next year. We have reliable information that Mr. Fritz Hinze, a German expert sugar boiler, and who did all the work of that character at Fort Scott this year, and who has been boiling sugar some years for ex-Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, will be interested in one or more sugar factories in Kansas next year. He will neither need nor use Mr. Swenson's patent.

Book Notices.

SCRIBNER.—A beautiful border, printed in gold, will ornament the Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine*. This issue will complete the first year of this extraordinarily successful periodical.

SONGS OF HISTORY.—A well-printed book of poems and ballads composed on American historical subjects, by Ezekiah Butterworth. Published by New England Publishing company, Boston, Mass. Price \$1.

THE FORUM.—President Barnard, of Columbia College, prepared for the *Forum* for November a sharp article on the Knights of Labor, in which he charges them with "blockading industry" and "attempting to coerce society."

ROAD LAWS.—A valuable compilation of laws for the farmers of Kansas is a little work entitled "A Manual of the Law of Roads and Highways in the State of Kansas." It was prepared by G. C. Clemens, a competent lawyer, and is published by Geo. W. Crane & Co., Topeka. Price 25 cents.

NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.—This book was noticed in the KANSAS FARMER some months ago. It has been reprinted and issued in cheaper form at 30 cents a copy, by Lee & Shepard, Boston. The title indicates the scope of the work. It is a cool, intelligent discussion of business principles.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Good Housekeeping* will publish their holiday number Thanksgiving week. It will be the finest number *Good Housekeeping* has ever published. All new subscribers to *Good Housekeeping* for 1888 will receive the balance of this year free if they subscribe now. If you do not feel that you can spare \$2.50 now you can purchase each issue from your news-dealer. They all sell it; 10 cents a copy.

GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.—This is a book of nearly 400 pages devoted to a description of the different grasses and forage plants common in the United States, together with suggestions and rules for cultivating them, preparing the soil, etc. The book is prepared by a New England man, Charles L. Flint, late Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the matter is more valuable to Eastern and Northern farmers than to those south of the 40th parallel of latitude. It has much that is valuable in any part of the country, and it is so plainly stated that every reader can understand and apply all the practical hints. It will be serviceable to farmers in Kansas

specially in pointing out peculiarities of different grasses, and thus suggesting reasons for different courses of treatment. Another good feature of the book is its analysis of plants, showing their feeding values. The book is for sale by S. B. Brett, Topeka.

FORESTRY.—The second annual report of the Ohio State Forestry Bureau, prepared by Mr. Adolph Leue, Secretary, is a volume of rare merit, because it contains a great deal of useful matter pertaining to forestry prepared by persons who have given much study to the subject. The Secretary's address is Cincinnati, Ohio. Kansas people interested in this subject might obtain a few copies by writing for it, mentioning the source of their information about the book.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—This is a book of eighty-six pages devoted to a collation of the laws of Kansas relating to townships and their officers, defining duties and responsibilities of all the different township officers; a very useful book, indeed, to the people who live outside cities. Any man is liable to be called out for duty as a township officer, and when he is, this book would be a good guide for him. It was compiled by G. C. Clemens, and is published by G. W. Crane & Co., Topeka. Price \$1.

FENCES, GATES AND BRIDGES.—This is one of the most interesting books which have come to our table in a long time. The pages number 188, and the illustrations average nearly two to the page. Every style and make of fence is illustrated by a cut and described in plain language. The book is full of instruction. It is to a farmer what a book of designs is to a mechanic. The part relating to bridges will be useful to farmers on their farms and on the public highways. Price \$1. Published by O. Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York. Can be obtained from T. J. Kellam, Topeka, Kas.

MERINOS.—The Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, through Albert Chapman, Secretary, forwarded to this office a copy of Vol. III of their Register. The book, including index, contains 414 pages, giving the "histories and pedigrees of over 600 new flocks, besides the additions to the 456 published in the preceding volumes, whose owners had not sold out, withdrawn, been suspended or expelled." The pedigrees of over 850 stock rams have been added to the list in first and second volumes. The book, mechanically, is an improvement on its predecessors; the paper, printing and binding all better. Address the Secretary at Middlebury, Vt.

FARM APPLIANCES.—This is one of the most helpful little books ever published. It contains 198 pages devoted to cuts and descriptions of everything needed or used about a farm—from a feed trough to a field roller. The pictures are so drawn that any person can understand the mechanical construction of everything represented. There are about 250 of these, with plain instructions how to make. Whether plowing, planting, harvesting, feeding or marketing, the farmer will have helpful suggestions from this little book, which is sold at \$1. Published by O. Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York. This and any other book published by that company may be obtained from T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka, or may be ordered through the KANSAS FARMER.

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The Home Circle.

The Sunny Side.

There is much of joy and sorrow,
There is much of right and wrong,
Glad to-day and sad to-morrow,
Through our journey all along.
And a Father's love so tender
Has ordered it just so;
Both the rough and easy going,
That we His ways may know.

And to guide us on our journey,
There's a Book so quaint and old,
That will show the heart's alembic,
Which can change all things to gold.
'Tis the love that never faileth,
The hope that's never dim,
The faith that takes God's promise,
That the good and true shall win.

Then what if life be clouded
With the storms that oft betide!
The sun is shining brightly
Just on the other side.
What if friends we love forsake us—
The smile be changed to frown?
The steps from earth to Heaven
Will never be taken down.

If, with loving hearts and cheerful,
We welcome the joy and grief,
Both will give grace and beauty
To the crown we are to weave;
And when we reach the city
Where sorrow ne'er can come,
We shall see how our steps were guided,
In the easiest pathway—home.

—A. C. Scammell.

The soul on earth is an immortal guest,
Compelled to starve at an unreal feast;
A spark which upward tends by nature's force;
A stream diverted from its parent source;
A drop dis severed from the boundless area;
A moment parted from eternity;
A pilgrim panting for the rest to come;
An exile anxious for his native home.

—Hannah More.

Who'er amidst the sons
Of reason, valor, liberty and virtue
Displays distinguished merit, is a noble
Of nature's own creating.

—Thomson.

DO GOOD AND GET GOOD.

An address of welcome to the Social Science Club, which met at Topeka, November 9, 1887, delivered by Mrs. T. E. Bowman.

Effort, without a fixed purpose, a definite object sought, amounts to but little; but we have met together, a band of sincere, progressive, earnest women, full of a purpose—of a spirit to do good and get good. We want to incite each other to better, rather than more, work. We loose too much by ignorant, badly applied effort. We want to learn how to become more intelligently helpful wives, mothers, friends and neighbors; truer, better women, stronger for the right, more fearless in opposing the wrong. As far as in us lies, we want to improve ourselves, our homes and society. That we may compass the last two, we must begin with the first, and let us consider the gifts of God in the way of equipment and the mistakes we make in their use. God's provisions for us are made without mistakes, but He will not require perfect work from us, for He knows that our human nature will hamper us, in this probationary world of sinning and repenting, of effort and failure, but we all want to do better work than we are now doing. First in the way of equipment, we have time and all there is of it—a priceless gift, every moment a jewel, and yet we often waste it, with as few scruples as a spendthrift son does an inherited fortune. Time spent in needed rest is not wasted but most wisely expended, bringing a rich equivalent in increased vigor of body and mind, thereby putting us in condition to do that better quality of work we are so anxious to do. Most American women, with their characteristically nervous temperaments, take too little sensible rest. There is a vast difference, though, between needed rest after rigorous labor of body or mind, and inactivity, the result of lack of purpose.

Then we have a body—a marvelously exquisite yet durable piece of mechanism, admirably adapted to the needs of the world in which it is placed. It is given us in trust and we must give an account of the uses to which we put it, and yet what a bungling piece of work we make in caring for it. The abuses our poor, willing feet have to suffer would fill a volume. As we prize our health, they should be kept dry and warm. Cold, damp feet have filled too many graves. Will the time ever come when women will dress their feet sensibly; when a woman with a number four foot will not insist upon squeezing it into a number three boot? Thus encased in the winter her feet are, much of the time, as cold to the touch as though they were dead, and, in this condition, they are constantly sending death currents of chilled blood to the heart. How her corns ache,

and one tortured, throbbing nerve in the foot will throw out of poise the whole nervous system. Why does she endure all this voluntary martyrdom? It is all in the interest of small feet, but does she not know that her gait is much more conspicuous than her feet? Their elastic and arched construction were designed to give ease of motion and a graceful carriage, and all this she sacrifices.

Rarely is a man found so foolish as to wear tight boots, and when such a specimen is found, in order to preserve in himself the jewel of consistency, he ought to adopt the other feminine abomination—tight corsets—and then when he appears, full-fledged, in our midst we have awaiting him a name of rather recent coinage which will fit his case exactly. We make our body too often a slave to our clothing; we order it out, when weary, to theater, opera or social entertainment extending far into the night, when it ought to be quietly sleeping; we make it the receptacle of all sorts of improper foods and drinks. Life hangs on so many little things that its preservation is a daily miracle. But we must not jump from one extreme into another. The medium course is such a safe road to travel. No woman has a right to make an ogre of herself.

She is in duty bound to make herself look as well as she can, consistently with health, considered in its highest acceptance, and the resources of her purse, and she must not ignore the wants of her social nature. They are as genuine as any other. We cannot afford to lose the influence of the loving hearts around us. This living is serious business, and sometimes we are sorely puzzled to know just what to do.

Then we have a spiritual body. Of the essence of this divine part of us, we know nothing. Could we understand the mystery of ourselves, God would cease to be a God to us. The creator must be above the created. But we do know this, that we should serve Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, and we also know that the only way we can do this is by serving each other. Let us lift more burdens from aching shoulders and gladden more sad hearts by bright smiles and pleasant words of sympathy and encouragement.

Our homes are the only type of Heaven upon earth. Every good wife is or ought to be the queen of her own home, lovingly assuming all the responsibilities which the title implies, and these are not a few, for she must manage skillfully much domestic machinery and keep it mostly out of sight if she would have her home restful and sunshiny. We will take it for granted that every wife here has chosen so wisely that the husbands are just what they ought to be, and if they are not, they are too old to make over. But the little children in our homes are not always what they ought to be, but we can make of them almost what we will if we only go to work the right way. May I say just a few words about the moral training of children?

They are so dear to us all that their presence in our minds is always welcome—never out of place any more than sweet flowers are out of place at wedding, feast or funeral. God might have made something more beautiful, more perfect than a little child, but He never did. One thing must be clearly understood, and that is that no cast-iron rules can ever be formulated for the government of children, because no two children were ever made exactly alike, and it should be the delight of every mother to carefully study the peculiarities of each child and the adaptability of different kinds of treatment to meet these peculiarities. Treatment which will insure steady spiritual growth in one would dwarf another. Mothers cannot be too painstaking in this direction. An analysis of the character of every child, save One, ever born into this world would discover, in larger or smaller quantity, the ever-present element of sin, and to help the precious little sinner to overcome this should be the mother's chief aim in living. Until she has taught him implicit and cheerful obedience through love, she has failed to do good foundation work. Obedience secured through fear of punishment always belittles the child; often makes him justly rebellious; vitiates and throws out of harmony the whole transaction and too often compromises the parent. This whole world through love is the strongest, the surest, the only true motive power. "Love rules the court, the camp, the grove—and men below and saints above, for love is heaven, and

heaven is love." A mother should commence to teach her baby to obey just as early as he shows a disposition to disobey. The little cherub seizes a spool of silk from her work basket. She says: "Give the spool to mamma." The tiny beginning of a man puts his chubby fist, firmly grasping the contested spool, behind him, cocks his little head and with his two bright eyes looks her squarely in the face. Here is a decided difference of opinion about one and the same spool of silk. That tiny mite of humanity is a philosopher, keener probably than she realizes, and is it not ten thousand pities to allow him to discover thus early that she has not moral stamina enough to maintain her position, for he can never love her with the best kind of love of which he is capable unless he respects her. She has no right to impatiently wrench from the tender fingers the offending spool, but lovingly and patiently to bring her will power and love to bear upon him. Right here, never try to "break the will" of your child.

The very expression is enough to make the cold chills crawl over you. God knows that when, later on, temptations gather around him, he will need all the will power he can muster. Your work is simply to teach him to direct his will aright and, to help him in this direction, allow him to decide matters for himself; to form his own conclusions as early as possible, and be lenient with his mistakes of judgment. It will so help him to build up a strong, self-reliant character. A child who always lives inside of cast iron rules becomes a moral weakling. If you would secure prompt and willing obedience, never order your child to carry out your wishes or threaten him with punishment for disobedience, except in extreme cases of insubordination. A harsh command is an indignity, and a child has a right to resent it. A pleasant, courteous request, which really has all the moral binding power of a command, increases the self respect and good nature of the recipient, and he loves to help you in carrying out your wishes. Having taught in a public school seven years, I can testify that I believe that harsh commands are rarely necessary, even in a school room, if the relations between teacher and pupil are what they should be. Our teachers, much more than our ministers, have to do with the moral training of our younger children, and in view of this fact let us provide for them teachers, conscientious, competent and well paid, and, if need be, economize somewhere else. Make confidants of your children when young; lay your plans before them, and then, in the years to come, when their safety and your peace of mind demand their confidence in return you will have it, without reserve.

Teach your son that the filthy indulgence of smoking and chewing tobacco and the use of strong drink is just as much an infringement of moral law for him as for his sister, and that they should live up to the same standard of social and personal purity. But we must hasten to another important factor in our homes—the servant. I wish that some member of the club had for her subject—"Mistress and maid, and their proper relations to each other." This vexed subject is of such vital importance that it deserves a whole paper, while we can take only the hastiest glance at one phase. It would be very presuming were we to assume even that in the distribution of good material all had been put into the mistresses. We often wish for "some power the giftie give us, to see ourselves as others see us," and I think that might be brought about, if we could be an invisible presence at some servants' convention when they were discussing mistresses.

We hire a new girl and when she steps into our kitchen give her a kind welcome, and then be a true friend to her always. We have not hired a working machine but a living girl with a heart. She has sensibilities, hopes and fears, just the same as we have, and it is our bounden duty to uplift her spiritually and physically as much as is in our power.

We have all had loving service from girls that money could never repay. The girl will probably go from our home into one of her own some day and will it not put a star in our crown if we have helped her to become a better wife and mother and the mistress of a happier, more healthful home? Her sons (and her daughters, too, I guess,) will help to administer the affairs of state and nation bye and bye, and we cannot af-

ford to ignore or undervalue our influence upon the girl. The woman is deserving our pity, who, Jellaby-like, allows her sympathies to reach out to the remote parts of the earth, for the salvation of the heathen, but who neglects the home missionary work awaiting her, under her own roof. When we speak of reforming society, we speak very modestly, for we know how strong and dictatorial she is, but if each woman will improve herself, she will improve one unit of society and she can hardly improve herself without improving some one else. In our social life we need more simplicity and honest independence of action; more genuineness. Too many of our conventionalities are only plated, and, when they are, they are worse than cheap jewelry, for they cannot be warranted to last a week, even.

We need more charity. Would that we had a mantle large enough to cover spiritual as well as physical deformity. With what tender sympathy and a yearning desire to help do we always regard a suffering cripple, and yet the morally deformed, who really need our help much more, too often receive only stern condemnation. An inheritance of evil tendencies is as hard to manage as an inheritance of scrofula.

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow being, let me do it now; let me not defer it or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

Trained Nurses.

I see in your issue of October 27, an inquiry in regard to what it will cost, etc., to become a trained nurse. Three years ago an acquaintance of mine, Mrs. Dr. Wood, of Leavenworth, Kas., spoke to me in regard to taking up the occupation of nursing, and in order to do so more intelligently to prepare myself at the school for nursing, located in St. Louis.

I was then engaged in teaching and about to be married, which prevented my thus fitting myself for a noble calling, and even though I might never have followed it for a living, I shall always regret my not sooner becoming aware of such an opening for gaining knowledge which would have been useful to me in any station or calling of life.

If "Englishwoman's" daughter will write to Mrs. Dr. Wood, Leavenworth, Kas., she will receive from her any information or assistance she may desire. It might be instructive and interesting to the lady readers of the KANSAS FARMER were such parts of the correspondence as might be of general interest to the public published. I think our editor could not object to such matter, for, though not strictly agricultural, farmers' daughters must, many of them, seek employment outside their own homes; and of all the fields of usefulness now open to women, I know of none broader, grander, or more replete with beneficence than that of caring for the sick and dying, to say nothing of the remuneration, which is as good if not better than that received in any other professions.

As to preparation, I can say this much in regard to the matter. The applicant will be examined as to general health, etc., by a competent physician; she must be at least twenty-two years old and not over thirty-five, and must be employed in the hospital in connection with the school for three years. As to cost, she is paid for her services in the hospital after the first few months, and whether her board is included or not I cannot say, but think it is. Were I left to provide for my family, I should certainly turn my attention in this direction in preference to any other calling. I like "Englishwoman's" letters and hope to hear from her again.

A READER.

Fashion Notes.

Tailor-made wraps are as fashionable as tailor gowns.

Sealskin will be as fashionable as ever the coming winter.

A new and fashionable shade of brown is called Venetian bronze.

Belted corsages continue to find favor. Muffs will be small this winter.

The Bismarck brown of past seasons is revived under the name of mahogany.

Many new costumes are made with a skirt and polonaise, the latter having a basque front.

To produce the polonaise effect so popular at the present time, back draperies are often attached to the back of the basque, or the back drapery is pulled between the back

pieces of the basque, which are left open for the purpose.

The newest Irish poplins come in Scotch plaids, clan tartans, Prince of Wales blue and green, and also French coloring plaids.

Short coats or jackets, long raglans and ulsters, Newmarkets and redingotes are the popular tailor-made wraps of the incoming season.

The fashionable set of furs consists of a muff and boa to match. The boa encircles the neck, and reaches nearly to the hem of the wearer's dress.

Chain braid is a novelty in dress trimmings and is pretty and moderate in price. It is usually in two or three colors, and is sometimes interwoven with gold.

Fine cloth costumes are often made in two contrasting colors, among the favorite combinations being boa or serpent gray with Russian green, plum color with lava, cactus-red with Cuban brown, bambou with black, moss green with aspic.

High collars on dresses are going out of vogue, except for those intended for street, out-of-door and traveling wear. Indoor dresses are made to be worn with large falling collars of lace, while a dog collar of ribbon or velvet, lace and bead-trimmed, is fastened round the neck with a jeweled pin or fancy buckle.

The Russian coat is the favorite long garment in sealskin or seal plush. It has long bell-shaped sleeves, is double-breasted, and has a deep collar, rolling up to the ears and chin, of silver fox, sable, or some other long pile fur. It is open in the back, like a man's overcoat and defines the figure with a curve over the bustle in the back.

The Young Folks.

How the Brook Went to Mill.

I.
A rifted rock in a wooded hill,
A spring within like a looking-glass,
A nameless rill like a skein of rain
That showed as faint as a feeble vein,
And crept away in the tangled grass
With a voiceless flow and a wandering will,
The wish-ton-wish of a silken dress,
The murmured tone of a maiden's "yes!"
A thirsty ox could have quaffed it up,
A boy dipped dry with a drinking cup!
Broke in a brook the rill complete—
Broke in a song the brook so fleet—
Broke in a laugh the song so sweet!

II.
'Twas pebble, rubble, and fallen tree,
'Twas babble, double, through every mile;
It battled on with a shout and shock,
And white with foam was the rugged rock,
And dark were the hemlocks all the while,
Till the road grew broad and the creek ran free.
It glided along the slippery slide,
And shot away with an arrowy glide—
It slipped its shoes and in stocking feet
Under the bank and in from the street
Whirled in a waltz about and out—
Sprinkled with gold and put to rout—
And bright with the flash of the spotted trout!

III.
It floats a name and it bears a boat:
'Tis Leonard's creek and is bound for mill,
And makes you think, with its ripple and flow,
So light it trips the stones below
The rhythmic touch of the gay quadrille—
How her fingers when they moved by note
Through measures fine, as she marched them o'er
The yielding plank of the ivory floor.
Beneath the bridge with a rasping rush,
A bird takes toll—'tis a thirsty thrush—
It hears the gulf of the hemlock night
Where stars shine down in the mid-day light,
It verges the brink of the shadow's lair,
Stumbles and falls on the limestone stair!
Clings to the mute and motionless edge—
Tumbles and booms from ledge to ledge—
Thunders and blunders down to the sedge!
—Benjamin F. Taylor.

An Absurd Bird.

Kiwi-kiwi is the creature's real name, but scientific men call it apteryx, which is a Greek word meaning wingless, because, though a bird, it has no wings. That is absurd enough, but it does not satisfy the kiwi, who seems to have tried to be as unbirdlike as possible, and in order to be so, has gone to very ridiculous extremes.

It not only has no wings, but it has no tail—not even so much as an apology for one. And, as if that were not enough, it has no feathers worthy of the name. Its quills are covered with soft down for about one-third of their length, and then are fringed with hair-like webs out to the ends, which are sharply-pointed. It is only as large as a common domestic fowl, but it has much stronger and stouter legs and bigger feet.

Of course you can not be surprised to learn that such a bird looks at first sight like a quadruped. It carries its head low and hobb-

(Continued on page 12.)

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Thursday, by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:
821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.
S. J. CRAWFORD, - - - PRESIDENT.
J. B. MCAFEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.
H. A. HEATH, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - MANAGING EDITOR.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
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Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kansas.

The business situation is reported good generally throughout the country.

There is no change in the wool market as reported last week. Prices are firm but not advancing.

Farmers' Institutes, under the auspices of the Agricultural College are announced to be holden at Great Bend, Barton county, December 7th and 8th, and at Lakin, Kearney county, December 8th and 9th.

The elections, last week showed the alignment of parties as of old. Democratic States went Democratic; Republican States went Republican. Democratic majority in New York about 10,000; Republican majority in Ohio about 20,000.

A riot occurred in London, England, Monday of this week, in which upward of two hundred citizens and forty policemen more or less seriously injured. Socialists were parading the streets with bands of music and attempted to meet in Trafalgar Square, but the police interfered when general fighting ensued.

One Way to do Good.

Donations for Christ Hospital, Topeka, will be received at the office of Mr. Bartholomew on Kansas avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Tuesday and Wednesday before Thanksgiving. Here is another opportunity to do good.

The "drive well" patent was declared invalid by the Supreme court of the United States the 14th inst. The court hold that the fact is now made to appear for the first time in the driven well litigation that the invention was used in public at Cortland, N. Y., by others; that it had been more than two years before the application for patent was made, a fact which is fatal to the patent's validity.

The American Fat Stock Show now in progress at Chicago is reported to be fully up to its former standard of excellence, and without any special effort on the part of its management is having an increased attendance owing to some additional attractions in the horse department, especially in the light horse department, which has secured the co-operation of the citizens of Chicago. Particulars of interest will be given at the close of the show by our representative, who is in attendance.

The bodies of the dead anarchists at Chicago were buried Sunday. A dispatch, Monday says: "In yesterday's procession were no flags or banners expressive of hatred to American institutions and American society. But on every breast was pinned the blood-red sign of revolution and destruction. The red flags, that in obedience to the mayor's prohibition, were banished from the air, rested on the coffins of the hanged Engel and the self-destrayed Lingg. In all the procession as far as the eye of a spectator could determine, there was not an American."

ANOTHER SCORE FOR KANSAS.

The suggestion of the KANSAS FARMER of last week, that the Farmers' National Congress meet in Topeka in 1883, was forwarded in proof slips to Hon. A. W. Smith, whose name headed the list of Kansas delegates to the Congress to be held at Chicago. In response to the FARMER's suggestion, the following dispatch was received about 6 o'clock last Saturday evening:

CHICAGO, November 12.

To Judge Pepper, KANSAS FARMER:
"The next National Farmers' Congress will be held in Topeka, the second Wednesday in November, 1888."
A. W. SMITH."This is welcome news," the *Commonwealth* says, and it is. Kansas will not only be honored by a visit from farmers of the progressive school from every State in the Union, but she will have an opportunity of showing herself to them, and of welcoming to her fertile prairies and her hospitable homes a few hundred men who are the salt of the earth.

Mr. Smith and his co-laborers are entitled to the thanks of all Kansas for their efficient and successful work in the matter. Let us see to it now that the meeting at Topeka be an occasion of great moment. Let all Kansas take an interest in it. Topeka took good care of five thousand teachers in 1886; she can take care of ten thousand farmers in 1888, if that many come.

KANSAS FARMER IN THE LEAD.

Comparisons are odious, it is said, yet sometimes they are prudent if not necessary. Our excellent contemporary, the *Western Rural*, the largest and one of the best agricultural papers in the country, last week reduced its subscription price from \$1.65 a year to \$1.50 a year, a drop of 9 per cent. and concludes an editorial notice of the fact with these words: "The *Western Rural* is, considering its size and excellence, the cheapest agricultural journal in the world."We like the *Rural*, have read it and liked it for "years and years;" there is only one paper that we like better—the KANSAS FARMER, and without yielding a whit of our admiration for our neighbor, we beg to correct a slight error in the statement above quoted. The *Rural* is not the "cheapest agricultural journal in the world," because the KANSAS FARMER is cheaper at \$1 a year than the *Western Rural* is at \$1.50 a year, taking the size of the paper as a basis of comparison.The *Rural* contains 16 pages of 17 by 11½ inches each, making a total reading surface of 3,120 square inches. The KANSAS FARMER contains 20 pages of 9 by 13 inches each, making a total page-reading surface of 2,340 square inches, considerably more than two-thirds as much space as the *Rural* contains, though the subscription price is just two-thirds. The quantity of reading matter, aside from advertisements, and its quality, will compare with those in the *Rural* quite as favorably as its size does.Another thing which our readers ought to know: The best papers of our class in the country are all—every one of them dearer than the KANSAS FARMER. The *Country Gentleman*, of New York, comes at \$2.50 a year. It is our size, usually, exceeding that only under pressure of advertising. The *Iowa Homestead* at \$1 a year, and the *American Farmer* (Maryland) at \$1.50 a year, each contains 16 pages the same size as ours, while we have 20 pages. The*Farmer's Review*, Chicago, at \$1.25 a year, and the *Rural New Yorker*, at \$2 a year have each 16 pages about one inch larger than ours. The extra length of their columns amounts to about five of our columns, leaving us eleven columns larger than they. The truth is, the KANSAS FARMER is in the lead.

THE END OF THE LAW.

Last Friday, November 11, 1887, four of the condemned anarchists at Chicago were hanged by the neck until they were dead, in pursuance of a judgment of court rendered upon the verdict of a jury according to the forms of law in such cases provided. Eight men had been tried and convicted upon one indictment; one of them, Oscar Neebe, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and seven of them, August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg, were sentenced to death. Two of them, Fielden and Schwab, petitioned the Governor for clemency, and he commuted their sentences to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. One of the remaining five, Lingg, committed suicide, the other four were hanged. That is the end of the law.

Although no more important case was ever tried in this country, and although none ever excited more general interest, still, a great many people do not yet fully understand its history. A brief resume will not, therefore, be out of place now. Those men were not tried and convicted for talking, as some persons seem to think, nor for expressing their opinions, but for inciting men to violence and murder. There had been during 1885, and up to April and May, 1886, a great deal of unrest among a portion of the working people in different parts of the country. Several important strikes had occurred, and people were discussing the right of men to work for whom they chose and at wages upon which they as individuals, and their employers should agree, without dictation from other persons or from organized bodies of men. Organized workmen of Chicago had given notice two years before, that on May 1, 1886, they would insist upon the general adoption of the eight hour rule. There was great excitement in Chicago, more particularly among the foreign born population of whom the number was very large, and many of them of recent importation had come to this country with radical and revolutionary ideas about remedies for government abuses. They had inherited opinions that force is the necessary defense of liberty. Excitement continued, and the men who, chiefly, labored to increase the trouble and push on toward revolution, were those foreigners. Of the eight men arrested and tried, as above mentioned, all but one—Parsons, were foreigners, and all of the seven, except one, were Germans.

It had become common for civil authorities to interfere, in cases of strikes, to protect property and preserve the peace. Where the regular police force was deemed insufficient, special policemen were appointed, and all such instances were denounced by labor agitators as efforts of government to protect the rich at the expense of the poor. When the new Board of Trade building in Chicago was opened, April, '85, there was a somewhat riotous demonstration against it. In July, 1885, there was a general strike of street car employes. One riot was excited which was only suppressed by the police with great difficulty. In February, 1886, the workmen at the McCormick factory struck, and Pinkerton's men were employed to defend the property, and there

was a riot. On May 1, 1886, the workmen of Chicago paraded the streets in large numbers by way of argument in favor of the eight hour rule. The McCormick factory was employing and working "scab" labor—(workmen not belonging to any labor union) and on the 3d day of May there was a fight between Union men on one side and "scabs" and police on the other. Several persons were killed. Rioting in the same neighborhood followed the next day, May 4, and a meeting was called for the evening of that day. The call was printed and was in the language following:

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

Great mass meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halstead. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious acts of the police—the shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon. Workingmen, arm yourselves and appear in full force!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A large number of people—2,000 probably, met at the time and place named in the call and were addressed by Parsons, Fielden and Spies. That meeting was the culmination. Leading up to it, were the events and excitement before mentioned. In connection with these, and as part of them, it must be stated that one or two newspapers, and particularly the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, were publishing inflammatory matter daily, and arousing prejudices among poorer people against richer people, and leading anarchists, at meetings of working people uttered revolutionary sentiments, urging men to the point of going to public meetings armed. In connection with these things, and as part of the general plan of attack against the wealth of the people and its defenders—the officers of the law—one man in particular, a professional bomb-maker, Lingg, manufactured bombs and some of them were found in different places.

The meeting was held near a police station. When the third speaker, Fielden, became excited and denounced the law and its officers in ugly language, and was urging his hearers to "throttle and kill the law," seven companies of police, about 180 men in all, were marched to the meeting. Fielden shouted "Here come the bloodhounds; do your duty, and I'll do mine!" The officer in charge of the police, when they had halted, called out: "In the name of the people of the State of Illinois, I command you to peaceably disperse." The scene following is thus described: "There was dead silence for perhaps ten seconds, the crowd slowly moving off and the police standing firm, when a strange fizzing sound was heard near the mouth of the alley and thence a little ball rose in curve over the wagon and fell between the second and third companies of police. There was a blinding flash, an explosion that was heard two miles, and a deep prolonged roar, echoing from the buildings—then appalling screams and a volley of pistol shots. The smoke lifted, and the ground appeared covered with slain—but only for an instant. Two whole companies of police had been thrown to the ground, of whom one, Matthias J. Deagan, was instantly killed, six mortally wounded, and sixty others hurt in various degrees."

The indictment charged the defendants with conspiracy and murder, and that is what the law and the people held them responsible for.

CHEAP ADVERTISING FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER who have something to sell, or to rent, or to exchange, and would like to let everybody know it, may have the use of our 2-cent column for that purpose at half rates; that is, at 1 cent a word for every publication. Any person, by counting the words, in what he has to say, will know the cost. Two figures count for one word. Terms cash, with the order. This offer will be in force only to the end of this year. It is made only to subscribers and for the purpose of letting them learn how good an advertising medium the KANSAS FARMER is.

For help in making up what you wish to say, look at the notices in our TWO-CENT COLUMN.

NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Farmers' Congress met in Chicago, last week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Upwards of three hundred delegates were present, every State in the Union being represented. Col. Robert Beverly, of Virginia, President, delivered an address as the first thing in order. His remarks were directed chiefly to the general subject of taxation, arguing that farmers suffer most from excessive taxation at this time. He favored the creation of a new Cabinet office, the appointee to be a farmer. He then advocated the more stringent enforcement of the inter-State commerce law, and claimed that monopolists and the privileged classes were banded against the farmers. The representatives of the thirty millions of people who live by the plow must demand that the party in power redeem its ante-election pledge to reduce the burden of taxation. The speaker said: "I trust, gentlemen, that we shall neither fail nor falter in the work we have undertaken, viz.: the thorough organization of the agricultural classes throughout the entire country, the only safety to republican government, and for the protection of civil and political influence and power, and the advancement of our social, intellectual, and material status. Let me beg you to get up a thorough, independent, and perfect system of organization of our classes for the protection of our interests, as well as for free government, before you adjourn."

Prof. Puryear, of Richmond college, Richmond, Va., delivered an extemporaneous address on "Agriculture as affected by legislation," his central thought being expressed in his concluding words—"The effects of the laws of trade are as immutable as the laws of nature, and if we obstruct or interfere with them certain harm must ensue." He thought the farmers should not rely too much upon positive legislation. Their effort should be to prevent the resources of their property being drained by oppressive taxation. He feared that to put the telegraph and telephone systems under government control would be too great a combination of power. The business of the government is to protect men in their rights and then leave him to work out his own fate without let or hindrance. Let every man have his own and no more. Every man should be allowed to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, whether it were \$15 or fifteen millions, even if they had to call out the militia, but if he chose to starve he should be allowed to starve. He advocated the removal of taxes from tobacco and liquors. On account of the tariff on imported goods he claimed that farmers pay to monopolists \$100,000,000 a year. "They claim to be facilitating commerce," he said, "yet the tariff puts a paper wall around this country which commerce could not climb. Remove these obstructions and trade would seek its natural channels."

This address brought on a general discussion of the tariff during which facts and figures were handled like bullets in battle. Manufactures, markets, prices in general, wheat and wool production were talked about.

Friday morning's work opened with the adoption of some resolutions and reference of others. Prof. N. T. Lipton, of the Alabama Agricultural college, read an instructive paper upon the "Relation of Science to Agriculture," to demonstrate that the educated farmer had far outstripped the purely self-taught farmer who depended principally upon ancestral traditions, and that he

was to-day the most important factor in the progress of the nation.

Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, N. Y., delivered an address on the benefits of a protective tariff to farmers. The farmer feeds all the people, he said, and agriculture ought, therefore, to be protected against all foreign competition. During the year ending June 30, 1886, the United States imported over \$190,000,000 worth of food and live animals, and during the next fiscal year over \$213,000,000 worth. India wheat can be laid down in London at 70 cents per bushel, and in New York at 75 cents, without duty. With the duty added, it can be put down here at 95 cents, and with the increased railway facilities being introduced in India, before five years the India farmer will be able to place it in New York at probably as low as 60 cents per bushel without duty. We must either lower our wages to the European standard or protect it. The wages we pay make the difference between the condition of our laboring people and those of Europe. The home market of the American depends in no small degree on these wage-earners. They are able to take as much as they do of the surplus products of the farmer because of their employment at good wages. Only such articles as tea, coffee, and spices, not produced in this country, are increased in price by the tariff. The tariff has not increased the price of any of the commodities we make or produce, but, on the contrary, improved skill, machinery, and domestic competition have reduced prices generally.

Mr. Dudley spoke from a close personal knowledge and observation during a residence of eleven years in England. He asserted that fully nine-tenths of the manufactured commodities used by farmers are as cheap here as in England, and many of them were cheaper. A number of articles were mentioned and prices quoted in support of this assertion.

The Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, read a carefully prepared paper upon "American Wool Interests," which bristled with figures regarding wool-growing and sheep-raising in this and other countries. He argued that the tariff of 1883 had seriously crippled this great industry, and that justice to the American agriculturists demanded a high protective tariff which would give to America the whole American market. The wool industry was one of the largest in the country, and was represented in every State, nearly one-twelfth of all the voters in the country being owners of sheep and engaged in raising wool and mutton. The wool product of the country was greater in value than that of gold and silver combined, not including the mutton food product of the sheep. All grades and qualities of wool could be raised here and the barren hillsides, vast prairies, and unproductive pastures could be made to yield substantial revenue, were the wool industry properly protected against foreign competition. Americans neither export wool or its products, and can not get enough for home consumption. Were this industry properly cared for in the near future, the country could be made to supply all the wool and woolen goods the people needed, and the producer and consumer would alike be benefitted. If more hands were needed, he thought it better to import the labor and to raise the wool here than to import the wool. "If I had my way," said the speaker, "I would impose such a duty on food products that the American farmers should have no competition from abroad on anything." If wool comes free why not free rice and tobacco and sugar?

Among the varied subjects discussed,

those relating to the Congress adopted resolutions favoring governmental charge of telegraph lines, expressing satisfaction with the government experiments in making sugar from sorghum cane, urging Congress to establish a school of instruction in veterinary and sanitary science, recommending that the Signal Service be attached to the Department of Agriculture, asking Congress to appropriate more money toward the discovery of a preventive or cure for the swine plague and the chicken cholera, and demanding the establishment of a department of agriculture, whose chief should be a member of the Cabinet.

The preamble and resolutions adopted relating to contagious diseases, and to the government's tariff policy, are as follows:

WHEREAS, Pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious and infectious diseases threaten the entire cattle interests of our country; and

WHEREAS, The same can be extirpated by vigorous action of the authorities, both State and National; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the enactment by Congress of a bill similar in its provisions to the Miller bill, providing for State and National co-operation and placing the execution of the law in hands of a commission, thereby relieving the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the executive work necessary in the extirpation of this disease.

WHEREAS, It is evident that it is far more difficult to eradicate contagious diseases of cattle from the United States while fresh importations of the diseases are constantly made possible by frequent receipts of cattle from infected countries abroad; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the breeders of this country are abundantly able to supply all its needs for a period of years, both as to quality and number required, therefore,

Resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress of the United States respectfully urges upon the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury the wisdom and necessity of prohibiting for the present all importations of meat cattle from foreign countries where contagious diseases exist.

WHEREAS, The increased agricultural products of semi-barbarous nations, with increasing facilities for cheap transportation, are rapidly limiting and threaten to destroy the foreign markets for American agricultural products; and

WHEREAS, It has now become necessary to more largely diversify our farm products, and for that purpose to provide home markets for their immediate distribution and consumption, especially of those articles which, while they are the most profitable to raise, will not bear long transportation; and

Resolved, That we approve and recommend that policy of government which will tend to increase and enlarge our home markets by developing and utilizing the natural advantages of the whole country, and by encouraging the establishment in the United States of every branch of human industry for which its unequalled resources and the varied talents of its people are adapted.

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The election of officers resulted in the choice of Col. R. F. Kolb, of Eufala, Ala., for President; F. E. Pearsons, of Wisconsin, was elected Secretary; Hugh McEldery, of Alabama, Assistant; J. D. Connor, of Indiana, Treasurer, and Vice Presidents named from each State.

As committee upon revision of the constitution were appointed: William Lawrence, Ohio; A. W. Smith, Kansas; B. F. Clayton, Iowa, and President R. F. Kolb, of Alabama.

The time and place of next meeting of the Congress were determined by fixing the second Wednesday after the first Monday of November, 1888, as the time, and naming Topeka, Kas., as the place.

How Kansas Won.

The *Inter Ocean* reporter tells how Topeka won the honor of entertaining the next National Farmers' Congress. He says a spirited friendly contest was had over the choice of a place of meeting for the next Congress. Montgomery, Ala., and Paducah, Ky., were named, but subsequently withdrawn. The Hons. George H. Converse and William Lawrence, of Ohio, detailed the advantage of Columbus, Ohio, and were backed up by the Eastern delegation. Then Kansas put in glowing form the advantages of Topeka, which, they said, had made more agricultural progress in one year than Ohio in twenty-five. The representatives wanted the Congress to see the Prairie State, its bountiful crops, fine cattle, enterprising people, beautiful women and bouncing babies, and promised the Congress an old-fashioned farmer's welcome. This carried the day, thirty-eight votes for Kansas against sixteen for Ohio.

Close of the Tariff Debate.

Our correspondence in relation to tariff matters has become so large that it cannot all be printed in the KANSAS FARMER without devoting more space to that subject than is proper in a paper of this kind, and there is no better way to avoid doing injustice to writers than to close the debate for the present, which will be done after this issue, except that a good free trade friend was promised a hearing, some time ago, and if his article comes in soon and is not unreasonably long, it will be printed.

It is not intended by this to stop discussion of the subject, but simply to dispose of the pressure now on hand. We cannot accommodate one-fourth of the writers on both sides; hence it is better to stop and take breath. Persons who desire information on any particular branch of the subject, need only send in brief questions plainly written, stating clearly the facts desired. It is a great mistake to suppose that the KANSAS FARMER has any personal or party feeling in the matter. We believe the interests of the farmers, and especially the Western farmers, require the greatest possible development of all our country's resources, letting our own people work up our own raw material, supplying our wants from our own mines and quarries, thus keeping labor employed, increasing continually the customers of the farm, and this cannot be done without the intervention of tariff laws, because the American people will not work for wages which are received by workers in other countries. We do not want our farmers, in their own country, to be put into actual competition with wheat-growers and wool-growers of Australia, India and other countries, where labor is worth only six to ten cents a day; and we do not want the day laborers, the mechanics and artisans of this country compelled to work for wages paid for similar work in other countries, and we do not see how to avoid this condition of things unless we protect our country by trade laws just as a good farmer protects his farm by making fences where they are needed and putting his lanes and gates and other avenues of approach where he, not his neighbors, want them. We believe that free trade with foreign nations would be disastrous to this country and that no class of the people would suffer as much from it as the farmers. Some things we can make as cheaply here as similar things are made elsewhere, and as to them we want the home market for them; some things we cannot produce as cheaply as like articles are produced elsewhere, and as to these, we want our own workers protected by laws to the extent of the difference in cost of production. Our farmers cannot produce wool profitably at 10 to 15 cents a pound; they cannot produce wheat profitably at 25 to 30 cents a bushel; they cannot produce beef profitably for 1 cent or 2 cents a pound, nor pork and mutton for the same price; but farmers in some other countries can do it. Let us raise our own wool and manufacture it here at home; let us mine our ores and work up our metals at home; let us do all the work we can do ourselves, and see to it that foreigners are not permitted to crowd our own people to the wall. We pay taxes to support our government, every man according to his means; and if people of other nations want to enjoy our markets let them pay for the privilege just as we have to do in our trade with foreign countries. There is not a nation on earth with which Americans trade that does not require of us tariff duties to greater or less extent. On tobacco and dried fruits we pay tariff duties even in England, and in all other countries on nearly everything we take or send to them. We are for our own country first, for our own people first, for our own trade first. Kansas needs a hundred million dollars worth of manufacturing establishments on her soil. Establish free trade with foreign nations and our progress in the direction of manufactures will be discouragingly slow. American farmers are deeply interested in maintaining reasonable duties on all imported articles which come into competition with like articles produced in this country in quantities sufficient to affect prices.

Horticulture.

WHAT IS FORESTRY?

Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange, is sending out printed slips to the press and also to subordinate granges. Here are two of them in one:

What is forestry? It is the same thing as agriculture—a business. The difference is only in the kind of crop and in the manner of treating the crop. It is the production of a wood crop we are after. This is the crop which grows, or can be made to grow, on those parts of the farm which are useless for all other crops. It is a slow-growing crop, to be sure, but it grows while you are asleep, and you need put it in the ground but once, where it will thrive without further care for many years; and, if properly started, it needs no hoeing, no cultivating, no worrying about the weather. And when you come to reap it, it will prove to yield a profit from ground that would otherwise have been left not only unproductive, but unsightly in addition.

If only for the looks of it, a piece of young timber thriftily growing enhances the value of the farm. Therefore plant the unsightly waste places to trees, remove those ugly spots from your farm which spoil its good looks. It costs but little more than an occasional day of enjoyable work.

Don't figure on the profit of the sticks that you are going to cut; there is profit indirectly on your surroundings accruing from such planting, which defies all strict financial calculation, besides your own satisfaction which will surely reflect from such work beyond any direct money gain, though this will not be lacking either, in proper time. It has been proved over and over again that a good wood lot will sell the farm—if sold it must be—at a better price than it would have brought without it.

And you who are the happy owner of a wood lot treat it as the goose that lays the golden eggs; the eggs will soon be high in price, the goose is worth caring for! If you cut, don't cut the good trees only and leave the bad ones to spoil the looks of the lot and to injure the young growth, that would be better off if the gnarly old fellow overhead did not stand in its way with shade and drip. Always give some light and room to the young folks!

Forestry means more than tree-planting; it is the art of managing a wood crop so that it will reproduce itself spontaneously by the seed from the old trees and afterwards helping the young growth to make the best timber in the shortest time. Nature will reproduce the forest and grow timber without care if allowed by man, but she takes time, and time is money—at least to a careful man and manager.

Then use your odd moments in improving your crop; the axe, too, is a cultivator—in judicious hands.

What interest has the farmer in forestry? More than he knows. The wood lot is to the farm what the work basket is to a good housewife, with which she improves the odds and ends of time that the main business of the day allows, especially in winter time.

Now it is possible that you can get for the timber, which your grandfather has left you untouched, \$50 or \$100 per acre from a hungry saw-mill man. Down come at once the old trees, that it has taken one hundred and more years to grow; and, in nine cases out of ten, what is left? A useless piece of ground, which reduces considerably the value of the fields lying near. Had you, instead, considered this wood lot as a saving's bank from which you could draw in interest every year what you

need, taking care that the young growth was properly protected against cattle and fire, and against damage from inferior kinds of trees, you would have a better kind of investment than the loose dollars which resulted from the sale.

Maybe, your wood lot was on a hillside where the spring, that waters your cattle, gets its water from, or where the brook that runs your mill-stones rises. And lo! the spring runs dry half the year and the brook too, or else it breaks out in spring freshets and the dollars which you got from the forest above, you have to spend on repair of damages below.

There is no imagination in this, these are occurrences everywhere, and experience is growing in this country which shows that the forest is a useful regulator of water supply; the water reservoir of the farm.

The farmers must have more interest in keeping a proper proportion of the country under forest cover than any other class of citizens, for they depend in their business greatly upon a proper water supply, and for this the forest does admirable service.

You are, or ought to be, husbandmen, not only of the soil, but of the water capital of the world also. Do you realize that each acre of your fields requires from one to two million gallons of water to do its duty in growing crops during the season?—B. E. Fernow, Chief of Forestry Division U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Cold Frame and its Uses.

The device commonly called a "cold frame," is made something like a hot-bed, the difference being suggested by their uses. A hot-bed is used to start plants early in the season, and to force vegetation before its time in the regular course of nature, while a cold frame is used to "winter over" tender plants.

The size of the frame will be determined by the space needed, and it ought to be deep enough to allow plenty of room for the plants placed in it, so that their tops do not get nearer than six or eight inches of the glass cover. A correspondent of an Eastern paper, writing from a region where cold frames are among the necessary things, says the location should be well protected from north and west winds, and that suggestion is equally applicable in Kansas. Get to the south or east of a tight board fence, a building, or any good wind-break, and the ground must be well drained. This latter precaution is necessary. Standing water in a cold frame is death and destruction to everything in it. The frame should be two feet from the fence, and should slope five inches from the north to the south side, so as to give good water-shed in severe rains. The planks should be about six inches above the outside surface on south side, and eleven inches on north side, and the frame should be braced across inside every six feet.

No kind of covering for a cold frame is as good as glass. Where a hot-bed is used and has a glass covering the sash may be used for the cold frame, also; but there is apt to be confusion in that case when time comes for using the hot-bed in spring. It is better, therefore, to make the cold frame out-and-out a separate affair. And while it is being constructed, it may as well be done in a substantial and durable manner, and so as to be convenient as well. Bank up the outside of the frame as is done with hot-bed frames, and cover with sash in the same manner. In cold weather the plants must be protected by a complete covering of some kind.

"The management of the cold frame requires some skill and care, though

less than the hot-bed or greenhouse. In general, throw off the mats and shutters every day when there is no danger of freezing the plants. This will not be necessary with dormant plants, like roses, etc., which may be kept covered several days or weeks in severe weather without harm. But when plants have leaves and one wishes them to grow, give them light and air whenever it can be done without liability of freezing. As spring approaches more air and some watering will be needed as the days begin to get fine."

Budding the Walnut.

As to annular budding, says Felix Gillet, in *Pacific Rural Press*, it is an easy enough operation, but it should be done on shoots of the year's growth, and at least of the size of the middle finger; on smaller shoots it is very liable to fail. Such budding should also be made right at the base of those shoots and where the wood is perfectly round. Shield-budding is rather hard to succeed with, but when tried, be careful always to have the shield of bark taken from the scion fully two inches in length and very broad. Such shield-budding is more like plate-budding, so large is the shield of bark that it reaches more than half-way round the stock.

Here, by the way, I will describe a little improvement of my own in budding the walnut, either through the annular or shield method. Walnut budding to take well, I have found out, must be made in such a way as to have that part of the ring or shield of bark right under the eye proper to spread out tight over the exposed wood of the stock. For this purpose the bandage has to be run close to the eye, right under and above it, letting it stick out, of course. But the base of the leaf stem is sometimes so large, and at any rate so much in the way, as to prevent the tightening up of the bandage sufficiently to make that portion of the bark right under the eye spread out tight over the stock, a condition *sine qua non* of success; for whenever a little hollow remains right under the eye proper, the operation will fail. The ring or shield of bark may solder well and keep green, but there will be a black spot in the center, or the very eye be dried up and black; that's what is called "blind" budding.

This is what I do to permit a good tightening up of the bandage: With a sharp budding-knife (such knives should always be kept very sharp), I cut off the base of the leaf stem down to where it would naturally drop off in the fall; thus obtaining a smooth surface over which to run the bandage astight under the eye as above. Only two, as a rule, sometimes three, and very seldom four buds, can be used from a scion of any length, be it six inches or six feet. These good buds are right at the base of the scion; all buds above are too angular to be used. This renders the buds very hard to be had sometimes. The best way to obtain good buds and in desirable quantities when having large trees to operate on, is to plant three to four years old trees of the kind it is desired to bud; cut them back an inch or two above the ground, letting the trees throw four to five shoots, which, by fall, will have attained a proper size. All those shoots but one, the straightest, which has to be left to stand as the future tree, are used for budding purposes.—*Orchard and Garden.*

Wherever there are manufacturing villages, early cabbages are always in demand, and bring good prices. Spinach is another salable vegetable. Beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, onions, etc., as well as spinach, may be sown in rows far enough apart, to be worked by horse implements,

Horticultural Notes.

A. C. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society, has confidence in plenty of manure for the grape. He thinks there should be a load of barnyard manure the first year to each square rod, which would be 100 loads to the acre; and that from twenty rods thus enriched, more grapes may be gathered for a series of five or ten years, than from an acre grown on ordinary thin soil.

The cold frame is far the best place to grow any hardy plants to be transplanted to the open air, such as cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, asters, mignonette, or other hardy flowers. The ease with which the glass can be thrown off so as to harden off the plants before they go to the field, makes it far preferable to the greenhouse, the plants from which are apt to be tender, drawn, and wilt badly after transplanting.

Col. A. W. Pearson, of New Jersey, expresses himself well pleased with the results of his experiments with the sulphate of copper remedies recommended by the Department of Agriculture. The *eau celeste* (bluewater, a simple solution of sulphate of copper, with ammonia), so he tells us, has not only saved his vines from injury by mildew, but also rid them entirely and speedily from the rose bugs, that were infesting them by millions and threatened to destroy every vestige of fruit and foliage.

All kinds of insects can be destroyed by using hot alum water. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, pantry shelves, bedsteads, and the like. Brush the crevices in the skirting or mop boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If in whitewashing the ceiling, plenty of alum is used in the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance.

To destroy cut worms a Southern gardener uses what he calls "traps." He kills off the cut worms before the plants appear. Upon his watermelon field he sets poison traps about fifteen feet apart each way. These "traps" are cabbage or turnip leaves, which have been moistened on the concave side and then dusted with a mixture of Paris green with twenty parts of flour. These leaves are placed over the fields, poisoned side down, at the distance above stated, before the plants appear. What follows? The doctor facetiously says: "Two such applications, particularly in cloudy weather, at intervals of three or four days, will suffice to allow the cut worms to make away with themselves, which they generally do with perfect success."

For onions the soil should have a top-dressing of poultry manure, well pulverized and intermixed with the soil. Onions should always be planted in rows, so that they can be easily hoed and kept clean from weeds. In planting potato onions the small ones must be planted in order to raise large ones, and large ones must be planted to grow small ones for seed. Those will grow in a cluster, and as soon as the tops are dead they must be gathered and put in a dry place. Summer varieties should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be put into good condition for planting. Onion sets should be planted about eight inches apart. Onions that are to be raised from the seed the first summer should be planted as early as the ground is in working condition.

In localities where apples are in demand at picking time for shipping, it will usually pay better to sell early than to store for a winter market. There is considerable shrinkage and risk from keeping, but if one is near a good retail market, and has a good cellar, the crop should bring considerably more if kept till winter. Be careful to keep each variety separate, and the earlier sorts where they will be accessible as wanted for marketing. Square, bushel boxes are very convenient for storing and for marketing apples in a near market. They economize room, are easily handled, may be piled high in the cellar, and can be ventilated much or little as seems necessary by merely placing thin blocks on the corners between the boxes. It is much easier sorting the fruit over at selling time than when stored in deep barrels. The boxes should hold a plump bushel when level full.

The Poultry Yard.

Fattening Poultry.

Thanksgiving Day is just one week ahead of us and that suggests that the fattening season for fowls is at hand. It is a common thing on farms to pick chickens and turkeys off their roosts, and send them to market just as they happen to be in regard to flesh, not giving them an ounce of extra food or a moment's extra care to put them in better condition for market. Persons who purchase fowls for table use want fat ones, and they are willing to pay good prices for them. A student of human nature observes how quickly a person in search of a good fowl for dinner will scold when a pile of thin, blue, gaunt carcasses are shown him, and how quickly his eye will rest upon the best one in the lot. It is money in the farmer's pocket every time to feed his fowls and fatten them before offering them for sale.

Any kind of grain is good for fattening fowls, wheat, corn and oats leading, perhaps, in valuable food elements. Sorghum seed, the seed of rice corn, milo maize and Kafir corn are very good food for poultry of all kinds. But with the grains some soft vegetable matter, as cabbage, and bits of fresh meat or of cooked meat ought to be mixed. The grain should be fed in the evening, and other kinds of food in the morning.

An exchange truly suggests that fowls can be fattened at less expense in the fall than in the winter, and the prices are almost invariably higher then than when the market is full, which is often the case about the holidays. Two or three weeks of generous feeding of fat-producing food will put fowls in good condition for the table. Unfortunately for the lovers of toothsome chicken flesh, this is seldom done in the greater portion of this country. In most of the poultry-raising countries and districts of Europe, the good and industrious poultry-woman would never think of such a thing as picking up fowls from their runs and sending them to market. They are cooped and well fed, and most generally forced to take extra food to hasten the process of fattening, thereby insuring tenderness and flavor, which could not be obtained if allowed to indulge in their habitual liberty and daily exercise.

Gapes or Hawks.

It is well understood by all persons that ever successfully investigated the cause of gapes that worms in the windpipe do the mischief. It is believed by many persons, and with good reason, we believe, that there is much less danger of contracting this disease, or of getting the worms into position to do harm, when your chicks are placed on well-sodded ground as soon as they are permitted to take any out-door exercise. The theory of this belief is, that the gape worms found in chickens were worm germs or small worms on the ground or in the ground before they got into the breathing apparatus of the fowls, and that the minute worms are not found, at any rate not so readily found on sod as on the naked earth.

Mr. F. D. Curtis, in the New York Tribune, argues on this theory; but he says the hawks cause him a good deal of trouble. He gets away from the worms, but gives encouragement to the prowlers of the air. For years, he says, the gapes dissipated fond expectations in regard to chickens, every remedy having been tried with more or less (generally more) loss. The only way is to move off the old ground—not half way, but a full and complete retreat. Before moving, the portable coops should be treated

to a thorough whitewashing. All the manure and dirt should also be cleaned out. When the new crop of chicks are hatched they should be put at some distance from the old ground and be put on sod. If kept there until half grown there will be no danger of picking up any of the germs of the gape worm. This removal will often take the chickens quite remote from the house, and then the danger is that another enemy will appear; at least this has been the case with us. We have not lost one chick this year by gapes, but we have lost a great many by hawks. These birds of prey may be shot by watching for them, and getting up early enough in the morning. They do most of their stealing at the early dawn and they do it wonderfully sly. They will drop down into a tree near by and watch for a chick to come near and then swoop down upon it, catching it in the talons and bear it away to the woods. A number of our old fowls are lame, caused by fighting the hawks. Where there is plenty of grass or weeds the risk of losing the chicks is not so great, as these things furnish a cover for them. An open lot is best for the chicks, as the sunshine is more and the dampness is less, but it is also inviting for the depredators.

An Advertiser Speaks.

Kansas Farmer:

Nearly every mail brings me in letters of inquiry in regard to my Plymouth Rocks, and the majority of them say, "I saw your 'ad.' in the KANSAS FARMER," so that I know you are doing me some good. My sales last week were, twelve cockerels and a trio, at good prices. If sales continue at this rate, shortly I will have no birds left in my barnyard. I am more than satisfied with the FARMER as an advertising medium, aside from its other superior features. Yours, etc.,

JOHN C. SNYDER.

Posey Creek Farm.

Fanny Field says that rousy fowls have a hoarse rattling in the throat, and an offensive discharge from the nostrils. If the evacuations are frequent and resemble sulphur and water, your fowls have the cholera. Killing the sick, thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the premises, and giving the well fowls preventives in the shape of charcoal in the food, and carbolic acid in the drink, will soon stamp out the disease. To give the acid, add five drops to a quart of water and use it to mix the morning feed with. Give Douglass mixture freely in the drink. But if the evacuations do not indicate cholera, give a large pill made of equal parts of cayenne, powdered chalk, and rhubarb, wet up with camphor enough to mold into shape, daily until the diarrhea is checked. Feed cooked rice and stale bread, and give scalded milk to drink.

Poultry Notes.

A board floor is easy to keep clean, if a little sand is scattered over it as soon as the droppings are scraped up.

Milk in any form, sweet or sour, is greatly relished by birds of all ages. Buttermilk is very acceptable and highly nutritious.

Use none but pure-bred cocks; get the best hens you can get for market prices. Keep each year the best of the highest-bred pullets, selling all others, and you will soon have a flock as good as pure-breds, and at little cost.

The Aylesbury is well adapted for market, they fatten readily, attain greater size, mature earlier, and, dead or alive, are far superior to the best grade of common ducks. They are so distinct from any other breed as to be easily distinguished by those who desire to obtain them. Their pure white plumage, flesh-colored bills, orange legs, dark, prominent eyes, graceful form, heavy

weight, fine-flavored flesh, and prolific laying, make them a desirable breed for those who do not care for the particular colors of the Rouen or the black of the Cayuga.

The place to raise poultry is on the farm, but nevertheless it may be undertaken by any one of experience, if separate runs are provided for each fifty to one hundred fowls, and these runs and the houses are kept perfectly clean, and the runs changed from time to time and cultivated.

The excrement of the fowls is no small item of the income. In fertilizing properties, poultry manure is very like guano. He who has a berry patch or a garden or a flower bed, for part or all of this manure, will find a profitable home market, while it may be sold at good figures to market gardeners.

A sufficient quantity of dry loam should be secured and placed in barrels or boxes to satisfy all possible demands. Hens enjoy rolling and wallowing in dry earth in the sun, and it is also desirable to spread under the roosts to receive the droppings, serving as a deodorizer when the droppings are collected, as they should be, so that the hen house may be kept reasonably clean.

When fowls are confined in cold weather the houses should be cleaned every morning. When they are at large, twice a week; when in yards, once in two days. Rub a little of some kind of grease or oil on the roosts once in awhile. Put fine tobacco or sulphur in the nest. Good dust-boxes, plenty of dry earth or road dust thrown in all cracks and corners, will keep poultry free from lice.

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

Poultry buildings need not be very costly or elegant; but they must be warm, tight, fairly well lighted, and placed where the ground will not get soggy, and where water will not stand around them in wet weather.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., June 12, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: My little five-year-old girl suffered a whole year with malarial fever, and all the doctors did not seem to help her. I heard of your pills and bought a bottle. The second dose broke the fever, and in ten days she was a new child, and is now fat and hearty. We use no other medicine in our family. Respectfully, B. SIMS.

Parties visiting Topeka should not fail to call and examine the fine stock of the Trumbull Picture Frame Factory. This house is the headquarters. Pictures, Frames, Easels, Brackets, Steel Engravings, etc. They have a fine line of Battle Scenes in colors—size 22x28—of the following famous battles: Gettysburg, Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Five Forks, Ft. Donelson, Wilderness and others, at 50 cents each. Mail orders promptly attended to. 702 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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 and sure cures 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, 119 Paper's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

For a sore throat, cut slices of fat, boneless bacon, thickly and tie around the throat with a flannel cloth.

Farmers and dairymen will do well to call and see our new Creamery Cans, for sale at J. J. Fioreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

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.

The Winter Term of Campbell University, Holton, Kas., opens November 15. Classes are then organized in all the common branches, rhetoric, German, Latin, book-keeping, elocution, algebra, geometry, etc.

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.

Too much fodder is piled up in front of animals for them to breathe upon. When this is the case, they will not eat until they are very hungry. They should have just what they will eat up clean. If given more than this, they will pick it over and eat the best parts, and the rest will go to waste.

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.

Homes in the Sunny South.

The Marion Standard has gotten up a special edition descriptive of the resources, products, location, climate, health, &c., of Perry county, Alabama. Copies sent free on application. Address, Marion Standard Marion, Perry county, Alabama.

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.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co. have removed their offices from the Bank of Topeka building, where they have been for several years, to the Jones building, 116 West Sixth street,—five doors west of the Bank of Topeka.

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.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING
POWDER
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall street, New York.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN KANSAS.

The time of year is at hand when farmers have more leisure than they enjoy during the growing season, and when they can devote more time and attention to mutual improvement and to the advancement of mutual interests. There is no royal road to success, but no better channels of public progress have ever been discovered than meetings of the people to confer with one another. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so the face of a man encourageth his friend." Meetings of the people in considerable numbers, when conducted for purposes of common protection and improvement, invariably produce good results. Meetings of farmers at this time are much needed, and that presents the subject of Farmers' Institutes.

The faculty of our State Agricultural college introduced the Farmers' Institute in Kansas several years ago. In connection with progressive farmers in different parts of the State, they appointed a series of Institutes to be held during the colder months, and two or three of the professors attended every one, thus blending the learning of the college with the practice of the farm. It would be impossible to measure the good which has been accomplished through the instrumentality of those meetings. They will be continued the coming winter, doubtless, and with increased facilities for doing good. But if the work is left within the limits of the college faculty's physical endurance, no matter how willing the spirit may be, the flesh cannot perform all the work needed. The work of the college alone is exacting, and the teachers have plenty of work to do there. What they do at Institutes is that much more than was expected of them when the college was established. They are entitled to and they receive thanks of the people for these evidences of their sincerity as well as of their capacity. They will doubtless continue in the good work. But they cannot do nearly all that is needed. The work begun by the college must be supplemented by work which the people themselves can do. Every county in the State ought to hold at least four Institutes and a "harvest home" every year. It is the swift running stream that keeps itself clear and pure; the sluggish stream is always muddy. So it is the live, energetic, intelligent farmer that succeeds. He keeps even with the procession. He meets his fellow farmers and talks with them, comparing notes, learning from their failures as well as from their successes. There are so many things about which he needs counsel that he goes direct to his neighbors for it. And there is where the power of the Institutes lies—in the people taking counsel of one another.

The Wisconsin Legislature enacted a law to encourage Farmers' Institutes and appropriated money to defray certain necessary expenses. Under the operation of that law eighty-two Institutes will be held in forty-five counties of the State this winter, every one attended by one or two persons appointed specially for institute work. These commissioners do but a small part of the work, however. Farmers and their wives and children are expected to do most of the work. The good expected to be accomplished will come mostly from what the people themselves do in their own practical, sensible way.

Iowa farmers are discussing the subject of State aid to Farmers' Institutes. The *Homestead* favors the policy. "The object of these institutes," it says, "is to carry practical agricultural education directly to the farmer in his own county, and to aid in this work the State will be

asked, in all probability, to vote an appropriation."

The object of this article is not to suggest or advocate State aid, it is to call attention of farmers to the subject and urge its importance upon them. All other classes of people have meetings to consider matters of interest to them, and farmers ought to do likewise. There are so many things connected in one way or another with agriculture, and there are so many influences at work drawing the life-blood out of the farmers, that it is absolutely necessary for them to take counsel of one another, inform themselves and devise ways and means of defense and protection.

Here is a description of the Chickasaw county, Iowa, Farmers' Institute, told by one of its members in the *Monticello Express*.

It is a movable institute. It is held, say two years at Monticello, then two years at Wyoming, then two years at Anamosa, and then back to Monticello, and so on. A committee prepares a program, sessions are held forenoon, afternoon and evening; the subjects for the day sessions are on agricultural subjects and but few attend except farmers, but for the evening some subject is selected that will interest those living in town as well as farmers. And suitable speakers, both ladies and gentlemen, who are generally residents of the town, are procured. This gives life and animated vigor to the institutes. The good people of the town entertain free those living too far out to return home at night. So our institutes have always been a success, and that without State aid.

Any one active, earnest, energetic farmer in a county in one day can prepare the ground work for a Farmers' Institute in his county. He knows who will be likely to take hold and help—men and women. Go and see them, and a few of you arrange a general plan, being sure to let all the people have notice of it through the papers. A little well directed effort on the part of a few determined men will put the work in progress and the people will do the rest.

Let Them Alone.

We have information that some persons are advertising "early seed corn" in Kansas at exorbitant prices. It is an invariable rule that honest men, having a good article for sale, are satisfied with a reasonable price; and another rule of equal force is, that honest men are always willing to pay a fair price for whatever they purchase. When a man comes along with ninety-day seed corn, for instance, and offers it for sale at \$4 or \$5 a bushel, it is perfectly safe to let that man alone and buy seed corn from somebody that you know. It is always safe to let other people buy things at ten times the prices ruling for common articles of the same kind.

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, November 12, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 74° on Sunday the 6th; lowest at same hour, 48° on Wednesday the 9th. Highest recorded during the week, 75° on Sunday the 6th; lowest, 26° on Thursday the 10th. No frosts.

Rainfall.—Total for the week, 1.40 inches.

Rheumatism

Is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

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

Boss churns at lower prices than ever at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 14, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 1,400. Market strong. Choice heavy native steers \$4 30a4 90, fair to good native steers \$3 80a4 30, medium to prime butchers steers \$3 00a3 90, fair to good stockers and feeders \$1 60a2 70, common to good corn-fed ranglers \$3 20a3 80.

HOGS—Receipts 6,700, shipments 200. Market active and a shade lower. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$4 65a4 85, medium to choice packing and Yorkers \$4 35a4 70, common to good pigs \$4 00a4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,300, shipments Market slow. Fair to fancy \$3 00a3 90, lambs \$3 80a 4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 11,000. Market 10c lower. Choice steers \$4 70a5 10, good \$4 25a4 60, medium \$3 60a4 20, common \$3 00a3 50, stockers \$1 60a2 50, feeders \$2 50a3 20, bulls \$1 50a2 50, cows \$1 00a 2 00, Texas and Indian cattle \$1 50a3 20.

HOGS—Receipts 3,400. Market 5a10c lower. Mixed \$4 40a4 65, heavy \$4 45a4 80, light \$4 30a 4 65, skips \$2 85a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Market 10c lower. Natives \$2 50a4 00, Western \$3 75a3 90, Texans \$2 00a3 50, lambs \$4 00a5 00 per cwt.

Kansas City.

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 3,741 cattle, 10,148 hogs and 1,185 sheep. Held over, 788 cattle, 1,356 hogs and 1,195 sheep. Total, 4,229 cattle, 11,502 hogs and 2,880 sheep.

CATTLE—Beef steers—Supply was again nominal, but there were a few loads of well-fatted cattle around 1,400 lbs. sold at \$4 50a4 60, and some medium grades sold at \$3 85. The demand was not very good and only a limited number of buyers were present in the market.

HOGS—The receipts were heavy for Monday, being over 10,000 fresh. So large a supply made the packers bearish, and the average prices of the day were lower, with bulk of sales at \$4 30a4 40, against \$4 35a4 45 Saturday.

SHEEP—The supply was fair in quantity but poor in quality. Some held over sheep, fit for slaughter, sold at steady prices. Common grades were dull and weak. In fact they were not wanted. Good to choice muttons \$2 75a 3 25, lambs \$3 00a3 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 72½a73½c.

CORN—Cash, 40½a40¾c.

OATS—Cash, 25a25½c.

RYE—52c bid.

BARLEY—70a87½c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73½a73¾c; No. 3 spring, 64c; No. 2 red, 74c.

CORN—No. 2, 44½c.

OATS—No. 2, 26a26½c.

RYE—No. 2, 52a52½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 76c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 15.

TIMOTHY—Prime, 2 30.

PORK—13 00a13 25.

LARD—6 57½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was strong. On the call there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 67½c.

CORN—There was a stronger market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future

delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 38½c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 23½c; No. 2 white, cash, 24½c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; November, 42c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 17 cars. Strictly fancy is firm at 9 00 for small baled; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2000 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 18 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 00 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime; timothy, prime to choice, \$2 10a2 15; clover, \$4 10a4 15; buckwheat, 55a55c; alfalfa clover, \$5 10a5 20.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; store-packed, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a10c.

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

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 20c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 1 20a... per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 40a50c per bus.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4½c; green hull, 5c; green inside and covers, 3a3½c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1½c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10½c, breakfast bacon 11½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 6 50, long clear sides 6 40, shoulders 5 25, short clear sides 6 75. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 25, long clear sides 7 15, shoulders 6 00, short clear sides 7 50. Barrel meats: mess pork 13 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

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.	20a
Beans, white navy, H. P.	2 25
Sweet potatoes.	40a 50
Apples.	60a 85
Potatoes.	50a
Onions.	75a
Beets.	40a
Turnips.	30a
Tomatoes.	50a
Cabbage.	30a 40
Pumpkins.	75a
Squash.	60a1 00

HIDES AND TALLOW—Quotations furnished weekly by Smith, Biggs & Co., 228 Kansas avenue—opposite Shawnee Mills. HIDES—Green, No. 1, 5½a6c; No. 2, 3½a4c. Dry, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; badly damaged, 5c. SHEEP PELTS—Green, 20a30c, according to amount of wool; dry, 5a7c per lb. TALLOW—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c.

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INCORPORATED 1883. Facilities for teaching and clinical advantages unsurpassed. Regular winter session for 1887-88 commences October 1st. For prospectus and further information, address the Secretary, JOSEPH HUGHES, M. B. C. V. S., 2537 and 2539 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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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.

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The Veterinarian.

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

LACERATED WOUND.—For lacerated wounds, caused by barb-wire fence, etc., a good remedy is to paint the whole surface with fresh slaked lime of the consistency of cream. Cover the wound as quickly and thickly as possible, and repeat every day, or oftener if necessary. The wound will generally heal quickly and kindly, with hardly a scar. Why? The air is excluded and the wound kept clean.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.—Will your veterinarian be kind enough to answer the following: I have a mare about 12 years old; has a colt 5 months. When the colt was about 4 months old the mare's eyes became inflamed, first one then the other. For a while at first I reduced the swelling and inflammation by bathing with cold water, then with salt water. I then weaned the colt, but her eyes continued inflamed. I am now using white vitriol and saltpeter. At one time the eye looked milky, now there is a white spot on the lower side of the ball. What will I do for her? [Your mare has an attack of periodic ophthalmia, commonly called "moon blindness," a disease which after a certain number of attacks usually produces total blindness. Discontinue the use of the vitriol and simply bathe the eye with warm water twice daily for a week. At the end of that time use a solution of two grains of nitrate of silver in an ounce of distilled water. Apply it once daily for six days in small quantity with a camel's-hair pencil. Then discontinue to use for a week and again reapply.]

DEEP-SEATED ABSCESS.—Last summer my bull received a wound behind the ear which a short time after became infested with worms. I washed the wound out with turpentine and it healed in a short time. A few days after it started to swell and matter followed. Then I cut it open and it flowed freely. Since then the swelling increases and is now the size of a quart measure. Will you please give me a remedy for the same through your paper and oblige? [We think there is a deep-seated abscess formed in the region indicated, and it is a part which is intersected with large and important blood vessels, and would be dangerous for the amateur to attempt opening it. Poultice the swelling with linseed meal twice daily till it shows evidence of softening or breaks. If, after poulticing seven or eight days it shows no evidence of softening, discontinue the poultice and blister with the following: Binioidide of mercury 4 drachms, spirits of turpentine 3 drachms, lard 4 ounces. Rub well in for fifteen minutes, after removing the hair, and every day after the third from the application of the blister foment with warm water, and then apply fresh lard to the part.]

ACTINIMYCOSIS.—I want to ask your veterinarian a few questions in regard to a disease which is among cattle in this section. It appears first in the form of a lump under the jaw, is hard and keeps growing for two to six months and breaks; runs a little thick matter, and the animal grows thin; makes noise in breathing, and death is the final, generally, although I knew one to live two years and seem in good health when she was shot. When opened the lump is hard, and inside there is a thick matter, like a sponge, and placing your fingers inside you will find it honey-combed. I opened two and injected corrosive liniment as an experiment, and both got well. This was done in first stage as soon as lump was well

formed. Is it contagious, and to what extent, if at all? It doesn't seem to be very badly so, as one or two will have it on a farm and others escape. [The disease which you describe is technically called actinimycosis, and is a contagious disease due to the presence of parasites called actini. The matter which issues from the swelling after it bursts, or is opened, contains those parasites, and falling on feeding troughs gains entrance to the system of healthy animals and produces the disease. It usually affects the lower jaw, the base of the tongue and throat, and when it invades those tissues to any great extent it is incurable. In the early stage, however, removing the enlargement by operation and afterwards thoroughly cauterizing arrest the disease. When its presence is first noticed the animal should be fattened as quickly as possible for the butcher, and when killed the head and portion of the neck should be burned.]

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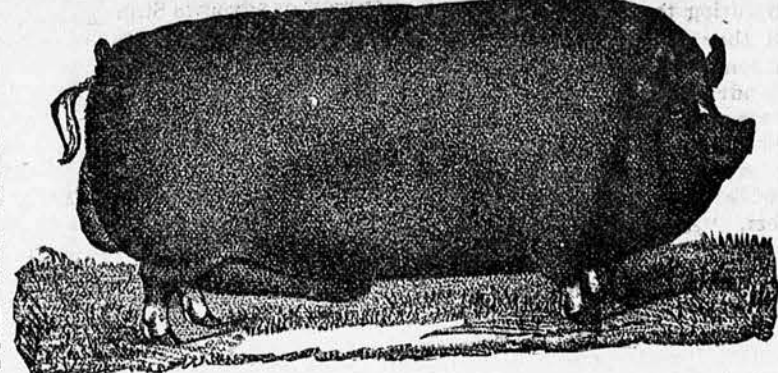
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My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular 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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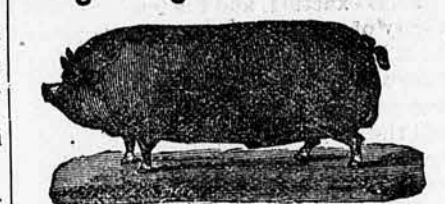
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The prize-winning boar Champion 4565 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 77397, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fair, 1887. Have for sale some choice young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, 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 (Felch strain).

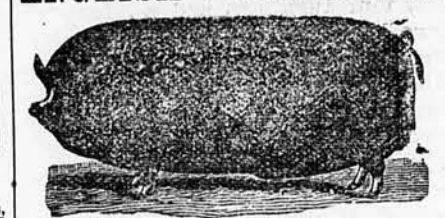
Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred stock will find it to their interest to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

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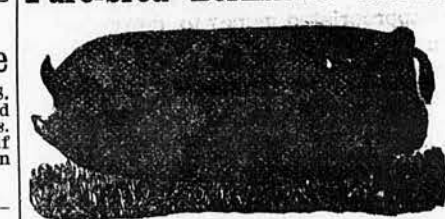
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CATTLE.**

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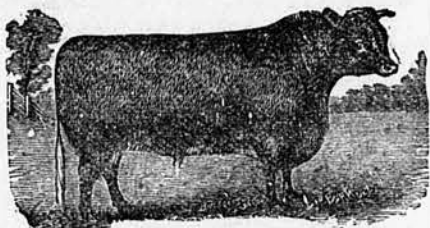
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Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale now at terms to suit.

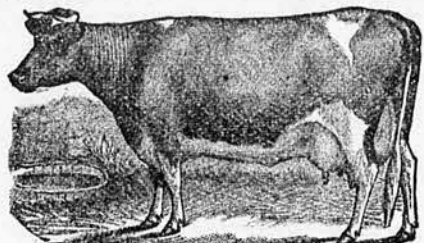
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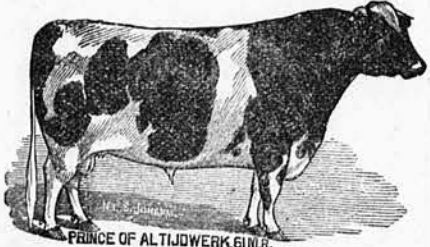


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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10½ ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.
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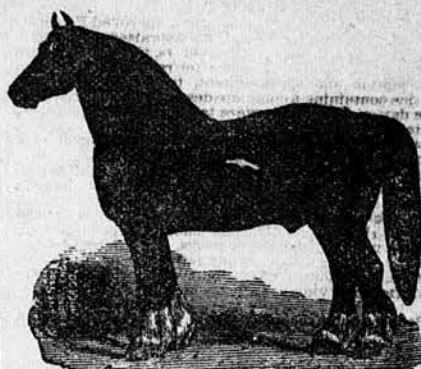
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Yorkshire Coach and Trotting Stallions.

We have just received a new importation of Horses and Cattle, and have now an unrivaled herd of cattle and a grand stud of Horses and Mares of the above breeds to show our friends. Having more importations to arrive soon and our herd increasing largely, we are in a position to suit all customers and are obliged to sell for the double purpose of raising money to carry on our business and make room for new arrivals. Write or come and get bargains.
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Breeding stock all recorded in both the American and Ohio Poland-China Records.



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This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the state laws of Kansas. During this time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthroplastic surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of Tumors removed. Private Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All diseases of the Anus and Rectum, including Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Prolapsus and Ulceration, cured by a new and painless method. All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tape-Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated.

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Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions.
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SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

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 appraisement, 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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; 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 appraisement.

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 NOV. 3, 1887.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. A. Eagle, in Lincoln tp., August 25, 1887, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$55.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray mare colt, 2 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, indistinct brand on right hip of each; valued at \$35.

BULL—Taken up by H. A. Markley, in Fairfax tp., September 5, 1887, one 1-year-old spotted yearling bull, left ear cut off; valued at \$15.

Doniphan county—Jos. Schlitzbaum, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Grady, (P. O. Severance), October 21, 1887, one bay mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, blind in right eye, right front foot white, saddle and collar marks, no other marks or brands.

Finney county—A. H. Burtis, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by G. W. Mayes, in Garden City tp., one chestnut sorrel gelding, about 10 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, bog spavin on right hind leg, branded NB and indistinguishable character in front of it on left hip, X on right hip. (P. O. Plymell.)

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. C. Arle, in Logan tp., October 1, 1887, one black horse pony, weight about 700 pounds, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, weight about 700 pounds, branded N on right hip, 7 F on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. R. Corning, in Eden tp., September 20, 1887, one bay mare pony, star in forehead, hind feet white, indistinguishable brand on left thigh; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, one sorrel mare pony, white stripe in face, right hind leg white below knee, brand similar to 000 with smallest letter above and largest below on left thigh; valued at \$30.

Rice county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. J. Price, in Washington tp., September 25, 1887, one white cow, one horn broken off, no marks or brands, 6 years old; valued at \$30.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Alexander Carr, in Tonganoxie tp., October 20, 1887, one sorrel horse, blaze face, both hind feet white, left fore foot white half way to knee, saddle mark on right side; valued at \$40.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Fred Jungel, in Cambria tp., about October 15, 1887, one red and white cow, about 5 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds; valued at \$15.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. H. Graves, in Cottage Grove tp., September 19, 1887, one mare pony, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, branded H on left hip and shoulder, both hind feet white; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by T. F. Keley, in Iola tp., September 12, 1887, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, blaze face, collar marks, weighs about 900 pounds; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 10, 1887

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Norman Hall, in Windsor tp., September 16, 1887, one brown mare, character similar to 7 on right hip and shoulder, O with two bars across on left hip, F on left shoulder.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelly, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by Emma Dunlap, in Delaware tp., October 8, 1887, two mare mules—one a bay and the other brown with white about the head, are about 4 years old, 14 hands high, had halter on.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prowitz, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up in Horton, Mission tp., one dark red heifer, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, no marks or brands visible, medium size.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N. McKeever, in Chikaskia tp., October 24, 1887, one dun mare pony, black mane, tail and legs, white star in forehead.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Carroll, in Salem tp., October 23, 1887, one mare mule, 1 year old, strawberry roan, large white spot on each side and red spot on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Clayton S. Smith, in Deer Creek tp., October 10, 1887, one black mule, 9 years old, scar on fore legs; valued at \$75.

Pratt county—D-mey Lewis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. P. Ashcraft, in Paxon tp., (P. O. Sawyer), September 16, 1887, one gray mare, about five feet high, branded J. C. on left shoulder and T on left hip, bluish on right hip.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 1114 Taylor street.

Topeka, October 4, 1887, a brown mare colt, six months old, white spot on forehead. Halter on when she left. Last seen going north. A liberal reward will be given for its return or information of its whereabouts. Benj. Boyd, Topeka.

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New Features and a greater Variety of Contents will be added to The Tribune during the coming year. Readers will be given nearly a half more for their money than ever before.

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The Tribune does not attempt to supersede the local State and county press. But, in the great Presidential conflict now at hand, every thinking Republican, old soldier, farmer and temperance man, should have his local paper and The New York Tribune.

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1888.

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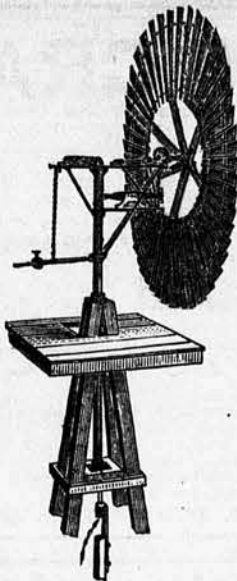


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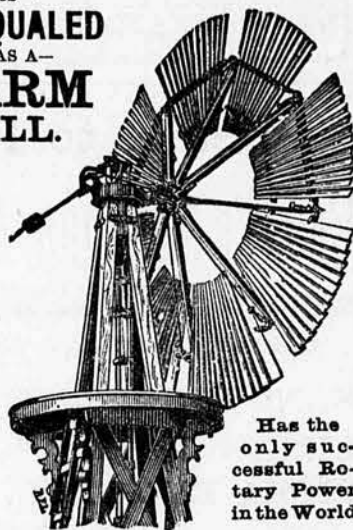
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From St. Joseph, No. 1.....	12:30 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
From St. Joseph, No. 3.....	11:40 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 1.....	12:35 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 3.....	11:35 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
Horton Accom., No. 23.....	7:30 p. m.	

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
For St. Joseph, No. 2.....	3:10 p. m.	3:20 p. m.
For St. Joseph, No. 4.....	3:45 a. m.	3:55 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 on 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 3:30 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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We have secured a big drive in Ladies' Fine Hosiery (1,200 dozen) and propose to clear them all out in six weeks by giving them away with the Household Companion, in order to advertise and introduce it into new families. They are heavy, warm, well-made and fashionable goods, in solid colors, stripes and checks. We have all the popular shades of cardinal, navy blue, seal brown, black, slate tan, in fact style and colors enough to suit all tastes. There is no need of paying from \$5 to \$7.50 for a pair of fall and winter hose when you can get a dozen for nothing. The old reliable Household Companion, of New York, is a complete family paper, fully and beautifully illustrated, containing serial and short stories, romances, sketches, wit, humor, fashion, household hints, stories for children, etc., and stands in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Positively the entire lot (1,200 dozen) to be given away during the next 60 days. Here is our offer. We will send the Household Companion six months free to 1,200 persons who will answer this advertisement and send us the address of 20 newspaper readers from different families. We are determined to lead the race in premiums, hence this liberal inducement. It is a colossal offer, and will not appear again. If you accept it send 15 cts. in silver or stamps, to help pay postage, mailing, etc. and your order will be filled promptly. Address, HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, New York, P. O. Box 2049.



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