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{ SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

Our readers would not care to read the entire message, for it is very long, and most of it relates to matters that readers in general take no interest in. Those points of special interest to farmers and working people generally we give below. He says nothing on the transportation question at all:

AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise, and by opening new series of agricultural wealth, and the dissemination of the early information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's property. Through this agency, advanced thought and investigation touching the subject it has in charge. It should, among other things, be practically applied to the home product at a low cost of articles of food which are now imported from abroad. Such innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experiments, and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government. The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in the enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power. The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of the west has led to burdensome, and, in some cases, disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quality and quantity of our food supply. This is of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences, that I hope it will engage the serious attention of congress, to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit. I commend to consideration of Congress the report of the commissioner of agriculture, and his suggestions concerning the interest entrusted to his care.

SILVER COINAGE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, there were coined, under the compulsory silver coinage act of 1878, 29,838,905 silver dollars and the cost of the silver used in such coinage was \$23,448,960.01. There had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 208,882,554 silver dollars, and on the first day of December, 1886, the total amount of such coinage \$247,131,549. The director of the mint reports that at the time of the passage of the act of 1878, directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was 94½ cents each, and that on the 31st day of July, 1886, the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that that the intrinsic or bullion price of our silver dollar at that date was less than 72 cents. The price of silver on the 10th day of November last was such as to make the silver dollars intrinsically worth 78 cents each. The differences in value of the two coins represent the fluctuation in the price of silver, and they certainly do not indicate that compulsory coinage by the government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity of its value. Every fair and legal effort has been made by the treasury depart-

ment to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States treasury notes of small denominations and the issuing of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in Congress. On the 27th day of September, 1886, the people held of these coins, or certificates representing them, the nominal sum of \$166,873.04, and we still had \$79,464,345 in the treasury, as against about \$142,894,055 in the hands of the people and \$72,865,376 remaining in the treasury one year ago. The director of the mint again urges the necessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing these silver dollars, which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory coinage, and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for further reasons, that the more this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have an abundance for all our needs, and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency, when the only pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium.

REDUCTION OF REVENUES.

In my last annual message to Congress, attention was called to the fact that the revenues of the country exceeded its actual needs, and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation thus made apparent. In view of the pressing importance of the subject I deem it my duty to urge its consideration. The income of the government by its increased volume and through economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option, subject to extinguishment if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus the continuance of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people hoarded in the treasury, when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train, but it is not the simple existence of this surplus and its threatened evil which furnishes the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exactation of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every good American boasts, has for its object the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society and her perfect security in

the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its just administration, such exactation becomes ruthless extortion, and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government. The indirect manner in which these exactations are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent, but we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the government, is paid by them, is absolutely added to the price of the articles which supply their daily wants as if paid at fixed periods into the hands of the tax-gatherer. Those who toll for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden and the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicate abnormal and exceptionable business profits under the system which produces such surplus increase without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our citizens whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in anti-democratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture see that day by day and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations, which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer. As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship, and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well, to a great extent, be discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and self-reliance, and for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the treasury, and all the people know that the average rate of federal taxation upon imports is to-day, in time of peace, but little less, while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more than was imposed by the grievous burden, willingly borne at a time when the government needed millions to maintain, by war, the safety and integrity of the United States. It has been the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that, by a revision of our revenue laws, the receipts of the government shall

be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration, and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the government. In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions should not be suddenly and to their injury deprived of the advantages to which they have adapted their business, but if the public good requires it they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests while the just demand of the people for relief for needless taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disaster to any interests, and a cheerful concession sometimes averts an abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice; due regard should also be accorded, in any proposed readjustment, to the interests of American laborers, so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable of daily toll, who recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be accorded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen justly entitled to its share of government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer is virtually interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages. This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages should not be forgotten in the justifiable promise given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid laborers, and these considerations suggest such arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living, while it does not curtail the opportunity for work, nor reduce the compensation of American labor, and injuriously affect the condition and dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people. But our farmers and agriculturists, those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all, are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population; none labor harder than they, no enactments limit their hours of toil and no interposition of the government enhances the value of their products, and yet for many of the necessities and comforts of life which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the government, is given to the favored manufacturer. I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessities of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much needed reform unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

The Stock Interest.

THE PROFITABLE AGE OF HOGS.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says no man can afford to keep a hog over winter, unless it is for breeding purposes, and he fortifies his position thus:

Whether a hog is kept one year or ten years, it is most profitable to have it farrowed in the early spring. The pig littered in the spring requires very little food other than its mother's milk till grass comes. After that it will grow fast and keep fat on good pasture alone, if it has a little of the skimmed milk and slops from the house for a month after it goes to grass. I have tried this so often, and have frequently seen others do it, that I know positively that it can be done. The past year my swine were in extra good condition for market at any time after the first of June, and all the food they got was an abundance of blue grass, timothy, and clover pasture.

Pasture usually begins to fail at or about the middle of September. By that time the hog will weigh not far from 225 pounds. I know this, for I have tried it too often with the same result to be mistaken. This pork has cost me 2½ cents per pound. I say it has cost this per pound because I believe a spring pig has cost nearly \$8 by the time it is turned upon grass. If a good pig, it is worth \$8 when farrowed, and the subsequent loss is about \$8. The grass I count as nothing. Land here rents for \$4 per acre. The fertility added to the soil by pasturing, including the manure, solid and liquid, of the swine, plus that which would be extracted by a grain crop, is worth \$4 per acre. It will make that much difference in the succeeding crop of corn or wheat alone. But, for the sake of argument, I will say that this fertility is as nothing, and charge the hogs with the full rent of the land for one year, though they do not occupy it half that time. An acre of pasture, such as it should be, will keep two hogs during the summer; that is, keep them fat. Then the grass each eats has cost \$2, and the 22 pounds of pork has cost less than \$8—decidedly cheap pork!

So far, the man who winters hogs and the man who does not are together. Each has a thrifty, healthy hog, as hogs summered on good pasture usually are, weighing 250 pounds and costing only \$7. The latter commences to feed corn as soon as the pasture begins to fail. He feeds it largely for two months. He provides a variety of food, but other articles are exceptions on the bill of fare, and the hog gets all the corn he will eat. He has a vigorous appetite and a vigorous digestion, for he has been on grass all summer. In two or three months of this feeding he weighs 350 pounds. Just what this additional 100 pounds of pork will cost depends upon the price of corn. Hogs kept on grass during the summer have such healthy digestive and assimilative organs that they will make 12 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. If pork made by corn is ever cheap it certainly is when made by feeding it to such hogs.

I know that by this time many readers are smiling at the idea of the common farmer making his nine or ten months' old hogs (or pigs, if it pleases you better) weigh 350 pounds. Let me tell you again that it can be done, and easily. It has been done, and can be done again. You cannot do it with scrubs; you must have good hogs. You cannot do it with good hogs if you neglect them; they must be well cared for. However, it is not my purpose to show how much a hog can be made to weigh, but that it is not best to winter it.

But suppose the farmer, instead of

marketing his hogs in the fall, concludes to keep them over winter. He feeds them just enough "to keep them growing." They get no green food, and for a time lose flesh instead of gaining it. That this is so, I can safely appeal to the experience and observation of my readers. By Christmas the hogs are poor compared with their condition in September. A pound once lost to the hog is twice lost to the farmer. In the spring the hogs will not weigh fifty pounds more than they did in the fall. That fifty pounds is pretty expensive pork. In food, in shelter, in care, it has cost more than 225 pounds previously made. The latter was profitable; the former was not.

The market now demands a hog weighing from 250 to 350 pounds. Some years ago the popular demand was for a heavier hog. But the consumers have found that a pig kept growing and fattening until it weighs about 300 pounds makes the best meat, and packers have found that its pieces are the most easily cured. A spring pig, fed and treated as I have indicated, is what the market wants, and it will therefore bring the highest price. If wintered over it may weigh more, but it will bring less per pound. Hence the pork most cheaply made brings the highest price, and I have another argument in favor of not wintering hogs.

It is true that the longer a hog is kept the greater the likelihood of loss from disease or accident, but so far as loss from disease is concerned the risk is rendered more than proportionately greater by wintering. The change from green to dry, hard food is favorable to the development of disease. The severities of the weather are also apt to induce disease. Hogs on good pasture rarely die of cholera. Swine plague nearly always attacks those kept on dry food (principally corn), on which hogs must be kept in winter. The greater likelihood of loss from disease is another argument in opposition to wintering.

Last, but by no means least, the time has passed in this country for raising a hog and fattening it afterwards. All the time a hog is living a certain portion of the matter obtained by the digestion and assimilation of the food is used to support life. It is only the surplus over this which increases the mass of the body—which is gain. The earlier a certain amount of this gain is made the more profitable on account of the less amount required to support life. Hence the hog should be fattened at the same time it is raised. This surplus should constantly exist. If it does the hog will have attained a marketable age at nine months. If kept over winter it must to a greater or less extent, be raised and fattened afterward. The period of fattening should equal the life of the hog; but if kept over winter this cannot be the case.

From all this it clearly appears that the most profitable age to butcher hogs is about nine months; that is, an early spring pig kept growing and fattening on good pasture during the summer and early fall, then fed all the corn it will eat for three months, and then marketed, is the most profitable hog, and has attained the most profitable age, neither more or less.

Green Food for Hogs.

Farmers in Kansas need to pay more attention to this matter. All flesh, even hog flesh, is grass; that is to say, grass is the foundation of animal tissue. We in the West are so much in the habit of feeding dry corn that it is hard to change. And yet we all know that hogs, as well as other animals, need grass. A writer in the *Tribune and Farmer* presents the subject well. He says that

vast numbers of swine, and especially in the more lately settled States where permanent pastures of the tame grasses have not yet been provided, suffer, and make but a poor, unsatisfactory growth in the summer season, because they are deprived of green and succulent food, and, in too many instances, receive for months but dry corn and water. In fact, from the time they are weaned many of them are total strangers to any other diet. Corn, at best, is a very imperfect food, lacking, as it is, so largely in both muscle and bone-forming material, and young animals confined to its use continuously develop but tardily, and are lacking in stamina and thrift, as well as size.

With many who have raised hogs for years there seems a failure to comprehend that the pig is a grass-eating animal, or that he appreciates and pays as well for a change and variety of diet as any other animal on the farm, and will utilize and turn to good account various plants that none of the other stock will eat, and which, instead of having to be cultivated, come voluntarily and with such vigor as to be a pest. It is a small farm that, with the best of tillage, does not produce enough of these weeds to afford, for the gathering, healthful green food for a dozen shoats, and generally many more.

We have known persons who would consider it small business to be seen gathering purslane, lambsquarter, and like persistent pests for their pigs, and yet would allow these same pigs to almost perish in the summer months for the want of just such elements as would be afforded by these despised and omnipresent plants, against which such a constant struggle has to be maintained. To such persons, if they will keep pigs, and will not or cannot provide pasture, we would say, by all means plant a patch of early sweet corn as near the pig pens as circumstances will allow; plant it early and cultivate it well, and, if you have no other green food to use, begin cutting it close to the ground and feed out as much of it, morning and evening, as the pigs will eat up reasonably clean. It will soon work a change in their appearance, and later on when roasting ears have formed, and they with the stalks and blades are used liberally, the most satisfactory and profitable growth of all the year will be realized. Except for use during the first two or three weeks, it is policy to plant mainly of some of the varieties that are a little later and much larger in growth, as they afford much more feed on the same area of ground. If, when the corn is planted, a seed of some thick-meated, sweet pumpkin or squash is put in about every eighth hill, of every eighth row, on good soil, an enormous quantity of much-relished and wholesome food for both hogs and cattle will be obtained after the corn has ripened or been consumed, and all, too, without any appreciable cost.

For fattening purposes corn is, and is likely to remain, the staple food; but during a large portion of the year less of it, and more of something not so expensive, can be used to wonderful advantage in building the frame-work of the future porker. Pasture grass is what every hog-raiser needs; but if he cannot have these he can, with small outlay, have an excellent substitute throughout the summer by using the weeds, and, better yet, green rye, clover and green corn, and later on plenty of pumpkins, which may be made to last well into the winter, and be fed as an adjunct to and after every feed of corn until the day of slaughter.

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

Stable for Cattle.

A correspondent of the *National Stockman*, says that a good plan for a stable is to have it arranged with two rows of stalls running lengthwise of building, with feed-way between. Let the cattle stand with heads toward the center, making it more convenient in feeding and cleaning out. All cattle should be tied after the first winter, for two reasons—(1) they occupy less room; and (2) much more important, to prevent their goring each other. For calves an apartment with suitable mangers and troughs, a separate trough for each, allowing them to run loose, and keep well bedded, is all that is usually required; but if they seem inclined to be ugly to each other (which is not often the case) the offenders can be tied.

For the larger animals, allow nine feet from manger back; this will give room for a person or an animal to pass behind them without crowding. The mangers may be made as one continuous box, from one end of stable to the other, divided by partitions, allowing four feet to each animal. Place a strong box, ten or twelve inches wide and seven inches deep, across one end of each manger, for feeding grain. Double stalls, eight feet wide, one animal tied at each side, answer the purpose very well. Bars or doors should be placed at every second stall at least, to be used in securing wild or untrained cattle, and on other occasions when needed. A plank floor is not necessary for ordinary store animals, and we doubt the propriety of using it even for milch cows, taking the extra expense into account and the objection of a hard floor for bed. A good dry dirt floor is to be preferred. It should slope back with a fall of about one foot in two ve. Bed well and clean out often, and there will be no trouble to keep cattle reasonably clean. Tie with the old-fashioned forked chain, neck halter; if rightly made and adjusted it is perfectly safe and reliable. These fastenings also allow more freedom of motion and comfort in lying down than stanchions. And as far as wasting feed is concerned the stanchions have no disadvantage over well-constructed mangers. Lots for exercise in nice weather are also important; they should be so arranged that the weak or small animals may be separate from and not abused by the strong and vicious.

Shetland Ponies.

A correspondent at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, wrote, concerning the horse department: "That part of the exhibit which attracts the most attention from ladies and children is the space occupied by the Shetland ponies, and here some very handsome specimens of the breed are to be seen. The children's favorite seems to be the six-year-old black stallion, General, which is not much larger than a Newfoundland dog, and is good-natured and gentle as any household pet that ever occupied a place by the kitchen fire. He lies down and arises at the word of command, shakes hands with visitors, and goes through as many tricks as the traditional circus clown."

In the further corner and on the same side of the building is a chestnut stallion called Moir, which stands forty-eight inches in height, weighs 500 pounds, and is valued at \$800. This fellow was imported in 1885, and is a winner of the first prize at Aberdeen, Scotland, last February, and at Inverness the year before. While in the next stall to him stands Duke, a little beauty, jet black in color, with white markings. There are twenty or thirty of these Shetlands right along in a row. Their owner, who raises them for sale, says: "I believe that I could sell every Shetland pony raised in America right

at my place. They will average all the way from \$100 to \$150 apiece, and are as a rule bought by indulgent parents for their children. Very few are nowadays purchased by showmen, and there is a scarcity of them in the market. You can sell them faster than you can raise them, and they make great pets for the little ones. To raise them costs little or nothing. They prefer to pick out their own grass from under the soft snow rather than to have hay from the barn, and give them ashed in the winter and they are perfectly happy. They are a hardy race, and so gentle that any child can make them obey his will."

In the Dairy.

Packing and Keeping Butter.

At the dairy convention in Chicago, last month, the packing and keeping of butter was discussed. Colonel T. D. Curtis reported the proceedings for *The Farmer*, from which we quote the following:

BUTTER PACKAGES.

The best package for butter—whether wood or tin—was discussed. Some preferred the one and some the other, according to the habits and whims of customers. The objection to wood is that improper wood is used in the manufacture of tubs, or the tubs are not properly soaked and saturated with brine before used, and hence gives the butter a "woody flavor." The only objection to tin was theoretical rather than practical, and was the fear of chloride of tin resulting from the action of the chlorine in the salt on the tin. Dr. Teft, of Elgin, had read of a case where chloride of tin was complained of, but long experience in shipping to South America and the practice of the United States government in having butter for three-year voyages put up in tin cans, do not indicate anything serious in this direction. It was suggested that when the air is excluded no possible chemical action can take place. But the discussion was as to the common tin package with a wooden jacket. As the salt would have to first decompose, and it is not shown that chlorine has a stronger affinity for tin than for sodium, it is very questionable if chloride of tin is ever formed from contact with salt under ordinary conditions. Salt is a very stable compound.

Congress was memorialized to make an immediate appropriation for the execution of the oleomargarine law, and the Internal Revenue Commissioners were asked to make monthly reports of the names of those taking out licenses for the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine.

The Treasurer reported expenditures for the last year of \$1,895, leaving a balance of \$28 in the Treasury.

In reviewing the contest between the bogus butter men and the dairymen and consumers, T. D. Curtis, of Chicago, said that although victory had thus far perched on the banner of the latter, the fighting is not over. The enemy is defeated, but not discouraged. It is to be regretted that a few dairymen fell into the pernicious practice of adulterating their goods, and of thus furnishing a pretext for the charge that all are dishonest. The desideratum of the times is honesty, genuine goods, and fair dealing. This would go far toward solving the labor question. The salvation of the dairyman depends on this; no one can better afford to be honest than the dairyman, as by being so he improves the quality of his goods, establishes confidence, increases consumption, and enhances prices. We must all stand for quality. Under no pretext can the dairymen afford to use cheap salt, or cheap coloring in his goods, to neglect to do thorough work,

or to in any way deteriorate the quality of his goods. A general anti-adulteration act is called for to protect the people from imposition and swindle, through their food supplies. The speaker said he had been associated with the press for over forty years, and he felt the shame and humiliation that attach to that portion of it which has been prostituted to the uses of the bogus butter gang.

KEEPING BUTTER.

Mr. Geo. W. Turner, of Michigan, read a paper on an experiment made during the past season in keeping butter through the cheap period of the summer for the purpose of marketing it when prices are higher. He churned in the ordinary way, and then melted the butter, heating it to 120 deg. Fahrenheit. Then it was allowed to settle, the scum was taken off, and the oil carefully separated from the caseous sediment. The oil was then run into ice water, the temperature of which was thereby raised to 55 deg., at which the butter was packed in tubs, a layer of butter and a layer of salt, and the tub filled with brine and plugged up. Thus put up, and kept cool, the butter remains unchanged for an indefinite time, but it has no better flavor or odor. When wanted, it is melted and emulsified with skimmed milk, at a temperature of 110 deg. This cream is treated in the ordinary way, the flavor depending on the development of lactic acid before churning. It makes a superior quality of oleomargarine.

Communications from Prof. J. B. Sheldon and Thomas H. Higgins, of England, were read and accepted, and resolutions of thanks to railroads, hotels, etc., were adopted, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. It being decided to give the Presidency to a representative creameryman of the West, H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Illinois, was unanimously elected to that office, and the old war horse, Colonel R. M. Littler, Secretary of the Produce Exchange, Chicago, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer with unanimity and enthusiasm.

The selection of a place for the next meeting is left with the executive committee. The only invitation received was from Mr. Marvin, of Minnesota, to meet in St. Paul or Minneapolis next year.

Dairy Notes.

If your butter is not good enough to compete with the best in the market you should lose no time in understanding and removing the cause.

There is no big money in even the best dairy management just now; but slip-shod methods mean constant, absolute and unavoidable loss.

The richest mess of milk is not usually the largest, nor yet is it always the smallest. A large yield may be very rich and a small one may be very poor.

The transition from mild to severe autumn weather is one of the most severe tests to which the skill of the dairyman is subjected. The average herd of cows drops off heavily in milk after the first cold days, and the object of the dairyman is to reduce this fall-off to a minimum, or if possible prevent it altogether. Too much pains cannot be taken at this trying time. There is no point at which close attention contributes more certainly to success than here.

Deep tillage means enlarged resources when practiced in heavy lands.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred GLYDSDALE HORSES and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

CATTLE.

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred RED POLLED CATTLE. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station St. Marys.

D. H. FORBES, 108 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

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

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Air-drie Rose of Sharon 4712 head herd. C. S. Eichholz, box 1206, Wichita, Kas.

D. W. H. H. GUNNIF, Pleasant Hill, Me., proprietor of **ALTAHAM HERD** and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of **HEREFORD CATTLE**. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Cheapest blood and quality.

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Poland-China Hogs (O. P. C. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandottes and Langshan Fowls. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

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

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

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, MO., breeder of the finest strains of **POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS**. Eggs in season, \$1 for 12. Catalogue free.

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

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

SHEEP.

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

H. V. PUGSBLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 54 lbs. to 55 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

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

SHEEP.



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

POULTRY.

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

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

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas. ONE THOUSAND FOWLS. Pure-bred, of the best strains, for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—W. E. Dowd, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$8 each.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAUWER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Complete catalogues.

J. S. MCINTOSH, (Successor to Wolfe & McIntosh)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANT, UNION STOCK YARDS, NORTH TOPEKA.

I make a specialty of filling orders for all kinds of Grade or Blooded Stock—Horses or Cattle. Orders filled on short notice. Reference—Bank of Topeka.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

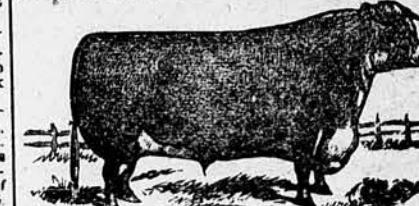
AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit, At Prices to Suit the Times.

In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS, Andover, Kansas.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS. Breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls ready for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heifers, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cows for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas, Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

GREAT BLUE RIBBON COUNTY, pop. EASTERN KANSAS. Jefferson-known high don't owe a dollar. Price List of times, etc., free. Address Metzger & Inley, its, or the entire Kas. Cut this out.

New York

Correspondence.

Commerce -- Its Proper Regulation -- The Nation's Study.

Kansas Farmer:

This is one of the most important questions that is before the minds of the American people; it is a question that the masses of the people know but little about. The constitution of the United States expressly provides that commerce shall be regulated by Congress--commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. And it is to be noted here that the power of Congress over inter-State commerce is granted to the same extent and with exactly the same words as in regard to commerce with foreign nations. Now, the first point for us to get a clear idea of is, the meaning of the word "commerce" as it is used in this grant of power; because everything depends upon the meaning which the tribunals of last resort attach to such important words. Fortunately, Chief Justice Marshall, in the celebrated case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, tells us exactly what we want to know. He says: "It has, we believe, been universally admitted that these words comprehend every species of commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. No sort of trade can be carried on between this country and any other to which this power does not extend." It has been truly said that commerce, as the word is used in the constitution, is a unit, every part of which is indicated by the term.

The subject to which the power is next applied is to commerce among the several States. The word among means intermingled with. A thing which is among others is intermingled with them. Commerce among the several States cannot stop at the external boundary line of each State, but may be introduced into the interior. The transportation of property from one State to another is a branch of inter-State commerce. Pomeroy, in his well-known work on the constitution, says: "Commerce includes means, instruments, and places, by and in which intercourse and traffic are carried on, and further still, comprehends the act of carrying them on at these places, and by and with these means." Lakes, rivers, canals, roads, turnpikes and railways are channels for intercourse and traffic, and commerce carried on by these, if foreign or inter-State, is as much a subject of regulation by Congress as that transacted over the highway of nations. The other important word to be considered is regulate. It is the power to regulate; that is, to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed. This power, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations other than are prescribed in the constitution. Transportation is essential to commerce; or, rather, it is commerce itself, and every obstacle to it, or burden laid upon it by legislative authority, is regulation. Regulation means prescribing rules for carrying on the matter regulated, which rules may either place restraints and hindrances upon the free conduct of the intercourse and traffic, or may remove all restrictions upon the free enjoyment and exercise thereof. Whether Congress shall adopt one or the other of these systems and propose to itself one or the other of these ends, is entirely a matter of policy with which courts have no concern.

Now, then, is commerce regulated in the interest of the producer? We believe not, but rather in the interest of corporations, railroad monopolies and monied kings. The products of the soil feed the nation, and is the source of all wealth and sustains all industry; and we, the producers, should see to it that the regulation of this great important question of commerce should be equal and just to every branch of business, and not regulated in the interest of any one class or clique. How are we, the producers of this country, to secure equal and just regulation of commerce, both State and National? Only by studying this great and important question and try and find out all we can with regard to the regulation of commerce, and when the time comes to send men to represent us in both the higher and lower houses of Congress, let us see to it that we support

but who is identified or in sympathy is producer.

T. W.
County.

An Open Letter to P. P. Elder, of Franklin County.

Kansas Farmer:

I thank you, sir, for your very timely article on the future price of beef. You have thrown some advanced light on the beef question. You conclude your very good article by asking if there is any remedy; and so what it is.

Yes, sir; there is a complete cure, and it is communism. O! You do not want to take that medicine? Well, just look back and see how many doses you have taken of it as a palliative remedy, and think well over the effect. Just look at our National State, county and school district organizations; they are all communistic. The beef, grain, pork, wool, cotton, lumber, potash, and, in fact, every article that we export is ours, not mine; they are insured together with the ship that carries them, and every loss is ours, not mine, and all the articles brought back from Europe in payment for this produce are ours, not mine; all our insured houses are ours, not mine; our horses and cattle insured are ours, not mine; and all those lives that are insured are ours, not mine; and every man in the Nation is ours, he can be used for the public good at any time. Let us think how much we have that is very clearly ours, on which another has no claim, and we shall find that we are much nearer communism than we supposed; and, after a good look at what has been done, then look on this side, all the millions of people associating for some personal benefit, some with one name and some another, but one all approaching one common family. The school, the press and telegraph have educated people for a purpose, and that purpose is to bring mankind as near to a universal brotherhood as the laws of nature will admit. The vast beef corporation you complain of is one factor in this wheel of progress. All these organizations cheapen commodities; and, although with a superficial look it seems that these organizations are rolling in all this wealth for their own aggrandizement, while it is true they do use some of it for this purpose, and that they say that this wealth is theirs, they are mistaken; they are going it blind. The vast factories, steam ships and railroads are ours; these monopolies are only self-constituted agents for us, and we, that is the masses of mankind, will take possession of their inheritance just as soon as they are able to control it. If any one of our corporations, the railroads, for instance, were to give up these lines to the public they would be unable to conduct them or even save them from ruin. I see that, as report has it, the late beef-packer's strike hatched a society of packers to go to work to go to work for themselves. They will likely succeed. I hope they will and thus become an example to others. This organizing of the laborers in their own interest will go on very rapidly when it once gets a fair start, and the men now employed as monopolists or the same class or mortality, will be as well pleased to receive the plaudits of mankind for their generous conduct in the interest of the community as they now are to accumulate material things as they say for themselves. Another generation will discover that this mode of action was only an *ignis fatius* leading them to a higher life.

AMEN. GEO. W. CHAPMAN,
Cawker City, Kansas.

Dehorning Cattle.

Kansas Farmer:

Some time ago when I read in the papers about Mr. H. H. Haaff, of Illinois, sawing off the horns of cattle, I thought this a great improvement. I procured a pamphlet by Mr. Haaff on the subject, which convinced me more and more. So I, according to the directions given in this pamphlet, after procuring at a small price of Mr. Haaff a saw and gauge particularly made for the object, I put up a strong stanchion and commenced sawing off the horns. I had entire success, following strictly the directions. I have not a horny brute on the place, no more fighting among the cattle, they feed quietly. Dehorning takes all fight and all wickedness out of them. About the danger of losing animals by the process, I cannot see it. I lost none, except one by throwing herself violently before she was secured in the stanchions. She was a mean, ugly brute, and threw herself after being roped so heavily as to burst a blood vessel inside; but this

was an accident and no fault of dehorning.

As to causing terrible pain and excessive bleeding to the cattle, I will say that some bled more than others; but the bleeding was not nearly so much as I had expected. I fed them right after they were turned loose, and all, with the single exception of the one that had injured herself, went to feeding as if nothing had happened, and certainly, if any animal is sick or in great pain it will show loss of appetite.

I think it would be a very decided benefit to the farmers if they would saw off the horns of the cattle, especially to the farmers of limited means, who cannot afford to build very large sheds for their cattle. For two winters I sheltered my cattle in open straw sheds, and I made a vow last winter never to keep an animal if I had not a shingle or good board roof over them and could shut them up tight on all four sides in bad weather. Now, cattle with horns it is almost impossible to shut up tight without their fighting. I have on my place, besides considerable sheep, sixty head of steers and heifers coming 2 years old. For these sixty head I built a frame shed 25x45 feet, which cost me about \$160, labor and all. This is \$2.66 per head, and certainly the saving in feed alone by this shed amounts to more than \$2.66 per head. They are pretty close in the shed, but having no horns there is no fighting; they are quiet and they are warm, while with horns there would not be room enough for a dozen in 25x45. I am satisfied sawing off the horns is one of the best investments that a farmer can make, and if done right, there is no danger with it.

OSCAR VOIGTLANDER.

Save All.

Kansas Farmer:

Unless considerable pains are taken during the winter, considerable manure or the more valuable portions of it will be wasted. Winter is the best time to make and save manure if we are willing to take the proper course.

Keeping stock outside and feeding in the woods or lanes, in some place where the manure is sure to be out of the way, but at the same time you are failing to derive the benefit. Providing good shelter saves the manure. There are few days during January and February when the stock will fare considerably better under a good shelter than they will outside and by keeping them warm and comfortable and supplying them with plenty of bedding we not only economize feed but also keep up a better growth and materially increase the supply of manure. There need be no anxiety about getting too much. If by bedding and feeding the amount accumulates in the stable so as to be uncommonly large or to be in the way there are always opportunities that can be taken advantage of to haul out manure. I have on several occasions hauled out manure with a sled when the snow was on the ground, and when there is time and manure find it a very convenient way. Then there is ordinarily plenty of time for doing this work during the winter, and by doing this it will save time in the spring.

If you are feeding considerable fodder it will pay to gather the manure into piles so that it will rot before hauling out. If you have an over-supply of wheat or oat straw or corn fodder that you are not likely to feed out, spread out evenly in the stables, sheds, feed-pens, or lots, so that the stock will tramp it down, and it will take up and hold the liquid portions of the manure.

By taking pains to work so as to save everything that can be made valuable for manure the amount made can be largely increased. And it pays, manure when properly saved and applied. I have to manure with stable manure my place one good dressing in three years, and although I keep but a small amount of stock expect to be able during this winter to give an application to one-third more. I have it plowed ready to receive it as soon as the work can be done. And I expect to find time for doing it during the next two months. Manuring increases the fertility and enables us to receive larger crops, and this in turn feeds more stock and gives an increased supply of manure.

Ashes, lime, salt, can all be used with profit as special fertilizers, but for increasing the fertility of the farm permanently there is nothing better than farmyard manure if properly saved and supplied.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

The Worst Slavery Known--New Revelations of Power.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When cocaine was discovered the medical world exclaimed "thank heaven!"

But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted from the deadening of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulation and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and captivating, but the thrall is the most horrible slavery known to humanity.

J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, O., was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium habits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you knew how frightfully the habit is increasing."

"What are its effects?"

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"

"That leading physician, who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition."

"What, worse than Dr. Underhill's?"

"Indeed, sir, far so. Justin M. Hall, A. M., M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancy of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have a good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil and Mr. Wilson, whom I have mentioned, and hundreds of others, equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that these drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver; in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be effected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we all substantially agreed, though following different lines of inquiry, that the most reliable, scientific preparation, was Warner's safe cure. This was the second point in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course, we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can't be cured without using it, because the habit is nourished and sustained in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation, however, if free use be also made, at the same time, of that great remedy."

"Yes, it is a world famous and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now for a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I have said nearly everything, for most diseases originate in, or are aggravated by, a depraved condition of the kidneys."

"People do not realize this, because, singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposition and yet, owing to the fact that there are very few nerves of sensation in them, the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every

year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so-called disorders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear."

Dr. Stephens' experience, that can be confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficent discovery ever given to humanity.

Gossip About Stock.

Every breeder of live stock in Kansas should not only resolve to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER himself for 1887, but induce one or more to do likewise. It is our purpose to make this paper more and more valuable to stock-raisers of Kansas.

The Herefords gain another great victory. A Hereford steer wins the championship at the great English Fat Stock Show just concluded at London, England, known as the Smithfield Club's Fat Stock Show. It has indeed been a great year for the Hereford breed, having won the grand sweepstakes at both the American and the English Fat Stock Shows this season.

C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kansas, writes: "I have just made a sale of Jersey cattle through my advertisement in your valuable paper. I thought you might feel interested in the increase of desire for good dairy stock in our State. The purchaser, Mr. C. G. McNeil, of Stafford county, Kas., bought the following stock: Bull, Colonel Ridgely, 2 years old; cow, Combinette 17911; cow, Jersey Queen of Prairie 16220; heifer, Katy Milk-me 35071; heifer, Maud Ridgely 37507; heifer, Europa's Queen 37613. All of these animals are recorded in A. J. C. C., and are all descendants of noted butter families. The two cows were purchased for Mess Cox and Webb Bankers, of Stafford."

Topeka and Shawnee county continue to strive for the supremacy for the headquarters for representative thoroughbred stock of all kinds. The Breeders' Gazette of last week has the following: "Messrs. C. W. Cook & Son, proprietors of the great Brookmont Herd of Herefords, Odebolt, Ia., write under date of December 6: 'Mr. C. E. Curran, of Topeka, Kas., who purchased ten head of Herefords in September last, from the Brookmont Herd, was so well pleased with them that he returned the week of December 1 and made another selection of twenty females and two bulls of the following prominent strains of blood: Grand and great-granddaughters of Horace 2492, daughters of The Grove 3d 2490, Lord De Vere 14904, Tarrington 14906, and Lord Fennbrook 14968, all of them excellent individuals and foundation animals. Mr. Curran's herd, which now numbers sixty thoroughbreds, with good management, will rank with the best in the State.'

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

One of the best supplementary feeds with cornfodder is wheat bran. It is even better in the winter as a supplementary food for cows.

A. D. Ferry & Co., exclusively engaged in the broomcorn commission business at Chicago, are so well pleased with the results of their recent advertisement in the FARMER that they have ordered it re-inserted for the same length of time. It will be found on our last page.

Farmers:

We have made special inducements for Holiday week. Among them two new cases \$3 calf boots marked at \$2.50. A special boot made for the low instep—"Yankee foot," which fits perfectly. Call at 219 Kansas avenue. D. S. SKINNER & SON.

Farm Loans.

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

Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

At East Aurora, N. Y., there are being made some mammoth cheeses for a Glasgow firm. They are fifteen feet in circumference and three and a half feet high, weighing from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds.

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 and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.



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., 106 Wall street, New York.

1887.

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Harper's Bazar combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and the most useful family reading. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers, and its humorous sketches are unsurpassed. Its papers on social etiquette, decorative art, housekeeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it indispensable in every household. Its beautiful fashion-lates and pattern-sheet supplements enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dressmakers. Not a line is admitted to its columns that could shock the most fastidious taste.

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3 " " 4.50

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FRANK

The Home Circle.

Night and Morning.

pause beside the darkening pane,
With homesick heart and weary hand,
To watch the fair day die again,
And evening with its shadowy train
Creep slow along the lonesome land.

The west has lost its line of gold;
The clouds hang threatening, near and far,
Heavy and hopeless, fold on fold;
And night comes moaning, unconsoled
By glimmer of a single star.

Ah, why does hope depart with light?
And why do griefs and fears alway,
And bitter thoughts of loss and blight,
Come crowding back again with night.
Like evil things which fear the day?

Yet none but feeble souls complain;
The world is only dark, not lost;
The day will shine on wave and plain,
The grass and flowers will spring again,
Despite the night, despite the frost.

And when the east, like some far shore
Of promise, broadens rosy-bright,
Visions of darkness vex no more,
For all their legions flee before
The level lances of the light.

The grief that seemed too hard to bear,
The thought which stung to sharpest pain,
Fade in the rich and golden air;
The heart grows calm, the world grows fair,
And life is sweet and dear again.

—Elizabeth Akers.

Saving the Mothers.

We all remember the story of the farmer who was of a "saving" turn of mind, and used to exhort his wife early and late to save in fuel, clothes, and all expenditure. But the little boy who sat and watched his patient mother toiling always for others' advantage could not hold his peace in face of these needless exhortations, and he broke out with:

"Ye talk of saving wood and ile,
But ye never talk of saving mother!"

Not all husbands, by any means, are blind and selfish, and many are sincerely anxious to save their wives all unnecessary toil. But women have often only themselves to blame for the overwork that breaks them down. They will not save themselves. From a mistaken sense of duty they will toil beyond their strength, taking upon themselves hours of drudgery that might as well be delegated to other hands. Instead of teaching their children to be considerate and helpful, they allow them to grow up selfish and indolent, and slave themselves in order that the daughters may have nothing to do but to seek and find amusement. This is no kindness to the children, rather it is cruelty. It shows, too, a selfish indifference to the happiness of the husband and father, and a recklessness of the future and of the consequence of one's acts which is certainly reprehensible. A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* has some good words to say on this subject, which we quote, as follows:

"The home should come before the house, the heart before the body, the mind before the appetite, the woman before the drudge, and she who aims and strives for the higher things will not become a cipher in her own household."

"It may take more moral courage to refuse to do all the drudgery of the house than to accept it. But if by any managing or contriving the heaviest work can be done by some other than the mother, the home will gain more than the house will lose. It is often impossible to hire a girl by the week or month, but there may be a boy or girl in the neighborhood who could come for half of each day, to bring in wood and water, gather and prepare vegetables, do the churning, if not too heavy for the size of the child, and save countless steps in many ways. If treated with kindness and justice the boy or girl would be glad for the chance to earn something. If no boy or girl is available some washwoman in the neighborhood may be glad to do the churning in exchange for a share of the buttermilk each time or to help during house-cleaning time in return for old carpeting that she could use in her smaller rooms."

When any variety of good fruit has become a drug on the market the same woman may be glad to give a few days' work and receive her pay in the fruit. The pay in such a case ought to be at the market price of the fruit, be that as low as it may. When a man is employed for the year on the farm his duties should include during the winter, building fires, carrying wood, and any heavy work

that comes within his skill. Any such work ought to be specified when he is hired and accepted with appreciation if done cheerfully.

If the children are old enough to assume some responsibility, they can lighten the mother's load and ought to take delight in their work. Rewards given with judgment, and a regular allowance of money for regular work done by the oldest ones, will brighten the work very much for all.

Having divided the labor relieving the head of the household department of as much as is possible, the time thus gained ought to be given to something recreating and uplifting; something enjoyable. At least once a week the mother should have some evening set apart to entertain husband and children, that they may become her warm friends as well as her nearest relatives.

Giving and receiving the same courtesy from each other that is thought due other friends will beautify home wonderfully, and it will be attractive as the home is hateful, where drudgery, cross words and selfish strife dwarf and distort the family life.

The First Rule of Politeness.

The truest, noblest rule of politeness was given nearly 2,000 years ago by the grandest gentleman that ever lived. It was simply this: Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them. The person who does that will never have any trouble in being polite. Real courtesy is founded alone on a feeling of kindness and good will to one's fellow man. "In honor preferring one another," says the same inspired manual of politeness that contains the royal rule. To keep one's eyes open habitually to the comforts of others, giving way to them in small things, watching one's opportunity to do little and great acts of kindness, in our homes, to our relatives, friends, neighbors, and to the poorest and humblest, this it is to be truly polite. One who has lived in the backwoods all his or her life, and who observes these things cannot go far out of the way in any company.

There are fashions of social etiquette which change from time to time. These can be learned from books, from watching closely what others do who are accustomed to what is considered "best society."

Condition of the Workingmen.

There are 200,000 workingmen in New York. The highest average earnings of these workers is \$7 a week. Numbers earn but \$5 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower amount. The prices for the work they do is miserable almost beyond relief. Competition both in trade and in the labor market has wrought this state of things, and under the existing conditions there is no prospect of better times. With a continual foreign immigration which maintains the supply of unskilled and partly skilled female labor, and the competition in manufacturing which compels the producer to avail himself of every help, the workingmen are ground as between the upper and the nether millstone, and there is no help for them. But it is evident that society cannot longer tolerate a state of things which involves an inhumanity that would shame savages; which gives the lie hourly to the assumed Christianity of the nation; and which not only fosters and encourages but tends to justify the feeling of hatred and enmity toward the state and the whole social system so menacingly progressive and apparent to-day.

As to the gravity of the subject there can be no question, and it is becoming more serious and more pressing continually. It is literally true that chattel slavery never involved such unmitigated suffering as a large percentage of the workingmen endure. It is not less literally true that human beings thus chained to the oar can by no possibility develop their higher faculties. They can only be either drudges or dangers. They are, in fact, prisoners of poverty, and in them the New World has reproduced the saddest and most deplorable condition of the old one.—*New York Tribune*.

It is said that the conductors of *The Youth's Companion* are amply satisfied with the results of their recent prize competition. About five thousand manuscripts were submitted, and among those were several stories of uncommon ability by writers hitherto unknown. The three successful serials, "Blind Brother," "Dollikins and the Miser,"

and "Bet and Her Family," will be published in *The Companion* during next year, and the same volume will also contain serials by J. T. Trowbridge and C. A. Stephens.

Home-Made Curtains.

Curtains made of alternate strips of Turkey red and cheese cloth are pretty trimmed with antique lace. Beautiful curtains can be made of the best cheese cloth by stenciling them, or, if economy is not a consideration, a soft nun's veiling, partly silk, is still better. If the material is wide enough to be in one piece, it is better than to have a seam, but if not, make the seam as invisible as possible. In the first place, measure the window, allowing a little fullness, and allow three-eighths of a yard extra in the length to turn over for a heading. Next stretch it tightly and smoothly on a table, and fasten with small tacks. Select some simple design which will look well in outline, such as a daisy or sunflower or a star. Draw the outline neatly on a piece of cardboard, then cut out carefully with a sharp penknife. Now there are two ways of managing. One way is to use the perfectly cut opening in the cardboard that remains after the design is cut out as a stencil, lay it on the cloth, and, with a fine camel's-hair or sable brush, paint over the open space with gold paint or the beautiful metallic "lustre" paints. Be careful to fill out all the points in the pattern. Repeat the design at intervals till within three-eighths of a yard of the top. Turn that piece over and paint the pattern on the other side. Turn the piece over and sew small brass rings on to hang it on a brass rod. Finish both top and bottom with gold fringe, and make several rows of feather stitching with gold floss above the fringe.

Another pretty way of making cheap curtains is to take unbleached muslin and with diamond dyes make a spatter work design of ferns.

Lovely vestibule curtains may be made by taking a white tarlatan and cutting enough larger than the glass to admit of an inch-wide hem all around. Cut from large-figured satin-finished cretonne, flowers, leaves and butterflies, if possible. Make a thin starch paste and paste them on the tarlatan in sprays or wreaths. Turn on the wrong side and press until dry with a warm flat iron. The light shines through them and they have the effect of being painted. They will keep clean a long time.—Mrs. C. S. Fox, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Captain Mitchell, of the bark Antoine Sala, New York and Havana trade, came home in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by all druggists.

A brother who would not wrong his sister of the very least of her rights will yet inflict upon her the grave and almost irreparable wrong of rudeness—a wrong as irreparable as it is dastardly. For rudeness hurts grievously and lastingly; and what man is worthy of the name who hurts a woman? Brothers do not realize how far a want of courteous conduct at home may go to wreck their sisters' future lives.

Make a Present.

Do you wish to make your friend "back east" a present that is valuable and at the same time will remind him of your kindness every week in the whole year? If so, you can do no better than to send him the KANSAS FARMER while the price is down to only one dollar a year. How thankful we would be if at least one thousand of our subscribers should within the next ten days make presents of this paper to their eastern friends. The idea is a good one—good for you and your friends, good for the State and good for the KANSAS FARMER.

A Lady's Portrait.

We acknowledge receipt of a handsome advertising card from the manufacturers of Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder. It is a lithograph of a life-size portrait of a St. Louis lady. It is, without doubt, the handsomest and most expensive advertising card ever presented to the public, and reflects great credit on the originators. The card is 30 by 36 inches, and would grace the parlor or office of the most fastidious. Parties desiring a copy can obtain one by sending 25 cents in stamps (to pay postage) to J. A. Pozzoni, St. Louis, Mo. Please mention this paper.

Neatness in Dress at Home.

The importance of neat and tasteful house-dressing cannot be overestimated. The matron who appears before the members of her family in a shabby, soiled wrapper, and makes the excuse—if, indeed, she takes the trouble to make one at all—that "it is so much more comfortable," has little idea of the possible consequences of such a course. Could she but realize that her dress is an evil example to her daughters, and one productive of consequences that will reach far beyond her own span of life; that her husband and sons cannot fail to draw comparisons between her dress and that of the ladies they meet in other homes, and that these comparisons cannot fail to decrease their respect for her, she might be induced to give more attention to her personal appearance. Not even the burden of care and constant employment can furnish a sufficient excuse for careless personal habits, for few things are more important to the well-being of a family. There is an old saying to the effect that an untidy mother has disobedient children; and while neither parents nor children may realize the why or wherefore of it, yet there is always a lack of respect and an indifference to the authority of a mother who takes no pride in her personal appearance. And it is not the mother alone upon whose shoulders rests the burden of responsibility for home neatness and order in dress; the father has his duties to look after as well, and should never fail to insist upon the younger members of the family presenting themselves with well-kept hands, clean faces, neatly-brushed hair, and orderly dress, at least at every meal where the family assemble.—*Brooklyn Magazine*.

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The Young Folks.

Look Up, My Boy.

There is hope in the world for you and me;
There is joy in a thousand things that be;
There is fruit to gather from every tree;
Look up, my boy, look up!

There is care and struggle in every life;
With temper and sorrow the world is rife;
But no strength cometh without the strife;
Look up, my boy, look up!

There's a place in the land for you to fill;
There is work to do with an iron will;
The river comes from the tiny rill;
Look up, my boy, look up!

There are bridges to cross, and the way is
long;
But a purpose in life will make you strong;
Keep e'er on your lips a cheerful song;
Look up, my boy, look up!

Speak ill of no one; defend the right;
And have the courage, as in God's sight,
To do what your hands find with your
might;

Look up, my boy, look up!

—Good Cheer.

Flocks that whiten all the plain,
Yellow sheaves of golden grain,
All that liberal Autumn pours
From her rich o'erflowing stores;
Lord, for these our souls now raise
Grateful songs and solemn praise.

Oh, thanks to God for every gift,
For beauty spread o'er hill and plain,
For Summer skies, for Winter's drift,
Of snowy fleece o'er next year's grain.

Drink deep the spirit of the quiet hills!
Teaching they have for our too restless
lives.
Could we but fix so fast our restless wills
That softest sun nor storm that maddest
drives,
Could move us from the unalterable right,
We too might breathe, some holy even-
tide,
With hearts wide open, that divine delight
To our inconstant longings now denied.

A Healing Tramp.

A dispatch from Washington, Ohio, some weeks ago, contained the following: The southern portion of Fayette county, near the Ross county line, is all torn up over the work of a good Samaritan who recently passed through that section and the adjoining portion of Ross county. The stories are reliable, and are vouched for by some of the best citizens of the two counties. It seems that about one month ago a vagabond tramp, the most pitiable-looking creature imaginable, dressed in rags, his features being almost hidden by the thick layers of dirt that covered them, applied at the residence of Mrs. Sol. Stuckey, who lives in Ross county, just over the Fayette county line, and desired something to eat. Like most women do, Mrs. Stuckey took compassion on the unfortunate creature and told him to take a seat in the kitchen, and she set a meal before him. The little bright-eyed 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Stuckey came into the room. Almost from the cra-

dle the child had been afflicted with a large, unsightly tumor on its face. Nearly every treatment that money could procure had been resorted to, but with no avail. When the tramp saw the tumor on the child's face he called the little one up to him.

"Why do you not have that tumor cured?" he asked of Mrs. Stuckey.

The lady explained that they had done all they could to drive it away, but all efforts had failed. Many noted doctors had tried, but failed to effect a cure. Back of the filth on his face there was an intelligent look which showed that the man had not always been a tramp.

"I was once a physician, and I assure you that I can cure the child," said the tramp.

He was given a pencil and a piece of paper and wrote a prescription, which, he said, could be filled at any drug store. Directions for use were also written out, and he declared if they were properly followed the child would be well in a few days. Mrs. Stuckey made an effort to draw from the tramp a history of his life, but, while he said it was romantic, he refused to tell anything of his career, and left the house.

When Mr. Stuckey came to Washington Court House, shortly afterward, he went to a drug store, and, presenting the prescription to the druggist, asked if it was harmless, and thereupon he was informed that if it did no good it would do no harm. The prescription was filled and upon Mr. Stuckey's return home the medicine was applied as directed, and, strange to say, in a few days the tumor began to diminish in size and within two weeks every vestige of it had disappeared, and the family is now one of the happiest and most thankful to be found in the land.

Our informant says that the tramp physician called at the house of a farmer in Fayette county, whose name he could not recall, and, after securing something to eat, he wrote a prescription for rheumatism, which was also filled in this city, and the farmer, who had been confined to his bed with rheumatism for twenty years, was healed in a few days' treatment, so that he is as well as he ever was.

The tramp has disappeared, and, although efforts have been made to find him, he has not since been heard of. People from all parts of the surrounding country have gone to see the healed persons, and pronounce the cures almost miraculous.

Music for Catching Fish.

An Italian savant has discovered a new and simple method of catching fish. The bait is a musical one. As we all know, the sense of hearing is extraordinarily developed in fish. It appears that while the slightest noise scatters them in all directions, a musical note, especially that produced by the human voice, attracts them; on hearing it they stop suddenly in their course. Signore Saretti, discovering this fact, embarked one morning on the lake of Geneva with a party

of friends. He possesses a very fine, deep bass voice, and, striking up a national song, he proved to his astonished companions the truth of his assertions. They were able by means of an aquascope to perceive the eagerness with which the piscine population gathered around the little boat. Casting over the nets they had brought they instantly made a catch as had rarely, if ever, been known on the lake, and they may be said, indeed, to have made another "miraculous draught of fishes." —*Gazetta del Popolo*.

An Awful Story.

There was once a little girl who had a way of saying "awful" to everything. She lived in an awful house, in an awful street, in an awful village, which was an awful distance from any other place. She went to an awful school, where she had an awful teacher, who gave awful lessons out of awful books. Every day she was so awful hungry that she ate an awful amount of food, so that she looked awful healthy. Her hat was awful small and her feet were aw-

ful large. She went to an awful church and her minister was an awful preacher. When she took an awful walk she climbed awful hills, and when she got awful tired she sat down under an awful tree to rest herself. In summer she found the weather awful hot and in winter awful cold. When it didn't rain there was an awful drought, and when the awful drought was over there was an awful rain. So that this awful girl was all the time in an awful state, and if she don't get over saying "awful" about everything I am afraid she will by and by become an awful bore.

A Guilty Sacrifice

should never be made, but ambition and enterprise deserve reward. Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn about work that you can do and live at home, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All particulars free. Both sexes. All ages. Capital not needed; you are started free. All is new. Those who start at once cannot help rapidly making snug little fortunes.

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Reader, we are well aware that you are thinking what shall I present to my Husband, Wife, Father, Mother or Friend, that they will appreciate, keep for life, something very valuable and useful, but not cost much; we answer, what is more valuable, useful and ornamental, than a Life-Size Portrait. Oh, yes, you will say, Life-Size Portraits cost \$50 to \$100. Yes, they generally do. Likely no Art House in America has the reputation ours has for Fine Artistic Portraits. Our regular catalogue price for Life-Size Portraits are \$40 unframed. We offer every reader of the KANSAS FARMER their choice of an India Ink, Crayon, Water Color or Pastel Portrait, Life-Size, on 20x24 stretcher, for \$9.75, and if you agree to show our portrait to your friends and do all in your power to obtain us a good agent in your neighborhood (provided, of course, portrait pleases you), we will place a beautiful frame, 2½ inches composition gilt and 1 inch velvet (regular price \$8) on portrait, FREE. Send \$4.75 cash with order and we will ship by Express C. O. D. subject to examination before paying balance \$5; or if you prefer to send cash in full with order, we will also make One Dozen Imperial Satin Finish Gilt Edge (regular price \$6) from same original we enlarge Portrait from, free, thus making \$54 for \$9.75. This offer is made to advertise our House, create a desire of the general public for Life-Size Portraits, and secure an agent in your vicinity; only one Portrait sold to any one family at this price. Offer only good till February 1st, 1887. This advertisement must accompany the order. After February 1st, 1887, those wishing Life-Size Portraits must pay regular price to us or our agents, as we positively will not make this offer again. We guarantee satisfaction in every case, even if we have to make a new portrait free, and our references should be sufficient guarantee that we always do as we agree. We refer you to any Newspaper or Mercantile Agency, American or United States Express Co., Canal Street, New York, or step in any Postoffice and examine U. S. Official Postal Guide, January (1886) issue, and see our advertisement, pages 71 and 72, the largest ad. ever in the book in our line. Any Postmaster can inform you we must do business in the square or we could not advertise in the book. If W. C. or Pastel wanted send color hair, (sample, if possible), color Eyes, Drapery, Complexion; if Crayon or Ink, unecessary—"black and white used only." We can enlarge to Life-Size any kind of small picture, but of course better the small one the better the portrait will be. Send money by Postal Order, Registered Letter, Postal Note, Draft on N. Y., or Express prepaid. No Portraits sent C. O. D. to Canada or west of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Orders from there must be accompanied with cash in full, \$9.75. If you wish an amateur outfit to make Photos by Day Plate process, without experience send 24 cents for 50-page book "How to Make Photos," and sample Photo made by Empire Camera. If you wish a Magic Lantern, or act as agent for our portraits, or ask any question, enclose stamp and address.

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GREAT SPECIAL OFFER!

The KANSAS FARMER One Year at Bottom-Rock Prices, if Ordered Before January 1st, 1887.

ONE DOLLAR.

The KANSAS FARMER is well worth to every farmer ten times its regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year, but in order to give everybody a chance to get acquainted with the best farm journal for Western farmers, we have concluded, *on account of prevailing low prices and the shortage of certain crops*, to offer the paper one year to all who subscribe during 1886 at the "bottom-rock" price of ONE DOLLAR!

Kansas ought to be represented at the Farmers' Congress to meet in Washington on the 11th day of January next. It is an adjourned meeting, and will afford an excellent opportunity for the agricultural interests of the country to present some information to the country. There is no way to get the attention of Congress but to go and ask for it. Farmers are nearly always behind in public matters because they do not push themselves to the front. If the delegates to the original convention last fall cannot attend they ought to notify the Governor so that he can appoint others who will attend.

Senator Ingalls introduced a bill last week to amend the pension laws so as to increase the pension for loss of an eye to \$30 per month, and for partial loss of sight to a proportionate amount; to increase the pension for loss of one hand or foot, or for total disability of the same, to \$35 per month; for loss of an arm within five inches of, or above the elbow joint, or loss of a leg within six inches of or above the knee joint, or total disability of the same to \$40 per month, and for loss of an arm within six inches of the shoulder joint, or a leg within eight inches of the hip joint, to \$45 per month. Also, providing that the pensions of all persons now on the pension rolls, and all persons hereafter granted pensions by special act of Congress, shall commence from the date of discharge, from the service of the United States; provided the disability was contracted in line of duty in the service of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REFORM POLICY.

In another part of this paper we present what the President said in his message to Congress last week, on three very important subjects. We desire to call special attention to two of them — those relating to a reform of the financial system of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury discusses both subjects, going much more elaborately into the silver discussion than the President does, because, probably, he had more time and less to write about. The two gentlemen are in accord on these matters, both favoring a suspension of silver coinage and the retirement of greenbacks, and a reduction of tariff duties.

As to the silver coinage question, the interests of the people, and especially of the working people, those who make all that is made of the real wealth of the country, that we have plenty of money, good money, money that everybody has faith in, and we need more of it, not less. The suspension of silver coinage would stop our money flow to the extent of at least \$24,000,000 annually, because the law requires that much to be coined every year. And then, if the President's greenback policy is followed, so that that class of our money is called in, destroyed and replaced by silver certificates, the contraction of the currency will be still greater, and to the extent of about \$75,000,000, because that is the amount of silver dollars now on hand. This is not good policy; not only not good, but positively bad. It is just what Wall street speculators want. They grow fat on public misfortunes; they grow rich on the poverty of the poor. Contract our currency a hundred millions, and the farmers would lose three times that amount in depreciated values of property and in increased rates of interest.

A fit solution of this problem is being forced upon the attention of the men who are at the head of the procession, but are not, as they suppose, leading. Congressman Peters, of this State, has the idea one-half digested. He has introduced a bill authorizing the substitution of gold and silver in place of government bonds as basis for national bank currency. The true idea is to get as much currency as possible based on metal coins that all persons regard as money, and at the same time keep up our greenback circulation to its present standard and increase it if necessary. When it becomes necessary to retire any notes, let it be bank notes, not treasury notes.

But we do not care to go further into that part of the subject at this time. The other side—of the President's reform policy—tariff reduction—demands a good deal more attention than the silver side, for there are a good many people who do not agree with him in his monetary views who may be disposed, without investigation, to be favorably impressed with his views on the nature and effect of tariff legislation. If the President is wrong and clearly wrong on a matter of so great importance as the people's money, he may be wrong on the matter of their supplies. It is easier to show that he is mistaken in his statement of facts as to this than as to the other, because we have the facts at hand as evidence. There is room for argument as to what effect a suspension of silver coinage would have on the country and the business interests of the people; but there is no room for argument as to how people in this country are affected by tariff duties on a great many articles. The President says our revenues ought to be diminished; he may be right about that. He says, also, that public taxation ought to be reduced; he is correct on that, too. But when he says

that the farmers and others are paying enormous amounts of money unjustly by unnatural taxes levied on the necessities of life, an aggregate amount equal to the full extent of the tariff duties on imported articles and also a like amount added to similar articles made at home, he is wrong as to facts which are easy of proof. For example: Woolen cloth imported is charged with a duty of 35 cents a pound, and 35 per cent. of its value, when the value does not exceed 80 cents; if the value exceeds 80 cents a pound, then 35 cents a pound and 40 per cent. of its value. Satinets and many varieties of common cloth are sold at American factories at 30 to 35 cents the yard of 14 to 16 the pound. Here we have a case where the tariff duty does not add a farthing to the cost of the article in this country. And this covers a wide range of manufacturers, affecting clothing as well. Common, coarse, plain ready-made clothing is not affected by the tariff. Take plain cotton cloth, such as farmers use: The tariff duty on that ranges from 2½ cents to 5 cents a yard. Before the change in 1883, the duty was 5 cents to 7½ cents. That kind of goods is now quoted at 3½ cents upwards. Take cut nails: The duty is 1½ cents a pound, yet nails sell at \$2.10 per 100 pounds at the factory.

These examples are given to show that the President is wrong as to the facts on which he bases his argument. If he is wrong on matters so plain and so easily ascertained, he may be wrong in his estimate of the effect which a reduction of duties or a removal of the duties would have. If a tariff duty is an unnatural and unjust tax, it ought to be removed not only repealed. All the President asks now is that the duties be reduced. He would take but one step at a time. His first object is to diminish the revenues, and in doing so he expects to reduce taxation.

It is not at all probable that a tariff reduction of 20 per cent. would be felt by the people in a reduction on the retail prices of any commodities. On the other hand, that extent of reduction might stimulate importation in some lines of goods as to increase instead of diminish the revenues. The average rate of duty now is about 40 per cent. Take off 20 per cent. of that—8 per cent.—and we have 32 per cent. left. On an importation of commodities amounting to \$1,000,000 in value, at present rates the revenue would be \$400,000; at the proposed rate of 32 per cent., the revenue would be \$320,000, a difference of \$80,000, which is equal to 20 per cent. of \$400,000. An increase of importations equal to 21 per cent. would produce more revenue at 32 per cent. duty, than we now get at 40 per cent. A reduction of 5 per cent., or any small percentage, would not affect importations perceptibly, and hence would not affect prices, while a large reduction would be likely to stimulate importations unduly and thereby not only affect prices of some articles, but cause confusion and disaster in our home trade and react upon the farmers worst of all. The first effect of any considerable reduction in tariff duties would be large importations of foreign goods, that would operate to check our own manufacturers and reduce the demand for labor, temporarily, and compel manufacturers to reduce the wages of their work people, which would drive many of them out of the shops onto the farms and thus put them into competition with the farmers whose income is low enough now.

In order to effect any appreciable reduction of prices by reducing tariff duties the reduction must be large enough to encourage importers to bring in cheap goods, and when that is done, our own people, not only manufacturers

and mechanics and artisans, but our farmers and day laborers, are put in direct competition with the cheap labor of other nations. We do not want that condition of things in this country. The ryat of India can raise a bushel of wheat for 10 to 12 cents, because he can employ labor at 6 to 8 cents a day. The American farmer can not do that, nor would he if he could. People in the United States have gotten away from barbarism far enough to want to enjoy as many of the good things of this world as they can command. There is no need of putting our farmers on a level with Australians and New Zealanders who can afford to grow wool at 5 cents a pound; and if our farmers do not want free trade for wool-growers, they must oppose free trade for woolen manufacturers.

Experiment Stations.

Agricultural colleges were established in the interest of agriculture, and like other good things, they need to have wider fields for their work. It is understood, of course, that college work, proper, has little practical relation to agriculture, but this particular class of colleges go as far that way as they can and yet remain educational institutions. There is a very general desire to make them more useful and get them where the farmers will get more direct benefit from them. In harmony with this desire, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, last winter, introduced a bill in Congress to establish experiment stations at every agricultural college in the country where such college is or shall be the outgrowth of Congressional grants of lands. The first section of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid the Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principals and application of agricultural science, there shall be established, in connection with the college or colleges in each State established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, *or such college which has been or may hereafter be established and operated under the laws of any Territory in conformity with the provisions of this act*, a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station." Provided, that in any State in which two such colleges have been or may be so established, the appropriation herein-after made to such a State shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the Legislature of such State shall otherwise direct.

This is a matter of much interest to farmers. The KANSAS FARMER has frequently referred to it, and will continue to do so until something in that direction is done. Our Legislature ought to take hold of the subject as a State matter. If the general government helps us, so much gained; but farmers in this State need one or two experiment stations to do work for the general good at the common expense. It would save much time and expense on the part of individuals if a central farm were devoted wholly to experimentation under competent management that would send out among the people monthly bulletins containing results of work done.

On the experiment farm could be tested all the different modes of cultivation, all new seeds could be tested, all new machinery examined and tried, new methods of handling stock; in brief, everything of interest to the farmers in practical agriculture could be tried on the experiment farm and the results given out in monthly instalments. Such an institution is much needed.

A CLEAR-HEADED JUDGE.

In a very important railroad case recently decided by Judge Gresham, of the United States Circuit court at Chicago, a heavy hand was laid upon Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, and a few other railroad magnates. The Judge, in a clear, cold, judicial manner, unravelled one of the most gigantic attempts at fraud ever perpetrated in this country. The gentlemen above-named are owners in large part of the Missouri Pacific railroad system. They also owned a majority of the stock of the Wabash system, east of the Mississippi, and of the Iron Mountain road in Missouri. They are, also, a large coal mining company, the name being "The Ellsworth Coal Company." Their mines lie along the track of the Wabash railroad. As coal miners, they are interested in obtaining high prices for coal and low rates on transportation; but as they were part owners of the road, how to manage the business was a query, and they concluded to get the minority of the stockholders. They had indorsed paper that the company had issued, and suit was brought to declare the company (Wabash) insolvent, put all its roads into the hands of a receiver, and sell the whole system. Gould and his friends would purchase at the sale. The suit was begun in the United States District court at St. Louis. The court appointed two receivers, Humphreys and Tutt, both of whom had been directors of the company, and both friends and co-operators with Gould, and the others above named. That was in 1884. The minority of the stockholders—they who were to be crushed out by the scheme, complained, and brought suit in Illinois to save themselves. Judge Gresham decided the case last week. His recital of the history is very long, showing one step at a time in the many moves made, and finally comes to the marrow of the case. From what is given above, the reader will be prepared for what follows. The Judge recited that—

The mines and property of the Ellsworth Coal Company are adjacent to the Wabash railway. The original stock of this company was \$24,000, which was increased in June, 1885, to \$63,500. Humphreys, Gould, Dillon, Sage, Hopkins and Charles Ridgeley, all directors of the Wabash company, were stockholders in the coal company. It does not appear from the evidence that any one else held stock in this company. During the year 1885 the receivers purchased of the coal company 166,342 tons of coal, paying therefor \$190,769.91; and up to September 1, 1886, they purchased 145,191 tons, paying therefor \$163,724.42, which was at the rate of \$250,000 for that year. The receivers have paid out of the earnings \$15,401.48 rebate on coal shipped by the company prior to their appointment, and while the Wabash lines were operated by the Missouri Pacific under the lease to the Iron Mountain company. This they claim to have done under orders of the court at St. Louis. They have also paid rebates of \$63,309.35 on coal shipped since their appointment, and up to September 1, 1886, without order from any court. The total rebates paid by the receivers to the coal company amounted to \$80,711.33, which is more than the entire capital stock of the coal company. While it is true witnesses have testified that the receivers paid no more than the market rate for coal purchased by them for fuel, and that they charged the coal company a reasonable rate upon the coal which they carried for it, there is also evidence tending to show that the price paid for the coal purchased for use was too high, and that the freight upon the coal shipped was too low. The relation which these two corporations sustained to each other of itself exposed the owners of the stock and the directors of the coal company to the suspicion of intending to benefit that company at the expense of the Wabash company. It is not strange if, as officers of the Wabash company, dealing with themselves as officers of the coal company, whose entire stock or the greater portion of it we may assume these men owned, care was taken that the Wabash company should pay a liberal price for fuel obtained from the coal company, and that the latter company should pay a low rate upon its shipments of coal. Men with a proper appreciation of their rights and the rights of others—trustworthy men—are not apt to be found in such inconsistent relations. Gould, Humphreys, Dillon, Sage, Hopkins and Ridgeley are men of stern integrity, if their interests in the coal company did not improperly influence their action as directors of the Wabash company. It is going very far, farther than

this court is willing to go, to enforce a secret contract for the rebate of freight paid to a railroad company, and to the extent of his interest in the coal company Humphreys allowed a rebate to himself. It is proper to say that Mr. Tutt testified that when he heard of serious charges in connection with the Ellsworth Coal Company matter he instituted an investigation, but it does not appear that he developed anything worthy of being brought to the attention of the court. His own evidence shows that he was ignorant of the location of the mine; that he thought the rate for St. Louis was \$1 a ton, when, in fact, it was much less. He had never seen any of the numerous rebate vouchers in favor of the coal company, and did not know that any such existed. According to the Auditor's testimony, the regular tariff freight was \$2 a ton on coal to Chicago, and a special rate was given to the coal company of \$1.30 per ton, after which 30 cents per ton was paid back to the coal company as a rebate. After the Wabash company had built a road into the coal field near Chicago it was abandoned, and the track taken up, and thereafter the only coal shift over the Chicago division was and still is by the Ellsworth Coal Company, from its mines at Mount Olive, 240 miles distant. The evidence strongly tends to show that part of the abandoned track was not removed until after the receivers were appointed.

The receivers were removed to give place to others as soon as the Judge determines who to appoint. He said they should be impartial men and disinterested. The opinion has created a great deal of excitement in certain railroad quarters. Mr. Gould says the Judge wants to be President. Many of the leading newspapers of the country of all parties commend the decision in the highest terms. The New York *Evening Post* says: "Judge Gresham has now done what all the newspapers in the country acting together could not have done. He has laid bare the rascality of the Wabash receivership and applied all the remedy that the case admits of. He shows that under the receivership a system of favoritism was practiced whereby the assenting bondholders were paid their interest, or some part of it, while the non-assenting, 'the kickers,' were not paid. The purpose, of course, was to force the latter to accept such terms as the debtor company thought fit to offer. The appointment of Humphreys as receiver in the first place was a scandal of the first magnitude. We now know why it was done."

What We Want.

We want every subscriber and every reader of this paper to renew promptly and induce one or more persons who are not now subscribers to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER at least one year. One dollar is an exceedingly low price for fifty-two copies of this paper, yet we make this low offer for a limited time in order to build up an immense list and make not only a valuable, practical and interesting paper well worth many times the price asked, but a journal that will wield a powerful influence for the rights of its readers individually as well as the industries of Kansas. Now is the very time for our friends and readers to do some effective work for this paper, as a very little effort by each one means, from 25,000 to 50,000 subscribers for 1887, and with that support the KANSAS FARMER will be made what the managers most desire—a strictly first-class Western farm journal. Never before was there so many requests for sample copies nor so many friends working and talking for the KANSAS FARMER as now. The prospect is good for a very large increase, therefore we are anxious to enlist only a little effort from each reader in order that we may during the winter secure large lists of subscribers from every school district in Kansas and the immediate adjoining States.

We want agents everywhere to continually look after the interests of this paper and are willing to pay well for effective work. This paper is yours, working in your field for your special interests, and the larger the support the better the paper will be. Will our many

thousands readers each do something now. We believe they will from the generous start already made.

Inquiries Answered.

MEAT OF SICK HOGS.—Are hogs that are lame in the back, so that they sometimes drag their legs, good for meat? or does it injure them so that the meat is unfit for the table?

—No diseased animal is fit for human food.

LUMP ON COLT'S LEG.—I have a yearling colt that got hurt in front of the hock joint, and a hard bunch has been growing ever since. Can you give me through the columns of the FARMER a treatment to take it off?

—Rub it downward with the hand a minute or so every time you are near it; and after a few rubbings a little warm neat's-foot oil added and well rubbed in will be good.

WORMS IN PIGS.—My pigs are badly infested with worms, *Lumbricoides*. Please give a receipt and how to use it that will destroy them.

—Feed the pigs on wheat bran slops a few days, and every morning give them a little oil of turpentine in their feed. If, on the third day no satisfactory evidences of relief are apparent, use santonine in place of turpentine—as much as will lie on a dime to every two pigs under two months old. If the bran swill does not loosen the bowels, throw a little salts into the morning feed and mix it well.

BAD BLOOD IN HORSE.—I have a horse that got sick the 6th of this month. I was driving him. Had only went one and one-half miles and saw he had broke out with sweat all around the front part as far back as the middle of the body; was only going at a five mile per hour gait. He eats well, has good care. Now his flesh is swelled as if poisoned; feels well. What is the trouble?

—The horse's blood is in bad condition. Change feed, to something soft and laxative, like what bran mixed with a very little oat or rye meal, mixed with water and warm. For one meal every day mix the above with clean straw or hay cut short. Don't feed sorghum, millet or Hungarian during treatment; feed only corn blades or timothy or prairie hay, and see that it is perfectly clean. Don't feed anything that is dusty. After a week or ten days of this treatment, increase the oats or rye ration, and if the bowels seem sluggish, add a little oil cake or flaxseed. The horse needs an internal cleaning up.

ALSIKE CLOVER FOR FEED.—In response to our request about alsike clover for bees, we have the following letter from M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Shawnee county, Kas.: In reply to the inquiry about alsike clover as bee feed, we enclose you an old copy of the *Kansas Beekeeper* (now defunct) with a query in it from us on this subject. The editor sent the question to different parties and published three replies. That was about two years ago. I sowed five acres of alsike the following spring on very weedy land; would have got a crop the first season, but had to mow the weeds three times. It made splendid pasture for stock the first season. Last season the bees roamed on it a long time, as there is nothing else that blooms in this locality. I estimate the benefit to our apiary at \$100, besides getting about seven tons of hay, and pasture for six head of cattle the balance of the summer. It is very hardy. Last winter a piece of red clover near killed out, while the alsike came through all right. Drouth will not injure it. It is better to sow it with timothy than red clover, as it matures at the same time and does not lodge as badly. The hay is much finer than red clover, and it does not slobber horses. I sowed four acres more with timothy last spring, and it stood the drouth perfectly. All kinds of stock are very fond of it, whether in the hay or green. You can publish any or all of this or none of it if you think proper. But I am of the opinion alsike will become a very profitable crop for stock as well as bees.

HOME-MADE CANDY.—Mr. Editor, will you please tell your readers how to make home-made candies? Here are three recipes which we clip from the *Rural New Yorker*: **Chocolate Cream Drops.**—But the chocolate, grated, on the stove to steam for an hour. While this is preparing, boil the sugar, best granulated, in the proportion of one cup of sugar to one-third of a cup of hot water; flavor and boil till when a little is dropped in cold water the particles readily adhere together like wax. Take from the fire, stir briskly till it loses its transparency and is cool enough to handle. Mould into

tiny balls with the hands, lay on buttered paper and set in a cool place for awhile to harden; then dip each ball into the melted chocolate, lay on buttered paper and again set away to harden the coating. To keep the chocolate hot enough to run freely when off the fire, set the dish containing it in another of hot water. One half bar of Baker's pure chocolate and two large coffee cups of sugar will make 100 drops. **Mint Buttons.**

—The easiest way for unskilled hands is to mix confectioners' sugar with the white of eggs and flavoring until stiff enough to roll out with a rolling pin in a rather thin sheet, then cut "buttons" with a thimble and harden in a cool place. A pretty way is to make peppermint candies white; winter-green pink, by adding a pinch of red sugar to the egg before mixing with white sugar; and lemon candies yellow, by mixing with the yolk of an egg. The white of a large egg will require about a pound of sugar. These candies can be made better by boiling granulated sugar, but it takes practice and infinite patience. **Nut Candy.**—The proportions are one cup of sugar to one-half cup of hot water. Boil till brittle when a bit is dropped into cold water. Then throw in broken meats of any nuts preferred; pour in a shallow buttered dish, crease deeply in squares while warm with a sharp knife, and when quite cold it will break in these lines. Do not stir this candy at any stage of the preparation, if you want it "clear as glass."

From Stafford County.

Kansas Farmer:

We have had a very pleasant fall, but little cold weather as yet. Stock of all kinds is in splendid condition. The farmers have learned a lesson from the past and have prepared shelter for their stock. The wheat crop was short the past season and rather of an inferior quality. The oat crop was good. Corn, generally speaking, was excellent, and is now selling at 23 cents per bushel. It seems that a great many farmers still crib their corn, as did the pioneers, and thousands of bushels can be seen piled upon the ground without shelter; and, as lumber can be bought very reasonable now, it seems like extravagance to allow their corn to lie upon the ground and waste. A great many speak highly of the lister and have been very successful with it. A great deal of stock has been brought into this county to winter; and thus we have a good market for our surplus corn. The farmers have been successful this year and numerous fine barns and residences give evidence of the fact. They are visible in all directions. Our city is keeping up with the country. The merchants are building good substantial brick business houses and residences and still we boom. Wishing the FARMER success we are yours truly,

J. F. GISH.
Stafford, Stafford county, Nov. 29.

Book Notices.

Professor W. G. Sumner has made a careful study of the question of "What makes the rich richer and the poor poorer?" and will communicate the answer to it which he has reached, through the January number of *The Popular Science Monthly*. His paper on this subject will be the first article in that issue.

Everybody Likes It.

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

Holiday Rates.

On December 23d, 24th and 25th, 30th and 31st, and January 1st, round-trip tickets will be sold between stations on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield, and Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroads, at rate of one fare and one-third.

Tickets good to return until and including January 3d, 1887.

The Pullman Sleeping cars run over a railroad mileage of about 73,000 miles in the different States of the Union. The people naturally expect to collect taxes on their cars as well as on other cars and rolling stock. The company resists payment and has brought suit to restrain the collection of taxes against their stock. This will be something for the Legislature of Kansas to look after at the coming session.

Horticulture.

Intensive Horticulture.

Extract from a lecture on "Illustrations of Intensive Horticulture," delivered before the Ingham County (Mich.) Horticultural Society, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr.

All agriculture is divided into two great divisions as regards the manner in which it is pursued. One division is characterized by the attempt to force a little farm to yield its utmost—to produce by high culture and double cropping as much from one acre or ten acres as is commonly produced on twice or thrice that area. In this sort of agriculture all efforts are intensified; it is intensive agriculture. The other division is characterized by many acres and a looser culture. All its operations are extensive; it is extensive agriculture. The great grain farms and cattle ranches of our Western prairies are apt examples of extensive culture. The limits of acres and of wide ambitions narrow as we approach the more densely crowded States of the East, until about the borders of the great cities we find an intensive agriculture. America is the land of extensive farming. Its broad unbroken plains attract the ambitious, and afford unparalleled advantages for the growth of great agricultural enterprises. We can illustrate abundantly the extensive side of agriculture; the intensive side we can scarcely more than approach. Horticulture, that branch of field culture which includes the growing of fruit, flowers and vegetables, is of necessity bounded by narrow limits in acres. Most of our intensive agriculture is pure horticulture. I propose now to confine your attention to this horticulture, and furthermore to divide the art, as we have divided agriculture in general, into the two divisions, extensive and intensive. Extensive horticulture is illustrated in the great orchards and fruit farms of Michigan and other States; intensive horticulture is fairly represented in suburban market gardens and fruit farms. It is a matter of vital importance that we familiarize ourselves with the process by which three or four or even more crops are raised on a single acre of land in one year. The time is not far distant when such knowledge will be, to many more of our horticulturists, a necessity. We are drifting toward this high culture which alone overreaches severe competition. Our large cities, and gradually also our smaller villages, must be supplied with fresh and nutritious fruits and vegetables; but it is only those growers who can grow the most, the earliest, and the best on the least ground who can hope for great success in gardening.

Peter Henderson relates an apt illustration of this sort. A market gardener of twenty years' experience, and whose premises had always been a perfect model of productiveness, proposed to run a street through his grounds. Thinking this land sufficiently rich to carry a crop of cabbages, without manure, he gave it no attention. On either side of the street he applied guano at the rate of 1,200 pounds to the acre. Upon the unfertilized portion and the contiguous areas he planted early cabbages. From the fertilized ground, his cabbages brought him \$1,400 per acre; from the unfertilized, \$330 per acre—a loss per acre of over \$1,000. Much is said and written about the ultimate exhaustion of soils, and the inevitable failure of agriculture. The famous market-garden lands of Arlington, near Boston, were arid wastes when the British soldiers marched on Lexington, and even fifty years ago they were called, in derision, "poverty plains." To-day, they are among the richest lands I ever saw.

The successive cropping, the double

cropping of lands, is the distinctive feature of intensive horticulture. The *multum in parvo*, the ever-persistent cropping of every foot of ground in every available season, is the only method of realizing a profit from high-priced land. A good story is told of a shrewd gardener who hired a piece of land at a nominal price, allowing the owner the privilege of entering upon the land at any time by paying him the value of the crop upon it. The owner soon saw the increasing value of his land, but, after watching it for several years, he could not find a time when the crops upon the ground were not worth more than the ground itself, and he was finally obliged to sell to the tenant at a very low figure.

A skillful gardener who has a small place contrives to keep some crop upon the land the year round. Most of his vegetables are started in hot-beds, cold-frames, or especially-prepared seed-beds, and are transplanted to the open field as soon as some crop is harvested. In this manner no time is lost in waiting for seeds to germinate. A simple illustration of triple cropping is the growing of radishes, carrots and celery upon the same ground. The radishes and carrots are sown at the same time in alternate rows under glass frames. These spring cold-frames are made simply by laying sashes across two boards which stand edgewise and run parallel to each other at a distance of six feet apart, forming the sides of the frame. These boards are movable, and, upon the advent of warm weather, they and the sashes are piled away. The earlier radishes are marketed before the weather is warm enough to remove the sashes, and the carrots soon have the whole ground. By the middle of June the carrots begin to come into market, but, before they are all harvested, celery has been set between every third or fourth row, and it soon occupies the ground.

Marketing Apples.

A Philadelphia fruit house gives the following suggestions about packing apples: "Two barrels of apples of the first grade sell quicker and for more money than a three barrel mixture of these two barrels with another barrel of second grade. It pays better to market only the finest fruit in the best possible shape."

"Apples for marketing should be picked from the tree by hand and handled gently; all that fall should be discarded, even if they do not show any bruise at the time. Discard everything specked or in any way faulty or imperfect. Pack in the best new barrels; don't use poor barrels. Marketable apples will bring higher price enough in neat first-class barrels to more than pay the difference in cost. See that the barrels are made of well-seasoned wood, both heads and staves, so that they will not warp and heads come out in transportation.

"Remove one head; select uniform, fair average apples (not the largest) and hand pack them, stem down, around the edge of the barrel; then another row inside the first, and so on until the head is nicely covered, close and tight, so they will not shift; then put in about a half bushel more and shake the barrel carefully, so as not to disturb the facing; then add another half bushel and shake as before, and so on until the barrel is filled. It is important to shake the barrel five or six times while being filled, to settle the apples into the closest space, to prevent further settling in shipment. Let the apples come up to the top of the chime, lay the head on, lean over the barrel, bear your weight on the head and shake until every apple is fixed into a shiftless place; then use

the press to gently crowd the head down to its place and nail securely.

"Turn the barrel over and mark the kind of apples, the grower's name or initials, and brand extra, choice, prime or X's, to suit the grade."

Scarcity of Apples.

From Messrs. Pancoast & Griffiths, Philadelphia, we get some interesting information, under date of November 30. They say: "The apple supply east of Ohio is exhausted, and with more seasonably cool weather we have had a steady advance in both domestic and foreign fruits. Desirable varieties of choice, well-packed apples have reached \$3.50 to \$4.00 per barrel. There appears to be no available supply in the United States to meet the improving demand and higher prices, or to prevent a higher winter ruling than we have had for years. The European crop is a failure; but we look for very heavy shipments of Mediterranean grapes. The Valencia orange crop is reported immense and will commence to come to America by January. The season for Florida oranges is likely to be most favorable here in December."

"With this healthy condition of our fruit market, the fruiterers are taking hold of the better receipts of Florida oranges now at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box; and lower grades also sell better, at \$2.75 to \$3.25 as to quality and condition.

"Receipts and advices are light. Demand will increase rapidly from this time on."

"The weather has as much to do with the demand and sale and keeping of fruits as any other one thing; and therefore the prices depend as much upon the weather as upon the supply."

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

Send for a sample copy of *Orchard, Vineyard and Berry Garden*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fruit-growers in the West. Subscription price only 50 cents per annum. J. R. Hendricks, editor, Cawker City, Kas.

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A. M. DUBoIS, Editor and Publisher.

NURSERY STOCK

AT THE

SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Nuggets.

Kansas Farmer:

Duck-breeding is becoming more popular now than ever before, and farmers in general are beginning to realize that there is considerable profit in them, especially when they have the best conveniences for their culture. In their culture, it is desirable to have a pond or water of some kind for their use, but this is not absolutely necessary, by any means, as they can be raised in confinement to good advantage, and will be fully as profitable to keep as other varieties of poultry thus confined.

The change from fall to winter, both in the food and care the fowls receive and also in the weather is an important one and should not be neglected, as is so often the case. So much of the future results depend upon their treatment at this time and the manner in which they are prepared for winter has almost everything to do with the profits realized throughout the cold weather, and for this reason any little extra trouble or pains taken with their food or treatment will be amply paid for by the better results realized afterwards.

When it comes time to market the fowls, during the fall and early winter, all the surplus stock and inferior specimens of every description should be separated by themselves, and for several days before they are marketed should be confined to small quarters where they will have but very little exercise and fed on strictly fattening food. This should be kept up as long as they have a good appetite, and keep gaining rapidly in weight. By this process they will be fattened quickly and it is only in this way that the best and most tender, juicy meat is produced.

The work in the poultry yard is really quite trifling and does not amount to much in itself, but it is of the utmost importance that what little there is to be done should be done properly and at the right time. There is no time in the year that the keeper can afford to neglect his fowls, as they are very quick to show the bad effects of such treatment, and the breeder can expect to succeed exactly according to the way he manages his fowls, and the quality and condition of his stock.

Be very careful in selecting breeders for the following season to retain only the very best specimens of the young stock raised each year, as they alone are the most desirable for this use. In marketing the surplus stock be careful to cull the flock closely and weed out all stock that is not perfect both in form and health, leaving nothing but the very best specimens to use in the breeding pens the following season. So much of the future results depend upon the selection of the breeding stock, that it would be wise to give it more care than it generally receives.

As the weather continues to grow cold, the fowls need to be fed more liberally and on food that contains a large percentage of albumen and some fattening quality. Be careful not to feed too much fattening food, but a little is quite necessary, as it is heating in its effect, and that is just what the fowls need during the cold weather, together with good egg-producing food of some kind. The interior arrangements of the house should now be fixed substantially and so that no changes will be necessary later on when early hatching time approaches. The fowls do not like to be disturbed while they are setting and it should be guarded against as much as possible, so as to bring out nice early broods of chicks, which really are the foundation of success in poultry breeding.

Soaring the Fowls.

Kansas Farmer:

Nearly all poultry-keepers have occasion to catch their fowls by daylight at different times during their life. If this has to be done, the breeder should be careful to do it without frightening them any more than they possibly can, also avoid scaring the other birds in the pen.

Different plans have been recommended for catching them easily, but as it is so seldom that the breeder wishes to do it, he does not pay much attention to the recommendations. It would be a good idea to have a small section of an ordinary poultry fence which, being portable, could be set up anywhere and form a little pen, and in this the fowls can be easily caught and it will not frighten the rest of the flock.

It may seem to some that this is a small matter to talk about, but to those who have had experience with wild hens, especially at setting time, it is quite important, and a successful remedy ought to be appreciated by them.

There is never any good obtained by frightening any of our domestic animals. By scaring hens, it diminishes their laying capabilities. Teach your young chicks to be tame, and keep them so all their life.

Kindness will always be appreciated, and the keeper will be amply paid for it by the better returns realized from the fowls if they are always treated in a kindly manner, as they should be.

G. F. M.

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

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

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The *American Dairymen* tells why poor butter is made by the ton, by the car load, by the ship load, by the hundreds of thousands of tons. It is simply because people do not know how to make it better, or how to make it well at all. Poorly-fed cows are milked by dirty hands. It is set where odors of the kitchen or cellar taint it. The milk is tainted from the fountain. The cream is kept too long and its taints are intensified. It is overchurned. It is overworked. It is oversalted. It is exchanged for groceries or bought by packers, still further worked, mixed, colored and packed with little skill, and, of course, is a drug on the market and a discredit to all who have anything to do with it.

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FOR SALE.—The young Jersey cow, Kin's Bridgatelle 11347, dropped February 15th, 1882; solid fawn. This is a splendid cow, a granddaughter of Easter Boy 3032—the pure Rex 1330 bull. Bred October 26th to St. Valentine's Day 15278, a grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and Duke, P. 76. H. C. Address S. B. ROHRER, Newton, Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 13, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 176 carloads. Market dull. Ordinary to prime native steers 3 30a4 30, extra do. 4 50a10.

SHEEP—Receipts 12,100. Market dull at 3 15a5 15 for sheep, and 5 00a6 80 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts 18,500. Market nominally steady at 4 20a4 50.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,800, shipments 300. Market strong and from 10a15c higher. Choice smooth grades of Christmas beesves 4 90a5 40, choice heavy native steers 4 30a4 65, fair to good shipping steers 3 50a4 25, butchers steers 3 00a4 15, feeders 2 50a3 10, stockers 1 90a2 70, Texans 1 85a 3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 6,700, shipments 400. Market active and ruled 10a20c higher than Friday. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 20a4 40, packing 3 95a4 15, Yorkers 3 75a4 00, pigs 2 60a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,200, shipments 700. Market steady. Common to fair 1 75a2 60, medium to choice 2 70a4 10, Christmas muttons 4 00a4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Christmas steers 4 90a5 50; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 pounds, 3 25a4 60; stockers and feeders 2 00a4 30; cows, bulls and mixed 1 50a3 15, bulk at 2 20a2 50, Texas cows 2 00a2 50, Texas steers 2 60a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 39,000, shipments 5,000. Market steady. Rough and mixed 3 80a4 15, packing and shipping 4 00a4 40, light 3 40a4 10, skips 2 25a 2 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market slow and 10a15c lower. Natives 3 50a4 25, westerns 2 50a3 50, Texans 2 00a3 25, lambs 4 00a4 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,119. Market steady for good; common weak and hard to sell. Good to

choice 3 90a4 30, common to medium 3 25a3 80, stockers 2 25a2 75, feeders 2 80a3 40, cows 1 50a2 80.

HOGS—Receipts 9,954, shipments 581. Market strong and active; choice 5c higher; medium and common steady. Good to choice 3 90a4 10, common to medium 3 75a3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 460, shipments none. Market steady. Good to choice 2 60a3 25, common to medium 1 50a2 40.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Lower and fairly active for export. Ungraded red, 85a2 75c; No. 2 red, 90c in elevator, 91a1 75c afloat.

CORN—Lower, closing steady. Ungraded, 46a 48 1/4c; No. 2, 46 1/4c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 79 1/4a79 1/2c; January, 80 1/4a81c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash, 35 1/4a36 1/4c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 1/4c.

RYE—Dull at 58 1/4c bid.

Chicago.

The wheat market was spiritless to-day with values generally easier. The corn market was quiet and easier, outside business being limited, and the trading was chiefly local.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 77 1/4c; No. 2 red, 77 1/4c; No. 3 spring, 70 1/4c.

CORN—No. 2, 36 1/4c.

OATS—No. 2, 25 1/4a26c.

RYE—No. 2, 54c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 53 1/4a54c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 91 1/4c.

TIMOTHY—Prime, 1 79a1 80.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 17,099 bu., withdrawals 8,222 bu., leaving stock in store 371,357 bu. There was a quiet but weaker market on change to-day. No. 2 red was nominal, except for cash, which sold at 67 1/4c, against 67 1/4c bid Saturday, when 68 1/4c was asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 5,830 bu., withdrawals 5,200 bu., leaving stock in store 194,586 bu. The market on change to-day was weak and values lower. No. 2 cash, December and January were nominal; February sold at 32 1/4c, against 33 1/4c bid Saturday, when 33 1/4c was asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 27 1/2c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 1 car at 44 1/2c.

HAY—Receipts 33 cars. Market steady. Fancy small baled, 9 00; large baled, 8 50; wire bound 50c less.

OIL CAKE—10 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 77c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 25 per bus.

BUTTER—Supply fairly large and market slow.

We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 22a25c; storepacked do., 16a18c; common, 8a10c; roll, 14a18c.

EGGS—Firm at 22c per dozen.

CHEESE—Full cream 18 1/4c, partskim flats 7a8c, Young America 18 1/2c, Kansas 6a7c.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Short, 4 1/2c; green huri, 5 1/4c; self-working, 4 1/4a4 1/4c; long coarse, 8 1/4c; crooked, 1 1/2a2 1/4c.

PROVISIONS—We quote: Round lots—Sugar cured hams, 10 1/2c per pound; breakfast bacon, 10c per pound; dried beef, 9c; dry salt clear rib sides, 5 40; long clear, 5 30; shoulders, 4 25; short clear, 5 65; smoked clear rib sides, 6 30; long clear, 6 20; shoulders, 5 50; short clear, 6 55.

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RUBBER STAMPS!

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just the place you want to locate in.

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TAYLOR, Richfield, (county seat), Morton Co.
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firm in the county, and business entrusted to
their care will receive prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

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We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly, and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted.

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Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Far-

well & Co.

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OF
TOPEKA, KANSAS,
Insures Live Stock Against Death
BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

Incorporated under and complied with all the laws of the State of Kansas, furnished bonds as required, and received certificate of authority from Insurance Commissioner to do business. Your Insurance solicited. Agents wanted. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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OF
SALINA, KANSAS,
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

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

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$120,000.

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

OF
ABILENE, KANSAS,
Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington, of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

GARDEN CITY!

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre.

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PRICE \$5.00 PER 100, NUMBERED. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING

IN

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, 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 appraisalment, 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 for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

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.

Strays for week ending Dec. 1, '86.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. C. Hall, of Clinton tp., (P. O. Belvoir), November 11, 1886, one light red cow, 3 years old, white hind feet, also some white hairs in face; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Conrad Baker, of Walker tp., November 15, 1886, one red yearling steer, star in forehead, white in both flanks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$11.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Cottle, of Putnam tp., November 11, 1886, one dark bay or brown mare colt, 2 years old, crippled in right fore leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by James Cubit, of Lincoln tp., November 10, 1886, one brown mare, 16 or 17 years old, 14½ hands high, branded E on left shoulder and W on left hip; valued as \$20.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Barton, of Lincoln tp., November 22, 1886, one dark brown horse, 12 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, unknown brand on left shoulder and hip.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdges, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. P. Douthitt, of Topeka, (P. O. Topeka), one dark red heifer, 2 years old, last spring, half crop of each ear, branded with characters similar to letter P on right slope of rump; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by F. A. Richmond, of Auburn tp., (P. O. Auburn), November 19, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph England, of Tecumseh tp., (P. O. Tecumseh), one red and white steer, about 18 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by W. B. Raper, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), one red cow, 6 years old, branded S on right ear and right horn; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Montague, of Kaw tp., (P. O. Granville), November 1, 1886, one black mare colt, a little white in forehead, left hind foot white one inch above the hoof.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. J. Cox, of Sarcoxie tp., (P. O. Chester), on or about November 4, 1886, one red and white 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by C. F. Cherry, of Sarcoxie tp., (P. O. Chester), on or about November 9, 1886, one light red 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

STAG—Taken up by G. P. Tiffany, of Newbury tp., (P. O. Paxico), November 11, 1886, one brown and white spotted stag, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Reed, of Center tp., one red-brindled heifer, about 2 years old, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$14.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Warrenburg, of Illinois tp., November 10, 1886, one steer, 1 year old, past mostly white—some red spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. A. Roby, of Liberty tp., one red cow, white tail, left horn off at the point, 4 years old, branded S2 on left hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; the two animals valued at \$18.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Alex Hensley, of

Spring Creek tp., one roan cow, 3 years old, slit in right ear; also red heifer calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel McDowell, of Richmond tp., (P. O. Richmond), one bay mare, star in forehead, no hairs growing behind the ears supposed to be caused by burn, black mane and tail, supposed to be 3 years old, 15 hands high; valued at \$40.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Mattie Bros., of Toledo tp., November 18, 1886, one light roan cow, 2 years old, (with small calf), dim brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by M. C. Gordon, of Toledo tp., November 27, 1886, one red yearling steer, some white in forehead and flank, branded with small letter D on each ham; valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by T. J. Browning, of Falls tp., one large red cow wit some white on belly and flank, short horns, about 6 or 7 years old, branded on right hip with letter T in a half circle; valued at \$18.

2 MULES—Taken up by J. W. Wyatt, of Cottonwood tp., November 17, 1886, one brown mule, 10 years old, branded D. G. on left shoulder; also one brown mule, 12 years old, branded A above left flank; valued at \$40 each.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. A. Baugh, of Mound tp., November 13, 1886, one red and white cow, white face with small red spots in forehead, supposed to be 12 years old; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by A. McFarlin, of Potosi tp., November 13, 1886, one roan cow, 3 years old, slit in left ear and crop off right, no brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T. A. Shoemaker, of Centerville tp., November 5, 1886, one red steer, 3 years old, no mark or brand; valued at \$30.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. N. Robb, of Quincy tp., November 2, 1886, one roan mare pony, blind in one eye, no mark or brands visible; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, same time and place, one bay gelding pony, no mark or brands visible; valued at \$40.

MULE—Taken up by G. W. Harris, of Bachelor tp., November 1, 1886, one iron-gray horse mule, about 3 years old, star 8 or 10 inches long on right hip; valued at \$60.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Lawrence, of Pleasant Grove tp., October 2, 1886, one roan steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand on left hip, hole in right ear and slit off; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by T. L. Chaney, of Salem tp., November 20, 1886, one pale red yearling steer, branded X on right hip; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

COW—Taken up by S. A. Burson, of Sedan, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, 15 hands high, harness and saddle marks, scar on left shoulder and on left fore leg.

Lane county—T. J. Smith, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Moore, of Cheyenne tp., October 21, 1886, one sorrel horse, about 12 years old, blind in left eye, branded G on left shoulder and Hat on left hip, as near as can be ascertained; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. L. McClelland, of Emporia tp., November 4, 1886, one 3-year-old brown mare mule, branded P. L. on left hip and CM or GM with bar underneath on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

CALF—Taken up by Jas. Miles, of Pike tp., one and a half miles southwest of Patti's mill, one black mulley steer calf, some white in forehead and on nose, rather short tail; valued at \$12.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by G. Joss, of Walnut tp., October 29, 1886, one yearling heifer, red with white spots on shoulders and belly and white spots between hips, bushy end of tail off; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Winterscheidt, of Mission tp., November 16, 1886, one small yearling steer, red and white, no brands visible; valued at \$14.

Strays for week ending Dec. 8, '86.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. C. Whisler, of Red Vermillion tp., November 18, 1886, one 1-year-old white heifer, rim of ears gone; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Gordon Fowler, of Harrison tp., November 5, 1886, one 2-year-old red heifer, white spots in forehead and on rump and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Sam'l Hathaway, of Lone Tree tp., November 25, 1886, one 2-year-old heifer, white with red spots, neck and ears red, a strip of white in forehead, under side of left ear clipped, no brand; valued at \$10.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Louis Kunze, of Center tp., one red 2-year-old steer.

STEER—By same, one white 2-year-old steer with red ears.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer.

Doniphan county—Joseph Schletzbaum, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by William Armstrong, of Wayne tp., (P. O. Doniphan), November 15, 1886, one light bay horse pony, right eye damaged, white on left hind foot, one tooth broken in upper jaw, about 13½ hands high; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by John N. Armstrong, of Wayne tp., (P. O. Doniphan), November 15, 1886, one dark bay horse pony brand F. J. A. on left hip, about 13½ hands high; valued at \$25.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. M. Dahlstein, of Union tp., October 1, 1886, one red steer, about 1 year old; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red steer with white star in forehead, about 15 months old; valued at \$18.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up November 10, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, branded M. O. on left side; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Sigel Williby, of Avon tp., November 24, 1886, one light bay horse, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, white spot on end of nose, star in forehead, weak eyes, small scar on right knee, no brand; valued at \$50.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Philip O. Donohue, of Kaw tp., (P. O. St. Marys) three miles south of St. Marys, one light bay mare 2 years old, a few white hairs around the fetlock on left hind foot; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up in Washington tp., November 20, 1886, one steer, about 18 months old, mostly white, red neck and ears, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by M. R. McNamar, of Fairfield tp., in Alma tp., one 1-year-old medium-sized red steer, white belly, quality fair, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by E. Crosby, of Walnut tp., November 22, 1886, one black horse colt, coming 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, some white on both right feet, about 12½ hands high; valued at \$35.

STEER—By same, one bay horse colt, coming 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, some white on both right feet, about 12½ hands high; valued at \$35.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Franklin Wolf, of Washington tp., November 10, 1886, one brown male mule, about 1 year old, black striped over the shoulders; valued at \$50.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. D. Allen, of Pike tp., November 20, 1886, one red 1-year-old steer, 15 hands high, white belly, quality fair, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

The Veterinarian.

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

WOLF TEETH.—Please answer if the so-called wolf teeth in horses affect the eyes so as to cause blindness, or are they in any way detrimental to horses? [No man who really understands the nature of these little nodules of tooth-like structure commonly situated in front of the first molar tooth of the upper jaw and popularly known as "wolf teeth," would for a moment allow himself to believe that they are in any way injurious to the eye-sight of horses. The majority of horsemen, however, believe that they are a frequent cause of blindness, hence they are an injury because they are liable to interfere with the sale of the subject; they are of no use, whatever, and the better way is to remove them forthwith.]

CHRONIC COUGH.—A mare, thirteen years old, has had a cough for six years or more; is worse on hay than straw; best on grass. The cough is accompanied by a rattling in the throat and profuse discharge from the nose. She is inclined to eat too much, as she eats her bedding. She works hard every day without loss of condition. [She will require to go through a mild course of treatment so as to remove the difficulty that is annoying her. The irritation in the throat is caused by an accumulation of mucous, and the first thing to be done will be to remove the cause. Give in feed one tablespoonful of tonic pepsin powder two times in a day, and apply a warm bran poultice to the throat at night. Give one teaspoonful of essence of ginger with a little cold water the first thing in the morning so as to prevent flatulence. A sloppy bran mash on the Saturday evening will greatly lessen the whole trouble with careful attention to the medicine.]

ENLARGEMENT ON UPPER JAW-BONE.—My three-year-old horse has a lump on the side of his upper jaw, on a line with the eye and mouth, and about mid-way between both. It appears to be an enlargement of the bone, and is said to have been caused by being struck with a club. It is not sore, nor does it in any way appear to injure the horse, only his appearance. Is there any way to reduce it to a natural size. [The only hope of reducing the enlargement on the face (assuming it to be a bony deposit) is by stimulating the absorbents to remove it. This, though practicable to a certain extent, does not by any means give much encouragement for the ultimate removal of the tumor. Take of beniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; hog's lard, 16 ounces; mix, and apply a little over the tumor once every day until the skin becomes sore, then discontinue the application for a time. If a scurf forms on the skin, apply fresh hog's lard until it comes off, and then apply ointment as before. This treatment should be continued for three or four months.]

FISTULA—ENLARGED JOINT.—I have a horse, nine years old, with lump on left shoulder, close to the withers. It is too far back, I think, to have been caused by the saddle, as he has been used only in double team; has not been worked hard, and has not been shod for five months, being sore in front feet. Present lump is of two weeks' standing; is not sore to the touch, and does not make him favor the leg, as he will gallop and play with the other horses when turned out. Is there danger of it developing into fistula? (2) A cow has periodical swelling at knee-joint of left hind leg. It puffs up and makes the leg stiff, causing lameness. Have used

two liniments on it with success, but attribute the good results more to the rubbing than the liniment. [(1) The enlargement is undoubtedly due to external injury—perhaps done when lying down. It is liable to become a fistula. Clip hair off, and rub three times a day with the following: Tincture of opium, tincture of aconite root, spirits of camphor, chloroform,—equal parts; mix. Fomentation half an hour with hot vinegar, 1 quart; saltpetre, 2 ounces; muriate of ammonia, 2 ounces; mix; would be good each day. (2) Better apply golden blister to the knee, and keep cow in box-stall, on soft bedding, on an earth floor, if you have such a place. Knee has been injured in the act of lying down or rising.]

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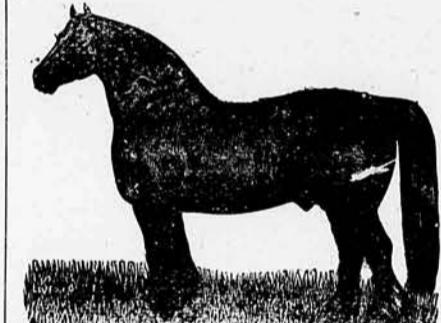
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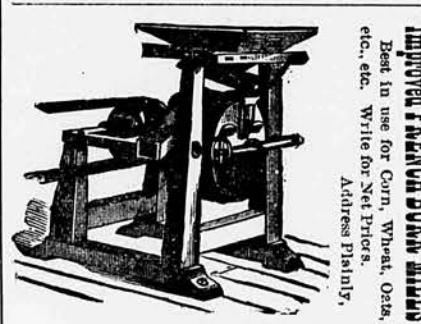
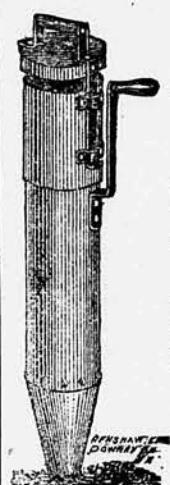
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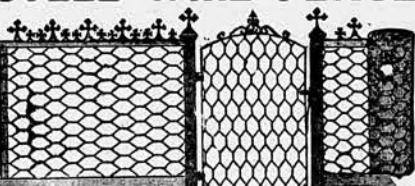
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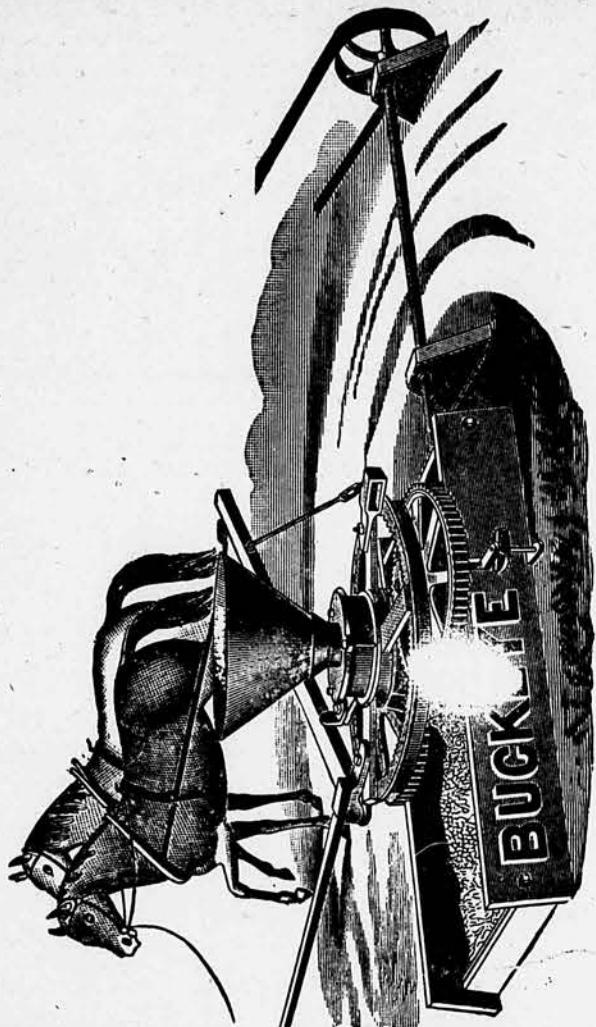
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