

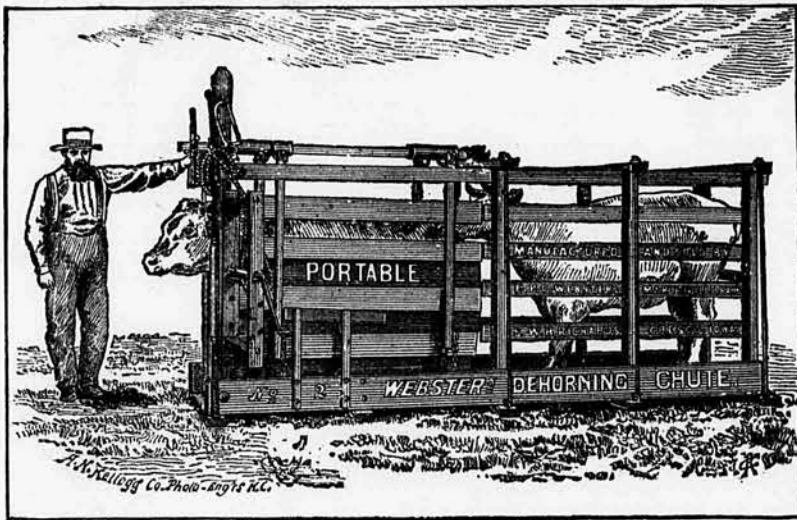
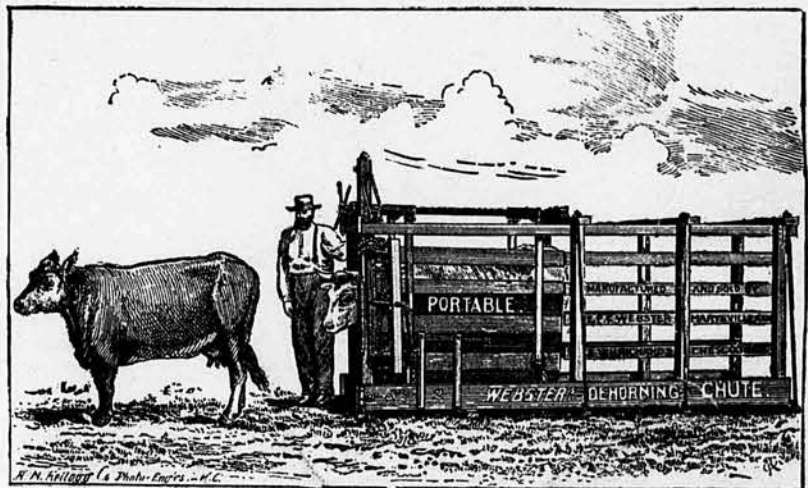
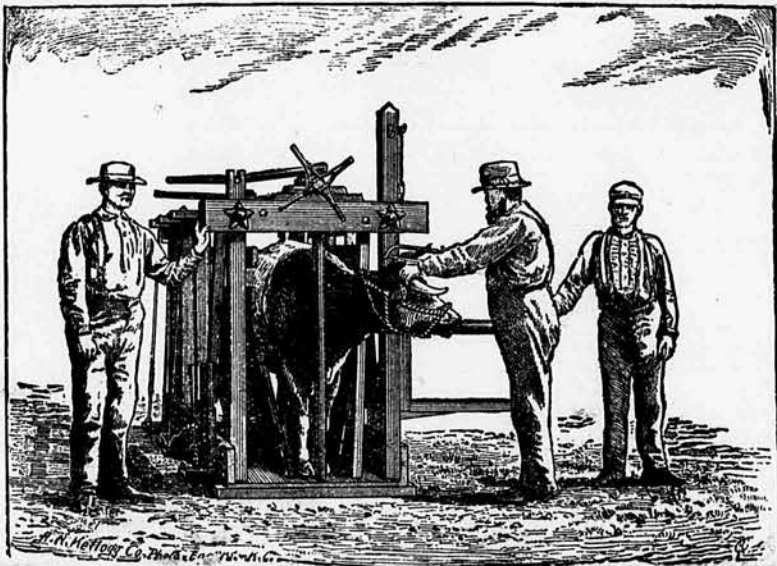
KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXVI, No. 44.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

{ TWENTY PAGES.
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The Webster Dehorning Chute. (PATENT APPLIED FOR.)



The foregoing illustrations show the great Dehorning Chute, invented and patent applied for by E. P. C. WEBSTER, of MARYSVILLE, KAS. Our readers know we have published everything that has come under our observation in the way of throwing light on the subject. For some time it has seemed that the question as to "whether or not it was best to dehorn," is settled in the affirmative. But the greater question, as to "How shall we hold the animals?" has been seemingly the only question asked of late on the subject. Mr. Webster has proven equal to the emergency, and has answered the question, and here we have it illustrated in four different views—

The first, in the act of dehorning.
The second, with the cow released and ready to walk out.

The third, she has just gone out, and the one that stood behind her is now caught and will soon lose her horns.

The last picture shows the machine loaded on a wagon and the operator en route for another job. It is easily loaded in this position in ten minutes, and unloaded and set up in ten minutes more.

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For large lots of cattle, this chute is set at the head of a long chute, such as is usually used for branding, and this entire length kept full of cattle. As one walks out, they all move up the length of a cow. For small lots, they may be driven into the barn or shed, and the chute set at the door, or into a small yard and the chute set at the gate.

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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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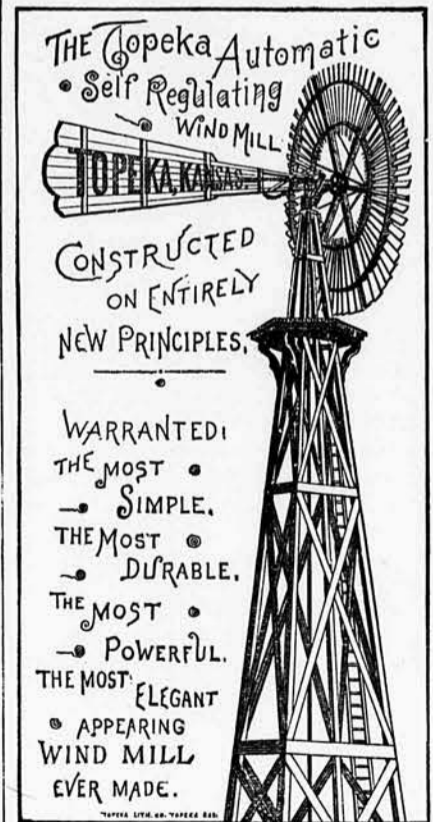


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Agricultural Matters.

The Character of the Soil.

The *Indiana Farmer* says: Farmers generally judge of the quality of soil by its color. If it is a clay loam of a pale cream color it is generally condemned to the grade of a poor soil, and this decision, like most others made from careful observation, is in the main correct. The yellow or orange color of a clay depends on the presence of free oxide of iron (iron rust), though but a very small amount of iron enters into any of the crops we raise; but, iron oxide is an active absorbent of gases from the air, and especially of ammonia, which is an important element of fertility. The dark color of a soil nearly always depends on the presence of imperfectly decayed vegetable matter. About half the dry weight of vegetable matter is carbon, which is one of the most remarkable substances in nature. Our familiar acquaintance with it is in the form of charcoal, but in this form it is not quite pure, as it holds the earthy matter, which represents the ashes of the wood of which it was made. Another form generally known as black lead or plumbago, is represented in the pencil with which these lines are written; but still this is not pure. The diamond is pure carbon. We habitually associate a dark color with carbon, but starch and sugar, when pure, are intensely white, yet 40 per cent. of each is carbon, and sugar and starch when separated from the other elements combined with it, form a very dark charcoal.

In the slow decay of vegetable matter in the soil, changes take place identical with the changes in burning charcoal, except that the carbon is left in a state of very minute division. In this decay, the amount of carbon remaining depends very much on the more or less perfect exclusion of the air and the amount of moisture present. A green crop turned under ten inches deep, and remaining undisturbed for twelve or eighteen months will leave quite a bed of vegetable mold. If it is covered but four or five inches, and is thrown up to the air and light, in six months after being covered the greater part of the carbon will be consumed.

On this account a green crop turned under in the summer should never be turned up the next spring. If it becomes necessary to plant a cultivated crop on such ground, the spring breaking should be but half the depth of the turning under. The gases from the decaying matter below will keep the soil in a loose and porous condition without the cultivation extending down to the decaying mass. The vegetable mold formed from this decaying mass greatly increases the absorbent property of the soil with which it is mixed. This relates as well to the absorption of moisture in the form of watery vapor, as of the permanent gases.

All farmers know that a loose black soil is a productive soil, other things being equal. Yet the carbon which gives it these properties is wholly insoluble in water, and consequently not a particle of it can be used in the nutrition of crops, but it forms the best possible trap to catch the ammonia and other gaseous elements of fertility that may be in the air, and hold them in the proper condition to be used for plant food. To maintain a good supply of vegetable matter in the soil is preserving its fertility; and there is no better way of doing this than by frequently turning under clover and other green crops.

In order to retain the gases absorbed by the soil from the atmosphere, or

washed from it by rains, it is important that the naked soil be not exposed to the direct rays of the summer sun. It is better that a field lying fallow should be covered with a crop of weeds than that it should lie entirely naked. Nature preserves the fertility of our forests by an undergrowth of shrubbery and an annual mulch of leaves completely covering the surface. Even a pile of stones or of boards covering the ground for a few years will give to the spot a wonderful degree of fertility. This is chiefly owing to the preservation of the absorbed ammonia, but it may be that the darkness thus secured promotes nitrification in the soil.

In considering the fertilized matter absorbed from the air, we have heretofore limited that acquisition to ammonia, carbonic acid and watery vapor; but modern chemistry has detected a trace of phosphoric acid and phosphide of hydrogen in our summer atmosphere. This we might infer from the fact that all animal substances contain phosphorus though in minute quantities, and in decomposition this passes into the air in decomposition with oxygen or hydrogen. But either of these forms is easily absorbed by water and thus washed out of the air by every rain. These contributions from the air should be preserved by covering it from the volatilizing influence of the summer sunshine. Much of the fertilizing influence of a clover crop is in the perfect manner it covers the earth.

Pasturing Wheat.

[From advance sheets of Bulletin No. 4, Kansas Experiment Station, Prof. E. M. Shelton, Director.]

With the object of learning the effect of moderately grazing winter wheat, both in fall and spring, a portion of field No. 3, a fair average of the entire wheat field, was selected for the purpose of this experiment. Here a measured acre was partitioned off from the remainder of the field by a barbed wire fence, and adjoining it, later on, an exact half acre, the former for fall grazing, and the latter for a like use in the spring. For the purpose of comparison, a quarter acre, uniform in growth and appearance with the pastured portion, was selected, and of course was not grazed.

Of the actual amount of grazing furnished by these areas, I have accurate data regarding only the half acre used for grazing in the spring. This area furnished the equivalent of 115 hours' steady grazing for one cow. This "steady grazing," it should be remembered, stands for much more than ordinary grazing, which includes the time occupied by the cattle in rest. In grazing the half acre the cattle were held upon the wheat only so long as they fed. As soon as they seemed sated, they were driven to the barn. I am confident that this half acre furnished the equivalent of one-half month's pasturing. The acre supplied much more than twice that given by the half acre; from one to three cows—I cannot speak more accurately—having been kept upon it during nearly every day in November. In the tabular statement given below the results of this experiment are concisely stated:

	Yield per acre.		Straw, lbs., to bus. of grain.
	Grain, bus.	Straw, lbs.	
One acre grazed in fall.	25.70	3,768	143
One-half acre grazed in spring—yield, 13.1 bushels grain, 1,662 pounds straw.	26.20	3,324	127
One-fourth acre not grazed—yield, 6.4 bushels grain, 8.25 pounds straw.	25.60	3,300	128

It is not supposed, for a moment, that these figures prove that the grazed plots were not injured in their ultimate crop by the grazing. They do, however, establish a strong presumption that such was the case. The fact that, to

the eye, the pastured areas, when cut, showed, in all respects, as strong and vigorous a growth of wheat as that borne by the ungrazed area, strengthens this view. There was only this noticeable difference—and this was slight—between the grazed and ungrazed areas: the former, particularly that used for fall pasturage, bore a considerably more leafy straw, as indicated in the table, and it seemed a little slower in ripening, although the time of cutting the three areas was the same.

It savors somewhat of attempting to "eat one's cake and have it," this pasturing of growing wheat without diminishing its yield of grain. However, the practice can only be recommended in the case of wheat that was sown early in the fall and thus has been enabled to make a luxuriant growth. It is a matter of common observation and experience that this excess growth is often a cause of disaster to the crop. A further precaution that will occur to most practical men: pasturing of the wheat fields ought never to be permitted when the ground is muddy, or even soft from rains.

Crop Outlook in America and Europe.

CORN CROP.

The official report of the Department of Agriculture makes the area in corn for the crop of this year 75,500,000 acres, and the yield twenty-six bushels per acre. This makes the crop 1,900,000,000, being the largest ever grown in this country.

WHEAT CROP OF ENGLAND.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:

Present indications are for something very nearly approaching, or attaining, a full average of twenty-eight bushels per acre. The magnificent weather which has obtained of late has brought the latter crops into the stackyard in much finer condition than those harvested earlier in the more forward districts. In fact the first has been last, and the last first, inasmuch as wheats which looked like going into stack until March, at best, have now been thrashed out of the field and marketed. This feature is the one which has all to do with the decline in values; a material quantity of English wheat is being thrown on the market, both here and locally, which is very much out of condition, and which can only be used in connection with dry and flinty foreign descriptions. This did very well at first when only a few native samples were shown, inasmuch as it saved the miller the trouble of sprinkling certain foreign wheats; but now the supply of badly-conditioned native wheat is sufficient to turn the advantage to the millers' benefit and they—having needy sellers to deal with—are doing their best to knock down values. The position is peculiar. Millers cannot buy largely—as they did last year, of magnificent wheat at, say, 10s. per quarter less money—because it will not bear storing either in bags or in bulk, and the producer, when he has threshed it, is still less able to hold it in any form.

WHEAT AND RYE IN FRANCE.

The preliminary official estimate of the production of wheat and rye in France shows the following compared with reported crops of previous years, reduced to bushels by the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

	Wheat.	Rye.
1888.....	273,668,000	62,139,000
1887.....	319,150,000	67,194,000
1886.....	299,108,000	64,168,000
1885.....	312,912,000	68,322,000
1884.....	324,130,000	74,514,000
1883.....	294,400,000	72,503,000
1882.....	346,610,000	83,684,000
1881.....	274,699,000	67,350,000
1880.....	282,300,000	71,853,000
1879.....	217,068,000	53,612,000
1878.....	270,377,000	68,646,000

For ten years ending with 1887 the annual production was 294,075,000 bushels of wheat and 68,985,000 bushels of rye. During this period the average

annual net importation of wheat and flour has been equivalent to 46,000,000 bushels, implying an average consumption of 340,000,000 bushels or about 67,000,000 bushels more than the estimated production this season.

The area sown in wheat and rye this season compares with 1887 as follows:

	1888.	1887.
Wheat, hectares.....	7,055,161	6,067,466
do. acres.....	17,304,008	17,217,307
Rye, hectares.....	1,614,686	1,634,297
do. acres.....	3,990,048	4,018,800

The Paris bulletin *des Halles* estimates the wheat crop of France at 89,274,828 hectoliters, or 253,361,000 bushels, and about 5 per cent. lighter than last year in average weight of the grain.

SPRING WHEAT REGIONS OF THIS COUNTRY.

The *Press*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, figuring from the spring wheat sections of the Northwest, says that the Dakota yield is 40 per cent. less than that of last year, and nearly that for Minnesota, and concludes:

"A decrease of 40 per cent. then, as compared with last year's yield of nearly 100,000,000 bushels, may be considered a very fair estimate, as applied to the entire wheat yield of the Northwest for this season. There are many well posted gentlemen who think that not one-half of last year's crop will be harvested. Whether later returns will confirm their views remains to be seen. The estimate here given is based upon actual figures, and is also in accordance with the opinions of conservative men."

WHEAT CROP OF GERMANY.

The London *Miller* has the following on the German crop:

In Germany the wheat crop has been secured in better condition than seemed likely a month ago. The southern kingdoms have a better yield than the north, so that the total wheat crop of the new German Empire is not now thought to be more than 5 per cent. under an average. Heavy import duties have failed to raise the price of wheat to a 40s level, the present average being 39s per quarter, and the markets proving difficult to maintain at that price.

THE CROP IN INDIA.

The London *Miller* says:

Indian wheat shipments cannot be considered insignificant, there being at the present moment 374,000 quarters on passage as compared with 349,000 quarters at this time last year. But the weekly shipments for the first three weeks of September have been rather under 100,000 quarters, and the total shipped since May brought the new crop forward has been smaller than in 1887, when the wheat yield was quite 1,000,000 quarters smaller than in the present season. It is curious to note this reserve on the part of Indian sellers, for it is not marked enough to suggest any general dissatisfaction with prices paid by Europe, and yet it is marked enough to contrast very strongly with what the yield of 1888 would have led us to look for. When we say the "yield" we mean the Indian government's official report of the yield. Opinions are already heard that the two expressions may by no means be synonymous.

Popular Education.

We sympathize with the feeling which often leads citizens to boast that no child born in this country need grow up in ignorance, and yet it is a fact that many people who have learned to read and write have never taught themselves to think. A man who suffered from catarrh, consumption, bronchitis, scrofula, or "liver complaint," might read, till his eyes dropped out, how these and many other diseases have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, but if he did not take the lesson to himself and test the virtues of this great medicine, his time would be thrown away.

The sufferings of the mind are more severe than the pains of the body.—*Cicero*.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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NOVEMBER 13. — C. M. Gifford & Son, Short-horns, Junction City, Kas.

Present and Future of Beef.

There is a condition in the live stock market just now that warrants attention and study. For the first time in their history the prominent stock yards of the country are receiving greater numbers of cattle than of all other animals combined. The rule of the past has been more hogs than all other animals, now it is common to have cattle outnumber all others in the markets. But this is not the strangest part of the situation. There is an unusually large percentage of cows and heifers, all good breeders, now going forward, and this is especially true of cattle shipped from the ranges. Many reasons are assigned for the present anomalous condition, but none seem to be satisfactory. Anticipated advances in rail rates, are assigned as a cause of the present heavy shipments from the far West. But if such anticipations were justified they would not account for the apparent cleaning out of breeders. Higher prices are also assigned as a reason. It is true that nearly all kinds of cattle are higher now than one year ago, but not enough so as to make any appreciable difference in the movement of the class of cattle that now preponderates in the markets. The high prices for first-class beefers would naturally have a tendency to check shipments of good breeders, yet such breeders are now going forward in unusually large proportions.

If there was a shortage of forage throughout the country, if chances favored the starvation of stock this winter, or if it would be likely to cost more to winter it than it would be worth in the spring, then the wholesale selling of cows, heifers and calves would be reasonable and justifiable. But on the contrary, the stock of hay and other forage, and of corn is probably the largest for many years. It is doubtful if the time has ever been when stock could be wintered more cheaply than it can be the coming one. There is one other factor in the problem which should be considered in this connection: For a year past the demand for blooded bulls, of all types, has been extremely dull. For the ranges this has been particularly true, though the farms have shown but little if any more eagerness to increase their herds.

Now, these points and considerations are significant; they are full of meaning, and it is the duty of every farmer to solve the mystery if he can. Does the great exodus of stock, especially of cows and heifers, from the ranges, coupled with the past poor demand for bulls, indicate that cattle-growing there is on the decline? If it does it means a future for farm beef that farmers should lose no time in providing for. If the rushing of cattle of all kinds from farm and ranch, and the indifference to increased propagation, as indicated by the light demand for males, indicate that farmers have become disgusted with the recent low prices, and are getting out of the business, then it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell what the beef market will be two or three years hence.

An axiom of one of the most successful farmers we ever knew was: "When everybody else is going out of a certain farming interest or industry I always go in." When hogs, sheep, or cattle got down to the minimum he began to

grow them extensively, when at the highest he began figuring for a decline. That cattle should be more plentiful in market—head for head—than all other kinds of stock combined is an anomaly which cannot long exist. If a scarcity results it cannot be supplied in a day, a season or a year. That a scarcity is probable, is not only reasonable, but has many historical precedents to confirm it. Breeders, both male and female, can now be bought at minimum prices; the difference between female breeders and first-class beefers was never so great as now; it certainly seems reasonable to infer that the latter class of animals is not in oversupply, and if that is true now what will be the probable condition one, two or three years hence? Three years ago *Farm, Stock and Home* urged its readers to grow hogs, though hogs were then very low, now hundreds, yes thousands of farmers regret that they did not respond to the urging. Now, beef, of certain kinds, is low, but still we contend that the beef industry is a very promising one. But in providing for future beef don't forget that the demand is and will be for the best quality.—*Farm, Stock and Home*.

The Way to Success.

Here are some excellent suggestions from the *Breeders' Gazette*:

Success in breeding depends quite as much upon close attention to all the details of management as upon anything else. The herd or flock, it must be admitted, is rather a jealous mistress and is apt to earn dividends somewhat in proportion to the degree of care bestowed upon it. The greatest breeders of all times have been men passionately fond of their animals, and it must be conceded that where "the inspiration of enthusiasm" is wanting the chances of pronounced success are not especially brilliant. Of Thos. Bates it has been written: "Those who have strolled with him in his pastures can recall how the cows and even the young heifers would lick his hand and seem to listen to every gentle word and keen comment, as if they penetrated its import;" and another writer says: "The chief enjoyment of his life was in his cow pastures, which were generally visited once or twice a day, and the history and points of each animal made known to any visitor, as it came up to have its head rubbed. On these occasions he was in the habit of manipulating the animals all over, pressing them gently with his fingers, thereby to detect unevenness or want of quality in any particular part and guard against the patchy appearance that so many Short-horns exhibit, being overloaded in one place and bare in another." It is this personal attachment to the animals under one's charge that insures that degree of thought and attention inseparable from success; and while in the case of the herder or feeder such feeling may sometimes result in overburdening some favorite beast with the good things of the granary, and lead likewise to some display of temper upon the part of the faithful attendant when a "pet" is beaten in a show-yard, yet it is the absence of such intimate relations—much oftener met with than the opposite condition—that in great measure explains the indifferent results attained by some people in the breeding of improved live stock. Periods of general depression, such as most breeders have passed through of late, are especially apt to wean the more fickle-minded from their attachment to the members of the herd or flock, but it is during just such times that the deepest interest in their welfare will bring the greatest proportionate reward. Stay by your good things, study your business closely,

modifying your practice to meet altered conditions, and time may safely be trusted to do the rest. Neglect never yet lifted a mortgage or bettered a bank account, and just now the thrifty breeder will bestir himself to see that provision is made for carrying the live stock properly through the winter months. Feed is cheap, it is true; but it is never so low as to justify a reliance upon corn alone as taking the place of reasonable shelter from cold and inclement weather. Now is a good time to look to this.

The Feeders' Winter of Discontent.

Prof. Shelton, Director of the Experiment Station at the Agricultural college, says:

Short pastures obliged us to gather the College herd into winter quarters October 1, although the weather was warm and sunny, and as unlike winter as one kind of weather can be unlike another. This means a steady pull at the hay mow and granery until the middle of April, at best, or much more likely until May 16,—an uninterrupted feeding season of six and one-half or seven months. The thought of this tremendous feeding season is not calculated to re-assure the mortgage-burdened farmer. We wish to observe here that the question, how to reduce this feeding season, or, if it cannot be reduced, how to mitigate its terrors, is the most important of the problems that press upon us for solution to-day. The tame-grass question, the ensilage question, and a half-dozen other agricultural ideas that will occur to most minds, all bear upon this, the central and vital thought—how to lessen the expense of wintering our stock.

As bearing directly upon this idea, we wish to offer a few suggestions:

1. A field of early-sown rye, of size to suit the herd, or one of "tame grass"—clover and orchard grass preferred—should be reserved for use at the time of the failure of the regular pasture fields.

2. Corn and sorghum,—one or both,—when planted thickly, in drills, and harvested when the seed is in the "dough" state, makes an unsurpassed feed, which may be hauled to the barnyard and there fed with little waste during our dry fall season, to the great relief of the hay-mows.

3. Strip the herd remorselessly of every hoof that is not sure to make a steady growth during the winter. Every barren female or doubtful breeder, every fairly-grown steer or barrow ought to be sent to the butcher, or turned into the "feed lot" as preliminary thereto. There are thousands of animals in Kansas, and every other State, that after having been wintered at an expense of \$15 to \$20, will be worth less, considered intrinsically, or from the standpoint of the market next May, than they will fetch now.

But the poorest, and, in all respects, meanest, way of attempting the curtailment of the winter feeding season is the all too popular one of holding the herd upon the brown and lifeless pastures long after the time when most of the grass has been consumed, while the little that remains is next to worthless in consequence of heat and frost. This practice of holding herds upon worn-out pastures and worthless stalk fields costs Kansas herds, every year, much of the flesh laid on during the summers, and Kansas farmers a sum of money that looks up into the millions.

A young kid is more stupid than perhaps any other animal, except a young fawn. The ewe will hide her kid away in a hollow tree, under logs, in a pile of brush, squirrel holes, or any other place of concealment, where it will lay frequently, until it gets too weak to get away without help, if the ewe does not return, which young common ewes frequently fail to do.

Stock Notes.

Prof. Sanborn, at a Missouri farmers' institute, said: "Sir J. B. Lawes produced from 100 pounds of food eleven pounds of mutton, and from an equal amount only nine pounds of beef. Thus it is seen that mutton can be raised cheaper than beef, while we can get 2 cents worth of wool with each pound of mutton, or 40 to 50 per cent. in favor of sheep."

It is said that ticks and lice with which hogs often become covered can be easily got rid of by giving the swine a little sulphur in their feed occasionally. Hogs are frequently infested with these parasites, when the owner would not suspect it from the appearance of the animals, and consequently it is well to examine them closely now and then, thus being sure they have no such tax on their vitals to steal away what should go toward making growth and flesh.

A horseman of long experience declares it to be needless cruelty to a young colt to let it run with its dam until winter, when there will be an entire change of feed from green to dry. No amount of grain will keep such a colt thrifty during its first winter. Wean it while it can get some green feed, and where apples are plenty put up a few to be fed to the colt daily when cold weather comes. A few apples daily, with some oats, are better than all-grain rations for colts or any young horses.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* takes great pains to give his cattle all the open air exercise they require throughout the winter on warm sunny days. Sunlight and exercise are two of the greatest factors in promoting health. Shut up human beings in a cotton, oil cloth or shoe factory month after month, carrying them their food and allowing them no exercise at all, and how long before consumption will seize upon them? It is silly to think that cotton seed meal or any other highly concentrated food will originate tuberculosis or pleuro-pneumonia.

Good light is not necessary for horses. It is no more pleasant for a horse to be kept in a dark stable than for a human being to be confined in a dark room. It is very trying to the eyes when a horse is brought out into the light. Dark stables are often the cause of blindness. Ventilation is also most important—not a draught from open windows or doors, but properly constructed ventilators in the ceiling to carry off foul air, which always rises and floats about near the ceiling. The temperature of a stable should not be over 70° or under 45°. So says a writer in the *Montreal Witness*.

Prof. E. W. Stewart, in the *Country Gentleman*, says that in feeding young stock it is well to discard corn meal altogether, because it has not the material to grow the bones or frame. The combination would be best as follows: Eight pounds of clover hay, three pounds of ground oats, five pounds of wheat bran. This combination will develop young heifers without laying on extra fat, and will improve them as breeders. Bran is a peculiarly good food to develop young animals, because of the large per cent. it contains of phosphoric acid to expand the frame, and also albuminoids to grow the muscles. It is a developing food for the animal. Oats are a good food for the same purpose, and clover hay also assists in the development of the young animal.

Every day is a little life and our whole life is but a day repeated. 'Tis not best to suffer pain for even one little day, when one application of Warner's Log Cabin Extract will drive it quick away. Nothing better for external or internal application.

Should it be found that the herd is leaning too much away from flesh, form or constitution, or vice versa, then make such an alteration in the selection of the next bull to be used as is calculated to remedy the defect, is the sound advice given by a contemporary.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York city, will receive the recipe free of charge.

In the Dairy.

Selection of Dairy Cows.

A correspondent of *Farmers' Review* offers these suggestions on the subject named:

The prairie farmer, when the chilling fact stares him in the face that wheat culture must be abandoned, is readily convinced that any branch of stock-raising is better than his discouraging attempts to make anything at grain-growing. His farm is often in the midst of unoccupied lands, and he argues that neat cattle, eating the grass which grows in such boundless luxuriance all around him, and easily wintered on hay that is to be had for the cutting, must be a means of wealth. Filled with the idea, he buys cows without much regard to their value as either breeders or milkers—admitting in his own mind that such and such a cow may not be worth as much as another, but the cost of keep is nominal, so that the income derived from her, if not large, represents some profit. In his inexperienced, and, at the same time, favorable situation, this method of reasoning and handling of cattle is not without excellence, but the overproduction of inferior grades of meat on Western ranges, as well as on farms in the settled communities of our land, has brought this kind of happy-go-lucky stock-raising into disrepute. The establishment of creameries in the grain districts is also an incentive to keep cows under wrong conditions that usually give unprofitable results, so that we often hear that "dairying is overdone," when the fact is, the system is not to blame but the fault lies in the management. In order to succeed in any division of life's work, the one that is to prosper thereby must devote his energies to the especial line in which he is interested. Following this conviction, neat cattle, like horses, are now largely bred for the single purpose of producing the most milk product in the dairy cow, or the most meat in the beef animal. It is now pretty generally conceded that the highest development of milk production cannot exist in an animal having a pronounced tendency to lay on flesh, so that the evolution of the dairy cow is as much a triumph of man's skill as the development of the ponderous draft horse. The selection of a cow for a special use is a matter of instinct with one accustomed to handling cattle, and the reasons for rejecting an animal cannot always be made clear to another, but there are some general rules in the selection of cows that are almost universal. However, there are exceptions to all rules, and an expert judge is sometimes deceived in his choice. In selecting a cow a feminine appearance is a leading characteristic, and this point is clearly shown in the head, neck and shoulders. The horn also indicates that fine quality so desirable in the female in contradistinction to the masculine effect of a heavier horn on the male. A clean-cut, bony head; with a prominent eye, is desirable in the dairy cow, but many a good cow has a motherly look about the rather coarse face, supplemented by such a mild and full eye, which one unhesitatingly insists must belong to a good cow. The shoulder and lateral distance in the heart and lung region betokens the constitution of an animal, a cow that is narrow in the brisket is not robust and will require extra care. The paunch of a cow is what the boiler is to the steam engine. Without a capacious stomach she cannot digest and assimilate the food necessary to produce a great flow of milk, and the more horizontally the ribs project from the

spine the greater is the animal's capacity to transmit fodder into a more valuable product. This formation of the central part of the body accompanies the level and spreading hips which makes maternity easier and provides adequate support for the udder. A cow to be a liberal performer at the pail must have a capacious udder. The most approved form of which is long, from front to rear, and extending well upward. Teats should be of fair size and well set apart; the skin should be covered with fine short hair. A fleshy, pendulous udder is not wanted, as it interferes with the cow's locomotion. There are many supplementary signs of quality in a cow more or less useful in helping decide her value. The milk mirror, or escutcheon, a peculiar direction of the hair upward and outward from the rear side of the udder, a point formerly made much of by the breeders of Channel Island cattle, but is now ignored by them in their scale of points. As one of our tenets in cowology we like to call attention to the escutcheon, and if accompanied by a pair of rudimentary teats so much the better. The so-called "milk vein" and "milk hole" are among the many outward indications which help to confirm the value of a dairy cow to the buyer, and should always be sought after in choosing. The larger and more zigzag this vein is, and the larger the orifice into the walls of the abdomen the more satisfied the buyer will be with his purchase. The texture of the skin—feel, or handling—a quality which can only be learned by observation in mellow-skinned and hard-hided animals, is of much importance in selecting cattle for any purpose. The color of the skin is believed to be indication of quality in the milk. From a pink-skinned cow milk deficient in butter fat may be looked for, while the presence of a golden dandruff in the hair, and especially on the udder and in the ears will be accepted of evidence of rich milk. A coarse, heavy and upturned horn is a token of a short milking period. A cow with these points may give a surprising mess of milk for a few weeks, and when in calf will dry up rapidly. The cow with the crumpled horn, on the other hand, has truly been extolled in prose and song. Of breeds we have but little to say, as this in our opinion is a secondary consideration. The "dairy form" or beef form may be seen in every breed. We have seen as perfect an udder-development in a Hereford cow as in a Holstein, and Guernsey bulls may be found with "beef to the hocks;" so that the farmer can, to a certain extent, follow his fancy in the selection of breeding stock. It would, however, be unwise for the man who intends to devote himself to dairying to select a bull from the beef breeds, unless he could learn positively that the ancestors of his bull had the milking habit. The cows on our own farm have, for the most part, descended from a half-blood Short-horn cow that was of the most decided dairy type—clean cut and wedge-shaped. By the use of the best bulls of this breed within our reach we have to-day the fifth generation from "Old Roan," and her good qualities have not disappeared in the offspring. But after due consideration we have introduced a Jersey bull, believing that by this cross we can add to the existing good butter qualities of our herd.

Be discreet in all things and so render it unnecessary to be mysterious about any. There is nothing mysterious about the action of Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy. It puts the stomach in healthy action. Good digestion and health naturally follow. Be discreet and use this, the best remedy.

Granulated Butter.

That thoroughly posted dairyman, John Gould, discusses the matter of granulated butter in the September Wisconsin *Agriculturist*. From it we cull the following, which will be of value to those of our readers who still make up their milk at home:

The present method of granulation of butter may be set down as one of the most valuable features yet introduced in butter-making, and where practiced has produced a marked improvement in this product of the dairy.

It is now ten years or more since the introduction of this method and it has made steady progress in popular favor.

The best method to obtain perfect granulation is to have the cream well aired, and churned at the first stages of acidity. It is also best to churn at a point as low as possible, especially limpid cream, which may be classed as cream somewhat sweet in character, while if the cream be tough and tenacious, a higher degree will be needed.

As the butter assumes a distinct form the process of granulation should commence. It is safe to begin the granulation at the first distant sign of butter, or a little later when the butter grains begin to show about the size of small shot, and here the operation of churning should cease, when a quantity of cold water, in which a little salt has been dissolved, should be added, enough in quantity to cool the mass down to 55°, which seems to be about the point where hardening of the globules can be carried, and not prevent cohesion among them. The lower the temperature, the more force is needed to make the butter compact, and it may be made so low that the butter will be dry and crumbly, a matter that should be avoided. The use of salt with the first, and even all washing, or granulation of the butter, is now generally recognized as an important aid.

The granulation process should be so conducted that the gathering of the butter in a mass shall be prevented as much as possible, for herein lies the full measure of success. If we churn so as to gather the butter in lumps in the churn, the butter has also inclosed a large percent. of the albuminous matter and buttermilk, and while in working over, a part of this fluid (casein and sugar), may be expressed, yet a part remains encased, as it were; and the working over is but to divide and subdivide it so as to make it invisible.

To how many washings granulated butter shall be subjected judgments differ, but if a little salt is used each time, it is safe to repeat the operation until there is no showing of milk. Lately there has been much discussion how granular butter shall be salted. As no butter-maker now advocates using more salt than will readily dissolve in the butter by its own moisture, it then stands to reason that all we can do for butter is to put it, while in the granular stage, in a bath made of all the salt that water will dissolve, and allow it to absorb this saturation, filling the interstices among the globules with the dissolved salt. To do this effectually, it would be best to first allow the butter to drain as freely as possible before the brining process commences, so that there will be as little weakening as possible of the last salt solution.

It may be urged that this washing in two or three waters takes more time and labor than to work by old methods. To do good work a person needs tools adapted to the requirements of the case, and so the making of the granular butter is best done in some of the forms of revolving or rectangular churns. By their use the agitation needed is done by one or two turns of the churn. If a little salt is used with each washing it produces a yet greater difference in the gravity between butter and the caseinous matter, and if quite an amount of water is used, the butter, after the agitation, quickly comes to the surface, and the buttermilk or brine wash

is then at once drawn out from beneath the butter, and it is quickly renewed. It is always well to have the temperature of all the washings at about 55°, as a warm bath is liable to give the butter a shiny look.

To sum up, the advantages in brief for granulated butter are: There can be no injury to the grain of the butter, or "solving;" working over butter is practically avoided; and the butter is rinsed free from the buttermilk, obviating the mechanical part of exelling it by force. The injury liable to be done by coarse salt cutting the grain of the butter cannot happen and the salting is even; taking on color alike by action of the salt, the butter is made uniform, and if it is handled in this method, and the cream at the start is well ripened and mildly acid when put into the churn, there is little need of the thousand and one grades of butter now found in the market. And the poor housewife will find that the butter was made with half of the labor, and two chances for success now, while by the old methods the one was not always assured.

Object in Dairying.

The ordinary dairy farmer in his dairy work does it perforce as it were, with no particular object in view. He has a certain number of cows to provide for, and does it in a slipshod careless manner, and when the milking is done, often this is part of the wife's work, thinks no more about it till the butter (?) is ready to be taken to the country store and exchanged for tobacco, shoe strings and other miscellaneous truck at about 10 cents per pound. Having done this, he complains that dairying don't pay; the cows are eating their heads off, and generally has no faith in the stories of the successful dairymen. He has no object in the prosecution of his work, don't try even to make the best of the opportunities he has at hand, but is content to remain in the lowest ranks, and wishes in vain for better things. No one ever made a success of farming or any other business in life unless he had a definite object in view. This is particularly the case in dairy business. The point should be to make either good butter or cheese—the very best. This class of goods is never at a discount, but rather a premium. Instead of thinking the old-style jars and pans are good enough, let the farmer look over the list of the different styles of new appliances and select the one best adapted to his wants and then use according to directions, ever remembering that manufacturers have an interest in making their goods a success, and have made large and costly experiments to determine how to use their wares. This information they give to their customers, so that no errors may be made and their apparatus have a fair show.

When the cream-raising system has been decided on, and proper facilities for its working made, the next object should be to learn what the practice of the best butter-makers is, and get as close to that as possible. The chances are a good article of butter will be made and instead of disposing of it by barter, see if some of his neighbors or acquaintances do not want it at good prices. Any article well made is half sold, but a regular trade with consumers is the best outlet a private dairyman can have for disposing of his goods. Farmers reading of 50 to 75 cents per pound for butter are apt to think that a very liberal allowance must be made for this, and say we cannot reach so high a point, and set right down and don't even try. Now we want to impress upon our readers this fact: they must have a point to make. If selling milk for city trade is their best chance, arrange their dairy for that purpose. Select the kind of cows that give a large supply of good milk. If butter-making is their object, grade up their herds to secure cows that give milk rich in butter fat. Bear this one fact always in mind, a cow is only a machine, and what is put into the hopper will come out of the grist and nothing more. There is no branch of farming that pays better from year to year than the dairy, but it must be made a business, and not a secondary consideration. The object of every dairy farmer should be to be at the front—to keep up with the procession. —Bureau of Dairy Information, by H. W. Wilson, Elgin, Ill.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

Correspondence.

A Murderous Political Plot.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On October 18 a very sensational story was spread broadcast over Kansas in regard to a wonderful discovery of a secret society known as Videts which control the Union Labor party. I was struck with amazement to think that the farmers of Kansas, the most peaceful and law-abiding of her citizens, were organized to destroy a government that they had all power to sway and control by simply saying at the polls on November 6 who should rule us as a nation. The thing was too absurd for a man with even one thimbleful of brains to believe. It seemed necessary to have it proven and it has been proven to the satisfaction of all the Union Labor people and almost every other man that it was one of the most damnable political plots ever concocted by the leaders of any party in any State or country in the civilized world. Hush! When that infernal machine exploded in Coffeyville, scattering the flesh and blood of an innocent woman and her daughter through the debris of a demolished home, not a sound was heard from the Republican press for two days. But no wonder. A guilty conscience needs no accuser. Their eyes were all turned upward and praying to God to sink them so deep beneath the earth that even Gabriel's trumpet might never disturb them. But you know, Mr. Editor, that the prayers of the wicked availeth not. They cannot get off so easy if they do escape the penalty of the law. They will still have to endure that eternal gnawing at their gizzard—I cannot call it their heart, for if they ever had one it has turned to adamant.

It is not a new thing for men to get caught in their own trap. This was a deep-laid and hellish plot to destroy the fair name of the laboring class of Kansas that Shylock might yet continue in power. The late Senator Sharon, a man who, though from California, bought his seat in the United States Senate from Nevada, said in his paper, the Nevada Chronicle: "We need a stronger government. The wealth of the country demands it. Without capital and the capitalists our country would not be worth a fig. The capital of the country demands protection; its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prating about the encroachments of capital and against centralization. * * * The wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of government, and it should control it. The people are becoming educated up to this theory rapidly, and the sooner this theory is recognized in the constitution and laws, the better it will be for the people. Without bloodshed, and rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. The moneyed interests of the country for self-preservation must sustain the Republican party. The railroads, the banks, the manufacturers, the heavy importers, and all classes of business in which millions are invested will maintain the Supremacy of the Republican party. Democratic success would be bankruptcy to them. To avert fearful bloodshed, a strong central government should be established as soon as possible."

Can we call this language anarchy or monarchy? But he is only one amongst the many party leaders who have made similar utterances. Was that Coffeyville bomb the first one that was to warn us of what was in store for us? I think so; but it fell short of its mark. It will only strengthen our cause and solidify our ranks and keep every man on the watch-tower. WILSON KEYS.
Sterling, Kas.

Mr. Keys and his friends cannot honorably stop at the mere charge of a political plot; they must prove it, or the charge amounts to nothing. If any man or any number of men or women have any personal knowledge or reliable information concerning the Coffeyville fiend or fiends who are responsible for the mangling of two women, and do not divulge it so that the guilty wretches may be properly dealt with, they are equally guilty. In such a case there is no reasonable excuse for any person concealing knowledge. The villain who left the explosive ought to be hunted down by an outraged people. Let the light in if there is any light, no matter who suffers. Whoever knows and does not give information, is a common enemy.—EDITOR.

Farmer Smith, Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am impelled to rise in my place again and reason with the several gentlemen who have given tangible evidence of non-concurrence with my views as laid down in the FARMER of September 20.

I am prepared, although not pleased, to see plenty of charges laid against the farmer as to want of shrewdness, thrift, etc. What are the facts right here as to farmer and townsman? The farmer is a doctor among his animals, a mechanic and engineer among his tools and machinery, he must be conversant with the weather and its probabilities, posted on the markets and ready at all times for planning, scheming and risk, while the townsman's ability is exercised in a single direction as a tradesman, or he is interested in some branch of the mercantile line. This over and over work of the townsman does not call for the shrewdness and ability of the farmer. We see the manifestation when the farmer takes up town life and the townsman takes up farm life; who succeeds? No harm, friends, as I implied before, we farmers get used to snubs.

A loss in crops is an actual loss of capital and labor to the farmer, while to the townsman it only restricts his chances to labor, and as to the "soft places" the tariff has made, and I am advised to take, is about as pertinent as the question why the plebeians of Rome did not occupy the soft places held by the patricians.

Here in the West, almost the entire advantages to the farmer comes through the rise of values in real property. In the East real estate is declining in sympathy with farming that don't pay. People crowd toward the West because land is cheap, improvements are all to be made, and of course all kinds of labor is invited to carry on the work; wages are stimulated. But suppose our country was filled up solidly. How is it with China? A few years ago she was the most protected country in the world, while her labor was the cheapest. Our country is so great and rich in her natural resources that she is bound to be prosperous even though an unwholesome tariff incumbers her.

The protection on farmer's products amounts to just this; a large part of the farmers buy wheat or wheat flour; we always have an export supply. Now when a corner has been sprung, as at the present moment (and shame to the government that will allow and protect such wholesale robbery), then this protection of ours causes the great majority of people to pay inflated prices for their bread, because the world's equalizing supply cannot reach us over the demands of high tariff. There is no advantage here to anyone—speculator excluded—not even the honest farmer, for he would wish quiet stability and justice to all.

Will some one explain why it is that in these later years great wealth is accumulated so suddenly and concentrating so rapidly upon a favored few? Has financial ability and shrewdness suddenly become more competent, or has the inflation incident to a war need been nursed by the government until now it accrues to certain individual classes? Wealth is 95 per cent. labor. How is it one man and another is holding such a vast accumulation, yours and mine and our brother workmen's? Did they get it honestly? I do not mean legally. I am paying tribute to-day to Chicago bread-robbers, and so are you, perhaps. Is not the government protecting these men by not allowing an equilibrium of prices to be maintained by an open market to the world? Give no one a soft place, farmer included. Give us a permanent reliable market, based upon actual needs between man and man.

A strenuous effort was made to show that protection on farm products aids the farmer. It aids the speculator, and it would aid the farmer if he were producing only enough for home supply. Farm productions constitute the bulk of our exports, then our wheat must sell in the same market with the wheat from India, and in this case it is certainly plain that we must make prices with the lowest. It ought also to be plain that if our wheat goes abroad for a price, then the price at home must be substantially the same, else it would remain for the better market. What is true of wheat is also true of all our important productions. If Canada sells us 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, she will not displace that much market abroad;

neither will it affect the price except it be in limited localities, and then to the advantage of the protected manufacturer. We as a people now are in position to take the prize as a manufacturing nation. Our natural resources are exceedingly superior, our machinery is the same, our skill and intelligence are in the lead, the ability for rapid execution by our workmen, and the systematic economy everywhere are all unparalleled. Then why can we not become the great manufacturing nation of the world?

Let things become cheapened by reducing tariff so that machinery, buildings and the supplies for labor may be less expensive, and we can become the great manufacturing centers of the world. The time was when we needed this protection, but now we have grown strong; already, (see Peffer's Tariff Manual, part 4), we are sending a respectable variety of manufactures to Europe, even though the cost of producing is enhanced by high tariff. Some things are sent there and sold for less than they are sold for here. Does not this show that the tariff laws aid the manufacturer to sell his goods here at home at a price unnecessarily high?

Wages need not be reduced. Our long hours, perfect machinery, skill and speed enable the workman to turn off much more work and a better article than the foreigner, and even though you do not choose to allow this, you will find by reference to the census of 1880 that wages double, triple and quadruple from one state to another for the same kind of labor—a sufficient evidence that supply and demand, and not protection, controls the wages. You will also observe by the above that the difference in wages between England and America is in a great degree apparent and not real.

I am ready to believe that one, H. V. Poor, did appear in Washington with a desire to reduce the duty on steel rails. The statement has directness about it and the weight of a name, but the general statement about Canada and New South Wales' large lobby has too much of a political twang.

Topeka, Kan.

A. B. SMITH.

Domestic and Foreign Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of the 25th inst. you endeavor to prove that goods are as cheap here as in England, especially the more common grades of clothing. You said:

Of the cotton goods we had four pieces of English make; two of them we had matched in quality and price in the same Topeka store, but the other two were better by 25 cent. than anything in the store at the same price. These latter articles were print goods at 10 cents and muslin at 5 cents the yard.

These facts prove conclusively that as to low-priced cotton and wool goods, such as hard-working people use, are, on the whole, as cheap here as they are in England, the only country whose people compete with ours in the manufacture of these articles. High-priced goods of all kinds cost more here than in England—from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent.

No doubt you will admit that if a thing is cheaper here than in England, that none will be shipped from the high-priced market in England to a market no higher or even lower than the English. Perhaps you can explain (1) why there was imported to this country last year cotton goods in value \$29,150,059, and an import tax of more than 40 per cent. was paid on these goods, aggregating \$11,710,720. Did the importer pay 40 per cent. tax to get into cheaper market with his goods?

(2) If "high-priced goods (I suppose you mean the higher grade) of all kinds cost more here than in England," why do not our American manufacturers engage in making some of the better grades of woolen goods instead of confining themselves to the common grades which are as cheap here (as you say) as in England? Perhaps you can throw some light on this matter. E. HARPOLE.
Ottawa, Kas.

Mr. Harpole does not dispute the truth of our statement, but wants an explanation of something else—1st, Why \$29,150,059 worth of cotton goods was imported into this country last year, paying a 40 per cent. duty. The last sentence in the paragraph he quotes from the KANSAS FARMER, gives the explanation. "High-priced, that is, high-grade goods of all kinds cost more here than in England—from 25 to 75 per cent." There is margin enough in that to justify large shipments of higher-grade goods; there is very little of the lower and cheaper goods im-

ported. In 1887, the total value of cheap cotton cloth—that not exceeding 8 cents a square yard—was \$8,178, while of that valued at from 8 to 13 cents a yard the quantity imported was valued at \$91,657, and of laces, trimmings, curtains, etc., the importations amounted to \$4,993,176. In woolens the same distinction appears. Of cheap flannels—those valued at not exceeding 30 cents a pound, the amount imported was only seventy-three pounds, valued at \$19; of cheap blankets—those valued at not exceeding 30 cents a pound, the quantity imported was \$830 worth; while of dress goods, women's and children's, coat lining, Italian cloths, etc., the importations amounted to \$7,657,370.

Again, (2) Mr. Harpole inquires why American manufacturers do not engage in making some of the better grades of woolen goods. They do. There is a great deal of first-class woolen goods made in this country.—EDITOR.

About Hot Winds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read with some interest the several articles on "Hot Winds" by Mr. Adams and Profs. Shelton and Hawn.

Living as I do in a part of the State where these hot winds are quite prevalent, I was especially interested in the articles, but expected that these experts would give us a remedy. We now have the hot winds at certain seasons, and it is well to speculate as to the causes, but better still would it be if we could arrive at a solution in the way of a remedy.

I long ago ceased to believe that these winds come from away off from some other part of the country, as from Texas or the Indian territory, as advocated by Mr. Adams; but on the other hand am convinced to believe as Prof. Shelton straitly states it, and Prof. Hawn intimates is likely to be the cause, that they are local, or that they originate where they exist, and are caused by the direct radiation from dry soil and strong winds. I think all who have given this subject any thought will agree with me that we never have any warm winds when the ground is wet, and we never have any hot winds unless the wind attains a certain velocity above that of an ordinary breeze even though the heat is very great.

To me it seems this matter of hot winds is summed up in these two facts, viz.: A dry soil, and strong wind. Hence it is that we have more hot winds in Kansas than in some of the Eastern States. The ground gets dryer here and the wind attains a much greater velocity than east of us. We do not have the same amount of hot winds here (at Sterling) that we had fifteen years ago with the same amount of drouth. This is prevented no doubt by the increased amount of vegetation and the numerous fruit and shade trees which prevail here, which constantly gives out moisture and thereby tempers the atmosphere. This has been experienced by those who live in groves during a period of what we call hot winds. While no doubt many of your readers have had the opposite experience by driving along the public roads when the wind blows from the south, when all at once there will be gust of wind blow up into your face almost hot enough to blister your face (direct radiation). The same is often experienced in driving along the north side of a newly plowed field, when all at once a blast like from a furnace blows over you, and the stronger the wind the greater heat; so that it will really amount to hot winds although it is only local, for after you pass that plowed ground and get on the side of a green grass or grain field, this hot wind becomes a cool breeze. Now if the hot winds come from the plains south of us, the effect would be the same on the north side of a newly plowed field.

When we get our sod turned under and get vegetation started and trees growing where now we have only buffalo grass, and by this method catch all the rain and hold it and give it out gradually, then we can overcome the hot winds and not until then. I think, therefore, that the legislature should enact a law which would give the commissioners of any county the right to pay a premium to any and all farmers who will put out a given amount of hedge fence and a given number of acres of forest trees and orchards. This no doubt would be a very great preventive of hot winds as well as an adornment of the now treeless part of the State, and it would at the same time bring a good reward to the owner of the land on which the trees are planted in the way of fuel and posts. A. G. LANDIS.
Sterling, Kas.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Weather Tables on another page.]

WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER, 1888.

On the Pacific coast the temperature will be about normal, but east of the Rockies it will be warmer than usual for November till about the last week, when it will be moderately cold.

As to the rainfall we have not worked it out for each State, as we have been too busy completing our Weather Tables for 1889, but we have worked it out for large subdivisions as follows:

In the Atlantic States the amount of rainfall for November will average about 2½ inches. In the Gulf States it will be about 6½ inches. In the Western States it will average about 3½ inches. In the extreme Northwest it will be 1½ inches. In Kansas it will average about 4 inches, being pretty well distributed over the State; but the extreme western counties will not have as much rain as the central counties, though there will be considerable rain even in the extreme western counties. On the Pacific coast there will be a fair amount of rain for that month, amounting to about 2¼ inches as an average for California, though it will be most abundant in the northern and north-western part of the State. There will be a fair amount between San Francisco and Los Angeles, west of the coast range; but not much in the San Joaquin valley. In Sacramento valley there will be a moderate amount. A good part of the November rain will fall during the early part of the month. East of the Rockies the rain will be pretty well distributed among the States, though some localities will have more and some less than the amounts we have indicated. The amount of rain in several of the Gulf and Western States, including Kansas, will be greater than normal, but a little less than usual in many of the Atlantic States.

HOT WINDS.

In the KANSAS FARMER and other papers there have recently appeared a number of articles in regard to hot winds and their cause. In the present advanced state of meteorological knowledge we supposed a matter of such simplicity would be pretty well understood. But in all the articles which have been published we have been surprised to find no allusion to the real but simple cause of all abnormally hot winds, whether in this country or elsewhere. All of nature's laws are simple, but we generally make a muddle of them by imagining that they are much more complex than they really are. We learned this principle in studying mathematics while a small boy. We found that mathematical problems were easily solved by looking at them in a simple common-sense way; but that they were almost insoluble if we allowed ourselves to imagine that they were difficult. We have ever found it thus in the study of meteorology and astronomy. When we commence any problem with the idea that it is going to be a very difficult one, we generally find it so very difficult that we are unable to solve it. We then stop to see how big a fool we have made of ourselves in trying to cross the *pons asinorum*; then by looking at it more simply the whole truth flashes upon our mind in an instant, after which the slower process of working out the equation is only clerical. It was in this way that Euclid instantly solved the famous mathematical problem which had baffled all the wise men of earth for ages, after which they called it *pons asinorum* or bridge of asses. In dealing with the hot winds, the article by Prof. Hawn, in the KANSAS FARMER of October 18, is the only one we have seen which approaches the truth; but even he deals with effects instead of primal causes. The hot winds of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, the chinooks of Montana, the desiccating north winds in the Sacramento valley of California, and the foehns of Europe are all results of a similar chain of causes, all of which are very simple when once understood. But to explain the cause of these hot winds in various parts of the earth, and make it so simple that all can understand it, will be too long for a newspaper article. We have therefore devoted a chapter to hot winds in our forthcoming Weather Tables.

EUROPEAN WEATHER.

LEOTI, Kas., Oct. 22, 1888.

C. C. BLAKE:—Please send a copy of your Weather Tables for 1889. As I take the KANSAS FARMER I have sowed 40 acres

of wheat by your advice, and if you prove a false prophet I shan't believe in your doctrine any more. We had a nice shower last night. I want to know of the rain here, not in Europe, as that will not make wheat nor corn grow here in America nor in Kansas. Kansas is where we want rain, and wheat to grow. I don't care for Old England nor her free trade. D. ROBINSON.

A number of our patrons seem to have taken exceptions because we have briefly stated what the weather would be in England and Europe. They think that European weather can be of no possible benefit to the American farmer. In this we respectfully submit that they do not take a sufficiently comprehensive view of the situation. While we have patrons in England and Europe who wish to know what the weather will be there, we admit that the number is not sufficient to justify us for the large amount of labor required in making the weather calculations for that country. We therefore make the calculations for foreign countries for the benefit of our American readers, and are somewhat surprised that they do not seem to appreciate our motive. An American farmer does not raise wheat simply for the fun of it. His motive is to get his own bread and what money he can out of his surplus crop. Must the farmer forever occupy a negative position and ask "How much will you give for my wheat?" Will he never reach his normal status and say, "The price of my wheat is so much; take it at that price or let it alone, as you see fit." The merchant never asks the farmer, "How much will you give for a pair of boots or a pound of sugar?" Then why should the farmer go sneaking around like a whipped spaniel and in humble and plaintive tones demurely ask, "How much will you give for my goods?" Yet this is the position the farmer is forced to assume on account of his narrow views. "Old Hutch" and other members of the Board of Trade know by wire each day what the weather conditions and crop prospects are in every civilized country on the face of the globe. Hence they have the farmer at a decided disadvantage and can dictate prices and will do so till the farmer is as well posted as they are, not only as to what the weather and crops have been, but what they will be both in his own country and in every other country in the world that either raises or consumes any considerable amount of wheat and other crops.

To give the farmers this information is the task we have assumed; and how shall we do it if we do not make and publish weather calculations for every country that raises crops which come in competition in the world's markets with those raised by the American farmer? The simple raising of a crop of wheat is only half the battle. The other half and the most important one is to know when to sell the surplus for the most money. In 1886 we told the American farmers that their corn was worth a good deal more than they would get for it, and stated that they would not find it out till too late. But they became painfully aware of the truth of our prediction after they had sold their corn to the speculators for a song and had to buy it back last winter at big prices.

We are not unmindful of the fact that speculators consider it an unpardonable sin to give the farmers truthful advice as to when to sell and when to hold their crops for better prices; but if there is any power on earth that is able to stop our pen the sooner they put it into execution the sooner they will be happy—till some other Joseph can arise. Unless we are able to calculate the future our vision is limited by the horizon of the present, and in fixing prices for next year, we judge by what is instead of what is to be. But in making the table of prices for wheat, corn, oats and cotton for each month of 1889, which we publish in our Weather Tables, we are not limited by the crops which have been produced. We use a telescope twelve months long to see what crops will be produced next year in every State and Province in the United States and Canada. We then turn the penetrating gaze of said long telescope upon England, France, Germany, Russia, India and Australia to see what the weather conditions will be there, so that we can estimate what the crops will be. Having now collected all the facts from every part of the world twelve months in advance we are able to estimate what the normal prices will be next year better than all the "bulls and bears" on earth can do. We give the farmers the advantage of all this so that they will know as well as the best speculators what the weather will

be and hence what the crops and prices will be in all parts of the world. We have been offered big money by speculators for the exclusive use of such knowledge, but there is not money enough in the world to buy it at private sale. When Jay Gould wanted to rake in \$200,000,000 wrecking railroads and the public, the first thing he did was to monopolize all of the world's knowledge, which he did by getting control of all the telegraphs in America so that he would know what was transpiring in all parts of the world in advance of others, and to prevent his own deeds from being known. But there is one telegraph which ramifies through the present and extends into the future that Jay Gould has not money enough to buy, though the people at large have a free pass over the entire line. Knowledge is not favorable for the production of slaves. In order that the people may fully appreciate their humble origin and still more humble destiny it is necessary that such knowledge as we give should be kept from them. In view of this it has both surprised and pained us that the people should kick because we perform extra labor in order to give them the weather conditions in foreign countries, which they need in order to be able to fix prices upon the product of their labor instead of allowing speculators to fix prices for them. We stated in our Almanac for 1888 and also several times in the KANSAS FARMER that the past crop season would be too wet in England and Europe. It did not take much space to make the statement, though it took us a good many nights poring over the midnight oil to work out the calculations which were stated in a few words. It is true that the excessive rains in Europe did not irrigate American lands which were too dry, and we have no miraculous power for transposing the excessive rain of one country to where it is more needed in another country. But by telling in advance what the weather would be in Europe we helped to irrigate the pocket-books of American farmers to the extent of several million dollars. Notwithstanding the rather short crop of wheat in America this year, prices for wheat at Chicago would not have advanced above about 80 cents had it not been for the wet weather in England and Europe which nearly ruined the crops there. "Hutch" knew this or he would never have attempted his wheat corner. Those who paid no attention to our predictions sold their wheat cheap. But those who study carefully the predictions which we publish from ten to fifteen months in advance both as to this country and Europe sell the product of their labor only when the price is at or near the top; thus making money enough to enable them to take the time to study still deeper into nature's laws, and gradually but surely rise from the base position of American serfdom to the proud and independent position of a full-fledged American citizen where you can "sass back."

Topeka Weather Report.

Week ending Saturday, October 27, 1888:
Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 71° on Thursday, the 25th; lowest at same hour, 40° on Monday, the 22d.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on Sunday, the 21st, 74-100 of an inch—total for the week.

FRANK S. DITTO,
Civilian, Asst. Observer.

J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, Wis., a most thorough cultivator and noted horticulturist, sold \$2,215.24 worth of berries from three and one-half acres of land last year, besides taking \$300 worth of plants from the same land in the spring.

The next term of Campbell University will open November 13. Nine departments. Classes to suit all. Thirty dollars will pay for tuition, room and board for a term of ten weeks. Address E. J. Hoenshel, President, Holton, Kas.

Damp floors are an evil in any dairy, says a writer, as damp always tends very much to the development and increase of organic germs; these germs floating in the air by thousands, although invisible to the naked eye, attack the milk directly it is brought in, and finding in it such a suitable medium for development, cause sourness, fermentation and putrefaction.

Dehorning Chute.

Our first page illustrates the new dehorning chute as used by that very successful Kansas dehorner, E. P. C. Webster, Marysville, Kas., who has done and is still doing an immense business in ridding stock cattle of their horns. With this chute any stockman is enabled to do his own dehorning without sending away for an expert. For full information address E. P. C. Webster, Marysville, Kas.

Where Log Cabins Flourish.

A party of gentlemen who had been camping out on an island in the great Lake Nipissing, Canada, last summer, were returning in a sail-boat and were yet seven miles from port when the sun went down, and with it the sailing breeze.

A discouraging situation truly.

"Never mind, I can row you there inside of two hours," said the guide who had charge of the party, as their murmurs arose. "Why, man, it is seven miles, there are four of us in this heavy boat—it is a big job you undertake," said one.

"No matter, I have done the likes before and can do it again," cheerfully replied the broad-shouldered Irishman, as he stowed away the sail and bent to the oars. He was a splendid oarsman and the boat was soon under headway again.

"What would I not give to enjoy your health and strength," remarked the Professor.

"Yes, I am pretty healthy, and though I am past sixty I feel as strong as ever," replied the guide. "But only three years ago I stood at death's door, and never thought to pull an oar again. You see, I was in the woods all winter, logging, and I got into the water one day and caught cold. It settled on my lungs and I had a bad cough which hung on till I ran down almost to a skeleton."

"Call in a physician?"

"Yes, I went twenty miles through the bush to see a doctor; he gave me some medicine, but it didn't help me much."

"How was the cure effected?"

"An old Scotch lady, who had come over from the States, gave me a preparation of balsams and herbs, which she said the early settlers in America used, and it soon stopped my cough and put me on my feet again."

One has but to travel along the frontier to learn how easy it is to get along without doctors, and how effective are the natural remedies which the old grandmothers know how to prepare. They often cure where the best physicians fail.

Every mother of a family knows how coughs and colds are quickly and radically cured with syrups and teas made from balsams and herbs which "grandmother taught us how to make."

Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy was, after long investigation into the merits and comparison with other old time preparations, selected from them because proved to be the very best of them all. It has brought back the roses to many a pallid cheek—there is no known remedy its equal as a cure for coughs and colds.

Gossip About Stock.

W. A. Travis, of North Topeka, sold the young Holstein-Friesian bull, Poteaux, to C. N. Botorff, Wellington, Kas., for \$100.

C. H. Holmes, of Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Jersey cattle, writes: "Thanks for your medium, have sold thirty head of Jerseys to D. A. Stewart, of Denver."

Remember that we can furnish the KANSAS FARMER one year and "Haaff's Book on Dehorning" for \$2; also our paper and the *Breeder's Gazette* one year for \$3.

The public sale of grade and thoroughbred Clydesdales by John Carson resulted in bringing good prices. J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, purchased a thoroughbred spring colt and yearling filly.

The public sale of Poland-China swine by John Lewis, Miami, Mo., was very successful and fine prices realized. Mr. Lewis writes: "The sale was satisfactory to all interested. Col. Sawyer won the admiration of all by the honorable manner in which he conducted the sale."

One of the most notable herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America is that of W. M. D. Lee, Leavenworth, Kas.; but owing to a change of location and business, he proposes to close out the entire herd at public sale at Des Moines, Iowa, on November 13 and 14. The offering consists of seventy-five females and twenty-five bulls. A credit of from one to three years will be given to purchasers desiring same. See large advertisement this week.

Every Kansas breeder who can possibly do so, should attend the great American Fat Stock Show at Chicago this month, which is well worth the trip, for besides the Show there are many attractions, such as the national meetings of the various live stock associations and stock sales. Notable among the latter is the public sale of Roseland Park Herefords, the property of G. W. Henry, of Chicago, who will sell a choice lot of young cows and heifers at Dexter Park, November 17. See advertisement and secure catalogue at once.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the Home Circle is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that, almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

Baby Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school; ah, me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button or pin,
Or tie a little shoe!
How can she keep herself busy all day
With the little "hindering thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another "good-by" to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away;
And turns with a sigh that is half relief,
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world,
To battle with life alone,
And not even the baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there,
Thrown down in careless haste;
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced.
If the house were always as still as this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

—New York Graphic.

Art, once an outcast in a wintry land,
Far from the sun-built house where she was
born.

Did wander desolate, and laughed to scorn
By eyeless men who counted gold like sand;
Nor any soul her speech would understand—
A friendless stranger in the city lorn,
Toll-grimed and blackened with the smoke
upborne

Of human sacrifice of brain and hand.
Then Art, awestruck, laid her down and slept
Beneath an ancient gate, and, dreaming,
smiled.

For hope, like spring, came full of tidings
good;
And Labor, huge and free, and Brotherhood
Led her between them like a little child—
In time new born, to glad new life that leapt.

—Walter Crane.

What so foolish as the chase of fame?
How vain the prize! how impotent our aim!
For what are men, who grasp at praise sub-
lime.

But bubbles on the rapid stream of time,
That rise and fall, that swell, and are no more,
Born and forgot, ten thousand in an hour?

—Young.

WOMAN IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Any American reader of European periodicals has observed that the average trans-Atlantic editor is, or seems to be, unable to free himself from certain false impressions about America. The pen-picture which the English or German editors draw of the Yankee and his compatriots are usually as perverted as the caricatures of Keppler and Nast. Such current misconceptions are not confined, however, to the other side of the water. When speaking of the working classes of Europe, the causes of immigration, European class distinction, etc., the average American newspaper is usually quite as far from the real facts; it gives a picture of the Europe of thirty years ago, and judges the whole continent by the pitiful droves of paupers landing on our shores.

A short time ago there appeared an article in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* on "Women as Burden-Bearers," which, although correct in some of its statements, left the impression that in all Europe woman is little more than a slave. The following random quotations will illustrate the drift of the essay:

In Stockholm woman is almost exclusively employed as head-carrier and brick-layer's assistant. She carries brick, mixes mortar, and does all the hardest work about a building. * * * They take the place of horses and dogs in much of the carrying business. * * * In Germany she is often hitched with a dog to draw a heavy cart, and this is also done in other European countries. * * * In all other laborious occupations they also take a large part, and their coarse, sunburned faces retain hardly a trace of womanly softness, nor their broad and muscular forms a trace of womanly lightness and grace.

Since then the *Advocate* article has traveled extensively through the press, and the average American reader lifts his hands in holy horror over such an unmerciful treatment of the weaker sex "even in civilized England," as its writer says; while the indications are that the *Advocate* man never saw any considerable part of Europe, or must have looked at it from a sleeping-car and through colored eye-glasses. The women of Sweden, and of some parts of England, of Russia and Hungary, perform a great deal of physical labor which would be considered beyond their proper sphere in the United

States. But it is not true that in central Europe—by which term is included a territory containing over 100,000,000—women are hitched to carts together with dogs. It is not true any more than that goats are used in the United States to draw the baby carriages. The *Advocate* man may have witnessed such a scene, but it is neither a common nor a frequent one. He might live there for years without ever seeing it. For a woman to mix mortar, work as a tender for a mason or carpenter, chop wood, work on a wharf, dig a ditch, etc., would be as much of a curiosity in central Europe as it would be over here. The laws of most of the continental States directly forbid the employment of women in railroad work, mining, furnace operations (except zinc and brass casting, or as sweepers), and reduce the working hours of women and children employed in many of the more severe occupations to eight, or even to four hours, with a recess of thirty minutes in the middle of each half day.

If the reader wants some reliable information about woman's life in central Europe, let him consult the charming books of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, who has lived in that country for several seasons, and has tried to see both the burdens and the boons of her trans-Atlantic sisters. Let him read the translations of the country life stories of Marlitt or Auerbach or Gutzacker. These may be found in any book store, and will do for an attentive reader what an extended tour through "Paris and the rest of Europe" cannot accomplish for an inattentive or prejudiced "bound for the Alps, you know." For statistical information let the reader turn to the Consular Reports. The last February number contains a series of articles about this subject from the pen of our Consul, J. H. Smith, at Mayence. The articles are condensed from a report of the factory inspectors of the German empire, and concern two questions: (1) To what extent are females employed in industrial establishments, where such employment is, aside from any night labor, accompanied by particular danger to health and morals, especially to the physical and moral development of youthful females; and (2) what arrangements have been provided by employers, or with their co-operation, to fit them for domestic life and work.

The report contains many valuable statistical tables, and while it shows that women are employed to some extent in many industries where they are exposed to danger of health or morals, it also shows that the general condition of the sex is certainly no worse than that of the same class of laborers in the United States, especially when we consider that the thorough inquiry of the German officer unearths many a fact which for want of supervision or inquiry remains unknown in other countries.

That women do a good deal of out-door work on the farm in France, Switzerland and Germany is true; but it must be borne in mind that such work is not what it would be on an Illinois farm. It does not mean the running of a complicated machine driven by steam or pulled by a team of prancing horses. It is simply work in a vegetable garden,—nothing more. In the large vineyards of the Rhine and the Rhone rivers the women do a good part of the easier work, such as pruning and tying the vines and picking the grapes, while in the northern parts of Germany, in Holland, and in the Alps, the girls generally assist in the dairy work and do their share of the milking. In the moderate climate of these countries such work is not especially hard, not what it would be in the greater part of the Mississippi valley; and the rural ruddy cheek and muscular arm, in which the *Christian Advocate* sees a degeneration of the better feminine characteristics, is rather a rich reward for a natural life than anything else. Such things are just as one chooses to look at them. Delicate faces and frail forms may charm some people, but they are perhaps not to everybody's taste. At any rate they are not the qualities which wear best and produce the mothers of coming generations, who cannot possibly have too much physical energy.—Prof. Walters, in *Industrialist*.

It was once supposed that scrofula could not be eradicated from the system; but the marvelous results produced by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla disprove this theory. The reason is, this medicine is the most powerful blood-purifier ever discovered,

Warning to Gum-Chewers.

"If the girls only knew that their eyes are being ruined by chewing gum they would shrink from it as they would a viper," said a Chestnut street optician yesterday. "We all know to what an extent this chewing gum is carried on and what a nasty habit it is. I would advise the girls to stop it at once. If they have a big wad in their mouths while reading this interview let them throw it out and 'swear off,' as the drinkers say, for in one respect these dainty girls are like drunkards. If they are chronic gum-chewers they are heir to all the infirmities that afflict the chronic whisky-drinkers. I have three girls who were addicted to the habit, but I broke them from it after a great deal of persuasion and some trifling punishment. The oldest girl has evidences of the habit, though, and will carry them to her grave."

"How are the eyes affected?"
"Well, the muscles of the jaw connect with the spine, and from the spine there are little fibrous tissues running in all directions. A number of these extend to the eyes, and are called the optic nerves. Now, if you will watch a person eating, you will notice a palpitation of the temples when the lower jaw moves up and down in the process of mastication. This is caused by the working of the optic nerves, which keep the inner part of the eyes in motion, and exercise the nerves as much as is needed to keep them in a healthy condition. These nerves are more tender and sensitive to a degree than one would imagine. When they are overworked, they become shrunken and enfeebled, and then the process of deterioration in the eyesight begins. Of course, the shrinking of the nerve draws the eye back into the socket, and as it is connected by slender threads of tissue to the pupil of the eye, this also becomes affected. The consequence is that the eye becomes weak and loses its color; it becomes an unnatural-looking gray, and the vision is so much injured by it that eye-glasses must be resorted to.

"One of my girls wears glasses just because she chewed so much gum. Her eyesight is practically ruined, and she has crows' feet wrinkles about the outer corners that were caused by the flesh of the cheek being forced upward by the action of the jaw. She is also troubled with indigestion from the same cause. These are all symptoms exhibited by a person who drinks whisky plentifully, and hence the comparison. Parents ought to take this matter in hand and see if they cannot rid their girls of the habit. It is a filthy one outside of the terrible effect it has upon the human system. If the parents will keep from their girls some of their little perquisites until they stop chewing gum they would soon give up the habit."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Notes and Recipes.

Indian meal and vinegar or lemon juice used on the hands will heal and soften them.

Have your shades begin below the stained glass, so that the color will show in the room.

Green blinds that have faded may be made to look like new by oiling over with a brushing of linseed oil.

To remove tar from the hands, rub with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and wipe dry immediately.

To remove mildew, rub the spots well with soft soap, then cover with a mixture of soap and powdered chalk and lay upon the grass.

In a severe sprain of the ankle immerse the joint as soon as possible in a pail of hot water, and keep it there for fifteen or twenty minutes. After removing it keep it bandaged with hot cloths wrung out of water.

To take rust out of steel rub the steel with sweet oil; in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslaked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woolen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.

Beefsteak Smothered in Onions.—Cut six small onions quite fine and stew them in a saucepan with a pint of water, two ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper. Dredge in a little flour; stew until onions are quite soft. Put your well-broiled beefsteak into the saucepan and let all simmer together for about ten minutes longer. Send to table very hot.

Something for Lunch.—Break a quarter of a pound of cheese into bits and pound with it to a smooth paste two spoonfuls of butter, the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of mustard, a very little Cayenne and half a teaspoonful of salt. Toast six slices of bread, and, after spreading them with the mixture, lay them in a pan and put into a hot oven for five minutes. Serve at once,

Log Cabin Grandmothers.

An Indiana doctor has recently discovered in a common weed whose medicinal qualities have never before been suspected, a valuable remedy for bowel disorders.

There is nothing particularly strange about this fact.

Nothing.

And yet the very simplicity of the new discovery would, with some, seem to throw just doubt upon its power. To make it one has only to pour hot water over the leaves of the plant. In its preparation no vast chemical works and appliances are required.

Is it to be wondered at since such plainly prepared remedies are accounted as of such great merit in these days, that such wonderful results attended our grandmothers, whose teas and infusions of roots and herbs and balsams, have exerted so great an influence in the maintenance of health and life?

Certainly not!

The greatest pieces of machinery strike us most by their exceeding simplicity.

The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and balsams, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid away for use. Dreading to call a doctor because of the expensiveness of his farm-made trips, they immediately gave attention to the disease and routed it before it had gained a foothold.

The old Log Cabin grandmother, in cap and high tucked gown, and perchance bespeckled in rough silver, her weary feet encased in "hum made" slippers, is the dear sweet nurse who rises to the view of many a man and woman to-day, as the early years of life pass in retrospect.

The secrets of grandmother's medicines were rapidly being forgotten and the world was not growing in the grace of good health. To restore the lost art of log cabin healing has been for years the desire of a well known philanthropist in whose ancestral line were eight "goodly physicians" of the old style, men who never saw a medical college save in the woods, nor a "medical diploma" except that inscribed on the faces of health and long lived patients. Much time and money was expended in securing the old formulæ, which to-day are put forth as "Log Cabin remedies,"—sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption, and several others by Warner, whose name is famous and a standard for medical excellence all over the globe. The oldest, newest and best preparations have been recognized as of such superexcellence that to-day they can be found with all leading dealers.

When Col. Ethan Allen was making history along our northern frontier during the revolution, Col. Seth Warner, the fighting Sheridan of that army, who was a skillful natural doctor, used many such remedies, notably like the Log Cabin extract, sarsaparilla and cough and consumption remedy, among the soldiers with famous success.

They are a noble inheritance which we of to-day may enjoy to the full, as did our forefathers, and using reap, as they did, the harvest of a life full of days and full of usefulness.

The Small Courtesies of Life.

The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, "who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him." And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls "the small, sweet courtesies of life," those courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing. This is the spirit that gives to your time of life, and to your sex, their sweetest charms. It constitutes the sum total of all the wit hercraft of women.—*Advice to Girls*.

LIVE OAK, ALA., December 13, 1886.

Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.—Rochester, Pa.—Gents: Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure, Yours truly,

W. W. PERDUE,

The Young Folks.

The Old Garret.

A charming old place was that great dusty attic,
 With its dim nooks enlivened with spider
 and mouse,
 The store room of rubbish, the joy of the children,
 That precious old garret in grandmother's
 house!
 There were chairs lame and backless, and
 books minus covers,
 A tiny tin foot-stove, a great spinning-wheel,
 And another much smaller that went by a
 treadle,
 A pair of wool cards and a queer little reel.
 There were bunches of odorous herbs on the
 rafters,
 "Much better than drug-stuffs," grand-
 mother would say;
 And we daintily tasted of mint, and of catnip,
 As we spent in the garret some long rainy
 day;
 Going up the steep stairs with our clatter and
 laughter,
 While grandmother's chiding up after us
 steals:
 "Now children, be sure and not get into mis-
 chief,
 And whatever you do, pray, don't trouble
 the wheels!"
 But how could we help it, when there they
 were standing,
 Just longing for some one to give them a
 whirl?
 So out of sheer pity we patted them lightly,
 And sent them a-swing in the old dizzy whirl.
 Then there was a cradle, the quaintest of ora-
 dles,
 With a roof o'er the head and with red
 painted sides;
 How many dear babies had slept in its shelter,
 And cooed as they went on their lullaby
 rides.
 There were roomy old chests that were filled
 to overflowing,
 With treasures and relics of years long since
 gone;
 We dressed in the garments of obsolete pat-
 tern,
 And made the place ring with our chatter
 and song.
 No zeal of the pilgrim in search of rare relics
 In old mouldy ruins, or catacombs' gloom,
 Can equal the eager and patient ransacking
 Of children let loose in an old attic room.
 We made believe visits, and parties, and wed-
 dings,
 We sewed for the dolls, assumed housekeep-
 ing cares,
 And had circuses gay with the dogs and the
 kittens
 We carried or coaxed up the steep narrow
 stairs.
 Alas for the children, the poor little children,
 Who never in such an old garret may play!
 A garret stored full with its treasures of rub-
 bish.
 The dearest of dens on a long rainy day!
 —Good Housekeeping.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF MY BOYHOOD.

[By J. T. Trowbridge, in Youth's Companion.]
 (Continued from last week.)

Curiously enough the next thing I re-
 member in connection with the old school-
 house is also an experience of hanging.
 That was after I had begun to go to school
 regularly in summer time.

Teachers had odd ways of punishing
 pupils in those days; and one kind-hearted
 school-mistress threatened to hang some of
 the little ones if they were mischievous, or
 did not keep still in their seats.

I was naturally mischievous, and it was
 about the hardest thing in the world for me
 to keep still. And one day I incurred the
 penalty.

I have no doubt her object was to frighten
 us into obedience and save her the necessity
 of inflicting actual pain. But neither ferule
 nor switch could have been so cruel to a
 sensitive child as the fear and horror of
 that painless punishment. Of course, I did
 not know it would be painless. I had only
 a strong prejudice against hanging. I had
 heard that men were hung for the worst of
 crimes, and I believed it would be a terrible
 disgrace, as well as very disagreeable. So,
 when to execute her threat, she carried me
 to the high desk,—high to me,—which ran
 around three sides of the school-room, I
 struggled with all my might to get away.
 Others had struggled and pleaded, and at
 the last moment had been let off. But I did
 not plead; I kicked. It seemed time to
 make an example, and I was the chosen
 victim.

By main strength she placed me upright
 on the desk against the wall. She had the
 executioner's cord in her hand. This she
 proceeded to tie in a noose, not around my
 neck, but under my arms. Finding that it
 was not to be quite so bad as I expected, I
 allowed her to pass the end of the cord over
 a nail in the wall above my head.

Thereupon the school broke into derisive
 laughter. Not much hanging about that,
 with my feet on the desk! To make it seem
 more like the real thing, she placed some

books under my feet and made me stand on
 them while she tightened the rope by which
 I was supposed to be suspended.

No sooner, however, was this accomplished,
 amid the titterings of the school, which she
 tried in vain to hush,—I believe she was
 actually laughing herself, when her head
 was down,—than a sense of the ignominy of
 the situation came over me, and I yielded
 to a desperate impulse.

If I was to hang I would hang in earnest;
 no fooling! I kicked the books from under
 my feet. But instead of dangling in the air,
 I broke the string by my weight, and came
 down upon the solid desk.

The school-mistress replaced the books,
 and again I kicked them away. By this
 time fear and shame had given place to rage;
 I was in a paroxysm of fury. She was once
 more trying to get the books under me, when
 I aimed my kick, not at them, but at her
 head.

She was stooping before me, and I can see
 now, as vivid as if the scene had occurred
 but yesterday, her glossy black hair come
 tumbling down, and the broken side combs,
 flying off, fall upon the bench and the floor.
 Fortunately, I was barefoot, and I don't
 imagine I damaged anything much except
 her combs. Thereupon, finding the affair
 growing rather more serious than she had
 anticipated, she told me I might go to my
 seat.

She never attempted to hang me after
 that. But she hung other boys, who, having
 learned that the punishment was not painful
 nor dangerous, stood complacently on the
 books, with the string tied under their arms,
 and over the nail, and grinned back at the
 grinning school.

A few years ago, I described in a book of
 fiction some of the punishments I witnessed
 or underwent at school, and was accused of
 inventing absurdities. In these days of
 better teachers and more humane methods,
 it seems impossible that such things could
 ever have been tolerated in a civilized com-
 munity. I remember one master who used
 to sit in his chair, watch for offenders while
 he was hearing recitations, and when he
 saw one, hurl his ruler at him.

"Pick that up and bring it to me!" he
 would call out. And it was lucky for the
 culprit who came trembling forward, if the
 first hit (he may have received the missile
 on his knuckles or his head) was deemed
 sufficient punishment for his offence.

One boy in school was addicted to sucking
 his thumb, even at the age of thirteen or
 fourteen; he used to hold his book open
 before his face and pretend to be studying,
 while he was in reality indulging in that
 solace. But, not being near-sighted on
 ordinary occasions, he was apt to hold the
 book too close for any honest purpose, and
 thus betray himself. The book, or the hand
 holding it was at such times a favorite tar-
 get for the ruler. If we saw the master's
 eye on him, we would watch with the most
 intense interest for the expected shot,
 which was sure to bring down the game,
 perhaps with a yelp of pain from the owner
 of the book and hand.

I have seen the same master jerk a juvenile
 offender from his seat, throw open the great
 stove full of flaming brands, and pretend he
 was going to put him into it. This was
 worse than the threat of hanging.

One day when a small shaver in his arms
 was screaming in the wildest terror, with
 his head within scorching distance of the
 horrid furnace, another boy, older and more
 knowing than he, was observed to laugh.

"What are you laughing at?" demanded
 the master.

"To see him so scart! you wouldn't put
 him in the fire," was the innocent reply.

"I wouldn't, would I?" said the master.
 "Maybe I wouldn't put him in all over, but
 I might burn all the hair off from his head,
 —or off from yours, either!"

So saying, he let the first boy go, and
 catching up the one who had laughed, thrust
 him headlong so near the fire that it seemed
 to some of us that the hair must go. The
 victim evidently thought so himself, for it
 was now his turn to yell with fright.

The master seemed to consider this sudden
 conversion of the smiling skeptic as a good
 joke, and he encouraged the school to laugh
 aloud by laughing himself. Yet this man
 was esteemed one of our best teachers, and
 he afterwards edited a paper devoted to
 schools and educational methods!

We certainly had worse masters, and one
 was an absolute tyrant. I remember a boy
 being punished by him unmercifully, be-

cause he could not add up correctly six
 ciphers. He thought at first they made six.
 As he was thrashed for that false estimate,
 he thought five might be the answer. Then,
 being cudgelled again, in his agony of pain
 and terror, he made the wildest guesses as
 to the amount, receiving a fresh punishment
 for each.

This simply because he was too dull or too
 much frightened to see that six noughts
 made nought. He carried on his person
 marks of the ruthless ferule for weeks, and
 in his heart revengful feelings for the
 wrong all his life.

Painful and grotesque positions of the body
 were among the punishments employed by
 the teachers of those days. Holding out
 books at arm's length; "sitting on nothing,"
 that is to say keeping a sitting posture
 against the door or smooth wall without any
 other support; "holding down a nail in the
 floor," the culprit pressing the tip of one
 finger upon it, while standing on his feet,
 without bending his knees,—an almost im-
 possible attitude, enforced by applications
 of the ruler when the agonized joints yielded
 too much; standing with an arm upstretched,
 and the thumb noosed with a string and
 hung by a nail in the wall; these are spec-
 imens of the tortures used to supplement those
 of the ruler and the birch.

I suppose I had my share of them in my
 early boyhood, when pupils were punished
 for the very slightest faults, and sometimes
 for nothing at all, I had no interest in my
 studies, and I may have been set to hold
 a nail or sit on nothing, merely for moving
 on my seat, or looking off my book in certain
 hours.

For the worst thing which I can now re-
 member doing, I received no punishment at
 all, except that of tortured conscience.

There had been a heavy rain one night,
 and the next day the boys had some fun,
 playing about a puddle of water on the road-
 side. They tried to push one another into it,
 and it was considered grand sport when one
 of them got a wet foot. I thought it would
 be fine to do as the rest did, but I was one
 of the smallest boys, and there was only one
 of about my own size. This was a little
 playmate of mine who was just beginning to
 go to school.

He stood facing the puddle on the edge of
 it, in the most unsuspecting attitude, when
 I stole up behind him, just as I had seen the
 big boys steal up behind one another, and
 gave him a push. I expected to see him
 wet his foot only; but to my horror he
 plunged headforemost into the water.

It was a good joke, but I had overdone it.
 He might have drowned if some of the long-
 armed fellows had not fished him out. He
 was bundled up in shawls and carried home,
 while I was looked upon as a little monster.

So at least it seemed to me, as I afterwards
 sat on the low front bench in the school-
 room, and imagined everybody to be look-
 ing at me, and thinking what a black-
 hearted wretch I was.

Why the teacher did not punish me as I
 deserved I couldn't comprehend. The very
 fact that my guilt was passed over in silence,
 made me regard it as something too awful
 to be dealt with by any ordinary means of
 retribution. I suppose the master under-
 stood the comparatively innocent motive of
 the deed better than I did myself until years
 after, when I was old enough to reason my-
 self out of the lasting misery of a childish
 remorse.

I would not have it understood that all
 our teachers, or even the majority of them,
 were wanting in humanity and good sense.
 For two or three I had a great deal of respect
 and affection, and if their ways of discipline
 were sometimes rough, it was because they
 had, in winter time particularly, a rather
 unruly school to govern.

There was a summer and a winter term;
 women teachers would do for the former,
 but for the latter, which drew in the big
 boys and girls, only able-bodied men would
 answer. There was a new teacher for al-
 most every term; but occasionally an old and
 tried one was re-employed. That this was
 not oftener done was owing to a false
 economy, the good teacher commanding
 better pay with his increasing reputation.

"The best thing yet!" That is the way a
 young man put it who made arrangements
 to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Rich-
 mond, Va. You can get further informa-
 tion by dropping them a card.



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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Wheat sold as high as \$1.04 in Topeka Monday last. It reached \$1.10 here about ten days ago.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury puts the probable surplus at the end of this year at \$104,000,000.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property in Kansas for this year, is \$353,248,332.93, of which amount, railroad property represents \$52,829,394.49, or 14 per cent.

Steel rails were sold at American mills last week for \$28 a ton. The duty on foreign rails is \$17 a ton. English rails are selling at about \$20 a ton. Belgian rails, the cheapest made, are selling at about \$16 a ton.

If a candidate of your party is not fit for the office for which he is named, don't vote for him. Let us have the best men in office, not the worst. A dishonest man, an incompetent man or a drunkard, is unfit to hold office. Scratch all such.

According to the last report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, Kansas is considerably above the average on yield of wheat per acre, only two of the forty-seven States and Territories showing an equal or greater yield.

A dispatch from Montreal, Canada, states that at a public demonstration in honor of Lieutenant Governor Angers, the mayor, who was to take the leading part in the ceremonies was so drunk that he had to be removed from the platform.

A big wheat steal was discovered at the Minneapolis (Minn.) elevators, and it was discovered afterwards that the short operator had bored an auger hole in the chute through which wheat was running into cars for shipment. What dropped through the hole he caught and ran into his own bin.

A STRANGE COMPLAINT.

A reader in Seward county writes us complaining of our article two weeks ago entitled "Ignorance of the Tariff." He does not allege that there is anything wrong in the article, that its statements are untrue or its reasoning unsound; his complaint is that "such an article as that was not in its place in an agricultural paper?"

Why was it out of place? What is there about it which renders it out of place? What is in it which is untrue? We have often wondered why some people are so sensitive about what appears in their farm papers when it does not accord with their own views. We have observed, too, that in such cases, the matter relates to some political or religious topic. In this case our mistake was in publishing the following:

The *KANSAS FARMER* has frequently presented indisputable evidence showing that all manner of farming utensils are quite as cheap and good in this country as they are anywhere. We have now in our possession, late price lists from London, England, and a private letter from a gentleman of undoubted integrity, a native Englishman, giving prices of various articles used by farmers, and they are all higher than ours. For example, nails were retailing there at 6 cents a pound when the same kind of nails were selling here in Topeka at 5 cents in packages of one pound, at 3 cents by the keg or in packages of ten pounds and upwards. Axes were a shilling—nearly 25 cents—a pound, which would make a five-pound axe cost \$1.25, when 90 cents would purchase one as heavy and as good in Topeka. A farm wagon there costs \$100 and upwards, while one as good and more convenient and better suited to our country may be bought for \$65 to \$70 here. Plows, harrows, rakes, mowers, reapers, forks, shovels—all classes and varieties of farm implements are as cheap and as good in the United States as they are anywhere.

If we had written something of an opposite character tending to show, for example, that when a farmer buys a wagon he is swindled out of at least one-third of the money he pays for it, and that the manufacturer puts that stealage in his pocket; or if we had written that every time a farmer buys a pound of coffee he is compelled to pay a tax of 10 cents, our critic would probably have taken the *KANSAS FARMER* with him to the next meeting he attended to use it as authority showing the misgovernment of the country and the despoiling of the people through forms of law. But if we had so written we would have penned a deliberate falsehood and our readers would have been imposed upon, for we know better. Coffee is not taxed at all; it is admitted free of duty, hence the tariff has nothing to do with its cost. And as to wagons, we have prices fresh from England, both by private letter and by published price lists of manufacturers, giving the prices of two-horse wagons at £20 and £24, equivalent to nearly \$100 and \$120 in our money. We are trying to keep the farmers from being imposed upon, and this man complains about it. He would probably listen with satisfaction to an ignorant street spouter who would tell him that he is taxed on his shirt, on his coat, on his shoes and on everything he wears or uses about his person, though there is not a word of truth in such talk. There is a tariff duty on muslin and calico 2½ cents to 5 cents a yard, but American goods of that character are quite as good and cheap as English goods of the same grade are. It is the high-priced goods that pay the taxes. The total amount of duty paid on common cotton cloth—that not exceeding 8 cents a yard in value—in 1887 was \$4,003, while the duty paid on cotton laces, trimmings, curtains, etc., was \$1,997,270. The total duty paid that year on cheap blankets was \$661, while that paid on dress goods, women's and children's, coat linings, Italian cloths, etc., amounted to \$4,883,762. The total duty on cheap flannels, the same year, was only \$13.95.

Ready-made clothing is cheap and good here; so cheap and so good, that there is no competition in that line from any country, though there would

be if tariff duties were removed. When, however, a man can buy a wool suit, (coat, pants and vest) weighing five to five and one-half pounds for \$5 to \$8, he knows he is not paying any tax. In such a suit, the wool alone just as it left the sheep, was worth \$1.50 to \$2, and making it into cloth, and then making that into garments, is worth something. Here is a bill for a ready-made suit weighing five pounds and fourteen ounces, which the writer of this purchased two years ago and is now wearing: Cloth, three and one-fourth yards at \$1.75; cutting, 50 cents; making coat, \$2; making pants, \$1; making vest, 65 cents; trimmings, etc., \$2.25; manufacturer's profit, 10 per cent., \$1.20, making a total of \$13.29.

Farmers ought to encourage their papers in telling the truth, and not complain when something is told them which they had not learned before. If they expect to rely upon their party papers for information they are liable to drift into extravagant opinions. The true friend of the farmer is he who tells him the truth about public affairs, and that is just what the *KANSAS FARMER* is trying very hard to do. We go to original sources for information, and are careful to get as near the exact truth as it is possible to get.

REMOVAL.

Southwest Corner of Jackson and Fifth Streets.

That is where the permanent quarters of the *KANSAS FARMER* will be hereafter. The new building, covering two lots and four stories above basement, is not quite completed, but we begin November there. When the building is completed, we will show a cut of it in the paper and give our readers a description of it. In the meantime, please remember the location—southwest corner of Jackson and Fifth streets, Topeka, where we will be pleased to see our friends whenever they can find it convenient to call.

WORK ON ELECTION DAY.

Last week we suggested an electioneering scheme which will result in good to a large number of people if the suggestion is practically applied, namely, that friends of the *KANSAS FARMER* do what they can to extend its circulation. By securing six subscribers for one year at one dollar each and sending the names and the money to this office, the person who gets up the club is entitled to the paper for himself one year free.

Any person wishing a copy of *PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL*, can secure a copy free if he send us one yearly subscription and one dollar. This little book will be quite as interesting to many people after election as before, because the facts it contains are official and prepared for general use without regard to parties.

Election day will afford an excellent opportunity for work of this kind. Every reader of the paper can get at least one name if he try. We want to make the *FARMER* useful to the people not only as a medium of intercourse and education, but as means of effecting legislation in the farmers' interest. The larger our list of readers the wider our field and the greater our influence. We hope to hear good reports from our corps of electioneers on election day.

THE SUGAR QUESTION SETTLED.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill, State sugar inspector, has completed his tour of inspection among the sugar factories, and from what we have learned of his experience and observation, we are satisfied that his report will be the most interesting which has ever appeared on this subject, for it will make very clear two propositions, (1) that the manufacture of sugar from Kansas sorghum is a practical financial success, and (2) that this success depends in no way on any patented machine or process. Notwithstanding the fact that sugar was made by the new process three years ago at Ottawa and again two years ago and one year ago at Ft. Scott, still at each of those places and in each of the years mentioned the work was more or less experimental. But this year the Ft. Scott works were conducted without any government supervision or outside professional assistance or interference, and the sugar product at those works this year will amount to about 1,500 barrels of 300 pounds each, 450,000 pounds, or 225 tons. The machinery had one year's use, defects had been remedied and such changes made as experience had shown to be needed. The process of extracting the juice—diffusion, was a perfect success from the beginning.

At Topeka, the machinery was all new, it was not all in place until some weeks after the sugar season had begun, some of it required adjustment, and some important parts were geared a little too slow; but with all the delays and defects, when Prof. Cowgill was here nearly two weeks ago, he inspected 492 barrels averaging over 300 pounds each, and it tested 98 per cent. pure sugar. The Topeka works will undergo such changes as are necessary to do the fastest and best work, that is to say, the machinery will be properly adjusted during the winter and spring, so that next season everything will be perfected as nearly as possible. But the great thing is the demonstrated fact that sugar-making in Kansas is a financial success.

The works at Conway Springs in Sumner county and at Douglas in Butler county were constructed this year; everything was new, and the different parts were not well adjusted. This necessarily interfered a good deal with the work. There will be no money profit at either of those places this year, but the essential fact of sugar-making was demonstrated there as at the other places, and what was learned from defective or ill-adjusted machinery will serve to help the people there and elsewhere in the selection and arrangement of machinery in future. The work done, though not this year remunerative, is so satisfactory that the proprietors look forward to final success without any misgivings.

There was no patent process on machinery used at any of the works herein named, so far we know. If there was it was at Ft. Scott only. That relieves the people from all embarrassment on account of patent rights. Farmers can organize and build factories wherever they desire to do so and will have no impediments of that kind in the way. The machinery already in use at the factories named can be examined before work is begun, so that no mistakes need be made in plans. Prof. Cowgill's report will show all these things in detail, representing machinery by figures, and giving the processes of manufacture so that any person may study the whole art of sugar-making for himself.

Indiana farmers in the vicinity of Peru are not starving. At a recent political demonstration at that place when Judge Thurman spoke, sixty beebes were furnished by the farmers for a barbecue.

The National Farmers' Congress and the National Grange.

The National Grange of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and Farmers' Congress of the United States, two separate and distinct organizations, each having for its object the education, moral, social and material advancement of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits, will each convene in annual session in this city on November 14.

The Grange will be made up of two delegates each from between thirty-two and thirty-six States, and sixteen officers, distributed generally throughout the country.

The Congress will be composed of representatives from agricultural colleges, State Boards of Agriculture and delegates appointed thereto by the Governors of the several States. The Grange will remain in session for about ten days; the Congress will probably not exceed four days. The Grange will meet in Representative hall, the Congress in the Senate chamber. A public reception will be given the two bodies in Representative hall at 2 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, November 15, to which the public is invited and their attendance earnestly requested. Addresses will be delivered by Governor Martin in behalf of the people of the State; John G. Otis in behalf of the farmers; Hon. A. W. Smith in behalf of the State Board of Agriculture; President George T. Fairchild in behalf of the State Agricultural college, and some one, who is to be selected yet, in behalf of the city of Topeka. Responses will be made by members of the Grange and Congress. Music will be a prominent feature of the occasion.

The Grange will confer the fifth and sixth degrees of the order on the evening of November 14 in Metropolitan hall and the seventh degree on the evening of the 16th.

The first Grange of the order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted a little more than twenty years ago in the office of William Saunders in Washington, D. C., and it is now well established in every State of the Union and in Canada.

The Congress is of a later organization with aims similar to the Grange, but holds open sessions while the Grange is a secret order.

The last meeting of the Grange was held in Lansing, Mich., and the last meeting of the Congress was held in Chicago. This is the first time the two have convened in the same city at the same time. The fact that they do meet here is due to the efforts of Major Sims, and some others, who were representatives to the Congress and the Grange a year ago.

The occasion offers Kansas, and especially the capital of Kansas, a golden opportunity to display their advantages to a large number of representative people of the Union, for these conventions mean a gathering of the staunch farmers from every quarter of the United States.

State gatherings at the capital of any State are of frequent occurrence, but it is only now and then that a State's capital is favored with a national gathering, and when two are granted at one time it is a double favor. Topeka has proved herself equal to great occasions, and will no doubt do herself proud by way of entertaining her guests during the coming gatherings.

Delegates to the Farmers' Congress.

The following named persons were appointed by the Governor last week as delegates to attend the meeting of the Farmers' Congress in Topeka, the 14th inst:

Delegates at large—A. W. Smith, of

McPherson, Matt Edmonds, of McLouth.

Alternates at large—J. C. Cusey, of Louisburg, J. J. Veach, of Haddam City.

First district—B. F. Wallace, of Effingham; alternate, T. J. Elliott, of Morrill.

Second district—L. W. Breylogle of Johnson county; alternate, S. J. Stewart, of Allen county.

Third district—A. P. Sanders, of Labette county; alternate, W. H. Gibson, of Chautauqua county.

Fourth District—Thomas M. Potter, of Marion county; alternate, J. C. Rankin, of Osage county.

Fifth district—A. P. Collins, of Saline county; alternate, T. Ingersoll, of Clay county.

Sixth district—A. P. Balch, of Jewell county; alternate, S. B. Farwell, of Osborne county.

Seventh district—R. E. Lawrence, of Sedgwick county; alternate, H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county.

Tariff on Farm Implements.

In answer to a correspondent's enquiry concerning the alleged duty on farm implements, the *Indiana Farmer* says:—"In response we have to say that we know of no class of farm implements used in this country that are made abroad. American manufacturers make the best farm implements in the world, and our home made implements sell in the foreign markets cheaper, considering quality and usefulness, than foreign made. Hence our farmers have no duty to pay on farm implements. They would not use the great clumsy implements made abroad. The plows and harrows and cultivators, and mowing and reaping machines, threshers, harvesters, drills and seeders, rakes, tedders, and every other kind of farm implement used in the United States are made here. As showing the value of these, it may be stated that American wagons, plows, drills, harvesters, threshers, engines and other implements are largely imported, so great is the demand abroad for our lighter running and better made goods.

Money and Banking.

A correspondent Mr. H. E. Faidley, of Burr Oak, Jewell county, this State, referring to a communication of Mr. Russell, of Liberty, published some weeks ago, says:

The present banking system is a money-making scheme of the people and the government, and if it will run on this way it will be only a matter of time when the bankers will have the money and property in the whole United States. A good portion of the paper money has eaten itself up already three times over, by the bankers and their agents in getting Congress to stop the direct issue and not making it a legal tender on revenue, which reduced the value of it, and then the bankers bought them and when they had them, Congress made it a legal tender. Now the banker gets the money for less than nothing and loans it out at a high rate of interest, and in this way the rich have the advantage over the poor. For instance, a banker buys a bond and he gets from 3 to 4 per cent. interest and is exempt from taxes; then he deposits the bond and the government issues him 90 per cent. if the banker wants that much, and the bankers to-day have the control of the currency to throw out and draw in at their will. In this way they can raise and depress the valuation of property at will and make money plenty or scarce.

It seems to me if Senator Plumb could get Congress to issue the money direct and let Congress have the power to control the currency in place of the

bankers, it would be far better; it would not make millionaires half as fast, and it would give the poor man a chance equal with the rich.

The United States at Paris.

Mr. Commissioner Colman is sending out a circular letter of which the following is a copy:

The Congress of the United States having accepted on the part of this government, the invitation of the French Republic to take part in an International Exposition to be held in Paris in 1889, has directed the Commissioner of Agriculture by joint resolution approved May 10th last, to collect and prepare suitable specimens of the agricultural production of the several States and Territories of the Union for exhibition at said Exposition.

A special division has been organized in this Department for this purpose, and a number of special agents have been appointed by me to collect suitable specimens for exhibition.

Statistics support the assertion that agriculture furnishes four-fifths of our exports, and it is to the interest of all our States and Territories that the United States should be creditably represented by this department at the great exposition which the French people have organized at Paris, and which will attract countless visitors from all countries in the world. It is therefore needless to dwell upon the importance of the agricultural section of the United States exhibit.

In view of these facts, you are cordially invited to co-operate by every means in your power in the special work assigned to the agents appointed by this department in this important duty.

If possible one of the agents will call upon you in the near future; and in the meantime this department would be pleased to hear from you and to get your views as to the most appropriate products of your section of the country, and such as would be most desirable for the purpose indicated.

Wheat Crop of 1888.

The latest report sent out from Washington concerning the wheat crop of this year shows the general average for winter wheat is about 12 bushels per acre, and for spring wheat slightly over 10 bushels. The former has yielded better than the early expectation, the latter much worse. This is of course in measured bushels. The quality is much below the average, which will still further reduce the supply, as will be shown more exactly hereafter from testimony of inspection and miller's weights.

The winter wheat averages of States of considerable production are: New York, 14.1; Pennsylvania, 13.7; Maryland, 14.5; Virginia, 8.7; Texas, 11.2; Tennessee, 9.2; Kentucky, 11.2; Ohio, 11.2; Michigan, 14.5; Indiana, 11.3; Illinois, 13; Missouri, 12.6; Kansas, 14.7; California, 12.7; Oregon, 16.3.

The spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin, 11.8 bushels; Minnesota, 8.7; Iowa, 10.3; Nebraska, 10.8; Colorado, 17.5; Dakota, 9.2; Montana, 16.5; Washington, 18.5; Utah, 16.3. The spring wheat of the New England States ranges from 14 to 16 bushels.

In northern New England some wheat sprouted in the shock. Yield and quality were quite variable in New York, some fields producing 30 bushels per acre and others very light yields. Some grain that lacked plumpness is reported as making very good flour. Many fields in Chester, Pa., are estimated at 30 bushels per acre. Some of the best yields in Washington, Md., are claimed to average 36 bushels. Some on the "Eastern Shore" are counted at 15 to 20 bushels. Throughout the

middle belt of States, however, there was much low production and often reduced quality, a difference due to careless methods too common in American agriculture as yet. The best results show that our low averages of yield are unnecessary.

In the South there has been injury from sprouting of the grain between harvesting and thrashing. The early season was entirely too wet for the best results. There is some mention of injury by the Hessian fly. While 5 to 8 bushels per acre were the yields generally made, there were cases of 15 to 25 bushels, showing what is possible under good culture and favorable conditions.

Standard Poland-China Record Association.

From a report of the proceedings of the Poland-China Record Association, held at Maryville, Mo., October 8, it appears that Volume I of the Record is to be sold at \$2.50; Volume II at \$3.00; both volumes for \$5, until February 1, 1889. The two volumes contain 6,363 pedigrees.

Article II of the constitution was amended and reads as follows:

Art. II.—*Capital Stock*—The capital stock of this Association shall be Three Thousand Dollars which shall be divided into three hundred shares of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each, but the Board of Directors are empowered whenever they deem it advisable, to increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, by the addition of Two Hundred more shares of the same par value on voluntary subscriptions for such purpose, but no one person shall own more than five shares at any one time, and the stock shall be represented by certificates of stock executed by the President and Secretary, transferable only on the books of the Association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, namely:

For President—D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.

For Vice-Presidents—W. P. Hayzlett Bolckow, Mo.; M. J. Gardner, Clarinda, Iowa; H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb.; W. A. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.; John J. Davis, LaHarpe, Ill.; D. W. Myers, Lone Pine, Pa.; I. L. Whipple, Ottawa, Kansas; James Baynes, Alexandria, Dakota.

For Treasurer—Jos. Jackson, Maryville, Mo.

For Secretary—Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo.

For Directors—Chas. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; Thos. F. Miller, Avenue City, Mo.; Jacob Shamberger, Graham, Mo.; W. P. Hayzlett, Bolckow, Mo.; John W. Dean, Maryville, Mo.; W. F. Baker, Hamburg, Iowa; M. C. Baublits, Graham, Mo.

Executive Committee—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kansas; I. V. La-Tourette, Skidmore, Mo.; Jas. W. Eaton, Syracuse, Neb.

The new directory met immediately on the adjournment of the annual meeting and organized as follows:

For President—W. P. Hayzlett, Bolckow, Mo.; vice-president, J. W. Dean, Maryville, Mo.

After contracting with secretary for services until next board meeting the board adjourned.

ONE YEAR FREE.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent one year free to any reader of this who will send ten *trial three month's subscriptions at 25 cents each.* Anyone can easily do this in an hour any time. We might have many thousand new subscribers in a short time if every friend would make this effort. You get your paper for a year for a little effort, and do us and your friends a good thing.

Reports from Dakota state that in some portions of the Territory, in Ramsey county particularly, many people are really in danger of starvation because of short wheat crops. Frost early in August killed wheat and vegetables.

Horticulture.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Missouri Valley and Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

For several years it has been the habit of these, the two oldest societies of the kind in the State, to hold each year a joint meeting, and it fell to the lot of the Missouri Valley Association to entertain the sister society, hence Saturday morning found us aboard the Union Pacific accommodation, and speeding towards the village of Edwardsville, only a few miles out from Kansas City. The village is prettily located at the foot of a ridge which skirts the river and which is adorned with native timber, which is now in its autumn glory of colors. But the beauty of the scenery is not the thing that distinguishes the village. The district surrounding it is the great potato field of Kansas. The adaptation of the soil is one thing and the intelligence which has been exercised in the cultivation of the crop is another element in the successful results that have followed seven or eight years of cropping this staple tuber.

Mr. Edwin Taylor, the potato king of the West, raised 16,500 bushels this year, and has marketed 8,000 bushels at this time. He raised 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. He has stored in his great potato warehouse about 5,000 bushels of Irish and 3,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. The crop did not yield above one-half the usual crop of either kind. The Irish potatoes yielded about 100 bushels an acre. The varieties of machines Mr. Taylor uses in the cultivation of his immense crops are a surprise to the uninitiated. Speak of digging potatoes and the minds of most of us run back to the weedy patch, weed-covered and forlorn, down in the corner where we delved with a hoe for half an hour in the obdurate earth to secure a dozen scrawny tubers for dinner, and the resolution that we then formed that whatever else might be our lot we would avoid the task of digging potatoes. But here we have the potatoes planted by horse power. The Aspinwall planter, drawn by two horses, was sent out to work that the visitors might witness its perfect dropping and covering and be convinced of the fact that potato-raising may be rid of its most tedious and objectionable features. Then came the Hoover digger. The agent, Mr. J. G. Groves, was on hand to explain its operation. It was drawn by a four-horse team and worked like a thing of life, lifting the potatoes out of the ground, separating them from the dirt and placing them in the most convenient manner for gathering. A survey of the fields of Mr. Edwards and those of his neighbors, will convince any one that they have made potato-raising a specialty, and that they have been successful.

The meeting in the forenoon was informal and partook of a social nature. Dinner, and one of the very best, was served at noon on long tables in the wareroom of Mr. Edwin Taylor. The guests numbered about one hundred, and when all were supplied there was an abundance on hands still. Dinner over, Mr. S. Reynolds, the President of Douglas County Society, called the meeting to order. Mr. Thompson, of Edwardsville, bade us welcome in a happy little speech, and was responded to by Major Pratt, the veteran missionary. Mr. Pratt came to Kansas fifty years ago as the missionary to the Delawares and other tribes located in this vicinity. He referred to several events of interest that antedated the

knowledge of most if not all who were present.

The first paper was by that capital writer and practical fruit-grower, Dan. Carpenter, on "Horticultural Cranks." Mr. C. could not be present, and the paper was read by Mrs. Holsinger. Mr. Deming, the pioneer of Kansas horticulturist, gave a talk on the tree cricket. He had specimens of the insect and described its habits. It lays its eggs in the raspberry and other soft woods and the warmth of spring brings them out, and by the time the fruit begins to ripen the insect is ready to begin his depredations. The insect is on the increase and orchardists are cautioned to be on the lookout for him. The remedy Mr. Deming recommends is one gallon kerosene, one gallon turpentine and one of buttermilk to twelve gallons water, sprayed on the trees. A single particle of this emulsion is speedy death to Mr. Cricket. He is a musical nuisance, and it is fortunate that an effective remedy has been found. Major Holsinger thought the damage to the apples shown was the result of the apple curculio instead of the cricket, but Mr. Deming's point was established when the apple was cut open. Major Pratt asked what time the cricket deposited its eggs. Mr. Deming replied, they are deposited now; will hatch out in spring and must be dealt with by spraying in August or September.

Dr. Heath, who has made two trips to California, gave an interesting description of fruit culture on the slope. He thinks they succeed in raising fruit every year for the reason that they give constant and thorough cultivation. When we cultivate as they do we will have like crops.

Major Holsinger referred to the paper prepared by Mr. Carpenter and asked why a New York and Michigan barrel of apples was of two and one-half bushels capacity, while the Kansas and Missouri barrel holds three bushels? He thought this was a loss to the producer of half a bushel on every barrel. Mr. Smith thought the whole matter was with shipper, and that by concert of action this might be changed. Mr. Deming offered a resolution fixing the barrel at two and one-half bushels. Mr. Taylor thought apples should be marketed by weight and then the size of the barrel would cut no figure. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Pratt, Taylor and Smith, after which the resolution was adopted. Referring to the remarks of Dr. Heath, Mr. Deming said if we kept our soil as loose and mellow as the Doctor described California orchards to be it would all be washed away. Mr. Taylor wanted to know if capillary attraction brought the moisture from below. He doubted it. Dr. Heath thought fine cultivation caused the surface to act as a mulch. Mr. Pratt said he was an under-drainage crank. Very poor soil is benefited by it. The cancerous rot that attacks so many fine trees is arrested and prevented by under-drainage.

Mr. Smith added his testimony as to the value of thorough cultivation, as by it he had kept alive and thrifty the tenderest varieties of small fruits through severe drouths by cultivating constantly.

The topic, small fruits, was presented by B. F. Smith. He has had ten seasons of experience in small fruit-growing in Kansas and found no two seasons alike. The last was peculiar from all the others in some respects. Berries suffered from hot winds in June; crops were light in consequence. The Captain Jack and Windsor Chief were the best in product and in the market—stood better than Crescent Seedling. The Jesse is a fine berry, plant strong, but did not fulfill expectations. Bubach large and fine, but cannot recommend

it for culture. May King did better this year than last.

Major Holsinger said on one side of his orchard he had black raspberries and on the other reds. That where the blacks were growing the apple trees were much more vigorous in growth than where the reds grew, and attributed it to the difference of habit of growth of the two varieties. The blacks go deep into the soil and consequently produce a sort of under-drainage which was beneficial, while the reds are a variety which have their roots near the surface and are of little value in this direction. Mr. Smith did not dispute the points suggested, but thought the practice of planting raspberries among trees a bad one. Mr. Deming said if the object was to raise a crop of tree crickets instead of fruit better plant the raspberries, but not otherwise. Mr. Holsinger maintained that the profits of cultivating small fruit in orchard outweighed other consideration. The tree cricket is not the worst enemy. He would take care of them if he could be rid of codling moth and curculio.

Mr. Kerns, of Westport, Mo., reported on vineyards and gardens. The season has been a poor one for the gardener as to profits. The market was well supplied. He recommended Henderson's as an early summer variety of cabbage. It matures in August and is valuable as a market variety. He prevents the ravages of the cabbage butterfly by sprinkling with pyrethrum. It is expensive, but effective. He uses it diluted with flour with satisfactory results. Major Pratt said a friend of his raised cabbage when his neighbors failed by throwing over the plants an emulsion of wheat bran and water. It destroyed the worms and did no injury to the plants. Mr. Kause said dry salt powdered fine and sprinkled over the crop was effective.

The report on entomology, by Major Holsinger, was then presented. In 1888 insects were unusually numerous. In early spring cut-worms in destructive hosts and cabbage butterflies in myriads; the latter disappeared suddenly and unaccountably, unless they were attacked by some kind of contagious disease. Codling moth and curculio were present, but did no damage except to apples. Fall web-worms have been destructive. The young larva hatch in May. They have regular hours of feeding. If these habits are observed they may be easily destroyed—on small trees by stripping off with the hands, and when they are out of reach by the use of the shot-gun—without shot, of course—fired into the limbs attacked.

B. F. Smith said in Illinois they are urging the protection of quails, and asked for the opinion of the members as to their value as insect destroyers. This led to a general discussion of the bird subject, their value and the waste occasioned by them in the destruction of fruits, with the usual variety of opinions expressed.

Mrs. Holsinger read a paper on autumn foliage. It was one of the pleasing features of the meeting and abounded in suggestions as to the adornment of home by preserving the autumn decorated leaves for beautifying the home.

Mr. Deming presented the subject of ornithology. He said the oriole two years ago punctured the grape. Thinks they did it to obtain the water in them as the season was very dry. They did no damage this year. The value of the birds over their destructiveness was generally admitted.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. Evans, the President of the Missouri Valley Society, expressing regret at his inability to be present. Mr. Taylor

moved the adoption, memorializing the Legislature to amend the assessment laws so that lands planted to trees and fruits should be assessed at same price as adjacent lands of like quality without such improvements. Hon. J. F. Timmons spoke in earnest commendation of the resolution, and others made remarks favorable to its passage. It was adopted.

During the year one of the members of the Missouri Valley Society had passed away. This was Mr. William M. Hopkins, one of the earliest as well as most prominent friends of horticulture in Kansas. A committee consisting of Messrs. Evans, Espenlaub and Goodman, was appointed to present the condolence of the societies to the family of the deceased.

Messrs. Taylor, Timmons and Dr. Heath were appointed a committee to bring the resolution relating to assessment of tree and fruit lands before next session of the Legislature.

The local committee to award premiums on the fruit display made their report, after which the meeting adjourned.

NOTES.

Edwardsville is the potato metropolis of Kansas.

Mr. Taylor is the second man in the country in the extent of the potato crop planted.

Mr. Chas. E. Betts, Williamstown, has the Aspinwall potato planter and J. C. Groves the potato digger. Information about these valuable implements will be cheerfully given by them.

Mr. Max Wilhelmi, of the firm of Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, the great seed house of the West, was a visitor at the meeting.

The *Rural World* was represented by Mr. Chabbuc, a competent and pleasant gentleman, whom we shall be glad to meet again.

The KANSAS FARMER representative was given a cordial reception and carried home the shekels for a good list of subscribers. They made him happy one day and we will make them happy a whole year by the visits of the FARMER.

You are always in good company when among the horticulturists; don't take our word for it, but attend a meeting and see if it is not the truth.

AGATE.

Insecticides and Their Use.

Our horticultural article begun last week, with above heading, is continued over to next week in order to give space for the fresh matter we present in this issue.



WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES. — "Sarsaparilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," — "Hops and Buchu," — "Extract," — "Hair Tonic," — "Liver Pills," — "Plasters," (Porous-Electrical), — "Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

Clover silage is not looked upon with favor by many dairymen. They prefer to feed it dry in connection with corn silage. It is urged that clover is apt to mold in the silo and that a larger proportion is reasonably sure to spoil than will be found in the case of corn.

The consciousness of having a remedy at hand for croup, pneumonia, sore throat, and sudden colds, is very consoling to a parent. With a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, one feels, in such cases, a sense of security nothing else can give.

Col. F. D. Curtis tells us that the fattening hogs will do better if allowed a place to dig into the dry earth, as the earth is a natural antidote for acidity of the stomach.

The Poultry Yard.

Breeding Thoroughbred Stock.

Mr. E. W. Parker, in the *California Cackler*, says careful breeding of poultry for profit, or for the fancy, is like a trade, it must be learned, and practice makes perfect. To one who is uneducated in the art of mating fine poultry to produce good progeny, it looks simple enough, but when the test comes, and the effect is seen of your mating, then one can best judge of the competency of one's self to mate fowls for the production of as good, or better progeny.

The old adage to "start well" has been applied to the poultry business for years, and how many who "start well" continue well. It is not in the stock always, but generally in the breeders themselves, and here is where the knowledge of mating fowls properly will come into use. I have said before, and say it again, that every person who buys fine fowls to breed from, or if they buy eggs, they should learn the method of the breeder of whom they made their purchase, of mating his stock, so that they can continue in his way, even if he don't exactly mate his fowls according to their notions of mating. If he produces good enough stock for you from his fowls, then his way of breeding is right with his fowls, and should be right with you as long as you keep his stock.

It is not merely placing fowls together that is termed mating, but to mate is to place fowls together that are suitable to each other, and to learn this properly you must learn it by experience, unless you learn the method that has been adopted and bred into the fowls by some careful breeder.

I know a prominent breeder, who has been breeding one or two varieties for ten or twelve years, who commenced with a variety that stood lower down than the Wyandotte does in regard to breeding near the standard; that when he purchased his first setting of eggs (and of the best strain then), and they were hatched, out of ten chicks hatched he had five black pullets. The balance were good colored and nicely marked. The next year he purchased of another strain, and upon these two strains built his present stock, and by careful breeding and close attention to mating, he now produces first-class birds. This is practical poultry-breeding. It took years of toil and patience to accomplish it, but the beginner of to-day has the advantage over the beginner of a dozen years ago. Then there were few breeders of fine stock, and there was no particular method of mating to produce extra fine fowls, but to-day we have a vast number of breeders, who keep good fowls of every variety, and if the beginner commences right, and knows that he is right, and will not get negligent, but continue right, there is no doubt but that his efforts will be crowned with success.

There is one thing more I wish to say before I close, and that is, that there is nearly as much in properly caring for your fowls as in mating; and there is more in caring for the chicks while they are growing than the common run of persons suppose. Chicks, poorly cared for, will seldom make fine-looking fowls, and, if persisted in, will degenerate the quality of the stock.

Mixed Diet for Fowls.

Besides the necessity of pure water, a variety of foods is essential to the health of the fowls, and when they are kept in

situations where they can not get insect food some animal matter hashed, rough meat, greens, etc., must be supplied. Buckwheat is fattening. Feed sparingly and no better egg food can be found.

Wheat is acknowledged to be one of the best egg-producing foods. Oats comes next to wheat.

Indian corn is fattening. Excellent for a night food. Indian corn should be the food for setting hens. It keeps up a continual heat in the body of the hen.

Rye makes a good occasional food and gives life to the stock. Ground bone and oyster shell form egg shells. Always keep them handy for the fowls.

Sand and gravel help the gizzard to chew up the food.

Beef scraps mixed with corn meal mush and fed several times a week make a big difference in the egg supply.

Charcoal fed liberally in small lumps brightens their combs and gives them a tonic. It is best to use charcoal made from corn cobs, as wood charcoal is tasteless and not at all relished by the chickens.

Milk put in their drink vessels, or given with corn meal scalded in a stiff mass, is not only greatly relished, but is very egg-producing.

Sunflower seeds may be fed freely. They promote laying and good health.

—Michigan Farmer.



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Inquiries Answered.

BROOM-MAKING MACHINERY.—A correspondent wants the address of some manufacturers of or dealers in broom-making machinery.

PLANTING WALNUTS.—Take them fresh from the trees, if possible, break the hulls, then scatter them on prepared ground and press them into the soil with your foot, and cover them over lightly with straw or hay and protect the spot from animals.

SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY.—I would like to ask a few questions through the FARMER. Have the Ft. Scott Sugar Mill Co. control over the new process machinery for making sugar, so that no mill can be located unless they consent to it?

—If our correspondent will address a communication to Prof. E. B. Cowgill, at Sterling, Kas., he will be fully informed as to all these matters.

Book Notices.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—Mr. John Gilmer Speed has become the editor of the American Magazine, which, under its new ownership, has already shown many evidences of vigor and enterprise.

RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—D. Appleton & Co., New York, have just issued a valuable work of 540 pages, entitled "The Natural Resources of the United States," prepared by Jacob Harris Patton, M. A., Ph. D.

"Ah me!" sighed Potts, "I'm tired of living, The world is hollow, ambition's vain."

Potts ceased his sighing and bought the "Pellets."

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.

Attention, Farmers!

The Woman's Exchange, 114 West Seventh street, has become the most popular place in the city as a resort for the hungry.

Common Sense

In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery. One of Ayer's Pills, taken after dinner, will assist Digestion; taken at night, will relieve Constipation;

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a

Cathartic

for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

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"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

—3 NEW VOLS.— Giants & Goblins, \$1. Wings & Stings, 75c. Paws & Claws, \$1.



AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE BRIGHTEST, JOLLIEST JUVENILE BOOKS. Full of the oddest pranks and most charming stories with laugh-provoking pictures by the Prince of Juvenile Artists.

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The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly. A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

State Forest Tree Notice.

The application books of Forestry Stations Nos. 1 and 2 will be closed about November 5 next. All wishing to participate in this year's distribution of seedlings will please have their applications in prior to that time.

For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder.

Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address D. H. SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution, by striking out the word "white."

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the state, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1.

SECTION 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature for the year A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 28, 1887. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6, For the submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888.

SECTION 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property."

Approved March 4, 1887. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

For Sale! Three fine thoroughbred young red Short-horn Bulls, from the celebrated bull Basaxie, raised by the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Address N. CHRISTENSEN, Mariahdahl, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

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And when you do you will wish to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct, and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run.

The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V.S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V.S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

CALLUS ON SHOULDER—WARTS.—Please publish through your valuable paper, a prescription to reduce a callous on a horse's shoulder, caused by the sweeny. It has settled at the point of shoulder (or lower part) also, a cure for warts on a horse's leg.

Use the following blister: Biniocide of mercury, one drachm; powdered cantharides, one drachm; hogs lard, two ounces. Apply as directed. Rub a small portion of this ointment over callous enlargement quite thoroughly. About the second or third day, grease it with lard or oil and keep it softened till scabs fall off. When the effects of the first blister have disappeared. Repeat the blister. It is only by the repeated use of an absorbant blister that such enlargements are removed.

Warts, when they have a narrow base, that is, perpendicular, are best removed by the knife, after tying a thread about them and allowing the warts to slough off. When they have a wide base, they are best removed by knife, or by the use of powerful caustics, as the hot iron, blue stone, chloride of zinc, etc.

CONTRACTED HEELS—HOOF-BOUND.—I wish to ask your veterinarian what to do for a horse that has contracted feet; also the best prescription to make horses feet grow; also how long it will take to grow a new hoof on a horse. Can a horse after once being contracted be cured to be as sound as he was before. Please describe how to shoe and kind of shoe to use, if any, for contraction.

Sometimes hoof-bound is only a simple deformity without lameness and without serious result. But in most cases it constitutes a very serious affection which renders many horses useless and almost without value. Total hoof-bound may resist the best curative measures, though if there is only slight contraction of heels, it is generally amenable to treatment.

Some of the causes that would produce contraction are those that follow the excessive use of poultices and stoppings to feet. Rasping wall, applying hot shoes to feet, towering of heels to excess, and allowing toe to remain long, cutting away frog, sole-bars of foot, all predisposed to contraction. Again, contraction may be due to such diseased conditions as corns, punctured wounds, etc.

Treatment:—Remove shoes. Stand animal in a soaking tub of cold water, or keep them moist by rags about feet. Follow up the plan of soaking at intervals for three or four days. After removing from bath have feet thoroughly dried and apply glycerine and rub in thoroughly. Clip hair about edge of hoof and hair and rub in a small portion of following blister: Powdered cantharides, one drachm; hogs lard, one ounce. This will stimulate the growth of the horn. However, good shoeing is the essential mode of treatment. As a preventative avoid the abuse of the rasp, the excessive application of the hot shoe when fitting, the lowering of heels, paring of frog-sole or bars, useless calks, etc. The shoe should be renewed monthly, whether much worn or not, and animal should have moderate exercise. In regard to kind of shoe, would say that when the frog is fairly well developed, use a bar-shoe so that pressure may come on frog and leave heels free; but on no condition pare down heels to bring frog into prominence. If on the contrary, the frog is small use an ordinary narrow flat shoe without calks, and when shoe is applied have the smith spread heels of shoe as much as possible.

Weak will power, from physical causes, deranges a man's life in every direction. Every one will strengthen his will powers as well as his bodily powers, by using Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It is guaranteed the best. Sold by your druggists for \$1. Contains 120 doses. Take no other for it.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 29, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 400, shipments 1,300 Market steady. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a 75, fair to good native steers \$3 50a 25, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 25a 40, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a 10, grass rangers \$1 75a 30. HOGS—Receipts 1,200, shipments 800. Market steady. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 45a 60, medium to prime packing \$5 30a 55, ordinary to best light grades \$4 30a 50. SHEEP—Receipts 100, shipments 300. Market strong. Common to good, \$2 00a 30.

Chicago. CATTLE—Receipts 13,000. Market dull. Best steers not quoted; good, \$4 40a 90; medium, \$3 70a 30; common, \$2 75a 60; stockers, \$2 00a 20; feeders, \$2 00a 30; bulls, \$1 25a 30; cows, \$1 25a 20; Texas steers, \$2 30a 30. HOGS—Receipts 12,000. Market 5c higher. Mixed, \$5 25a 50; heavy, \$5 30a 50; light, \$5 20a 35; skips, \$3 40a 50. SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 50a 30; Texas, \$2 50a 20; lambs, \$3 75a 50.

Kansas City. CATTLE—The stale cattle were about 1,600, an unusually large number. Fresh receipts were 7,310 at noon, and still coming. The quality was mainly poor and thin, and natives of all kinds were scarce. Trade was called slow, but 2,500 cattle were sold at noon. The supply of native beef steers was so small that many traders reported seeing none at all. The inquiry was very slack and the market really was nominal. The dressed beef men are using range cattle and native cows. Steers sold at \$2 25, and cows and mixed at \$2 20a 25. HOGS—Prices were about 15c lower than early Saturday and substantially the same as Saturday's close. Early tops sold at \$5 37 1/2 against \$5 50 Saturday morning. The bulk were in a narrow range at \$5 25a 35 against \$5 35a 45 Saturday. SHEEP—The fresh receipts were mostly Western consigned directly to Swift & Co. The general market was steady and fairly active, largely on speculative account. Sales at \$2 60a 35.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York. WHEAT—Unsettled and easy. No. 2 red, \$1 09 1/2a 15. CORN—No. 2, 48 1/2a 48 3/4c. St. Louis. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, \$1 11. CORN—No. 2 cash, 38c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 22 1/2c. RYE—No. 2 cash, 53a 53 1/2c. Chicago. Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Firm. Patents \$6 75a 70, bakers' \$4 75a 25, winter \$5 50a 75. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, \$1 15 1/2a 16; No. 3 spring, 90a 98c; No. 2 red, \$1 15 1/2a 16. CORN—No. 2, 40 1/2c. OATS—No. 2, 24 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 56 1/2c. BARLEY—No. 2, c. c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 47 1/2. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 48a 50. PORK—\$14 60. LARD—\$8 20.

Kansas City. WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 2,137 bushels; withdrawals, 4,000 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 325,505 bushels. There was a quiet market on 'change to-day with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 red winter, cash, 98c; No. 2 soft winter, cash, \$1 05; No. 3 soft winter, 98c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 4,000 bushels; withdrawals, 4,000 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 2,600 bushels. Market steady on 'change. On the call the only sale was No. 2 for 'the year' at 28 1/2c against 28 1/4c bid Saturday. On track by sample: No. 3, 31c. OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 20 1/2c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, 22 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. HAY—Receipts 23 cars. Market steady. Fancy prairie, \$8 50; good medium, \$5 00a 55; fancy timothy, \$9 00; good to choice, \$8 00a 8 50. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 30 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 30 per bu. for prime.

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

FLOUR—Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 10; XXX, \$1 20; family, \$1 40; choice, \$1 75; fancy, \$2 00; extra fancy, \$2 20a 2 30; patent, \$2 50a 2 60.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm for good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 24c; good, 20c; dairy, fancy, 18c; good to choice store-packed, 15a 16c; poor, 10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 11 1/2a 12c; full cream, Young America, 12c.

EGGS—Receipts moderate and market steady at 17c per dozen for strictly fresh candled.

APPLES—Supply large; \$1 25a 25 per bbl. POTATOES—Irish—Market overstocked with Northern, which forces down prices on Western; home-grown, 30a 35c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 45a 50c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a 35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, 25a 40 per bus.

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

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The Busy Bee.

Stinging Bees.

No pure honey can be found in America in any quantity or in any condition, that has not gone through the chemical laboratory of the honey bee, or some other insect that stores this peculiar sweet, which has properties as food and medicine, that cannot be found outside of its deposits in the comb by some insect. Most people have yet to learn this, and many other simple things in nature not yet learned.

There are other matters relating to bees that I find many apiarists have not yet discovered, namely, in the working of the bees among some flowers, they become more irritable, and more liable to use their simple weapons of warfare, than they are when gathering sweets, and the pollen, or anything which they are seeking to convey to their rural homes. Some wild flowers, and the buckwheat flower contain more poison, and are more virulent than clover or the willow, etc.

When working on the flower of buckwheat sometimes they are so overcharged with poison that they are quite inclined to sting man and animals, seeming to relieve themselves of this surfeit; and we find it in the honey sometimes, by partaking of a little fresh honey (gathered and stored by these arch chemists, as deposited in the comb,) which will give gripping pains; and this poison is in less quantities in the seed. By continuing along for some time, daily partaking of buckwheat cakes, it shows the effects on the cuticle or skin of the body, and even the scalp may feel this dry roughness, and an itching sensation when nothing of the kind had been felt before.

We have some people who keep fowls that speak in favor of buckwheat to make hens lay, but that is a mistake; they may lay in their seasons because it is their nature, but if one will only observe how dry and dead their feathers become, and stand out as though they were suffering pain, they might desist from putting before these birds buckwheat as food.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR BEE STINGS.

There is a simple remedy at hand for those afflicted with pain from eating too freely of this honey gathered from buckwheat. It is simply to take a swallow of a weak solution of soda and water, and it is one among the best remedies to apply wherever the bee, the wasp or the snake has inserted its venom through the sting into man or animal flesh.

But there is another remedy that will draw out poison from the snake bite. Kill and open the body of a hen or bird, and lay it on the stung place; it will extract the poison, reduce the swelling, and remove the pain. At the usual swarming season, should one have the solution of common baking soda, or saleratus on hand, it will destroy the effects of the bee sting at once, if applied.—S. W. Jewett, in *American Bee Journal*.

The Honey Crop of California.

From the *American Bee Journal* we find that the honey crop of California has been somewhat misrepresented. It is stated that the yield in San Bernardino and San Diego counties will be the heaviest ever gathered. This does not conform to the advices received in San Francisco, and the *Country Merchant* says that a local dealer who has just returned from a trip to southern California, after making a careful canvass of the field in person, reports the yield of the counties in question will be from present prospects only about half that realized in 1886, and that in other sec-

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tions of the State indications are that the proportion will be no greater. Taking the country throughout the present season will be no better than the one just past. It is very seldom that we find two such seasons in succession. A dearth of honey, such as occurred last season, has invariably been followed up by the next season's bountiful crop, and as it is we will look forward to the season of 1889 to be an extra good one. The indications now point in that direction. There never was such a stand of white clover in our memory as is caused by the bounteous supply of rains in many localities at present. Clover is blooming, late as it is, to an alarming extent.—*National Stockman*.

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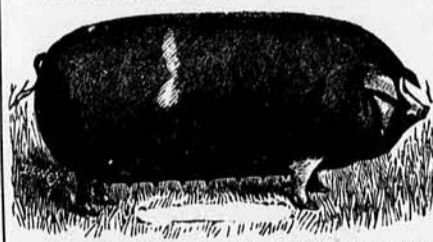
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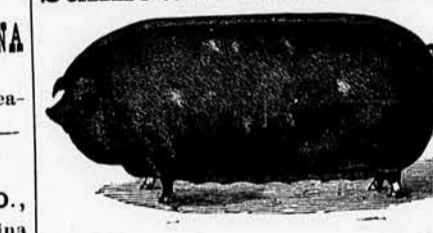
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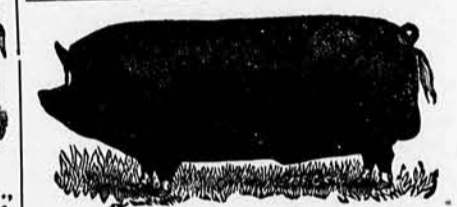
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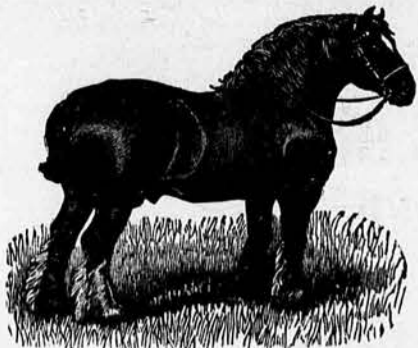
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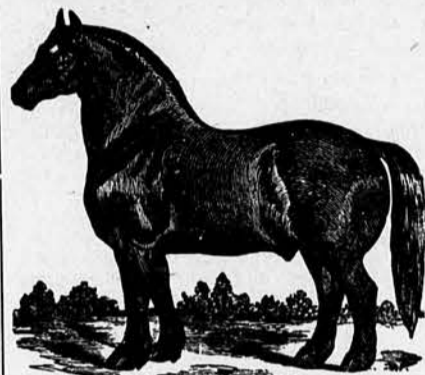
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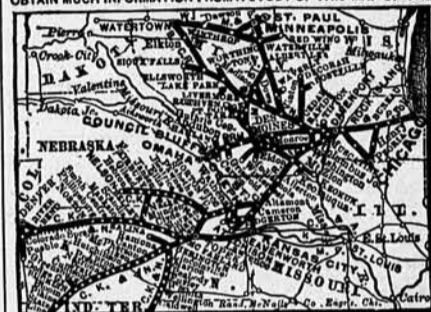
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1864, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. Z. Gates, in Richland tp., (P. O. Beattie), September 8, 1888, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer; valued at \$20. COW—By same, one red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, has roan calf; valued at \$15. FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 1, 1888. Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frank Deaker, in Walnut tp., October 6, 1888, one red and white steer, 1 year past, white face with some red on nose, square hole in left ear, branded E C on left hip; valued at \$18. 2 COWS—Taken up by E. M. Travis, in Robinson tp., October 8, 1888, two cows, both red, and white face and belly, one 12 years old and one 5, both branded V. G. on left hip. HEIFER—Taken up by S. W. Round, in Walnut tp., October 9, 1888, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, branded D upside down on left hip, square on left side, silt in right ear, rope round horns when taken up. Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Hiatt, in Windsor tp., (P. O. Cambridge), October 19, 1888, one light bay horse, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$25. HORSE—Taken up by W. R. Constant, in Pleasant Valley tp., September 30, 1888, one bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, some white on right hind foot, black mane and tail, white spots on back; valued at \$40. Pratt county—J. J. Waggoner, clerk. 2 MULES—Taken up by Geo. W. Allmon, in Carmi tp., October 20, 1888, two mules, one sorrel, flax mane and tail, one dark bay; sorrel has a rope scar in front of left hock, the bay has a small scar on left front leg below the knee; 17 hands high; valued at \$125. Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. E. Murphy, in Sheridan tp., October 5, 1888, one dark brown horse colt, 3 years old, about 14 hands high; valued at \$55. COLT—By same, one dark iron-gray horse colt, 1 year old, scar on right hind ankle; valued at \$25. Chautauque county—W. F. Wade, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Samuel Smith, in Harrison tp., October 3, 1888, one bay mule, 8 years old, 16 hands high, weak in back; valued at \$40. Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Marshall, of Concordia, October 10, 1888, one bay horse, 6 years old, two small white spots on left side under harness and one white spot on right side under harness pad; valued at \$70. Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk. COW—Taken up by David German, in Delaware tp., on or about October 14, 1888, one red and white cow, 5 years old, with calf at side; cow branded I. B. on left hip, point of right horn broken off.

BLAKE'S WEATHER TABLES, FOR 1889. According to Mathematical Calculations, based on Astronomical Laws, will be ready for mailing November 1, 1888. Price 75 cents per copy, or two copies for \$1.00. These tables give the maximum, minimum and mean temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, for each month in the year, for most of the Northern States and part of the Southern States, each State being calculated separately. The amount of rainfall has been calculated for each State, most of the Territories, and for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, for each month in the year, and the results stated in inches; and most of the large States have been subdivided into from two to six parts. General predictions are also given for England and Europe. The predicted degrees of temperature and inches of rainfall will prove to be so nearly correct that they will clearly indicate which parts of the country will be the warmest and which the coldest, which the wettest and which the driest for each month. We have compiled all the records for the past fifty years, and show in inches what the average rainfall has been in each of said subdivisions. Also what the normal temperature has been. We have also calculated the weather for all civilized countries, to know what the crops will be in all parts of the world, from which we have inserted a table showing what the probable price will be in Chicago for wheat, corn, oats and cotton for each month in 1889. The best evidence of the correctness of these predictions is our past record, which shows a verification of 88 per cent, for the past fourteen years; and the constantly increasing demand from all parts of the civilized world for our weather predictions. The floods, drouths and temperatures for 1889 will be at greater extremes than anything which has occurred since 1816. Address C. C. BLAKE, Topeka, Kansas.

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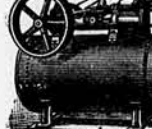
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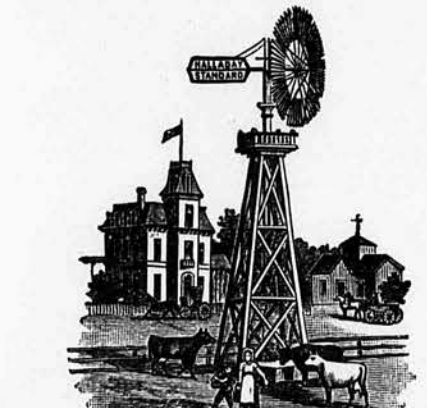


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We, the Publishers of this paper will give away absolutely Free! 50,000 genuine Solid Gold Stemwinding and Stemsetting Watches (in order to get new subscribers and agents) to 50,000 persons as stated in our advertisement in our paper. These Watches come in Ladies' or Gents' size, Hunting Case or open face, in 25 different styles of cases. Each and every Watch will be warranted and guaranteed by us and an American Watch Co. who have been doing business in this country for the last 20 years, to be first class in every particular and to run and keep correct time for 5 years. I also that each and every Watch mentioned above are genuine 14k. Solid Gold, or we will forfeit \$1,000 to any School, Church or Charitable Institution in the United States. This is certainly one of the grandest offers ever made by any living publisher. How can we do all of this? This is a question that thousands who read our advertisement will ask; we answer—Easily Enough! and in order to make everything perfectly plain to you, we offer the following *bona-fide* explanation. All papers of a national reputation spend each year from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in advertising to make known their publication and increase their advertising patronage. Of course, no paper can possibly make money, or even exist without advertising. Consequently by giving away absolutely Free 50,000 Solid Gold Watches (and more if our Subscribers and Agents demand them) we expect to get the largest circulation of any Family publication in the world! Our point is after we get a certain circulation we can command easily from \$25 to \$50 an inch from advertisers for space in our paper—(there's Millions of Dollars in advertising)—to say nothing about the income from subscriptions. See? Then it will be only a question of time with proper management and square, honest and truthful statements to our subscribers that we will be friends with every person in the land. Then again, we know that our elegant Solid Gold Watches and our paper will give such perfect satisfaction that we will get as much as 50 to 100 new subscribers in every town where our paper goes, and as there is something like 55,000 towns in America, you can easily see what an immense circulation we are sure to build up. Remember we are after a large Circulation! We must have it! Even though it costs Two Millions of Dollars! Otherwise our enterprise would be a dead failure. We consider our paper the most reliable and popular Home publication that is printed in this country. You'll say so too, when you see it. It is a complete family paper in every way. Each issue is profusely and beautifully illustrated, containing several complete and serial stories of fascinating interest, and a rich variety of funny sketches, anecdotes, news, condensed notes on fashion, art, industries, literature, etc., and stands conspicuous among the illustrated journals of America. When the New York World, Herald, Times, Tribune and other papers have an income of over One Million Dollars each year, why can't we have the same thing? Has a man ever done anything yet that another one couldn't do? Any person with money to invest, can make money! Isn't this true? Now, read the following and secure one of the greatest bargains ever known or heard of on the face of the Globe!

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Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

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TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

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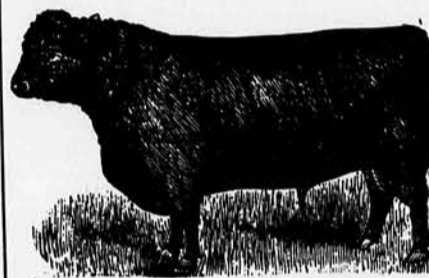
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