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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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"Right here, if I live till next spring, Page Woven Wire Fence you will see. For the money I've lost on barb wire, Will never come back to me."

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In the famous James River Valley, So. Dakota, FOR SALE EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP

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S. W. NARREGANG, Aberdeen, So. Dak.

Agricultural Matters.

PLANT LIFE ON THE FARM—THE GROWTH OF ROOTS.

BY PROF. C. C. GEORGESON.

According to the character of the root, plants may, generally speaking, be divided into two classes. Those which begin their growth with a single tap-root and those which begin with a cluster of roots. To the former class belong all those having two seed leaves, and to the latter class those with but one seed leaf. Any one can readily verify this for himself by examining the roots of very young plants. The tap-root soon sends out a number of branches, which are the feeders of the plant. Our grasses and grains, all of which have fibrous roots, or, as they are sometimes called, crown-roots, because they radiate from a common center or crown, are in like manner fed by the small rootlets, but their roots do not subdivide and branch to the same extent that tap-roots do.

Right here it might be well to make a distinction between root and underground stems. It is not correct to call everything roots that is found below the surface of the ground. Many plants produce stems underground, as, for instance, quack grass, the potato and the artichoke. The underground stems of these plants may readily be distinguished from the roots by that the former have buds, a characteristic which the latter do not have. The "eyes" of the potato and the artichoke are buds of this kind which will, under proper conditions, grow and produce stems which reach above ground. Such underground stems are called tubers by botanists. The lily bulb, the bulbs of hyacinths, tulips and onions are likewise underground stems, which are, however, not so likely to be mistaken for roots. I call attention to these because it is only the true root which can absorb nourishment from the soil. On the other hand, many plants have peculiarly enlarged roots, as in the case of turnips, beets, mangels, carrots, parsnips, and many others; but these are true roots, as is shown by the absence of buds upon them. They have merely become enlarged and fleshy because of the nourishment stored in them.

Roots grow in an interesting manner. In our grains and grasses they do not increase at all in thickness, and the growth in length takes place near the tips of the roots by a rapid accumulation of new cell tissue. A few inches from the tip there is but little or no elongation manifested. This may be proved by carefully uncovering a young and tender root, and dividing it into several parts by color marks, and again replacing it in the soil. If examined again in a few days, it will be found that only the divisions near the tip have increased in length, the outer divisions showing the most growth. Nor does the addition in length take place at the very tip of the roots, but about one-sixth of an inch back of the tip. The tip itself is a hardened mass of small compact cells designed to penetrate the soil. It is forced through the earth by the formation of new tissue immediately back of it, just as a stake is driven into the ground by the pressure exerted in successive blows with a

hammer. To which roots penetrate in the ground depends on two things, the nature of the plant and the kind of soil. Most persons will be astonished to learn to what depth even our ordinary grains and grasses will reach and how large a mass of roots is developed even by small plants.

Grasses and grains are usually called surface feeders, on the supposition that all their roots are within a short distance from the surface. That this is not the case was graphically illustrated at the exhibit of the experiment stations at the World's Fair, where Prof. King, of Wisconsin, exhibited the root growth of our common agricultural plants. By sinking wire cages in the soil, furnished with a large number of cross bars reaching from side to side, which were designed to hold the roots in place, he was enabled to remove the soil from the roots which had developed in the space enclosed by the cage,

and retain the roots in nearly their original position. The actual depth and distribution could thus be studied to advantage, and it was found that the roots of most plants had penetrated the soil to a depth of three feet or more. It was an object lesson of great value, as it proved the fact that the roots are not confined to the eight or ten inches of surface soil which are turned by the plow and stirred by implements of tillage. We know, further, from the results of other experimenters, that the depth roots reach is influenced by and, indeed, largely dependent upon, the porosity and fertility of the subsoil. Where the roots meet with obstruction in a hard soil, or, where there is a lack of fertility, they do not grow so deep as they would in a porous and fertile soil, from which we are forced to the conclusion that the deeper the soil is prepared the better. Roots of winter wheat have been found to penetrate even a moderately stiff, but rather porous clay, to the depth of three and one-half feet. Orchard grass and timothy have been known to send their roots to a depth of four and one-half feet, in loose soil; and clover, when only one year old, will, in a favorable soil, reach a depth of three and one-half feet, and at two years five or six feet is not an uncommon depth for clover roots to reach. In prepared soil the roots of oats have reached the depth of seven and one-half feet, and those of barley six and one-half feet. It will be seen from this that the terms "surface feeders," as applied to these plants, is based on a misunderstanding of the facts. Alfalfa is, perhaps, the deepest rooted plant under culture. Its roots have been traced to a depth of thirty feet along the banks of a stream where the soil had caved in and exposed the roots as they grew. There is, doubtless, a connection between the extraordinary longevity of this plant and its development of roots. I have frequently noticed that in places where the roots were obstructed by a layer of hard pan, or gumbo, at a depth of four or five feet, the plants died out after a few years without any apparent cause. Such facts furnish striking commentaries on the value of a deep soil.

In the case of corn roots, Prof. King's exhibit showed another interesting feature. It showed that they spread out laterally to a greater distance than is generally believed, and, further, that there is a large root development near the surface which is more or less injured by deep culture, and that it is therefore an injurious practice to plow deep with the large cultivators in common use in the corn-growing regions, and, indirectly, it argues in favor of the adoption of implements with more and smaller shovels, like the spring-tooth cultivators which have been placed on the market in the last couple of years.

A Farmer on the Price of Wheat.

No subject is more important or more interesting to the tiller of the soil than the prospect for remunerative compensation for his products. That this country, and indeed the civilized world, is rapidly nearing an era to be marked by the completion of the appropriation to use of all arable lands in the United States is a fact recognized by all well informed thinkers. The consideration of the effect of this momentous circumstance upon the relations of men and communities, upon industries and prices of products has received less attention than the near approach of the era deserves. It has, however, been ably discussed during the last few years by a farmer statistician; the accuracy of whose figures and the force of whose logic has challenged universal attention and candid men's admiration. It matters not that this farmer statistician has been called a tramp on account of the influence of his work with somebody's pet theories, the fact remains that the general conclusions of his argument are irrefutable. Whether he is a tramp or not may be left to the determination of the reader with a statement of the extent of his farming operations at his home in the Western part of Sedgwick county. His farm consists of 1,600 acres, on which he grows 300 to 1,000 acres of corn, 300 to 600 acres of wheat, and from sixty to 100 acres of oats per

year, varying the acreages as circumstances seem to render best. He has held as many as 2,400 head of cattle and has raised 900 swine in a year. Further, it may be remarked that this "tramp" is a constant and voluminous writer for Eastern periodicals and for this writing he receives the highest rate of compensation paid in Kansas.

With this introduction, we are happy to present C. Wood Davis, of Peotone, Kas., and to copy from the *Abilene Reflector* portions of a recent communication from his pen on the important subject of the price of wheat:

"I wish to thank the *Reflector* for its fairness in treating my work, a fairness which is so unusual with Kansas papers, the most of whose editors think it very smart to make fun of the failure of predictions that were never made.

"Such forecasts as I have made all referred to a time beyond 1895, and I have never been fatuous enough to predict a definite price for any given product at a particular future time, nor shall I until I can control the elements which determine the rate of production, and that other force which shall be born among the bread-eating races of European lineage, although the last is much more easily calculable than the former. What I have tried to make clear is that—taking given periods—there is a direct relation between the number of contributing acres, the number of mouths to be filled and the price of products that go to fill the mouths, and that any loss of prosperity on the part of the wage-earning class has little to do with the quantity of the great food staples consumed—especially wheat—as in case the individual is unable to buy the required food the public buys it for him, always finding it cheaper, if no more humane, to feed the indigent individual for the short time he is expected to be unable to buy his own food rather than bury him at public cost and then provide for his family.

"I have also tried to make it clear that while the bread-eaters of European lineage have increased some 67,000,000 in the last fourteen years, and that the requirements for wheat—the annual requirements for the whole bread-eating world have increased no less than 306,000,000 bushels in the same time, the world's wheat bearing area has been augmented but 5,000,000 acres; or that the productive power has increased but by the equivalent of 52,000,000 bushels, as against an increase in the requirements of 306,000,000 bushels. In other words, the ratio of increase has been as one is to five, and but for the fact that the world has, during the last three years, produced crops that have aggregated 372,000,000 bushels above any three crops in the preceding twelve we should have seen the price of wheat higher than the hypothetical \$2 which some of the smart youths of the Kansas papers have been pleased to attribute to me.

"As the wheat product of the world (outside the United States) during 1891 and 1892—when this enormous excess was grown—has been no more than the average of the preceding decade it follows that all this excessive production has taken place in the United States, and this is the case, as a close analysis of the consumption, exportation and reserves in this country show the crops harvested in the United States in 1891 and 1892 to have been 370,000,000 in excess of two average crops of the preceding ten years. That is, these excessive crops—and I call all over average crops excessive—have destroyed the prosperity of the wheat-growers of the world.

"The world has now reached that condition when an average yield (only) from every acre employed in wheat-growing—there has been little increase of the world's wheat acreage since 1884—would produce at least 137,000,000 bushels less than the world's requirements, and unless the Russian crop is as large as is now rumored there will be little wheat left in store at the end of the 1893-94 harvest year, and the bread-eating world will begin the 1894-95 harvest year with empty granaries, and a world crop as great as that of 1891 or 1892—a thing not very probable—would

no more than suffice to meet the world's increased requirements. And yet wheat is very likely to be cheap until after February, 1895, as the cultivators are, the world over, in such an impoverished condition that they must rush the crop of 1894, no matter how small or what the price, to market immediately after harvest, and this excessive marketing will keep the price down until wheat becomes actually scarce.

"While not much inclined to make predictions as to definite times or the actual price, I will venture one; that those now living will never see cheap wheat after February, 1896, and will supplement this by saying that but for the fact that there has been harvested in the last three years in the world, 470,000,000 bushels more than the average of three of the preceding ten harvests, wheat would now be very high."

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma

By Prof. J. D. Walters, Kansas Agricultural College.

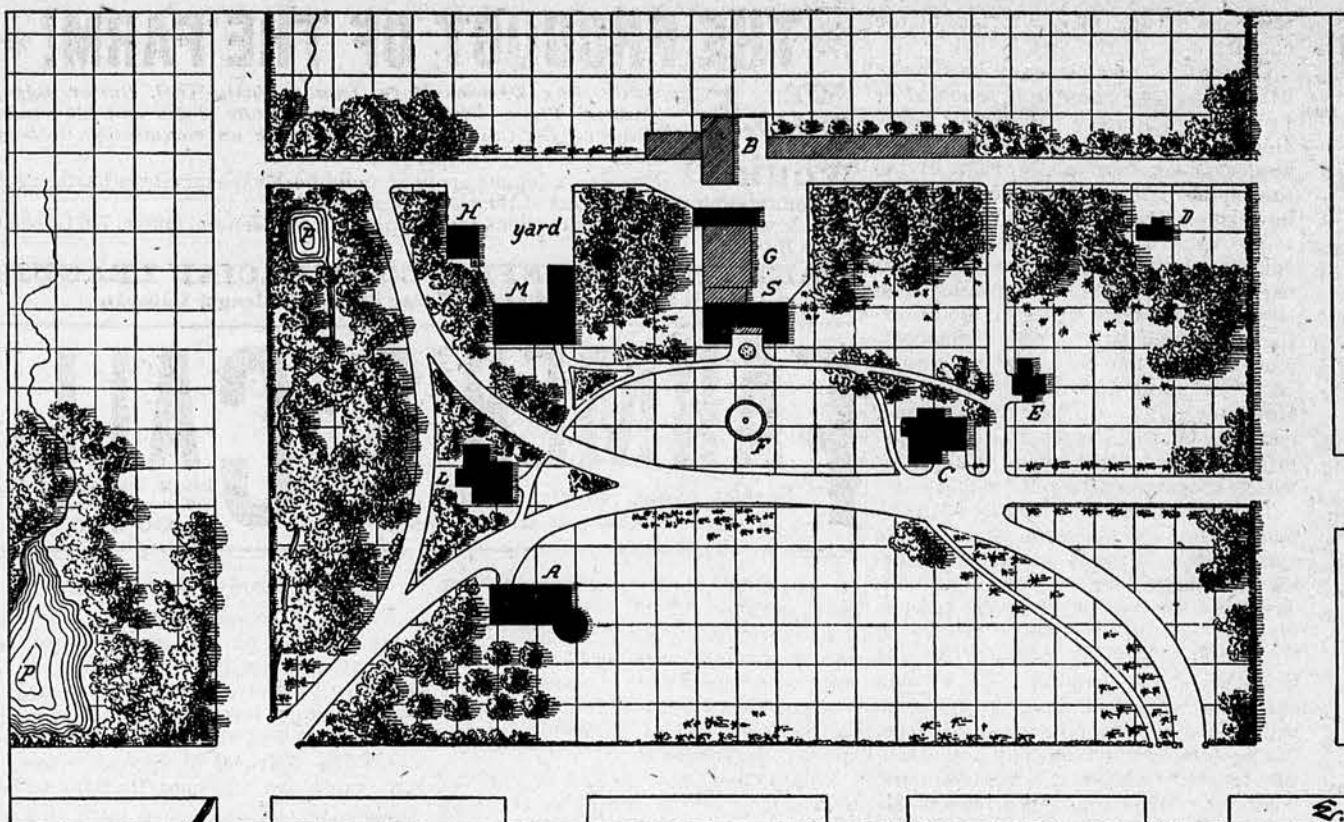
The accompanying plan of the grounds of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college represents an ideal, though eight or ten years of well directed work will undoubtedly make it a reality.

The institution was located at Stillwater, the county seat of Payne county, by an act of the first Territorial Legislature, who accepted the offer of the city to donate a quarter section of land for a site and contribute \$25,000 for a college building. The farm is a beautiful piece of nearly level upland adjoining the town on the northwest. It has sufficient drainage in two directions, and overlooks the country, especially southward, from ten to twenty miles. The soil is not rich, but is well suited for experimental purposes. The only negative feature of the location, its distance from the railroad and from abundant water supply, will probably not be permitted to exist long; the air of the Territory is as full of railroad and other improvement projects as that of Kansas was in its boomiest days.

The experimental work of the station was commenced two years ago, but the work of instruction did not begin until last year. About one hundred students attended classes in a frame church placed at the disposition of the board. There will probably be one hundred and fifty students during the present school year. The farm is devoted to experimental purposes, and its condition reflects great credit upon Profs. Magruder and Waugh, the Superintendents of the Agricultural and Horticultural departments. The writer of this, who visited the college last June upon invitation of the Board of Regents for the purpose of locating the buildings and laying out the campus and other improvements, has not seen a better kept, more carefully tilled, and more systematically laid out farm west of Chicago.

The grounds represented by the cut comprise about twenty-five acres, located in the southeast corner of the farm. Of the buildings, only the dwelling of the Director and the experimental laboratory are completed; and these are cheap frame structures, which in a few years will have served their temporary purpose. The main building, or College hall, is in process of erection, and will probably be finished by Christmas. It is a well arranged and handsome stone and brick structure, two stories high, with a good basement. Some day it will form the west wing of a building three or four times as large, with a roomy chapel, library, and several offices in the central part, and rooms for drawing, music, and domestic economy in its east wing.

The other buildings shown in the cut will probably be built at the rate of one or two a year. These separate department buildings will be plain but substantial one-story stone structures, nearly fire-proof, and each of them of an exterior characteristic of its purpose. The armory and gymnasium has been placed in the foreground and in the vista of a street of the city in order to make it a prominent feature of the campus, which is also to be the drill ground. The Mechanics' hall and the Science hall require rear sheds and rear access, and have been placed ac-



PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS OF THE OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

P—Pond.
H—Steam Plant.
M—Mechanic's Hall.
L—Laboratory.
A—Armory.

B—Horticultural Barn and Open Sheds for Student Vehicles.
G—Greenhouse.
S—Science Hall.
F—Fountain.
D—Dwelling of Director.
E—Experiment Station.
C—College Hall.
Main Entrance.

The small squares measure 50x50 feet.

cordingly. The steam plant and powerhouse is located near Mechanic's hall and in the vicinity of the ravine, for obvious reasons. Its tall chimney will be visible down the river for nearly forty miles. All buildings, especially Science hall and the Chemical laboratory, will be provided with light and airy basements for storing tools, apparatus, patterns and supplies. The stables and barns will be located about 500 feet northwest of the steam plant, near the center of the farm.

A glance at the plan will show that the buildings are clustered around the open front lawn in the form of a semi-circle. With dense and tall plantings between them and in the rear, as indicated, they will present a grand view from the city, and especially from the southeast. A liberal use of evergreens, i. e., cedars, Austrian pines, Scotch pines, African pines, Norwegian dwarf pines, and some Colorado spruces—varieties that will undoubtedly do as well in Stillwater as they do in Manhattan—will give life to the cyclorama during the winter, and a fountain near the center of the grounds will add that element without which no landscape can be considered complete. The horticulturist of the institution, Prof. Frank A. Waugh, who is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college and an enthusiastic landscape gardener, has drawn detail plans for the work of planting that are worth careful study by the citizens of the new State who intend to make similar improvements.

There is no reason why the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college should not develop rapidly into one of the leading educational institutions of the West. If the men in whose care it has been placed will work as faithfully and intelligently at their task as the pioneers of the Cinderella State are working in a hundred cities and upon many thousand farms, the day cannot be far off when half a thousand students will throng the class rooms, laboratories and shops.

A brood mare that is a fast walker is a treasure on a farm. Not only will she transmit her quality to her colts, but she will train them by her example. They will have to walk fast to keep up with her.

Good farmers, who understand their business, and use brain as well as muscle, can make more on a forty-acre farm than others can on one containing the traditional 160 acres. No farmer should attempt to cultivate more than he can thoroughly handle, nor pay taxes on land that he has no use for. It would have been a great blessing to this country had the home-seeker been only permitted to settle upon eighty

acres instead of the one hundred and sixty. All agricultural lands should hereafter be thrown open to settlement in this way. It will accommodate more home-seekers and make the country more populous and prosperous.

The Stock Interest.

FUTURE BEEF PROSPECTS.

In discussing the future of beef, Hon. H. M. Vail, of Independence, Mo., a very eminent authority on cattle matters, writes the *Live Stock Indicator* that it "cannot be otherwise than profitable for our people to seriously consider the future of beef production, and endeavor by some united action to arrest, as far as possible, what seems to have been in the long run a very unwise and suicidal policy in the past. For the last five or six years beef has been so low that our farmers and stock-raisers have not been able to raise beef from calfhood to 3 years old without serious loss. Outside of the range States a three-year-old steer has cost his owner when fairly well fattened at least as much as \$75, and yet this steer when sold has only brought about \$50. He thus nets a loss of at least \$25. This has at last become so evident to stock-raisers that they did and are continuing to do a very natural thing; that is, they are ceasing to raise cattle and are selling off their females. Then they say: 'I can buy steers in the large markets to eat my grass and feed for much less than it will cost to raise them.' This has been and is still quite true, and the policy it suggests has been almost universally pursued throughout the entire country. Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and nearly all of the older States have ceased to be raisers of cattle and have become sellers of calves and female stock. These have been sold at the earliest possible age, thereby engorging the markets and keeping the price of good beef at a very low mark. This process, as I have said, has been going on for about five or six years. It has prevailed not only in the States named, but the infection has extended to range and breeding States like Texas. Texas has not to-day as many females by 60 per cent. as it had five years ago, although it is yet the great breeding State. It is a breeding State, not because it desires to be so, but because its female cattle have not been in a condition to sell. Had they been fat many more would have been forced upon the market, leaving the country quite destitute. As the situation now is, millions of acres of good grass are going to waste for want of cattle to consume the product, and much of this

land is, under present conditions, suited only for stock-raising. Thus we find a great breeding State like Texas with less than half the breeding stock it ought to have, and its tendency still is to force its female stock on the market as fast as they become even half fat. The market is thereby glutted, and the price of good beef is kept much below a paying point. It is not difficult to see what must be the result of this policy in the end, and the end is not far distant. There must be a shortage of beef supply. Not a single State in the Union has much more than half enough feeders for the next winter and spring market when the present prospects for corn are considered. Iowa and Nebraska are perhaps the best supplied of any States in the beef-producing regions, but I do not believe that even they have half as many three-year-olds as they are able to feed, or would feed if they had them. Consequently they will be compelled to utilize their corn crop in some other way, and what will that other way be? Nearly every cow that is fit for beef, even many fair milkers, have been gathered up in Missouri and Kansas, and I may say in other States as well, and sent to market, thereby stopping their production. Whoever seeks now to buy feeders or cows must look beyond his neighborhood county or State to find them; and if he goes abroad he will find very much the same condition of affairs prevailing. The answer to his inquiry will be, 'The cattle are not here.' What will then follow? Simply a mad rush for cattle. Farmers will bid against each other on the theory that they must have cows at any price, and moneyed men and speculators will join in and become competitors with them. This will bring about a very natural and unfortunate state of affairs, occasioned by a shortage of cattle which has been caused by the cattlemen themselves. Speculators will take advantage of the shortage by putting up the price on the stockmen who must have the stock, regardless of price, and an unnaturally high price for beef will follow and will affect, of course, all who use beef.

"In this country beef is an article of prime necessity as food, and when you double the price suffering is inevitably brought into many families. Prices, heretofore, have been unnaturally low. Now, the rebound will carry them entirely too high, causing as great evil as the first, but visiting it upon another class of people. The consumer has for years had low-priced beef, but must now prepare to pay high prices. The stockman who has maintained his female herd at a loss will now come in for his reward, and, if I am not much mistaken, it will prove a rich one. Raising stock for the next few

years, say for the next ten, will, I believe, prove the biggest gold mine in the country for those who have a good foundation of females, but while the sale of females still continues, I may say that I consider it a very unwise course, and the one of which the unwisdom grows every day more apparent. I think we are on the very brink of a serious shortage of cattle, greater even than that which has occurred in hogs, with the added difficulty that it will take ten years to fill the vacuum in the case of cattle, while in the case of hogs one year, or at most two, suffices. Why is it that our cattle owners cannot see the gulf just before them and save their females from slaughter? Without cows we can have no milk nor beef, and yet the destruction goes rapidly on.

"The end must soon come for want of material to feed the craze. Take my advice and save the females. Sell no calves, either male or female, but mature them for beef or breeders."

Improved Stock Breeders.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association will be held at Throop hotel, Topeka, on January 9 and 10.

These meetings have always been of great interest and benefit, not only to breeders, but to all interested in improved stock and methods of management. The program has not been completed, but enough has been promised to make this the "blue ribbon" meeting. All breeders should attend, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to meet with us. Reduced rates will be given by the railroads of the State to those in attendance.

The partially arranged program is as follows: Business meeting. Election of officers, etc. President's address. "Beef Breeds," by G. W. Glick, Atchison; J. M. Winters, Irving. "Dairy Breeds," A. E. Jones, Topeka; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Kansas City. "Swine Industry," F. D. Coburn, Kansas City; G. W. Berry, Berryton; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa. "Draft Horses," O. L. Thisler, Chapman; Henry Avery, Wakefield. "Trotters," M. A. Low, Topeka; D. N. Heizer, Great Bend. "Sheep Husbandry," E. D. King, Burlington; H. A. Heath, Topeka. "Live Stock Husbandry," I. D. Graham, Manhattan. "Health of Live Stock," Dr. S. C. Orr, Manhattan. "County Breeders' Clubs," W. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton. "Exhibitions at Fairs," by everybody.

A Point on Draft Horses.

Don't raise little blocks and expect to get draft horse prices. If you do you will be disappointed. We must have weight in the collar. From a series of questions sent to those who use draft horses in Baltimore, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Lowell, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Omaha, it is found that the average price paid is \$230 per animal. The replies received were from thirteen fire departments, numerous dray, lumber and transfer companies. The fire departments buy horses of an average value of \$262, with an average weight of 1,450 pounds. Seven of the thirteen find such horses plentiful and six do not. The average price they can buy good horses that weigh 200 less is \$187, and not one of the departments want such horses. Five say the market in the future will call for heavier horses and eight say there will be no change. None say it will be lighter. But little preference for breeds and colors were expressed. The lumber firms buy horses of an average weight of 1,620 pounds, at an average cost of \$212. The average price at which these men can buy horses weighing 200 pounds less is \$150, but such are not wanted, and the general opinion is that the future will not demand less weight. The dray and transfer companies average horses of 1,525 pounds each, at an average cost of \$187. The average price of horses weighing 200 pounds less, but otherwise suited to their business, is \$141, and it is generally believed that no diminution in weight will be demanded in the next five years. The last 200 pounds are worth to the fire department people \$75, to the lumber men \$62, and to dray and transfer companies \$46.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

The Farmer's Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

CITY OR COUNTRY LIFE—WHICH?

By M. V. Heester, Class of '94, State Agricultural College.

A great deal is being said of late years in many of the newspapers, essays and rhetorical work about the undesirable condition of farmers, the agricultural interests in general, and the common level of life on which these people are placed, physically, mentally and socially.

Indeed the times are hard, the crops were poor this year, and the legislative bodies seem to be discriminating in favor of other interests than the farmers'. But on the other hand, let us think a little about those who inhabit the municipal districts. Notwithstanding the fact that the cities are becoming more crowded every year, and the per cent. of farmers is getting smaller all the time, is it all genuine satisfaction in the cities and towns? Think of the poorest classes, the moving masses of men, women and children, who live from day to day, year after year, and one generation after another, with never enough to eat, and who never have warm, comfortable clothes. These people must live, and most people prefer honesty to crime; but where there is no chance to live by honest means they must steal, rob or starve. In this way how many millions of people struggle through a miserable lifetime in the backgrounds of the cities and towns? Of course these are the poorest and meanest conditions of city life, but we are sure that none living in the country fare worse than these.

A second division, the middle classes of people, might possibly bear a slight comparison to those living in the country; that is, with the day laborers and the farm hands in general. Let us see. What kind of lives do these lead? These men, young or old, high or low, are employed to work for wages, \$1.25 a day, \$30 to \$75 or \$80 per month, or perhaps they get from \$300 to \$1,500 a year. Well, do they have any better home for financial success, or easy, wholesome lives than people living in the country? No; whether they are young or old, high or low, they are working for wealthy men, or corporations without souls. They are constantly subject to somebody else's orders, and in many lines of business are subject to very strict rules of conduct. Then at any time they are liable to be discharged to hunt another position.

One year after another goes by, and they are no better off, financially, than when they started. There is constantly a big house rent to pay, and butter, eggs, sugar, fruit and flour are always to be bought. Winter and summer the majority of them must earn their daily or monthly wages or very soon be in straightened circumstances.

Then we come to the wealthy classes. Here we will surely find the most desirable conditions of city life. The man who has plenty of money in the city may live with a great deal of luxury, splendor, and a great deal of happiness. He is independent. His family move in circles of their choice. And of course theirs are the positions to be envied by all others in the world.

But here again we believe the family of means in the country enjoys equally enviable distinctions without the attending undesirable circumstances of the former. The man in the marble palace would not dare to sleep one night without every door being securely locked. He is afraid to travel in the dark. The street lamp on the corner is a necessity for his safety. His children marry and are given in marriage according to position in society. And many times what wretchedness results.

Then I believe that as people go through life but once, most of them really have desires for other enjoyments than what they eat and wear. Besides financial and industrial considerations, they have social and moral natures to be cultivated or suppressed. In these respects I believe the city and

town life is very inferior to that of the country.

Contrast, if you please, a half-dozen little boys going home from school after 4 o'clock. The town boys walk briskly along to a fruit stand, steal a few apples, sneak into an alley, and divide the spoils. The next evening they have some cigarettes. They go at once to the back alley, and there, besides smoking, learn in the merest childhood the ways of sin and corruption. The little country boys and girls go loitering along, perhaps in their innocent, simple sports, and certainly grow up to be by far purer and happier children. How much vice children learn by bad company on the streets, in the alleys, mills, factories, and other places, for which they cannot be responsible.

The same holds true largely with the man. The poorest man, the middle classes, the highest ranks, the foreigner and the native-born, the educated and uncivilized, the good and the vile, are constantly rubbing elbows on the streets. Oh, the necessarily cold rules of street conduct! If a man should be lying dead drunk by the sidewalk, with the sun pouring in his face, the passers-by must not pay any attention to him, because it is none of their business. Since a man is a part of all that surrounds him, how much better the chances and easier it is, really, to live a Christian life in the country than on the crowded street. Then, to sum it all up, we believe the financial and industrial circumstances are equally as good for the bulk of the people in the country as in the cities, while healthful, social, moral and religious privileges are far superior.

EUROPE VIA THE SOUTH.

The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter and Financial Gazette*, of Boston, takes an optimistic view of the plan of sending Western products to Europe via the South. Its view of the case contemplates the construction of several lines of railroad in a north and south direction and the revitalization of several others which have been partly or wholly built but have fallen upon hard lines. Of the movement in which Kansas and the States north and south of it are taking an interest, the Boston financial authority says:

"It is reported that a movement is under way in the West looking to the establishment of transportation lines from points in that section to European ports by way of the Gulf and South Atlantic ports. The object is, of course, to obtain cheaper and quicker service. Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, is said to be interested in one such project. * * * While there is little to encourage the idea of an immediate formation of a through route of the character described above, there is the best of reason for supposing that such a consummation will eventually be reached.

"The wonder is that the result desired has not been accomplished before. It is not, however, because attempts have not been made. Attempts have been made, and under other circumstances they might have succeeded.

* * * * *

"That there are excellent possibilities as regards a Southern route to Europe is indicated by the great growth in the last few years in the Illinois Central cereal traffic via New Orleans. Four years ago, the road was doing practically nothing in this line, but to-day it is doing a very large business. The Illinois Central, being a north and south road, sees, of course the advantage of working up a traffic of this character, and the fact that its efforts have been attended with a large measure of success is calculated to encourage other systematic attempts to utilize Southern ports.

"As far as we know, the only argument against shipping the products of the West to Europe by way of the Gulf and South Atlantic ports has been the fact that wheat is supposed to deteriorate when subjected to a change of climate. Whether this argument is of great weight is, at best, doubtful. Certain it is, however, that there is a widespread belief that when wheat heats the quality is impaired. Even if this were an erroneous idea, it might

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John M. Stahl & A. S. Core,
Editors & Proprs.,
QUINCY, ILL.

be powerful in keeping wheat from being shipped from Southern ports. On the whole, however, we should say that this was an argument of no great weight. A good deal of wheat is every year shipped from the Pacific ports via Cape Horn, and is subjected to two spells of hot climate.

"Manifestly there would be a saving both in time and in money in shipping wheat by rail to Galveston and thence by water to Europe, instead of sending it all the way round Cape Horn by water, provided, of course, that the vessels to take the commodity round the Horn did not come out in ballast.

* * * * *

"In fact, we think it safe to assert that conditions are, for the most part, favorable to the building up of a large business between the West and Europe by way of the Southern ports. Even if wheat were eliminated, the shipments of other commodities should be large, but we do not attach great weight to the assertions that wheat would avoid such a route. The time is not ripe for the experiment yet, and possibly may not be for a considerable period, but the establishment of a business of the character we have been describing may be placed among the eventualities. The chances are that none of the railroads will care during the next year or two to branch out into new directions. Circumstances may possibly prevent any scheme of this nature from going through for some time. Conditions, however, will change in time, and an abundance of money will be forthcoming again for the promotion of new enterprises.

* * * * *

"North and south roads have not, as a rule, been very successful in this country, except, of course, where there has been a local business between a large number of cities of considerable size. The South has made great strides industrially since the war, but it has, after all, hardly begun to make the most of its opportunities. Money is the great desideratum in that section of the country; but the time will have to come when Northern capital will turn its attention to that quarter. There is probably little chance of anything being accomplished in the immediate future in the way of opening up communications with Europe, but the possibilities of the remoter future may be characterized as good."

Wants a Corn-Splitter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seen advertised in your paper a machine for splitting ears of corn into four or five pieces. I don't believe in a common, cheap, sweep machine for crushing corn. It is too slow work and besides I think where a man has plenty of hogs to follow it is just as well to feed whole corn to cattle. But for one or two-year-olds good sized ears are too large and they get sore in the jaws. The cut of the machine advertised in the KANSAS FARMER looked like a hand sheller and it was claimed to work fast and easy and to split an ear lengthwise into suitable pieces. I would like to hear from a brother farmer who has used this machine as to how it gives satisfaction.

Urbana, Kas. G. SCHMOKER.

The Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention at Ottawa, Kansas, December 28 and 29, 1898. All are cordially invited. J. R. Barnham, Secretary.

State Board of Agriculture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture convenes on Wednesday, January 10, and continues three days. Never before has the program been so rich in topics of vital interest to farmers. The features of special interest and value are the contributions to be made by two distinguished agricultural educators of the East.

Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins University, has for years made a specialty of the study of water circulation in soils and has demonstrated by actual experiment facts which are of vital importance to farmers. From these facts we are taught the kind of soil treatment necessary to the economic use of moisture for plant growth; and also how to get from a given amount of rainfall the greatest possible good. The knowledge to be thus gained from Prof. Whitney alone will amply repay any live, progressive farmer or fruit-grower in Kansas for a trip to Topeka.

Col. Daniel Needham, of Boston, who is on the program for the "Relation of Western Agriculture to the East," is a broad-gauged man. He has been President of the New England Agricultural Society for twenty-five years and during that time and longer a close and interested student of our country, as well as of leading European countries. And having grown up among the great manufacturing and moneyed institutions of the East, he is qualified to speak advisedly of the relation of the one to the other, that is, the "Relation of Western Agriculture to Eastern Institutions." No farmer can afford to miss hearing Col. Needham.

These two men will be present during the entire meeting and will add greatly to the interest by participating in the discussion of papers.

The possibilities of irrigation in Kansas is a most vital question just now, and this subject in its various bearings will be thoroughly and ably presented by men who know what they are talking about.

The Agricultural college has a strong representation on the program in President Geo. T. Fairchild, Professors C. C. Georgeson and N. S. Mayo and Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie. The University, also, in Chancellor F. H. Snow, and McPherson college in President S. Z. Sharp. In other respects the program is up to that of any previous meeting in character and ability, and, as heretofore, all who attend are requested to participate freely in the discussions.

All railroads of Kansas have granted a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas, including St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. All tickets are sold on the certificate plan, and, therefore, all that attend must be particular to take certificate of ticket agent showing that full fare was paid on going trip. Unless they do so no reduced rate can be had for return.

Here is an opportunity for an uplifting in agriculture which will not occur again for a whole year. Come to the feast prepared for you.

THE SECRETARY.

High Five or Euchre Parties

should send at once to John Sebastian, G. T. A., C. R. I. & P. railroad, Chicago. Ten cents, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For \$1 you will receive free by express ten packs.

The Horse.

Farmers' Horses.

The kind of horses for farmers to raise is described by a correspondent of the *National Stockman* as follows:

"What are the requirements usually of a horse, to insure him to do his best under all circumstances? First, muscular development. Second, level-headedness, which is another name for intelligence and docility. Third, endurance. Here you have it all, except what a great many will add, weight—and still another, speed. Now we say all the above except excessive weight, and this, except in rare instances, is likely to be an objection rather than an advantage. We keep two teams on the farm that are now doing the work, one a pair of grade Mambrino mares, Warwick blood, that will weigh 1,150 or 1,200 pounds each, which we use when in a rush, but usually for driving. They are the heavier of the two teams but only do the lightest work. Why? Because they are restless, easily frightened, walk too fast for ordinary farm work and cannot bear restraint. The other two are grade Hambletonians, sired by a fast trotter, standard bred. The dams are a pair of grade Morgan mares of great docility and endurance, rather short in limb, heavy body, extra heavy muscled and very quiet. When first hitched to a full load after being broken they would pull just as many times as told without becoming the least excited; don't know what it is to be balked, and if hitched to a load they could not move would pull just as often and hard as they could. This team does all that one team can do on the farm. They pull a driving plow alone except during a drought, when the third horse is added; keep fat on two-thirds of the feed required to feed a pair of large draft horses to do the same work; will not weigh over 1,150, if that much, and a finer carriage team will not often be found when kept upon dry feed and not given too much hay or forage.

"Now the third team, or old horses. They have worked many years longer than the other two, and they did all the work for twenty-two years. The lighter will weigh 1,150 pounds, the heavier 1,350 pounds. One, the heavier, a strong, muscular horse, well developed in all points, a good or extra good trotter for an untrained horse, part Morgan, balance Norman or Percheron; the other and smaller, Morgan and Messenger. The large one gave up the fight for life two years ago at the age of 25; the small one is still vigorous and gritty and will do his work without complaining, and when being harnessed will grasp the manger with his teeth and paw around like a racer; a horse that knows what you want and will do it—in fact, when both were alive they could be managed just as well by the word as by lines. We have many times, for the amusement of others, sent them away from us when hitched to a wagon, and after going fifteen rods stopped them, backed them around and brought them back to the starting point by only the word of command.

"A horse of intelligence and good breeding will take advantage of a load and save himself much better than one of sluggish, stolid habits, one that is a slouch in all things. Why is it that we are such sticklers for large horses, when every day we see evidence before us that small men will do more work, stand more hardships, endure more privations, live longer, eat less, have more grit, in fact, many times out-do the larger, heavier and apparently more able men, simply because of more compact forms, finer bone texture, tenser sinews and lots of vitality, commonly called 'grit?' We see in the last named team that the smaller horse has outlived the larger one and is still ready for his rations in work or feed, while the other one has long since gone the way of all the earth. We want quality rather than quantity in horse flesh or any other substance which goes to make up perfection."

The College and the Farmers.

The attendance at the Kansas State Agricultural college this year shows its near relation to the various professions of life. According to the *Industrialist*, of the students present, fifteen are the children of widows, or have given no occupation for parents. The rest are divided among the various callings as follows:

Farming.....	70 per cent.
Mercantile pursuits.....	12 per cent.
Mechanical pursuits.....	9 per cent.
Professional pursuits.....	7 per cent.
Miscellaneous.....	2 per cent.

Of the whole number of graduates—358—the per cent. from farm homes is 74. Of the faculty, 74 per cent. had their early training on the farm. If any institution has a claim upon the interest of farmers and mechanics, the Kansas State Agricultural college is not behind the foremost.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures

On direct legislation. For information and history, as well as plan for State organization, write to

W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

It will pay every farmer who has hay to handle to write for an illustrated catalogue to the Loudon Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa.

The *Advocate*, of Topeka, the "official State paper," we are now enabled, for a limited time, to offer subscribers in connection with the *FARMER*, both papers for only \$1.50. Send in your orders to this office.

The elegant and useful price list and descriptive catalogue of F. Barteldes & Co., the great seedsmen of Lawrence, Kansas, is received. Every reader of the *KANSAS FARMER* who expects to plant a garden should write and procure one of these catalogues.

Mrs. John A. Logan edits a magazine that is so elegant and valuable that almost half a million people have been eager to subscribe to it. Many a publication of less intrinsic value is sold for \$4 or more. We offer it to our subscribers free who send us only \$1 and one new subscriber for the *FARMER*.

NO TROUBLE TO RAISE CHICKENS—If you have a Champion Incubator and Brooder. The Famous Manufacturing Co., Chicago, whose advertisement appears in another column, have gained a world-wide reputation on their goods. Thousands are now in use and setting hens are getting to be a thing of the past. Farmers and poultry-raisers will do well to send for catalogue, which is mailed free on application.

The Bancroft Company, Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill., have sent out their No. 7 of "The Book of The Fair." Like the preceding six it is a beautiful production. No. 8 is to be issued before the end of the month. When completed the twenty-five numbers will constitute the most complete history of the great fair, with the most excellent pictures yet undertaken by any publication house. Agents who desire to handle this work would do well to write to the above named company.

THE COLUMBIA DESK CALENDAR—Which is issued annually by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Columbia bicycle fame, is out for 1894, much improved in appearance. It is a pad calendar of the same size and shape as those of previous years, having a leaf for each day, but its attractiveness has been heightened by the work of a clever artist, who has scattered a series of bright pen-drawings through its pages. It also contains, as usual, many appropriate and interesting contributions from people both bright and wise.

THE IRRIGATION AGE.—So many Kansas farmers are now specially interested in irrigation matters that we have made arrangements by which any subscriber to the *FARMER* may get the *Age* for 1894 for one-half of one year's subscription. The November and December numbers contain full accounts of Los Angeles and Wichita conventions. Write at once to *Irrigation Age*, box 1019, Chicago, for sample copy. It is clubbed with the *FARMER* for only \$2, both papers for the price of the *Irrigation Age*. Remit to this office.

The fourth of a series of articles on the governmental departments at Washington was published in the *Kansas City Sunday Times* of December 17, and will appear in the *Kansas City Weekly Times* on December 21. It relates to the State department, and gives the interesting details of how the diplomatic service of the government is conducted. It occupies more than a page, and contains much information that has never been published. This is the fourth article of the series that has appeared in the *Sunday and Weekly Times*, the others being on the Postoffice department, the Agricultural department and the Weather bureau. Copies containing either of these articles may be obtained by inclosing 5 cents in stamps to the *Times* business office. The articles are prepared by a member of the *Times* staff, who has been sent to Washington expressly for that purpose, and are worth the price of a year's subscription to the paper.

A GREAT WORK.—It is announced that volume I, of the two-volume edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English language will be issued on December 16. This volume has been four years in making; two hundred and thirty-eight editors and specialists have been employed upon it; and the cash outlay has been about a half million dollars. The advance orders for the work mount up into the tens of thousands. The vocabulary of the Standard is extraordinarily rich and full, that of no other dictionary nearly equaling it, although great care was taken to throw out all useless words. The following is an actual count of words and phrases recorded under the letter A: Stormonth dictionary, total terms in A, 4,692; Worcester dictionary, total terms in A, 6,983; Webster (International) dictionary, total terms in A, 8,358; Century dictionary, total terms in A, 15,621; the Standard dictionary, total terms in A, 19,736. The full number of words and terms in these dictionaries for the entire alphabet is as follows: Stormonth, 50,000; Worcester, 105,000;

Webster (International), 125,000; Century (six volumes, complete), 225,000; Standard, 300,000.

Gossip About Stock.

Our special offer for a limited time of the *Breeder's Gazette* and the *FARMER*, both papers one year for only \$2, is a great taking offer and Kansas breeders are availing themselves of the opportunity never before offered.

Messrs. J. B. Vancleave & Bro., the well-known jack breeders at Lake City, Mo., twenty miles east of Kansas City, on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific railway, write us that they now have the best lot of imported Spanish, Kentucky and Missouri-bred jacks ever collected on their farm. Their foreign importation they report is an exceptionally good one. The visitor at the farm last year will remember some of the topky fellows that the Vancleave sent out.

Mr. A. Z. Brown, of Guilford, Wilson county, writes and states that the outlook for the coming spring demand for Red Polled bulls is very good. Among other points he states that he began breeding Red Polls about ten years ago, about the time that the dehorning idea became fashionable. "I thought it more humane to breed the horns off rather than resort to artificial means, and after looking over the ground carefully settled on the Red Polls to lay a foundation of a farm herd, using native muleys and Short-horn cows. My best young stock that have been bred up now are fit subjects from which cuts can be made representing all the good qualities of the Red Polled breed. My herd is now headed by Duke of Hamilton 67, A. R. P. R. Among others in the herd now are two yearling bulls that I think are extra good ones, and just what every farmer should have if he understands the merits of the breed and the many benefits to be derived from thier being hornless. My experience with the American Dominiques began about the same time, and I regard them as a grand old breed of chickens. There is no doubt about their laying tendencies, as they very nearly approach their ancient ancestor, that "speckled hen" we read about in "Father Grimes." I think these cockerels crossed with Cochins would result in a very desirable all-purpose farmer's fowl. If any of your readers have had any real experience with such a cross I should be pleased to hear from them."

It does appear to be an undeniable fact that good, topky coach horses bring, notwithstanding the hard times, about as good prices as they did ten years ago. Among other encouraging reports received at this office is that of the well-known and successful firm, Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Ill., the largest importers of Cleveland Bay and English Hackneys in the United States. A well informed English gentleman remarked to us last fall during a showing in the ring at one of our leading State fairs, "That the Stericker boys knew what constituted a good coach horse and always imported the best money could buy, regardless of cost, in the old country." This remark by the disinterested old countryman visitor seems to have been confirmed when one looks up the record of the exhibitors and the prize-winners at the World's Columbian Exposition. It appears that the Messrs. Stericker won on Cleveland Bays and Hackneys fifteen premiums, nine of which were firsts, also both sweepstakes on Clevelands, and in the Hackney ring stood first on all individual horses owned in the United States. They write us stating "that we cannot report as brisk trade as we would like under the present condition of the horse market; still there never was a time like the present when breeders should put forth their greatest efforts to produce something good, as extra good horses sell as well now as they ever did, barring fast horses, and always will. It has become a question of what will and does sell, rather than the liking or fancy of the individual breeder. In other words, what the people want and are willing to pay for. Among our late sales was a bunch of brood mares that went to Elkton, Ky., also a very fine pair of Hackney colts that went to same party. Mr. A. D. Eckman, of Seehorn, Ill., paid us our price for the extra fine Hackney stallion Belthorp Enterprise (2832), a grandson of the celebrated Danegelt (174), that sold in England for \$25,000. The Cleveland Bay stallion, Ingmanthorp Baron 754, one of the best Clevelands we ever handled, went to New York State. Among the nicest young things that left our farm lately was the first prize winner Poppy, that commanded much attention at the World's Fair, and in her company was the handsome young filly, Portia, both going to Franklin, Tex. We doubt if a better or more promising pair of Cleveland fillies ever set foot on Texas soil. We have quite a string of inquiries, and these, in connection with our late sales, tend to prove what we mentioned in the commencement of these notes, that topky roadsters and drivers well up in style and action, suitable to the fancy of those who want such, and the demand is increasing more and more each year, will

and do pay to breed. Get the best, start right and stay right, is about the only way to succeed now, and as for the future, it will grow better, as it can't well get worse."

Red Kaffir Corn Culture.

A. J. Myers, Illinois, asks this question: "Would it be sufficient to go on sod and plant with a corn planter without first working up with a disk?" That depends. If the soil was very sandy and loose it would do, especially if a light crop at the minimum expense is expected and wanted. If the sod is compact from the nature of the soil or held firmly together by long grass roots, there is no planter in common use for corn that would cut into the sod sufficiently to insure success. If a good crop is wanted, we should thoroughly disk, not turning the sod over, but cutting and compacting it so that it would the better hold moisture.

"How best plant it?" If sod is not disked, use hand-planters or a home-made affair, consisting of a sled-like arrangement for one or two horses with a coulter underneath to cut the sod, back of or through which the seed drops. As to how far apart to plant the seed, will depend much on the locality. Here one seed every eight to twelve inches or three to the hill. In moister climates thicker planting could be practiced.

"How large a grain crop?" Where best corn grows in this country we expect best Kaffir, but it will make a fair yield when corn will fail. Perhaps, as a rule, we would be safe in saying it will yield one-third more bushels than corn. The yield depends very largely on the state of the crop when the driest weather comes. If we knew when that would be we could plant either early or late, so as to avoid having it in the bloom or milk at that time. But as we do not know, sometimes one or the other plantings will be much the lightest.

Test your seed if you do not know how it was saved. We procured two bushels and planted from very early until very late, and not one seed in ten grew, and had to replant with other kinds, so we cannot give a fair opinion as to yield or value as compared with other forage. J. M. Rice.

Winview, Okla.

To California via Denver and Salt Lake City.

Patrons of the great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific can have their tickets read via Denver and Salt Lake City without additional expense. Send for folder giving details and advantages offered. F. E. Shearer, Manager, 191 South Clark street, Chicago.

E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Florida.

"Beauties of the East Coast" is the title of a magnificently illustrated book giving desirable information relative to the famous winter resorts of Florida. It is the most attractive description of Florida resorts and scenery ever published. Copies of the book may be had by calling at the Grand Junction ticket office, Kansas City, or will be mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent Memphis Route, Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Study Politics?

Whoever studies political questions should read all sides. The official State paper, the *Topeka Advocate*, is still at the head of the reform movement, and is giving its readers a more reliable report of the situation in Congress than any other Western paper. It receives its information in the shape of editorial correspondence.

One dollar a year or 25 cents for a trial subscription. Address,

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

California Excursion.

The great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific are the thing.

Time, trouble and expense saved by joining one of these parties. Passage may be taken at any point between Chicago and Ogden, Utah. For full information call on or address F. E. Shearer, Manager, 191 South Clark street, Chicago, or your nearest Union Pacific agent.

E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Memphis Route! Half-Rate Holiday Excursions.

On December 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and January 1 the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railroad company will sell round-trip tickets between all stations on its lines at rate of one fare, with minimum rate of 50 cents return limited to January 3. On December 19, 20 and 21 this company will also sell excursion tickets at one fare to points in Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, with limit of thirty days for return. On dates last named and for the special accommodation of sportsmen and home-seekers, round-trip tickets at one fare (with thirty-day return limit) will be sold to points in Missouri and Arkansas east of Springfield, from Lamar and stations north and west, including the Clinton division north of and including Clinton.

J. E. Lockwood,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Kansas City.

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.

Christmas Carol.

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,
But at Christmas it always is young;
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair,
And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air,
When the song of the angels is sung.

It is coming, Old Earth, it is coming to-night!
On the snowflakes which cover thy sod,
The feet of the Christ child fall gentle and white,
And the voice of the Christ child tells out with delight
That mankind are the children of God.

On the sad and the lonely, the wretched and poor,
That voice of the Christ child shall fall,
And to every blind wanderer open the door
Of a hope that he dare not to dream of before,
With a sunshine of welcome for all.

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field
Where the feet of the holiest have trod.
This, this is the marvel to mortals revealed
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed
That mankind are the children of God.

—Phillips Brooks.

Christmas Songs.

We sing again the dear old songs—
The songs the heart remembers;
A host of Yule-tide fancies throngs
About the glowing embers.
Beneath the cedar and the pine,
And gleaming Christmas holly,
Our happy thoughts a wreath entwine,
Our silvery notes are jolly.

How sweet the strains that ripple forth
From hearts that brim with gladness!
Outside the storm-wind from the north
Hath undertones of sadness;
But in the home are charm and mirth,
And here were sadness folly—
Here in the dearest spot on earth
Beneath the Christmas holly.

CHRISTMAS TIME.

We all have read that—

"Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings good cheer."

But, sad to say, this couplet does not speak the exact truth as to all individuals. We do know that to thousands in every civilized country where Christmas is known there will be lack of good cheer; yet to millions in the same countries the day will be a time of happiness, marking a bright spot in the history of the year so near its close.

Our joyous winter festival, with its wealth of good cheer, is older than the church, older than the Christian era, as old almost as the human race. Ever since the earliest shepherd astronomers, watching the stars and sun, noted the winter solstice, there have been feasts to celebrate the turning of the sun. Egyptians, Jews, Greeks and Romans all had feasts which lasted from about December 21 to January 1. The early Germans and Britons had similar times of rejoicing, in which the yule log, the holly and the mistletoe played a prominent part.

Knowing this fact, our Puritan ancestors refused to recognize what they considered a compromise between church and the world, and Thanksgiving Day was instituted partly to take the place of the "heathen festival." But there was so much that was beautiful and good and true in the Christian Christmas and the true unselfish spirit of the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth seems to pervade it so completely that it has lived and thrived in spite of the Puritan interdict.

So long as the sun shines and the shadows fall, the skies are bright and the storms follow, the beautiful birds sing and the "angry thunders" roar, so long will happiness and misery follow closely the footsteps of each other; and while we feel heartfelt sympathy for those who cannot be happy on this day, and while we assist them, to our utmost, in lessening the causes of their unhappiness, we still should endeavor to make this day the most joyous one of the whole year. When all have learned to do this properly there will be ushered in an era of peace in which misery and suffering will be the rare exception. To be sure, the outlook for such a time is not very promising.

It is nearly nineteen hundred years since that memorable night when the angels sang, "Peace on earth, good will to men," at the birth of the Prince of Peace. He was rejected, however, and by wicked hands slain, and the consequence has not been peace but "a sword." It will not be always thus, a better time is coming. Although the clouds darken now, the sunshine is beyond. The same prophets who so truly foretold his birth, mission and crucifixion, also spoke of a time beyond the years of tempestuous war, when men should beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks and "learn war no more." At present the reverse seems to be the order. The words of the prophet Joel are being fulfilled—"Beat your plowshares into swords and your pruning-hooks

into spears; call up your mighty men." Never has there been a time in the world's history when so much iron and steel is being moulded into implements of warfare. Europe has twenty million trained warriors armed to the teeth with the most formidable of weapons, ready to shoot holes through each other or cut each other's throats at a moment's warning, while the ocean is afloat with formidable engines of destruction. Our own country, whose policy is peace, not to be left too far behind, according to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, has spent \$25,000,000 in warships since 1885, and has others in process of construction which will cost \$27,000,000 more. Not a bright outlook, indeed, for the immediate future, but let us look at the sunshine beyond the storm, when He who calmed the storm-tossed Sea of Galilee shall say to a troubled world, "Peace, be still."

Did you ever think very much of the different grades of Christmas enjoyment indulged in by the different classes of people in our own country? To my mind the simple pleasures portrayed in the story of Christmas on the Judson farm, on opposite page, are capable of far more enjoyment than many of the grand fetes that will be given in many of our large cities. The little gifts enjoyed in the country home are of far more actual heart-value than the costly presents which will adorn the homes of wealthy ones.

It ought not excite our jealousy to read of the rich gifts fortune's favored ones will be burdened with on Christmas morning.

The New York Press lately contained an item on this subject, as follows:

THE MODERN CAVE OF ALADDIN.

"The money now being spent in New York in the purchase of jewelry for Christmas gifts exceeds in amount any expenditure of the kind ever witnessed in former years. Eight hundred dollars is a very ordinary price to pay for a bangle or bracelet. The favorite now has diamonds alternating with sapphires, rubies or other precious stones, set in a combination of from three to five gems. The jewelers had a fashion of displaying purchased articles with such legends as 'Sold to Mrs. — for \$10,000,' but it is now conceded to be vulgar to permit the use of one's name in this way. Even articles of ordinary use have become extraordinary in price. Silver pitchers, heavy and exquisitely worked, it is true, and holding, say two quarts, sell for \$800. Punch bowls of the same pattern are \$4,000. A popular article at present in New York is a silver traveling clock which costs \$750. Trays fetch \$1,800. Even such a trifle as a tumbler fetches, if made of silver, \$25. If not well made it goes for \$12. Silver vegetable dishes bring readily from \$75 to \$500 each. One of the best known of the New York jewelers is authority for the statement that silver is greatly in demand for all tableware. Gold, it appears, is deemed unrefined when lavishly displayed."

No true Kansan is foolish enough to waste any time in regretting that such brilliant gifts may not be their's on Christmas morning, 1893.

If the heart is filled with love for all humanity, and sympathetic acts of kindness are extended to the less fortunate, a progress will be made toward that happy era when there shall be in reality, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

N.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

A White Christmas.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

Ruby Gage sat at her study window, watching the dark lowering clouds passing over from the southeast to the northwest. There was a warm air stirring on the earth, but the velocity of the cumulus clouds indicated that they were hurried on by a stronger upper current.

"Those clouds are precursors of storms, and there will be a rain or snow within forty-eight hours," she said to herself, as she laid aside her "Natural Philosophy," and leaning her head on her hand gazed out on the desolate streets and yards, for it was only two days until Christmas, and there had been a misty rain and heavy fogs for two days. Most every person in the city was sick with a cold, and many cases of fevers, caused by the humidity of the atmosphere.

"What are you thinking about?" said Annie Shaw, a young friend of Ruby's, who had called on an errand.

"I was thinking what a beautiful world God has made for us, and how lovely is all nature, and yet we are so ungrateful to Him for all the blessings He has bestowed upon us."

"I don't see any beauty in this weather or nature either," growled Annie. "It is all work from morning until night, and no rest or pleasure. I went to the party last night and was so miserable all the evening. I did not have one moment's rest. My shoes were new and I never suffered such excruciating pain as I did with my feet last evening."

"Now, Annie, what have you to do more than I have? From early morn till late at night I am busy, and have time for my studies and recreations. As for your pleasures being spoiled last evening, who is to



BOB'S STOCKING.

Susan and Mary, and dear little Rod, All hung up their stockings, but greedy Bob, Who was always hungry and dirty, too, Thought he had a much better plan in view; The rest went to bed, he lingered behind With the largest stocking he could find, And laughed with glee as he thought of the lot Of things he would get by means of his plot. When Christmas morn dawned, the children all ran To the chimney-piece their treasures to scan. A doll was for Mary, another for Sue, And in Rod's stocking a horn hung in view, While all of the three that hung in a row Were stuffed full of candies from top to toe, But greedy Bob's held to its utmost scope Nothing but cakes of pure Ivory Soap.

Santa supposed it was for Bob's mother, And knew she preferred this soap to all other.

G. 23.

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blame? Just think how long you have had those shoes in the house. Why did you not have them ready for such occasions as last evening? Put them on and wear them at home a few hours each day. Do your work in the right time, then you will find some comfort in performing your duties."

"I fervently believe, Annie, God will punish us here for what we leave undone when we know it is wrong to do so, just the same as we will be punished for our sins."

Annie looked at Ruby in surprise. "I have not heard such a sermon this year, Ruby. I should like to be as you, gathering up the sunbeams, but I cannot catch them. Just as I am ready to pick them up they are gone, I know not whither."

"The next disappointment will be, it will snow Christmas, and I cannot attend the matinee at the Grand."

"I wish it would snow," said Ruby, "for you know this weather is very unhealthy. The snow would cover the decaying vegetation, which is so very poisonous to animal life. A heavy snow would prevent so much fever."

"Yes, Ruby, you can always find the sunny side of everything that happens." When Annie returned home she had made up her mind that she would be more tractable and philanthropic in the future.

The next morning, early, Ruby was busy in the hall over some dozen large market baskets. Attached to the handle of each was a card with the name and address of some poor family in the city. Into these baskets she was arranging holiday presents, which she had been collecting for nine months. There was clothing for men, women and children, and groceries, beside the orders she had sent out for fuel. She was not rich but had given her mite and had received from the rich ladies and gentlemen whatever they could donate, until she had a large assortment to be distributed, Christmas, among the poor. She had spent some of her own money in making up the store, and for the express wagon to carry the baskets to the homes. She picked up a large, fine overcoat given her by Major Mingold, when he sailed for Europe. It was too heavy for him to carry in his trunk, and had cost a neat sum. She held it up a moment. Picking up a card she wrote: "This coat for sale; \$8, the price. The proceeds to be given to the poor. Call on Ruby Gage." Pinning it on the coat she carried it down to the postoffice and the postmaster gave her permission to hang it up in a conspicuous place. Some time in the afternoon Prof. Dayton called and paid her the price of the coat. He said he wanted it for a traveling man who was sick and out of employment. She took the \$8 and went to the nearest hardware store.

"I want as good a cooking-stove as I can

get for \$8," she said. "It is for a poor lady, Mrs. John White, on Locust street. It is to be a Christmas present, and she is very poor." "I know her," said the salesman. "Her husband worked for me when he was living. Yes, I will send her a good stove, and it well furnished, too, for the sum."

Ruby returned home with another sunbeam, and had left one in the store.

Christmas morning dawned—"A White Christmas." What a beautiful sight. The snow was falling in large feathery flakes, resting on the twigs and branches of the trees until they were as white as they were green during the summer. Evergreen, shrubbery and small fruit trees were all beds of the beautiful snow.

Nine o'clock came. The snow had ceased. The citizens were all astir, moving here and there. The sidewalks were being cleared rapidly. "Merry Christmases," were being exchanged by friends and acquaintances. The presents had been distributed, bringing sunshine into many humble homes.

When the church bells rang out on the calm, beautiful day, there were very few unhappy hearts, and thousands of happy souls attended service. Ruby set in her pew and listened to the beautiful text: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." Annie sat near her and listened to the eloquent words of the divine, and when the services were over she waited for Ruby at the door.

"Ruby, this is the happiest day of my life. The beautiful day and the light of our Divine Savior shed abroad. How happy I am."

Ruby saw the radiant light shining in her friend's countenance. Taking her arm she walked home with her, both so very happy.

"I can never forget that White Christmas," said Annie, many years after, as she sat in her own happy home in another city.

Singers, public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a safe, certain, and speedy relief. A timely dose of this preparation has prevented many a throat trouble.

Farmers, Attention!

A \$20,000 stock of World's Fair furniture has been sent to me for slaughter. I can, and will, sell you blankets, sheets, pillow cases, iron and wooden beds and bedding at less than half original cost. Chamber suits way down. All furniture as good as new. Come and see me. J. H. DENNIS, Under Hamilton Hall, Topeka.

The Young Folks.

Once Upon a Time.

My little child comes to my knee,
And tugging pleads that he may climb
Into my lap to hear me tell
The Christmas tale he loves so well—
A tale my mother told to me,
Beginning "Once upon a time."

It is a tale of skies that rang
With angel rhapsodies sublime;
Of that great host, serene and white,
The shepherds saw one winter night—
And of the glorious stars that sang
An anthem once upon a time.

This story of the hallowed years
Tells of the sacrifice sublime;
Of one who prayed alone and wept
While His wearied followers slept—
And how His blood and Mary's tears
Commingle, once upon a time.

And now my darling at my side
And echoes of the distant chime
Bring that sweet story back to me—
Of Bethlehem and Calvary,
And of the gentle Christ that died
For sinners once upon a time.

The mighty deeds that men have told
In ponderous tones of ancient rhyme,
Like misty shadows fade away;
But this sweet story bides for aye,
And like the stars that sang of old,
We sing of "Once upon a time."
—Eugene Field.

At Christmas.

Now comes the merry time of year
When boys on fish-horns toot
And grown-up folks not far from here
Begin to resolute.

Where is He?

There are joys we do not know
Because we've never had 'em.
Christmas eve comes once a year,
But never Christmas Adam.

His One Time.

The dude, despised in every land,
Finds many places hard to climb;
And yet the goose is dearly loved
By every one at Christmas time.

CHRISTMAS ON THE JUDSON FARM.

Farmer Judson was a renter. Like most farms in which the owner has no interest except to collect the rent, his farm lacked conveniences. The house was small, unpainted and weather-beaten. His stock was housed in low, rambling sheds, unhandy for doing the work in them, but made comfortable by abundant banking and stuffing with straw. The semi-annual payment of rent had been made and the amount of cash on hand was very small when Christmas drew near.

The home circle consisted of farmer Judson, his wife and three sturdy, romping little boys. Light crops, poor prices and hard work had not crushed the boy feeling out of the father, and he wished Christmas to be a bright, happy day for his "little men." One morning, coming in from doing the chores, he said:

"Well, mamma, how about a Christmas tree?"

His good wife answered: "Why, we will have one, of course! You furnish the tree and I will furnish the trimming, and we will put our little presents on it and have a nice time."

"All right," replied the husband.

There had been a beef killed in the fall so there was a good supply of cake tallow on hand. Some of this was melted and run into candle molds, filling them only two or three inches; then a small quantity of Venetian red that had been left after some machinery had been painted was stirred into the remaining melted tallow and it in turn run into the molds; this gave two colors for the "tapers."

When the windows were covered with white mosquito netting in the summer there were some remnants left; these were put in the piece-bag and now came handy for making candy-bags. The small squares were soon transformed into bags, in the top of which were run bits of bright colored yarn, crevel or narrow ribbon, the color being the object sought, rather than the material of the tie.

There was a great pan of snowy-white popcorn prepared; from this the mother and oldest boy "strung" yard after yard of white rope—No. 8 thread being the foundation, the corn the covering.

The smaller boys cracked a fine lot of hickory nuts, walnuts and hazelnuts and picked out the meats. They also burnished up some small, dark red apples, likewise some yellow ones.

The day before Christmas, when farmer Judson took the milk to the station, he bought a small pocketknife for the second boy and a little tin bird, that would whistle, for the youngest, the two costing less than half a dollar. It was decided to give the eldest boy a well-preserved book, with bright pictures and unsoiled covers, that had been new in the younger days of the father.

There being no pine forests near by, and the landlord having spent no money in providing trees for beauty or wind-breaks, the question of getting a tree without pro-

curing one from the nursery was a doubtful one. Within a mile of the Judson home was a clump of evergreens owned by a kind-hearted man. Permission was gotten of him to cut from one of these trees some of the limbs that grew near the ground.

Just after noon of the day before Christmas the Judson boys took a dozen of eggs to the village store and got in return half a pound of candy, small pieces and bright colored, and half a pound of nice raisins. On their way home they sawed off three limbs of the evergreen tree as directed by their father before they left home, and if ever there were three happy mortals it was those boys as they came trudging home through the snow with their purchase, and dragging the "Christmas tree." They also had a postal card that said, "There will be a Christmas box from grandma by express to-night."

That evening, after the boys were all fast asleep, farmer Judson spread some old matting over the carpet of the sitting-room, sawed off the butt ends of the limbs so they were equal in length, then tied the outer ends together, and placing the butts on the matting, spread them apart till they stood alone. This made a small "bower." Then the trimming began; the popcorn ropes were hung in graceful festoons from various points of the bower, the yellow and red apples were fastened here and there among the small branches, the "tapers" were tied on with wire, the little bags were filled with candy, nut meats, raisins and popcorn and hung about the green foliage, then the little presents were marked and laid on the floor beneath the Christmas tree (bower). The whole was covered with a sheet to await the morning.

Long before day-dawn the father was astir and at the milking, for trains never wait for milkmen. Before his return from the station there was eager longing for papa to come "with the box, so we can see the Christmas tree," and there was merry clambering into the sleigh as he drove into the yard, and the boxes, for the other grandmother had sent one, too, were soon landed in mamma's lap and the outside wrappings torn off. Then mamma suggested that she would unpack the boxes and get them on the tree "while papa eats his breakfast." The amount of breakfast eaten would not have carried a man till noon in haying time, you may be sure, for that "tree" had got to yield its fruit very soon or there would be some cross boys.

Finally the long-wished-for "Come" was heard, and papa and the boys hastened into the room, which was all aglow with bright burning tapers and bright colors. The curtains were drawn and the windows darkened, giving the brightness full contrast with darkness. What hand-clapping! What "Oh-h-h-h's!" came from that happy trio as they danced and pranced about "our Christmas tree." When the first bursts of admiration were over the father, somewhat after the old German custom, reminded the boys that as the gifts were taken from this tree they ought to remember that the day and all the good things it brought commemorated the birth of our Savior who was taken from a "tree" and gave to men the best "gift," even salvation from sin.

The father took the presents up one by one and read the names on them and passed them to their owners. There were knit mittens for each of the boys from each of the grandmothers. A new calico dress for the wife, a pair of overshoes for Farmer Judson, besides the little gifts bought the day before. Then the trimmings, corn, apples and candy-bags were enjoyed, and by the time the "tapers" had burned low all had had such a good time that they were surprised to find it was time to give the cows their noon meal.

Farmer Judson and his wife concluded that a "merry Christmas" could be had for a very little money if there was plenty of love and a little using of things on hand.

Years afterwards, when the father and mother had entirely forgotten the happiness of that day and the smallest of the "boys" was a strapping fellow more than six feet tall, two of the boys were asked, separately, if they remembered any Christmas on the farm. Each of them said, "Yes, the one where we had a 'tree' made of three branches." One added, "I remember I had a tin bird that whistled."—Farm, Field and Fireside.

William Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," says that he used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and owes to it his splendid hair, of which he is justly proud. Mr. Ott has ridden the plains for twenty-five years, and is well known in Wyoming and the Northwest.

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601 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kansas, has turned out the best business writers, the best book-keepers, the most successful business men. On these three points their past record stands 25 per cent. above any other business college now running in Kansas. Any farmer's son can get a full business course here for only \$30, or three months \$15.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

Christmas Entertainments.

For many years Christmas has been kept more and more, not as the anniversary of the birth of the Christ child so much as a Kris Kringle or Santa Claus festival, and with all due respect to the jolly little old fellow to whom letters are sent by the little people, and whose reindeer-driven sleigh with its burden of toys is to them a living reality, is not the place for his presence and praises rather in the nursery with the little ones than in the church or Sunday school dedicated to the worship of God and the Savior of men?

Christmas in the Sunday school of twenty-five years ago was no less a happy time, because His birth, wondrous and miraculous, was the theme of some talented speaker, and the song of the angels, and grand Christmas carols were the inspiration of the fresh young voices, and tableaux of Santa Claus and songs in his honor were unknown or unheard of. If there is a doubt existing on the subject, compare the teachings and consequent memories of the engravings of the Madonna and Child by celebrated masters, and the cheap colored lithographs of Santa Claus, the words and music of Christmas chant and carol, with those written in honor of good St. Nick, and choose for the children the more desirable.

Doubtless it will be answered that every year brings happiness to a greater number of children, and that more and more, efforts are put forth to make Christmas one of the gladdest days in the year to the poor, needy and unfortunate ones, and in his name to give cheer and comfort to all.

Furthermore, it will be urged that in the churches which once ignored the festival of Christmas altogether it is now observed with the grandest of music and the most eloquent of addresses. But only a few of the children attend the church, and over and above all it must be remembered that a charge is given to hold fast that which is good, even while pressing forward to a higher mark, and so this plea is made for a Christian celebration of Christmas in the Sunday school, even while Santa Claus holds his own in the nursery and the hearts of the children.

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The cost of sugar imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$116,255,784. Nearly half of this came from Cuba.

Be sure that your renewal subscription is sent in before you miss a number. Look at the label on your KANSAS FARMER and see when your time expires. Attend to it now.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will hold its semi-annual meeting at Topeka, January 10, 1894, in connection with the Improved Stock-Growers of Kansas and State Board of Agriculture meetings. Program next week. Reduced rates on all railroads expected. All feeders and breeders of swine are invited to be present.

An always appropriate Christmas present for your grown-up friend is a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER. But you can make a present to your friend and one to your wife for the same money. It is this way: Send your friend's name and \$1 to pay for his subscription; also, send your wife's name and we will send her Mrs. John A. Logan's *Home Magazine* for one year without additional charge. This offer is open to all our subscribers.

The regular monthly meeting of Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at Lincoln Post hall, in Topeka, on Saturday, December 23, at 1 o'clock. The following program for this meeting has been announced: "Small Fruits," by I. N. Witt; "Management of Nursery Stock," P. J. Spreng; "Spraying and Its Results," Bradford Miller. The change from the last Thursday to the fourth Saturday in the month as the date for meeting was ordered at the Thanksgiving day meeting, and is to continue during the winter.

In calling the attention of our subscribers, whose renewals should be forthcoming before January 1, to the inconvenience it will save us if their renewals are sent in promptly, we desire to say that we can furnish any newspaper or magazine published in United States at clubbing rates. Make out your list of papers needed, send same to us on postal card, and we will tell you the net cost to you for the list. If you have our supplement you can learn the terms from it. Besides our list there given we can furnish you any others needed.

"Dairying for Profit or the Poor Man's Cow," is the title of a new book by Mrs. E. M. Jones, who was judge of dairy products at the World's Fair. Every one interested in private dairying or a creamery should surely have this valuable little book, which we will send, postage paid, for the low price of 25 cents, or we will send it free to any present subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and \$1.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

A bread riot in Chicago was one of the incidents of a few days ago. The circumstances which led to this may be inferred from a recital of some of the incidents connected with Cook county's relief work, as related by the *Chicago Record*. It is now estimated that during the present month that county will have relieved the wants of 35,000 persons. The *Record* says:

"Among the hundreds who daily press through to the windows of the partition are scores who have tasted the bitterness of pauperism for the first time. Strong men, whose hands are soft because they have found no work for weeks and months, stammer and blush as they give their names and addresses to the clerks. Women, with trembling lips, whisper 'No' when the clerks ask them if they have ever applied for relief before. It is the 'first time' for thousands of men and women in Chicago. The first time the bread-winner has been forced to walk the streets an idle man! The first time the grocer and butcher and coal dealer have said 'No' to credit! The first time the cupboard has been bare! The first time that the wolf was ever before the door! The first time that helpless poverty has entered the home, and the first time that the cry, 'Help, or we perish,' has been raised!"

One among the many incidents related is here repeated by way of illustrating the above general statement:

"Crushed popcorn and blue milk once a day kept a man and his wife alive for ten days. Yesterday the young wife fainted. There was no popcorn, no milk, and the husband had not one cent. They had been married two years and he was a first-class lathe-hand, earning from \$15 to \$18 a week. Just before their marriage he bought a lot, and, joining a building and loan association, built a little cottage upon it. He brought this bride to this home, and each month paid \$18 upon it. Three months ago the shop shut down and the man had no work. They had saved no money, for all went to furnish the home. Hoping that the next day would bring work they kept stout hearts. Then the parlor furniture went for food and the monthly payment. Next the sitting-room sofa, chairs and table; then the spare bedroom set; then their own bedroom set, all but the mattress and bedding, this was put upon the carpetless floor; then came the popcorn and blue milk, and yesterday afternoon the young man fought for a place before the county agent's window.

"The county agent could not give him immediate relief. That official is spending county money and must follow the established rules. Frauds and deadbeats assume the faces and voices of honest men, and hundreds of equally needy applicants were ahead of the desperate husband. He begged, 'For God's dear sake help me now,' and an outsider did what the county agent is not allowed to do.

"The young man said he could find no work, could not sell his lot or rent his house, could get no help from his friends and was ordered out by other relief societies because his hands were soft and clean. To-day his name goes on the books of the county agent."

The *New York Press*, in discussing the situation in general, makes the following statement:

"Careful estimates made by capable statisticians bring to light the appalling fact that the number out of work in New York is not less than 110,000; in Chicago, over 100,000; in Philadelphia, not less than 90,000; in Boston, probably 40,000; in Cincinnati, over 15,000. Here we have in these five cities at the present moment no less than 360,000 unemployed."

The eleventh census has so far reported the industrial statistics for 137 cities out of the 448 cities of the United States having each a population of 8,000 and over. The 137 cities reported had 2,578,091 persons employed. The census figures give \$537 as their average earnings. The above estimates for the five leading cities show on comparison with the census reports for these cities that one-third of their wage-earners are now unemployed. This proportion applied to the wage-

earning population of the 137 cities gives for them as the number in enforced idleness 860,000 persons, entailing a loss of wages amounting to \$375,620,000 per year—a suppression of productive energy to this amount, together with the profits of mill owners on the same. Extending this comparison to the hundreds of other cities not yet included in the census reports, but affected in precisely the same manner as those reported, it is easily believed that the number of unemployed is appalling.

The KANSAS FARMER has information on good authority that in Massachusetts the wage-earners are only about one-fourth employed—that is, taking into consideration those who are on part time and those entirely unemployed, only about one-fourth of the usual wage is being earned. The report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Labor shows for Philadelphia about the same proportion. While exact figures cannot be given for the entire country, it is not unlikely that the statements which have been made giving the number of unemployed at 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 are not extravagant and that the suppression of productive energy is far greater in extent than even these figures indicate.

After commenting on some of the political panaceas offered for this situation, the *Press* remarks:

"Thus are the unemployed, the homeless, the starving, met with plausible excuses, ingenious explanations, glowing prophecies, eloquent promises and frantic appeals to wait a little longer. Such utterances neither feed the hungry, clothe the naked nor shelter the homeless. They count for little in times like these."

Why are these people not employed? There is no demand for the products of their labor. Manufacturers assert that orders sufficient to start their mills cannot be obtained, no matter how low the prices are made.

What is the matter?

The fields have been fruitful to excessive abundance, so that our bread-stuffs and our cotton have glutted the markets of the world. The flocks have yielded their increase so that our meats—the excess above our own needs—are eaten by all civilized peoples. The mines have not failed, but new discoveries of the stored mineral wealth of the earth have added to the inexhaustible supplies before available to the people of the United States. The skill of our mechanics has not lessened and their industry has converted the products of the farm and the mine to the various forms needed for our comfort and convenience. And yet we have famine in the midst of plenty; a bread riot where the price of wheat is so low that, for \$3, the price of, say, two days' labor, you can buy five bushels, enough to bread a man for a whole year, while the farmer who produced the wheat is unable from the proceeds of its sale to properly supply himself with the products of other men's labor.

Evidently there is some obstruction to the proper action of our system of exchange. Some clog has been thrown into the wheels of commerce.

The situation is a distressing one. An instance will illustrate this fact. On Tuesday of last week Governor Rich, of Michigan, issued a proclamation calling for aid for the starving miners of the upper peninsula. The amount needed per month is \$20,000, and he calls upon every city and village and all social organizations to aid in raising said amount.

The situation is dangerous, as witness the multiplication of train wrecks, bank robberies, plundering of private individuals and violence in unexpected quarters. There is no more dangerous element in society than the idle, and when the independence of manhood is destroyed by inability to earn a living, and the moral sense is impaired by the necessity to receive alms, and the strength of purpose is broken down by the gnawing pangs of hunger, and respect for rights is destroyed by witnessing, without the ability to relieve, the distress of one's dependent children, the situation becomes a most critical one which may at any moment result in widespread riot and bloodshed. The usual panacea for outbreaks

of violence is repression, and yet repression applied to so great an eruption as is possible under the present circumstances is a fearful remedy to contemplate.

The work of temporary relief is one that is dictated by every sentiment of humanity. Yet temporary relief cannot affect the cause of the distress. The statesmanship of this age ought to be wise enough, if not Christian enough, to rise above the control of selfish schemes and so devise and so enact that the willing hands cannot be despoiled of the opportunity to provide for the comfort of those dependent upon their industry.

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

Before another number of the KANSAS FARMER reaches its readers, the great annual holiday will have been celebrated. The specific characteristic of this day is one of giving; of good will; of bestowing and receiving tokens of consideration and of affection. Perhaps these features are to be expected on account of the fact which the day commemorates, namely, the giving of Christ to the world for the world's advantage. The habit of giving at this time is a growing one, and the disposition to give is being made the occasion for presenting the claims of the poor, and for diverting to some extent the attention of the well-to-do, and especially the wealthy, from the follies of extravagance and excesses to view and to alleviate the conditions of those to whom fortune has been unkind. If, indeed, the occasion could be made one at which the rich and prosperous should give not only material aid to the poor, but should turn their attention to personal investigation of the actual conditions of those in want, and to seeking out not only a remedy but a means of preventing the impoverishment of the less capable and the less crafty of the people, then, indeed, would the day see a worthy imitation of the sacrifice and fitting obedience to the teachings commemorated by the celebration of Christmas.

But while indulging these reflections, the KANSAS FARMER would be understood as also in favor of the joy and merry-making, the gifts and good will which makes Christmas the day looked forward to with pleasure, and back upon with gladness by the children, and to be pleasantly remembered by older ones on account of kindly feelings which prompted the sending of tokens and promoters of good will among friends. Presents to have this effect need not necessarily be expensive, and should in no case reach to the extravagance which pinches the giver.

KANSAS SWINE AT THE FAIR.

The recognition obtained and prizes won at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Poland-Chinas from this State demonstrate that there is no necessity for going beyond its borders to find herds of the best that grow. Aside from their excellence in form and finish, all who saw the Kansas hogs were astonished at their wonderful growth and development, when their ages were considered. This was so much the case that breeders from more eastern States, who were exhibiting, claimed there must be some misstatement as to ages, for their hogs shown in the same classes did not equal in size those of our own Cook, Gresham and Pearson, and although perhaps no formal protest was made, there was so much side talk that the officials had the government veterinarian called in to make an examination of the hogs' mouths to determine their ages by their teeth. In each instance he found the Kansas animals as young as represented, and that their immense growth had been made in the ages as given by their owners. The "kicking" by their unfortunate competitors from the great Poland-China States like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, had in this way the unexpected result of making the triumphs of the Kansans much more notable than they otherwise would have been. Like breeders everywhere, and of practically all the breeds, our Kansas men need to look sharply after stronger limbs and firmer feet, even if these should imply a little more of coarseness; but this aside, it is doubtless safe to say that

Kansas has some herds of as fine swine of Poland-Chinas, and other breeds no less, as can be found in the world, and they are built up and owned by men, too, who have the sagacity to let their light shine through the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

WHAT I SAW AT GARDEN CITY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Very willingly, in accordance with your request, I send you an account of what I saw at Garden City.

As is well known, Garden City is the county town of Finney county, stands on the main trans-continental line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system of railroad and in the far-famed Arkansas valley. The latter at this point is a vast level plain, but the river itself at this part of the year is a diminishing—I had almost said a vanishing quantity. The erstwhile "mighty Arkansas" can now no longer lay claim to that adjective, unless used with a punning allusion to the "widow's mite" of Scripture. A complete and carefully drawn map of Garden City and the neighborhood would strongly resemble an anatomical representation of blood circulation in a human or other body. It would show an elaborate system of irrigation canals, comparable to the main arteries of the circulation system, and a very extensive net-work of smaller ditches and trenches, by no means unlike the lesser veins and arteries in the animal body. Nor does the comparison cease to hold good here, since it may very truthfully be said that what the arterial and venous systems are to the health of the living body, such, in a scarcely less important degree, is the irrigation system to productiveness of the land. Garden City has been the first to recognize this truth in western Kansas. The extent to which the farmers of that district have acted upon their faith is an astonishment to a stranger who has not heard much of irrigation in Kansas. The main irrigation canals are owned by the Amazon, the South-western Irrigation (two) and the Garden City Irrigation Canal Companies, all, of course, deriving their water supply from the Arkansas river. These systems cover a very large area of country, one of them, the Amazon canal, extending in a northerly direction over forty miles from its inlet and thirty miles further in its return bend to the river. Wherever these systems of irrigation are in active operation, whilst it cannot be said that they carry fertility with them, because the fertility is already there in the wonderful Kansas soil, it can, with truth, be said that this native fertility is made constantly available for the production of enormous crops of all kinds of cereals, fruit and alfalfa. Finney county has abundantly demonstrated that all that Kansas needs to keep her permanently at the head of the procession of the States in agricultural products is a sufficiency of water applied to the soil at the proper time. Unfortunately, however, the Arkansas has shown itself an unreliable source of water supply for Kansas, whatever it may do for Colorado. The only means whereby this state of things could be altered would be the building of reservoirs for the storage of flood waters, for which, I understand, there exist facilities in the configuration of the land. In the meantime, however, wonderful results have been achieved with even the limited supply of water available. Thousands of acres have been put into alfalfa, which shows a return in hay and seed of from \$25 to \$50 per acre net profit. Alfalfa is, indeed, king in this fertile valley. During these sombre autumn days it is cheering to the eye to see the numerous huge stacks of this best of hay fodder thickly sprinkling the land in every direction and giving assurance of plenty for stock, horses and hogs throughout the coming winter days. With all due deference to the apostles of silver, and even to the apostles of gold, there exists a truer form of wealth in alfalfa than in either of these precious metals. We could, on occasion, makeshift to live without both, but alfalfa means bacon, butter, milk, beef, and can be converted into almost everything else that man needs for his bodily welfare.

Though alfalfa will grow without irrigation, it needs moisture to make a stand and does better every time with irrigation than without.

As to the effects of irrigation on fruit-growing, the statements of Squire Worrell give abundant and astonishing evidence. This gentleman's orchard of 7,000 fruit trees, seven acres raspberries, one acre grapes and two acres in blackberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, in 1891, netted him \$14,000. He claims that a plentiful supply of water by irrigation enables the trees to support and to bring to maturity without undue exhaustion of the trees, a vastly greater weight of fruit than they could possibly bear without injury otherwise. He has had, also, as high as one hundred bushels per acre of oats, forty-five of wheat and sixty of corn. These statements are corroborated by those of other farmers and leave no doubt that the fruit-growing capabilities of Kansas on its own lines are certainly not surpassed by any other State, not excepting California.

But what will be of still greater interest to your readers, is the transformation which is silently going on around Garden City in the system of irrigation. Owing to the scarcity of water in the Arkansas and the consequent short supply in the irrigation canals, the farmers have turned their attention to the reserve to be found at a very shallow depth in the valley, called the underflow. The result is that many of them have devised small irrigation systems of their own, operated by windmills, pumps and tanks or reservoirs. During the present year a large number of these private plants have been erected, thus rendering their owners partially or wholly independent of the irrigation companies. A description of one of these plants erected by Mr. Dody, of Garden City, may be found useful. The pump used is a "Gauze" pump with an eight-inch cylinder and with six pipes with points, eighteen feet long, the distance to water being ten feet. This is worked by a "Gem" mill with a twelve-foot wheel. At the time I saw it, with a moderate wind the pump was making thirty-two strokes per minute and raising two and one-half gallons of water at each stroke, the capacity per hour thus being about one hundred and fifty barrels. This was allowed to flow into a tank one hundred feet long by seventy-five broad, scraped out to a depth of one foot, with banks thrown up to a height of three feet above the level of the surrounding land and lined inside with sod. By means of this system Mr. Dody had, during the past summer, irrigated fourteen acres of garden and orchard and was about to water his alfalfa patch as soon as his tank was full. He expects to be able to irrigate from thirty to forty acres with this system. The total cost of the pump and well was \$195, and the cost of the tank would not exceed \$50.

On the farm of Mr. Colter, some six miles east of Garden City, has been dug an open well 120x20 and seven and one-half feet deep, having water to a depth of two feet and eight inches. When in full working order it is expected that this well will supply two tanks of similar capacity to the one described, by means of two pumps, and will irrigate seventy acres. The cost of this well in wages and horse feed was only \$32.50. The advantages of such an open well are apparent, but are possibly not so great except where water is near the surface, as in this case.

Mr. Cowhick, of Garden City, is building a mill on the "Mogul" or "flutter" principle, for which he claims great economy and power. Such a mill, the form of which will probably be familiar to most of your readers, can be built at a cost for the iron and steel castings of \$25 to \$30, and for the lumber of \$5 to \$10, and can be put together by any one able to handle a hammer and saw. With such a pump, two drive wells with three or four-inch cylinders can be worked. The pump cannot, of course, be made self-adjusting to the direction of the wind, but will catch most of the winds blowing in this State if set north and south.

So much for what I saw with the bodily eye at Garden City. It does not

require a double portion of Elijah's prophetic vision to see into the future of a country like that of the Arkansas valley. A scientific use of the imagination only will furnish a picture of the land parcelled out into twenty and forty acre farms, each supporting in comfort and even luxury a contented and happy family; farms, each one of which shall contain within itself its own complete irrigation system, independent of its neighbors and canal companies, and using the underflow water—the life-blood of the farm—when and how the farmer wishes for his own particular specialty in intensive culture. Each such farm will be cultivated on the scientific principles, for the complete mastery of which a liberal technical education at an agricultural college will be an indispensable prerequisite. Then and under these conditions will farming become a fine art and an occupation sought after by the best intellects of the generation, elevating in its influence and an inspiration to nobility of mind and purity of life.

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

Why, the farmer, of course! "As it was in the beginning," etc.

But to descend to earth again and to speak of a matter of taste. When in Garden City I was privileged to indulge in alfalfa honey. There is a saying, "See Naples and die!" I say, "Eat alfalfa honey and live!"

I ought not to close without grateful acknowledgment of the kindness of D. M. Frost and E. I. Pyle, whose reception was courtesy itself and who spared no pains to show a stranger everything in and about Garden City which could possibly interest him and your readers.

W. H. REVIS.

Medicine Lodge, December 16, 1893.

P. S.—In this letter will be found answers to some inquiries in your issue of the 13th inst. I shall be happy to supply what further information I possess to any inquirer concerning irrigation.

W. H. R.

FRUIT TREE BLIGHT.

At the close of an excellent discussion of fruit tree blight, Prof. J. M. Steadman, biologist of the Alabama Experiment Station, says: "I am now experimenting on the application of chemicals to the soil to be taken up with the sap in the spring to kill or prevent blight, but as yet no definite results have been reached. Little has yet been done in this line of preventing or curing bacterial diseases of plants, although the field looks promising, since we can, in many cases, cure bacterial diseases of animals by the internal application of chemicals."

He is of the opinion that "spraying has no beneficial effect on blight, and indeed, that it can not be expected to have, in view of the fact that blight is a bacterial disease resulting from the action of minute organisms which live within the tissues of the leaves or stems where they cannot be reached by the outward application of spray which is not strong enough to kill the tree. The only method so far made effectual consists in removing the affected parts with the knife and burning them." To be effectual this has to be practically universal, for blight is a disease which may be carried on the air or by insects from orchard to orchard. To make such a remedy universal, even in a limited community, is, to say the least, very difficult, and while this, the recognized remedy, should be practiced with the greatest possible care, the search for better methods of prevention or cure should be pursued with all the ardor inspired by the desire for fruit and the profits of its production. The suggestion of a "medicine," if one may use the term, to be applied to the circulating sap through the liquids taken up by the roots from the soil is a good one and it is fortunate that its investigation is in the hands of so able and enthusiastic a biologist as Prof. Steadman.

The suggestion of a more direct method of getting the necessary medicine into the sap by direct, though probably slow injection, is well worth considering, also. It is to be hoped that the scientists engaged in the work of the experiment stations will find

some effective remedy for this disease which is to-day perhaps the most threatening one to be feared by the orchardist.

Since the foregoing was put into type the writer has learned from Judge Wellhouse, the largest apple-grower in the United States, that his experience with blight terminated in 1890. The only variety of apples which ever gave him serious concern is the Jonathan, of which he has 4,000 trees. These blighted badly every year until, in 1890, and every year since he has sprayed his orchard with London purple to destroy the insect enemies. Of the 4,000 Jonathan apple trees only one has since blighted, and this is a tree which is so situated on a bank that it cannot be conveniently reached with the spraying machine and has therefore been omitted. If other orchardists have observed any effect of spraying upon blight or if they have observed the absence of effects similar to those reported by Judge Wellhouse the KANSAS FARMER will take pleasure in presenting the facts to its readers.

THE RAINFALL IN THE SOIL.

The recent investigations of Prof. Milton Whitney on water circulation in soils, is the greatest step forward in the past quarter century of agriculture. To the practical farmer, anxious to increase the product of every acre, these investigations are of very great value. No information as to soil cultivation obtained during the present century compares with this, so far as Kansas soils are concerned.

Our State Board of Agriculture has prepared a program for its annual meeting, January 10, 11 and 12, at Representative hall, Topeka, which is full of good things for Kansas farmers. Every paper could be heard with profit by every farmer in Kansas. What a privilege to hear Daniel Needham, President of the New England Agricultural Society for a quarter century, to listen to the newest things in the work of our own Agricultural college, and the latest ideas developed by some of our progressive farmers. But the writer wishes to emphasize one of the good things on this program, which none can afford to miss—the paper to be read by Prof. Whitney on the afternoon of Thursday, January 11, on "The Improvement of Crops Through the Control of the Circulation of Moisture in the Soil by Cultivation and Manuring." The subject will be illustrated by experiments with Kansas soils in the presence of the audience. This is getting at the very foundation of an intelligent cultivation of the soil. Shall Kansas farmers, having the opportunity to get such valuable information "without money and without price," within a day's drive or ride on a train, yet stay at home content to miss it?

Farmers of Kansas, this program is arranged specially for you. Why not arrange your plans so as to be present and get all the good you can from this meeting? It will be an expense to some, but it will be time and money well spent. But specially arrange to hear Prof. Whitney's paper, and see the experiments showing the capacity of various Kansas soils to retain water, and how, by this means, to determine the fertility of soils and adaptation to various crops. This will interest market gardeners, florists, seed and implement dealers, and every one who owns a farm or works a garden.

If you do not see the program in your home paper, write Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, for a copy, and see how many interesting topics are to be presented. When you read it your conscience will torture you, and every chair you sit down on will burn you if you do not go.

The writer knows something of Prof. Whitney's work, and is anxious that a large number of progressive farmers should profit by this great privilege, believing it will lead to the solution of many difficulties we now contend with in our seasons of limited rainfall.

For 2 cents (a stamp) any reader of KANSAS FARMER can have a sample copy of the *New England Magazine* by dropping a card to its publisher at 5 Park Square, Boston, and can obtain a club rate on the magazine and this paper by addressing the publishers of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

Horticulture.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society was held at Holton, Jackson county, from December 5 to 7, inclusive. The President, Judge Houk, of Reno county, and the Secretary, G. C. Brackett, of Douglas county, were both absent from sickness. The meeting opened in the court house, when, on motion, Hon. Edwin Taylor, of Wyandotte county, was elected President *pro tem.*, and Samuel Reynolds, of Douglas, was chosen Secretary.

After the appointing of committees and other routine business, the meeting took up the question, "What Should Be the Proper Management of Young Orchards?" W. T. Jackson, of Shawnee county, was called upon to tell his method. Mr. Jackson has a young orchard of eighty acres and spoke from actual experience. He said, in substance, that the land for the young orchard should be rich enough to bear a maximum crop of corn. Before planting, which should be done as soon in the spring as the ground will permit, two furrows should be thrown together and the trees planted on this ridge. The advantage to the tree is that it has a double depth of soil in which to root and grow. This is a great advantage in shallow soils. The rows of trees should be thirty-two feet apart, but the trees may stand sixteen feet apart in the row. For the first three years corn may be grown in the young orchard, care being taken to keep the rows at least four feet each way from the trees. The rows of trees must be kept free of weeds by the hoe or some other suitable implement. Clean culture of the young tree is essential to its vigor and strong growth. The round-head, or crown apple tree borer, must be closely watched and exterminated. As soon as it can be detected in perforating the bark it can be dug out with a sharp knife without serious injury to the tree. Then, again, the young tree is liable to be girdled by rabbits. He has tried washing the tree with blood, and painting it with wagon grease, but these remedies are uncertain, and have to be often repeated. The best plan is to exterminate them by setting traps along the rows of trees. If the right kind of trees are planted, they will come into bearing after three years, and the orchard may then be seeded to clover, keeping the rows of trees, as far as the roots extend, free of all plant growth.

Reports on the present year's fruit crop, and condition of plants and trees was made by counties. A summary of these reports shows that the apple crop was the smallest on record. From Jefferson, Shawnee and Douglass came the best reports, and from these counties Smith's Cider was the only variety bearing a full crop in a majority of the orchards. In many large orchards not enough fruit was gathered to supply the orchardist's family. The strawberry and raspberry crops were also short, and plums were near a total failure. Grapes in the eastern counties were very good in both quantity and quality. The blackberry was another fruit that bore well, the Snyder being the favorite. Seedling peaches bore much better than the budded varieties. Trees and vines were reported in excellent condition, giving promise of a full crop next year.

Two excellent papers on small fruit were read and discussed. One by Miss A. Bowman, of Leavenworth, and one by B. F. Smith, the strawberry king, of Lawrence.

The subject of whole or piece roots for apple grafts was well ventilated, as there were several nurserymen present. Judge Wellhouse said the whole-root graft was a fraud. In order to plant the young tree thus grafted it was necessary to dig down into the subsoil or else double up the root. The proper graft, he said, was a short piece root. The tree could be planted at a proper depth, one eye of the cion above the ground and the rest below. The main roots would then be formed from the cion and the tree would be on its own roots. Col. Pearsal, of Bour-

bon county, agreed in this statement, as did Mr. Willis, of Franklin county. It was stated that one of the tricks of the trade was to pick out all the small, inferior roots that would not do to cut up for piece-roots and use them for whole-root grafts.

The question was asked why nurserymen bought French apple seed, in preference to seed produced in this country. By consensus of opinion it was agreed that the French seed germinated and grew better, being specially prepared for nurserymen. The French seed is grown from the crab apple and contains more vitality than the apple seed.

Judge Wellhouse presented his report of the Kansas fruit exhibit at the World's Fair. Although the Kansas fruit crop was so poor, a very large and fine exhibit was made. The Judge employed experts to collect the fruit from the various counties. Over 5,000 plates of fruit were exhibited. There were two exhibits made, one in the Kansas building for show, and the other in the Horticultural building for competition. The awards are not yet made, but Judge Wellhouse has reason to believe that Kansas will get its share of the honors.

G. E. Spahr, of Riley county, presented a few specimens of a beautiful deep red apple which he claims to be a seedling of the Missouri Pippin. The committee to whom the matter was referred could not determine whether or not it was distinct from the Missouri Pippin, and preferred to wait till it had more fully established its merits. If a seedling it is certainly worthy of propagation.

Quite a number of good papers were presented; some of a very practical character, and others more humorous and entertaining. Judge Lowell, of Holton, made the address of welcome, which was responded to by Senator Taylor, of Wyandotte county. A very practical, well written essay on "Home Adornment" was read by Mrs. Ella Brown, of Holton. A humorous paper, full of good points, was read by Prof. Ewbank, Superintendent of Jackson county. A very elaborate report was made by Prof. Mason, of the Agricultural college, on the characteristics of the large number of grapes being tested at that experiment station. This will be published in full in the forthcoming biennial report. Senator Edwin Taylor read a good paper on the business of horticulture contrasted with other occupations.

The meeting, though not largely attended, was instructive and entertaining and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Inquiries Answered.

I.
Please answer the following questions in KANSAS FARMER: (1) When is the proper time to lay grape vines and how is it done, to get young vines? (2) How old will peach seed grow? (3) Which is best to plant, mulberry seed or cuttings?
R. F. BOYCE.
Coldwater, Kas.

II.
I write this for information as to varieties of forest trees that will stand tramping of stock and also make a good timber for posts, as I want to plant in pasture for shade for stock and at the same time grow a timber that will make posts, poles, etc., that will last. Please name varieties that will fill this want and oblige a reader of the KANSAS FARMER.
SAMUEL ILLK.
Wilsey, Kas.

The questions asked by Mr. R. F. Boyce, referred to me, are answered as follows: (1) Grape vines are best layered in the spring, just as the buds are swelling. A strong, well matured cane of several feet in length is selected and pruned back a fourth of its length before sap begins to flow. When the buds begin to start this is laid down in a trench four to six inches deep and as nearly level as possible, and held in place by stones or pegs. When the shoots have started several inches the weaker ones should be rubbed off, leaving only the stronger ones, about a foot apart, to make the young vines. A light stake should be set to each of these and the trench between them partly filled with fine earth, firmly pressed in. After a few weeks it may be entirely filled, but the soil must not be brought too much in

contact with the young shoots before they become somewhat woody or they will be rotted. Roots will usually form the most readily near the base of the young shoots. In the fall or following spring the layered cane may be separated from the parent, dug up carefully, securing all the roots formed and cut apart to make the separate vines. Shorter canes may be covered for a few inches and then the tip brought to the surface and a shoot allowed to grow there. Vines of the season's growth may be layered about midsummer but do not make as strong plants as older canes laid down in the spring. (2) Peach pits should be put away in layers of moist sand or earth while still fresh and kept in a cool place till time to plant. They will not grow after once thoroughly dried out. (3) The mulberry is grown readily from either seeds or cuttings, the seeds being the most ready means by which a large number of trees can be procured.

Replying to your subscriber from Wilsey, I will say that no timber tree in Kansas will thrive under the tramping of stock while young, and even when fully developed are better off without their attention. This can be readily observed in any body of natural timber where a portion is pastured and the other not. Of varieties of timber that will make valuable posts, stakes or poles, the hardy catalpa is one of the most rapid growers but does not seem to do as well farther west as in the eastern half of the State. The black locust, where not attacked by borers, grows rapidly and makes very durable timber. Burr oak and black walnut are native as far west as Wilsey but would make but a slow growth except on rich bottom land. The Osage orange grows quite rapidly in deep, rich soil, and is very valuable for posts, stakes, etc., about the farm, but I know of no tree that will be likely to meet the requirements of furnishing stock shelter and valuable timber in that locality.
S. C. MASON.

State Agricultural College, December 9, 1893.

The Poultry Yard.

Money in Eggs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I believe I promised your readers, in a future article, to give a few items in regard to our chicken management.

In the first place, we have a very primitive house, made from the remains of an old building patched up to keep out rain and wind, with floor space of about seven feet by twenty-two feet and five feet high at lower side and seven feet in front, which faces the south and contains one window. It has board floor.

We usually keep about seventy-five to one hundred hens over winter, letting them have the range of the farm both winter and summer. We find keeping hens for eggs much more profitable than raising poultry to sell, and consequently look more to the egg-production of the fowl than the size. We have not kept pure-bred fowls, but have for several years bred to Leghorn cocks, and find the pullets lay well with good care, which means that we tighten up the house towards winter, and as cold weather comes on feed warm mess of boiled potatoes, table scraps, milk, meat, etc., made into a thick mush with corn meal, usually coarse chop, often adding bran, and at times a teaspoon of cayenne pepper, letting them hunt the stables and corrals the rest of the day except when stormy, at which times we keep them shut in the house all day, giving whole corn or wheat at night, with the result that for several winters we get from two dozen to five dozen eggs per day when prices are at their best, 20 cents mostly.

In looking over my books for last winter, I find we sold about \$10 per month from them for seven months,

Tempt Not

a Cough with a Weak System, Consumption with Weak Lungs, or Disease with Loss of Flesh. Take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, for any ailment resulting from poor nourishment. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

LIFE And health of leather is Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

and the cost of feed would not average \$1.50 per month besides the gleanings. If this should meet the eyes of those who feel discouraged over the size of the store bill, let them adopt the same practice and they will find it the source of many of the comforts of life and no bill to follow.
C. HODGIN.
Dwight, Kas.

Stimulation.

There is no doubt about it, pullets and hens can be stimulated to increase egg-production. That is, by feeding them certain feeds, they can be made to lay more eggs in a given time than otherwise. For instance, early pullets can be so fed, by ground grains and tonics, to lay many more eggs until they are one year old than by the feeding of whole grain generally. But the way adopted by A. F. Hunter, of Natick, Mass., and it seems a very profitable way, is to force the pullets to lay all they can the first year, and when, say seventeen months old fattened, and marketed as roasting fowls. By this method he has run as high as nearly \$3 profit on a hen, while on the old plan \$1 per head was all that was generally allowed. But where fowls are intended to be kept over for another season, for breeding purposes, it is best not to force them too strongly. The writer adopts the following plan on his farm: About the first week in March he starts his incubators on eggs from the fowls he keeps for breeding purposes. The hatcheries are kept up during March, April and May. From these hatcheries he selects the best pullets, and these are then placed in flocks of twenty-five each without a male bird. All through the summer and up to the fall they are forced into early maturity, when about that time they start to laying. Just as soon as they are fairly started, the hens (which by that time are about fifteen months or so old) are marketed and the pullets take their place. This plan is repeated year after year. All the cockerels and surplus pullets from these March, April and May hatcheries, are marketed as broilers when about a pound and a half or two pounds in weight. These early hatcheries, with the stimulating food the pullets get, are what bring the profit, and the loss, as is often met with in hens, is avoided.—Exchange.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list.
B. F. SMITH,
Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

ST. JACOBS OIL MAKES A Perfect Cure of
BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS, CUTS AND WOUNDS.

In the Dairy.

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oakland Dairy Farm. Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The first day's session, which should have been called at 10 a. m., Tuesday, December 5, did not convene until 2:15 p. m. There were about one hundred stock-growers, dairymen and women assembled in Representative hall when President Nissley called the association to order.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read, which showed a balance of \$109.39 in the treasury. On motion, said report was adopted.

The President then announced the following committees: On Resolutions, J. S. Hoffman, Ira F. Stradling and A. D. Campbell. On Nominations, Ed. F. Davis, A. D. Campbell and E. Sudendorf. Superintendent of Exhibits, J. S. Hoffman.

A motion was made and carried, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the State Executive committee, with a view of getting the next annual report of the Dairy Association printed by the State. The President appointed A. E. Jones, R. L. Wright and H. M. Brandt as said committee.

The President then read his annual address, which savored all through of good things and was received with much enthusiasm.

Then A. D. Campbell, of Hanover, Kas., read a paper on churning.

A motion was then made and carried, that all persons present, whether members or not, be invited to take part in all discussions carried on by the association.

Then Mr. Campbell's paper, which treated on the methods of ripening cream, and the proper acidity to be obtained in order to develop the right flavor in butter, and the temperature at which to churn, was fully discussed by Messrs. Brandt, Ferris, Hoffman, Nissley, Wright, Campbell, Jones, Woolcott, Hall, Heil, and others. A great variety of theories were advanced in the discussion of the above paper, as nearly every one had a system of his own, intended to reach the same results.

Then A. E. Jones, dairy editor of the KANSAS FARMER, read a paper on "Private Dairying," and A. G. Eyth, a paper on "Skim-milk for Feeding Purposes."

A spirited discussion followed. Some were in favor of feeding milk sweet, as it came from the separator, and some advocated its being fed in a sour condition. All agreed, however, that oil meal jelly should be substituted to hasten the growth of young animals, after which the meeting adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened by the reading of a paper by Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville, Kas., on "Food for Dairy Stock."

Then the association was grandly entertained by the Ladies Music club, of Topeka. A number of choice selections and a violin solo by Mrs. Frank Foster were so well enjoyed by those present, that a unanimous vote of thanks was passed by the association, and President Nissley made a present of a one-pound package of creamery butter to each member of the club, after which Mr. Wheeler's paper was thoroughly discussed.

The association was then entertained a short time by Mr. Little, Attorney General of the State. Mr. Little made reference at the close of his remarks to the advice which he once gave a graduating class, in these words: "Any person who is ashamed to use his hands in honest toil will never make a good citizen."

Adjourned.

SECOND DAY—DECEMBER 6.

Morning session was called to order by the President.

A paper written by Mr. E. H. Davis, manager of the Santa Fe fruit and refrigerator line, entitled "Refrigerator Transportation," was read by the Secretary, as Mr. Davis could not be pres-

ent. From this paper it was easy to discover that the author is fully alive to the great advantages of the refrigerator system for inland dairy regions. In fact, it seems to be fast becoming evident that it is an indispensable adjunct to the dairy. Our success at the World's Fair this year is largely attributable to this excellent service.

Next was a paper by G. E. Burnham, entitled, "Some of the Reasons Why Creameries do not Succeed in Kansas." This paper brought out a discussion, going to show how many creameries had failed by bad management and insufficient knowledge of the business, and how the farmer's and dairyman's interests can be increased by well managed creameries.

N. G. Hershey then read a paper on ensilage.

At this time the President appointed R. T. Stokes to act on Committee on Resolutions, in place of Mr. Stradling, who was compelled to go home, and C. F. Armstrong to act on Committee on Nominations, in place of E. Sudendorf, who declined to act.

Mr. Hershey has had a silo in Dickinson county for more than eight years, and he was decidedly enthusiastic in regard to the many advantages that are to be derived from putting up food for dairy cattle, as well as for fattening beef cattle by this method. The entire cost of his silo, which is constructed of stone, was defrayed by the sale of five steers, which were fed from the contents of the silo the first season he had it. Another similar case in Dickinson county may account for the fact that the creamery business there has met with unabated success, whereas, in other places, Shawnee county included, it has been a failure. The ensilage question created a general interest, and showed that the members of the association were soliciting knowledge on this subject, except Mr. Joshua Wheeler, who strongly opposed everything tending to the construction of silos.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the association to order at 2:30.

The Hon. J. G. Otis then read a paper entitled "Legislative Needs of the Dairy Interests," which showed that such interests had been sadly neglected in Kansas, as far as legislation is concerned.

At the solicitation of the President, Hon. M. Mohler and Governor Lewelling both made a few remarks to the point, showing that they were in sympathy with the dairy interests of Kansas.

Prof. Georgeson, of Manhattan, then read a paper on "Educating our Farmers in Dairying." This paper drew out a good many questions, which the Professor answered to the satisfaction of all. Prof. Georgeson brought out some very interesting comparisons between the methods in vogue in this country and those in Denmark. He spoke of the economy of manufacture in the latter country, showing that a very good quality of cheese was there made from the skim-milk, that might be introduced in this country with great profit to the dairyman; also as to the feeding value of whey as there fed to young animals.

A motion was made and carried, that Mr. J. D. Avery be requested to act as judge, for the purpose of scoring the butter now on exhibition, and that he should be permitted to select two other persons to assist him, if he so desired.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the association to order at 8 o'clock.

A paper written by A. H. Perry, of Beverly, Kas., entitled "How to Encourage Patronage Among Our Patrons," was read by the Secretary, Mr. Perry being absent.

Then H. M. Brandt, of Mound Ridge, Kas., read a paper, entitled "Incorporation."

At this point the celebrated Modoc club, of Topeka, entertained the visitors by singing several choice selections, after which a sumptuous lunch was served to them.

Then J. S. Hoffman, of Newton, Kas., read a paper, the subject of which was "Skimming Stations." It was thorough

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

and practical in all respects and particulars, and pointed out one of the greatest difficulties that has yet beset the creamery system, when it is running on full capacity. To those who have visited a creamery which takes in from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk daily, it must have been painfully apparent that any man who had work to do on his farm must be half crazed on account of the delay and loss of time that is caused by waiting his turn at delivery, and getting supplied with the necessary quantity of skim-milk. The paper was eagerly listened to, and created quite a lively interest and a long discussion.

Adjourned.

THIRD DAY—DECEMBER 7.

Morning session opened with President in the chair.

Mr. J. D. Avery made a request that the association name two persons to assist him in making awards, as he did not desire to choose them himself. A motion was made and carried that Mr. Avery act alone as expert judge.

The report of the Legislative committee, appointed at the last meeting, was read, which showed a balance yet in the hands of said committee to the credit of the association of \$52.20; also the bills were read which said committee had formulated, but which had failed to pass the Legislature and become laws, were read by the Secretary. Said bills were criticized severely because they did not provide for the election of the Dairy Commissioner instead of the appointment of same, and did not restrict imitation butter, oleo, etc., being colored like butter.

Mr. Otis claimed that any law that does not require imitations to be of different color from June butter, will fail to be of any material benefit. He was in favor of election of Dairy Commissioner by the people.

Mr. Otis then offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Committee on Needed Legislation be continued, with suggestion that they have incorporated in their bills relative to the appointment of Dairy Commissioner and suppressing artificial dairy products, as follows: (1) That the Dairy Commissioner of Kansas be made elective by the people, rather than appointed by the Governor. (2) That some provision be made in relation to the color of imitation products—either make it of some specific color or have it entirely devoid of color.

R. L. Wright then read a paper on "The Work of the Association," after which some controversy ensued in regard to matters in connection with him as the Kansas representative of the dairy display at the Columbian Exposition, and, on motion of Mr. Stokes, the acts of Mr. Wright as such representative were referred to a committee of three. President Nissley then appointed as said committee, Messrs. Stokes, Mayos and Jones.

Mr. Ira T. Stradling's paper, "Buying by the Test," was read by E. C. Lewellyn, as Mr. Stradling was called home suddenly by wire, on account of

his creamery burning. As this subject treated on one branch of creamery work not generally in use in Kansas, it created much interest and many questions were asked.

Motion was made and carried, that the thanks of this association be tendered to Mr. J. D. Avery for the impartial manner in which he acquitted himself as the Awarding committee. The committee's report showed that four different entries tied in number of points scored for first premium. A motion was made and carried, that the tie be settled by lot.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A motion was made and carried, that the President appoint a committee of three to draft articles of incorporation, and that an investigation be made and plan submitted for the purpose of incorporation at the next annual meeting. Committee consisted of A. E. Jones, A. D. Campbell and R. T. Stokes.

Committee on Nominations reported as follows: For President, J. E. Nissley, of Abilene; Secretary-Treasurer, H. M. Brandt, of Mound Ridge; Assistant Secretary, J. L. Hoffman, Newton.

Motion was carried, that the rules be suspended and the President appoint a Vice President for each Congressional district, and the Secretary cast the ballot of the members.

The committee appointed to visit the Executive Council and Secretary Mohler in regard to having the report of the meeting printed at the expense of the State, made their report, which was laid over.

A motion was carried, to appoint a new Legislative committee. Committee, A. E. Jones, J. L. Hoffman, Peter Heil. This committee was instructed to prepare a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, looking to the regulation of the dairy interests of the State, and that the funds now in the hands of the old committee be turned over to the chairman of the new committee.

The manner of naming officers was changed from a nominating committee to individual nominations in open meeting, and elections shall be had by ballot.

The next annual meeting will be held in Topeka.

On motion of J. L. Hoffman, adjourned.

[Awards on butter and cheese will be made as soon as received from the Superintendent.—EDITOR.]



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The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

The Silver Morning.

Christmas day on the Kansas plains,
Succeeding a day and night of rains
And frosty weather and pinching cold,
Like many a day and night of old.
But the skies are clear at the break of day,
The clouds and storms have passed away
And every tree and blade of grass
Is sheeted and robed in shining glass,
And diamonds caught from the dripping skies
Gleam everywhere you can rest your eyes—
On grass and trees and dome and spire,
Like a sun in myriad points of fire.
All things above, all things below,
Burn in a deep prismatic glow;
The great trees covered with knots and scars
But yesterday, are robed in stars
That shine and glitter and burn and glow,
As if the sun above and the fires below,
And the lightning's flash and the boreal blaze
Commingle to light this day of days.
The air that your breathing melts and mars,
Is full of those tiny falling stars,
That shimmer and glint and pour their light
From blazing centers of crystal white;
Each bending blade in the meadows bright,
Is a spear, all jewelled and tipped with light;
Each drooping bough in the forest old
Is a silver scepter dipped in gold,
And set with diamonds in whose light
The world may read its Creator's might.
The brown hills glitter, the dead fields glow,
Like a storm cloud set with a triple bow,
As if God from His throne and blazing crown
Had cast His radiant jewels down
To gild and blazon and re-adorn
The whole creation this Christmas morn.
December 25, 1890. HENRY W. ROBY.

In the Blood is the Life.

The following article from the *Journal of Oriental Surgery*, by E. P. Miller, M. D., New York, is so good and concise that we gladly give it a place in our department:

"Every intelligent person knows that the life and health of the human system is in the blood. The Scripture says:

"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." Pure blood thoroughly and evenly circulated, keeps the body in health and all the organs in a vigorous condition. Disease is caused by impure blood, or by imperfect circulation of the blood.

"The vital processes of the human system are carried on in the capillary blood vessels. The red corpuscles of the blood take the oxygen from the air and carry it into these vessels, and in them growth and decay take place. Anything that interferes with the circulation of the blood in these capillaries interferes with vital action and tends to produce disease. There is a constant change going on in these minute vessels, whereby new tissue is formed and utilized, and the old and worn-out tissue is carried out of the body. This supply of new material and removal of the old, are absolutely essential to life and health. The kind and quality of the new material of which blood is made, are of vital importance, as poisons or impurities taken into the system may lay the foundation for disease; so also does everything that tends to retard the expulsion, and cause the retention of the used-up and waste material; and the greater the amount retained, the greater the danger. The solid elements of decay are mostly expelled by the rectum, the liquid elements by the bladder, while the gaseous and vaporous portions are largely expelled through the skin and lungs. Any obstruction in the excretory organs, whether by the closing of pores, the clogging of air passages, or in the form of tumors, hemorrhoids, piles, pockets, fissures, strictures, congested capillaries, or rigidly contracted sphincters, retards the expulsion of the excretions, and lays the foundation for disease in every organ of the body.

"Obstructions in some of the excretory organs are found in every case of chronic disease, and are almost always present either in the rectum, the urethra or the uterus, and sometimes in all these organs. The sphincters or circular muscles which guard the orifices of these organs are abundantly supplied with nerves, receiving a concentration of filaments from both the cerebro-spinal and the great sympathetic nervous systems, and hence are most intimately connected with every organ of the body.

"When the function of these nerves or muscles becomes impaired, every organ is liable to become deranged and diseased, through reflex action of the sympathetic nerves upon the blood circulation, and the organ whose capillaries are least able to resist this influence is the one that suffers most. In one person it is the lungs, in another the stomach, in another the heart, in another the liver or kidneys, and so on—each and all arising from the same cause, obstructions in the great excretory organs or disturbed action of the muscles and nerves of the orifices. Obstructions in the pores of the skin can be removed by means of baths and massage, but it is only by

special treatment that the rectum, urethra and uterus can be relieved; and for the treatment of these organs, official surgery is far superior to all other methods. This treatment relieves the rigidity of the sphincters, removes every obstruction from the organs, restores normal circulation and nervous action, and by this means, through reflex action of the sympathetic nervous system on the circulation of the blood, it restores the natural function of all of the organs of the body that are affected thereby."

Answers to Correspondents.

H. W. ROBY, M. D.:—My wife has what doctors call tetter. The skin on her hands is dry and scaly and cracks open, itches and burns, sometimes are swelled; has itching and burning in face, head and neck when working near a hot stove cooking. Please tell us what to do for her, in the KANSAS FARMER. W. C.

Hallowell, Kas.
Have her given the official treatment and get her blood to circulating properly, and that will mend the matter. See FARMER of October 25, 1893.

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date December 15:

"Our receipts this week, 35,567 cattle, 47,768 hogs and 14,266 sheep, against 34,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs and 7,400 sheep the previous week. While our receipts of cattle are but little more than previous week, prices 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago on most all dressed beef and shipping steers, and 25 to 40 cents lower than December 1. A few loads of Christmas beeves have sold at a good fair price, but this is no criterion of general market. Good fat cows and heifers have held up much better than steers, and most of week steady with last week's prices. Common and medium cows a little lower; bulls steady; calves a little higher than last week; good straight stockers and feeders, both range and natives, 10 cents higher than last week.

"Hogs—Receipts about 8,000 more this week than last, and prices 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago; tops, \$5.15.

"Sheep—Receipts nearly double this week of previous week, and prices have run some lower; common sheep the lowest of the season."

TWELVE THOUSAND CATARRH PATIENTS

Treated Absolutely Free of Charge by Dr. Hartman.

The announcement made in many of the leading papers of the United States last November that Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, would undertake the treatment of 10,000 catarrh patients free was thought by many who would have gladly availed themselves of his offer to be a mistake. Nevertheless it was a fact, and already the 10,000 have applied and are already taking the first month's treatment. The elaborate preparations which the doctor made, and the great number of assistants required to carry on this undertaking, makes it possible for him to extend the number to 12,000. Therefore 2,000 more names will be accepted as regular patients. All that is required of the patient is to send name and address to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and complete directions for the first month's treatment will be sent at once. No charge is made at any time.

FREE MEDICAL BOOKS

on catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent prepaid for a short time to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.

San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

will be one of the attractions on the Pacific coast during the coming winter. It will be held from January 1 to June 30, 1894, and might be aptly termed the World's Fair in miniature.

It will equal if not surpass the great Centennial.

The Union Pacific is offering unusually low round trip rates to all California points and Portland, Ore.

Send 2 cents for our California Sight and Scenes.

A. M. FULLER,
City Agent, Topeka.
E. L. LOMAX,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Omaha, Neb.

State Forestry Notice.

Those wishing to avail themselves of the free distribution of seedling forest trees can make application any time before the 1st of March, 1894. Results prove that there are varieties of trees that thrive on the upland in central and western Kansas, even in the driest years, while there are others that will not; some of these promise well, yet finally bring disappointment. Any county that wishes the Commissioner to deliver an address on trees and tree culture will find him ready to help in arranging a date, and to give the results of experiments in the State experimental parks and elsewhere in the State. Also, if desired, will include the subject of practical irrigation in Kansas. County papers please copy. Address E. D. Wheeler, or Commissioner of Forestry, Ogallah, Kas.

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The Thursday edition is a sixteen-page paper and is devoted to farm work and family interests, literature, science, education, and marks out the trend of social and economic conditions. All these are ably discussed in its columns, and the subject of agriculture in all its branches is fully set forth.

The Monday edition, the MARKET AND CROP REVIEW, is largely devoted to money, commerce, transportation, crop conditions, prices and the latest news summary by telegraph relating to the above subjects. It has a bureau of reliable information, from which questions are answered upon any subject. It also exposes frauds of all kinds. THE RURAL has been the leader of all as the fraud-bouncer for many years.

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MILTON GEORGE, Editor, - - - 324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Mysterious Arizona Ruin.

Arizona is plentifully sprinkled with the ruins of strange habitations. Most of them are constructed of concrete or adobe, and the mystery about them is the identity of the people who designed them. How they could be built is not a matter of conjecture, as the materials are close at hand. But there is one ruin, although still in a good state of preservation, which is a mystery, no matter in what light it is considered.

It is in the Huachuca mountains, not far from the military reservation, in a northeasterly direction. Nothing is known of its origin, and the wonderful part is the material of which it is constructed. It is about 200 miles from the ocean and surrounded on all sides by hills of sand and rocks covered with a cacti. There is no water for miles, except the excuses for rivers that run during the rainy season. There is not even the suggestion of water, and yet the house is built of sea shells laid in a sort of cement. Where the shells were obtained is a mystery that may never be solved.

It does not seem possible that the builder of the house would carry the material over hundreds of miles of desert when there were plenty of rocks near by that would answer the purpose just as well, even though they were not so unique. The house is built in the shape of the straw huts of the Papago Indians, and as about the same size. There is room inside for five or six persons, but at present nobody occupies it, except, perhaps, some prospector who uses it for a temporary shelter in cold weather. There are a dozen varieties of shells in the walls, and one over the door is of extraordinary size.

The age of the building will never be known, but there is little doubt that it is as old as the oldest in the Territory.—*San Francisco Call*.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

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References: Farmers' Nat'l Bank, Elkins Lumber Co.

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The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, DR. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

THRUSH.—I have a horse that has what is called thrush. I have been washing out the hoof and applying pine tar but it does not get any better. It has been running about six months. Will it permanently injure the hoof if not treated?
C. S.
Rock, Kas.

Answer.—Remove the shoe and clean the bottom of the hoof thoroughly, removing all loose pieces of frog; soak the foot soft in warm water then apply a strong solution of blue vitriol, working it well into all cracks. Make two applications of the solution in one day, then take cotton saturated with pine tar and press it up into the center and at the sides of the frog. The cotton should be changed once a day. If it still continues sore dust the raw surfaces once a day with calomel. The horse's feet should be kept clean and dry. Thrush will permanently injure the feet if allowed to go on for a great length of time. It sometimes terminates in canker of the foot.

"LUMPY-JAW."—In the issue of December 6, I noticed that one subscriber reported three steers cured of "lumpy-jaw." Will you please tell me how much iodide of potassium to give at a dose?
W. J. G.
Ramona, Kas.

Answer.—The prescribed dose of iodide of potassium to be given in "lumpy-jaw" is from 2 to 3 drachms, daily, or a better rule is to let the amount given per day equal 15 grains for every 100 pounds weight of the animal. This quantity is better divided into two doses and administered morning and night. It should be dissolved in water and given as a drench. After six or eight days there will be loss of appetite, discharge from the eyes and nose and general languor. Then the treatment should be suspended for a few days. If the appetite is not regained give a pound of Glauber's salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water and give as a drench. When the symptoms of iodism have passed off the treatment should be repeated. It will probably take several months to complete a cure. When cows giving milk are under treatment the milk should not be used for family purposes. Animals under treatment should be fed liberally.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.—I have a horse, 5 years old, that has a fistula on his shoulder. It has not broken yet but is badly swollen. I blistered it with Eng. Spavin Cure, which arrested it, but it soon began to grow again. What shall I do to cure it?
Eureka, Kas.
H. W. B.

Answer.—If you have a competent veterinarian near you it will pay you to put your horse in his care. If you must treat it yourself, cut it open and probe the cavities and pipes all to the bottom. Take sulphate of copper in lumps and push a piece to the bottom of each pipe, then add another lump

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WORMS
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Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as

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and so on till pipes and cavities are all full of it. In twenty-four hours bathe the entire sore with warm water and grease it well with lard or oil. Now let it alone until the pus begins to flow and the dead membranes become loose and can be pulled out. Now make an opening at the bottom of each pipe for drainage, then syringe the entire sore out twice a day for a week with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper. If you have been careful to reach every part of the sore it will now be ready to heal and should be dressed once a day with sulphate of zinc, 4 drachms; carbolic acid, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint.

FISTULA—LAME MARE.—(1) A few weeks ago I noticed in the KANSAS FARMER a short article in regard to fistula, but you did not then give any cure for it. I have a six-year-old mare that has had it since the beginning of August. I took her to a "horse doctor" who claimed (?) to cure "lots of them." He said my mare had fistula, but not very bad, and that he could cure it "right off" as the pipes had not formed yet. He opened it and put a small piece of vitriol in it but it did not run any. He gave me a bottle of stuff to use on it which nearly made the mare crazy. In about three weeks I took her to him again. He opened it and it ran matter freely for about two weeks. Since then I have been fomenting it with warm water and salt and vinegar, and the incision is nearly healed but the neck is still swollen and the mare stands with one foot stretched far forward, so I do not think she is getting any better. (2) I have another mare 6 years old that has enlargements on her ankle joints that look like wind-galls, but they are hard and seem as if the bones were enlarged; she has lately thrown out a splint. She has been a good traveler on the road, until two or three months ago she began to act as if tender-footed. If she is driven on the road any distance she trots lame, and next day lies down most of the time, and when she gets up she can scarcely stand.
G. H. H.
North Topeka, Kas.

Answer.—The article of several weeks ago on fistula, which you refer to, contained prescriptions, but it was not an open sore as yours is. You will find a reply to H. W. B., in this issue, which will suit your case. Make an incision on each side of, and parallel with, the line of the mane, and let it reach from one end of the swelling to the other. Never cut across the line of the mane or it will leave a scar. Do not work the mare. (2) Remove the shoes, dress the hoof down well, then poultice them for a week. Then apply a blister of cerate of cantharides around the coronet; also apply one to the enlarged ankles and to the splint if sore. Repeat the blister in one month. Do not drive the mare on the hard roads.

SPINAL DISEASE—WIRE CUT.—I have a mare that is down with what is called the "spinal disease." The neck seems to be tightly contracted on one side and the animal runs around till it falls. Another of my colts shows symptoms of the disease this morning. (2) A stallion pawed over the wire and cut his leg below the fetlock. I cannot get it healed. Please give me a cure for both in your next issue.
A. J. C.

Answer.—(1) I would gladly give the desired information if it were possible to do so; but as you have failed to give the symptoms in either case, and as I am not gifted with "second sight," I neither know with what disease your mare is afflicted nor the condition of the wire cut that you cannot heal on your stallion. "Spinal disease" is a vague term used by would-be "hoss doctors" to indicate a general condition which may be the result of any one of several diseases. If your horses have been running in the corn stalks, or have been feeding on inferior corn, you may find the cause of the disease in worm-eaten and mouldy corn. But, as you

have neither given your postoffice nor State, I do not know that you live in a corn-producing district. (2) If the wire cut has become indolent, poultice it with a flaxseed meal poultice until it begins to granulate. If there is an unhealthy growth, burn it down with powdered blue vitriol. When it becomes healthy, make an ointment of oxide of zinc one part and vaseline three parts, mixed together, and apply to the sore twice a day. The sore will not heal if the horse is allowed to bite it. Write again, following the instructions at the head of the Veterinary department; write the name of your postoffice and State; send the letter direct to Manhattan, and the reply will be in the next issue of the KANSAS FARMER thereafter.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 18, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,769 cattle; 321 calves. The top prices were a little better than a week ago, but the bulk of sales averaged no better. The following selections from the lists of sales made indicate the range of prices:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
18.....	1,495	4 40	16.....	1,584	4 15
19.....	1,368	4 00	29.....	1,281	3 80
20.....	1,270	3 75	21.....	1,284	3 75
21.....	1,387	3 72½	11.....	1,147	3 80
46.....	1,215	3 50	24.....	1,041	3 10
39.....	1,280	3 70	20.....	1,362	3 65
46.....	1,171	3 70	10.....	1,084	3 55
14.....	1,114	3 40	21.....	1,296	3 25
28.....	975	3 20	58.....	940	3 00

TEXAS STEERS.					
22 fed.....	1,112	3 50	21.....	1,123	3 25
32.....	1,086	3 20	100.....	1,049	3 15
63.....	1,058	3 00	23.....	881	2 80
14 fds.....	813	2 65	25.....	1,085	3 25
66.....	692	3 10	27.....	752	2 90
20.....	898	2 80	6.....	825	2 30

TEXAS COWS.					
35.....	777	2 25	34.....	685	1 75
33.....	707	1 85	32.....	750	2 60
48.....	826	2 00	244.....	786	2 30
12.....	653	1 50	48.....	826	2 00
631.....	747	1 75	264.....	780	2 30
28.....	916	2 30	130.....	754	2 15

COLORADO STEERS.					
29 yr.....	694	2 70	16 stk.....	925	3 10
2 stk.....	720	2 50	5 yr.....	518	2 50
86 fds.....	995	3 10	121 fds.....	1,007	3 25

OOWS.

3.....	930	1 40	2.....	820	1 75
8.....	996	1 75	33.....	871	1 90
16.....	943	2 10	37.....	950	2 17½
15.....	813	2 25	22.....	960	2 20
32.....	892	2 35	55.....	892	2 40
11.....	1,058	2 50	28.....	875	2 55
15.....	982	2 75	22.....	977	3 10

6.....	1,051	3 15	24.....	810	2 05
21.....	1,039	2 40	13.....	833	2 45
11.....	709	2 50	20.....	945	2 55
16.....	933	2 60	17.....	1,014	2 70
12.....	994	2 80	10.....	1,012	2 90
1.....	1,120	3 05	1.....	1,350	3 50

HEIFERS.					
1.....	880	2 00	17.....	665	2 60
30.....	818	2 50	47.....	760	2 15
1.....	1,180	3 35	21.....	835	3 05
5.....	542	1 70	3.....	608	2 70

20.....	1,017	3 00	22.....	537	1 80
4.....	500	1 75	11.....	761	2 65
5.....	856	3 05	29.....	600	2 00
CALVES.					
1.....	@.....	10 00	1.....	2.....	5 00

1.....	@.....	12 50	2.....	@.....	5 00
STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.					
1.....		580 2 65	11.....		764 3 00
5.....		980 3 25	6.....		925 3 10
27.....		814 2 85	7.....		707 2 70

9.....	1,018	3 00	13.....	631	2 90
21.....	961	3 40	2.....	590	1 75
13.....	890	2 85	18.....	1,180	3 40
5.....	728	2 90	35.....	979	3 30

HOGS—Receipts, 2,508. Market a shade lower than last Monday. Bulk of the hogs at 37.00.

than last Monday. Bulk of sales close to \$3 00			
PIGS AND LIGHTS.			
No.	Doek.	Av.	Pr.
73...	120...	153...	5 00
82...	40...	166...	5 05

No.	Doek.	Av.	Pr.
183....	200...	175...	5 02½

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.							
1...	40	310...	4 25	58...	240	258...	4 90
64...	120	301...	4 95	77...	120	244...	4 97½
73...	200	269...	5 00	71...	280	201...	5 00
78...		242...	5 00	63...	380	247...	5 00
48...	180	320...	5 00	61...	40	387...	5 02½

48...	189	320	5 00	61...	40	207	5 02½
58...	40	228	5 05	74...	200	201	5 05
62...		204	5 05	49...	200	211	5 05
24...	80	250	5 05	21...		185	5 15
5...	160	488	4 60	60...	80	271	4 95
68...	240	239	5 00	63...	280	278	5 00

76.....	259	5 00	59.....	200	239	5 00	
86.....	280	274	5 00	9.....	225	5 02½	
87.....		194	5 02½	31.....	185	5 05	
73.....	40	194	5 05	62.....	226	5 05	
78.....	240	248	5 05	9.....	120	197	5 00
44.....		210	5 10	55.....	196	5 10	

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,006. Supply was mostly muttons. Lambs scarce.						
116..	91	2	60	250101 3 20
Chicago.						
December 18, 1903						

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

An Offer to Kansas Farmer Readers That No Other Paper Can Duplicate.

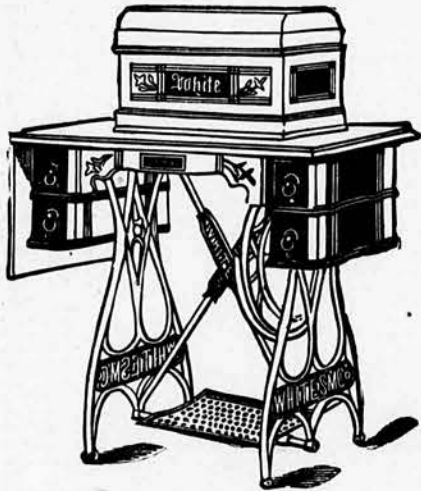
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal, Paris, for the best family machine.

Prices at which these machines are listed to be sold through agents: On account of agents' commissions and the expense of team, office and other expenses, it is estimated to cost for every machine sold through agents \$15 to be added to the factory price. To meet these expenses the old-line sewing machine companies list their machines as follows:

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, listed.....\$50
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

These machines are all warranted by the company and the warrant delivered to the purchaser for every machine sold. Every machine is nicely adjusted in every part, supplied with the best attachments manufactured, so as to enable the agent to show superior work and compete with any machine manufactured through a contest or left out on trial.

Every machine is adjusted to take up all slack or lost motion, so that when it has been in use ten years it can be made to run same as new by taking up all the slack motion caused by the wear, with a screw-driver. The instruction book explains all this by cut and diagram, also how to thread and operate the machine, with the use of every attachment illustrated and explained.



NOTICE—The slaughter we make on these old-line prices: We will furnish these machines, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, including one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, at these very low figures:

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$25.

No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

We challenge proof from any one to show where any paper, periodical or advertising agency can offer the White machine for sale at prices below those established for agents.

How can the KANSAS FARMER do this? We will explain:

We have secured a large stock of White Sewing Machines from a large dealer who runs several branch houses for the sale of White Sewing Machines. These machines were bought very low on account of buying in large quantities and for cash. A 6 per cent. discount was allowed to wholesale dealer. The financial stringency and demand for money compelled the sale of these machines for money in hand, which will enable us for the present, and so long as this announcement appears in our paper, to offer to our patrons the White machine at prices never before heard of.

We warrant every machine perfect and new, same as received from factory.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last chance for free homes for the farmer. For reliable information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, a sixteen page Monthly, price 50 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address HOME, FIELD & FORUM, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

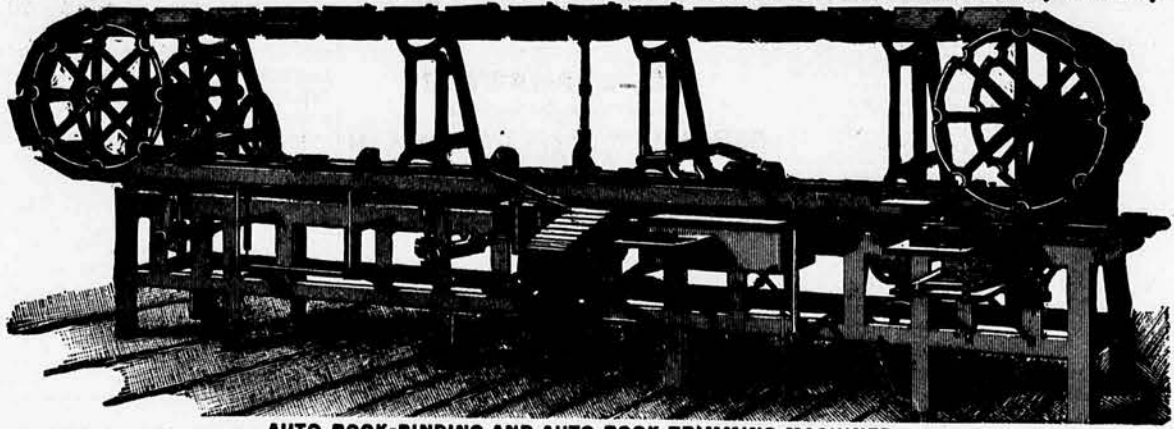
YOU CAN GAIT YOUR HORSE!

In Running Walk, Fox or Dog Trot or Single-Foot, either gait by using Prof. Whitel's Saddle Gait Methods. No hobbling or anything to injure a horse in the slightest manner. \$50 in case of failure if properly applied. Any one can handle the methods. Not necessarily any expense after you have purchased the method. Methods cheap. Write for particulars and testimonials.

WHITSEL SADDLE GAIT CO.,
919 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DOUBLE
Breech-Loader
\$6.00.
RIFLES \$2.00
WATCHES
GUNS
BICYCLES \$15
All kinds of guns, rifles, etc., where. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to
POWELL & CLEMENT CO.,
106 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

An investment that will yield from FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED per cent. per annum in CASH and DISCOUNT DIVIDENDS. An invention as marvellous as the Printing Press. The Art of Bookmaking Revolutionized. Books Made by Machinery.



AUTO BOOK-BINDING AND AUTO BOOK-TRIMMING MACHINES.

Machines now running, turning out thousands of strongly and flexibly bound books daily, neither sewed nor wired. Machines that will do for the literature of the ages what the perfected printing presses do for the news of the day. Standard books, books for the library and popular works so cheapened that the choicest volumes shall be within easy reach of everyone. Stockholders entitled to the additional advantage of large fixed and continuous discounts, and thus, at small expense, acquire handsome libraries of the best standard and popular authors.

The Auto Book Concern

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.
Divided into 100,000 Shares of \$10 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS:

MURAT HALSTEAD, Esq., New York, President.
Hon. J. F. PEIRCE, Superintendent of Insurance, State of New York, Vice-President.
Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, U. S. Senator.
MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq., Vice-President Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.
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Hon. BENTON McMILLEN, Member of Congress.
B. F. GREEN, Esq., New York, Secretary.
WINTHROP POND, Esq., New York, Treasurer.

ATTORNEYS:

Messrs. CARTER, HUGHES & KELLOGG, New York.

REGISTRARS OF STOCK:
FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, New York.

Prospectus.

THE AUTO BOOK CONCERN has been organized. First. To acquire and control the American and European patents of the AUTO BOOK BINDER, and the AUTO BOOK TRIMMER MACHINES, that, to the book-making art, mark an advance as important as the Steam Printing Press was to the Washington Hand Press fifty years ago; and to manufacture and operate said machines, in this and in foreign countries.

Second. To acquire the most complete set of stereotype and electrotpe plates, in this country, of the standard popular authors. These are stored in fire proof vaults in the City of New York. They are perfect and cost over \$1,000,000.

Third. To manufacture with the use of these Automatic Machines, all grades of books, including school and music books, and sell the same at greatly reduced prices, to its Stockholders and the trade.

The Company will not sell or lease any of its machines within the United States, but to the European book-making craft only.

THE AUTO BOOK BINDER and the AUTO BOOK TRIMMER are run at little expense. They are marvels of simplicity. The binder, with the assistance of two girls, picks up printed sheets and covers, and converts them into solidly and flexibly bound volumes, neither sewed nor wired. These machines perfectly perform their tasks, and are henceforth as indispensable in producing books, as the perfected presses are to the newspapers.

It is proposed to provide families, students and school teachers with libraries at trifling expense and the best current literature at prices heretofore unknown and school books for the children of the million, neater and cheaper than ever has been done.

Statement of Earnings.

The profits on the publication of the standard and popular works from the plates which the Company acquires have exceeded \$100,000 yearly under the old processes of manufacture, assuring to the stockholders a profit of at least 10 per cent. per annum from this source alone. With the use of the Auto Machines these profits must necessarily be largely increased.

It is impossible to estimate the returns from the ownership of the patents and the sale of the Machines in Foreign Countries, but it is a well known fact that patents covering machinery that create a revolution in any important trade have proved enormously remunerative to the original owners, and soon repay the full amount of capital invested. Additional dividends will be declared from time to time as such profits are realized.

Stockholders' Postal Supply Bureau.

An important feature of the sale department of the Company is the STOCKHOLDERS' POSTAL SUPPLY BUREAU.

The Company acts as agent for each stockholder in the purchase of all books published, and secures for stockholders the greatest possible discount, varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Stockholders will also be supplied with catalogues containing the list of the Company's publications, with a confidential price list, giving the wholesale prices and a special additional discount, which will be given to stockholders alone. Such discounts to stockholders will amount to an immense sum on the yearly purchase of books, thus yielding large DISCOUNT DIVIDENDS, in addition to the Cash Dividends, on the investment.

The price to be paid by the Company for the American and Foreign patents of the Auto Book Binder, the Auto Book Trimmer and the electrotpe and electrotpe plates of the Standard Works is \$1,000,000; \$350,000 in cash and \$650,000 in the stock of the Company; the vendors agreeing, however, to donate to the treasury of said Company \$150,000 of the stock they receive in part consideration of the conveyance of the above property.

To meet said cash payment of \$350,000 to said vendors and to supply the necessary working capital, 50,000 shares of the capital stock of this Company are now offered for public subscription at par.

Applications for stock with remittances must be made to WINTHROP POND, Treasurer, THE AUTO BOOK CONCERN at the Company's office, 203 Broadway, New York.

(\$10 per share). This stock is full paid and non-assessable. Purchasers incur no personal liability. The remaining stock is retained by the vendors, as it is expected to command a large premium when the machines are in universal use.

Subscriptions to stock can be paid for in full on application, or 20 per cent. can be paid on application, the balance in one and two months. Should the stock offered be over-subscribed, preference will be given to subscriptions accompanied by full payment. Early application is, therefore, recommended.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MALTA, OHIO, July 4th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Gents:—I am using your "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" on a valuable driving horse, with wonderful success. He slipped and sprained himself very badly while running in pasture. I have cured this horse of a Thoroughpin, effecting a cure after a treatment of one month with "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE." You are at liberty to use my name, if desired, in asserting to these facts.
Yours truly,
MILES N. WOODWARD,
Owner, Breeder and Dealer in Fine Horses.
Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE WANT YOU to distribute circulars, samples, etc., in your locality for one year. Write for details to
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IN THE LINE OF

**PRINTING,
BINDING,
STATIONERY,
BLANKS,**

Township, School District or City Supplies,
KANSAS LAW BOOKS, ETC.,

WRITE TO

CRANE & Co.

812 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Send for Catalogue if interested.



NEWTON'S LATEST IMPROVED DEHORNERS!

Save time and money by dehorning your cattle. Write us for special information on the subject.

H. H. BROWN MFG. CO.
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Mention KANSAS FARMER when answering.



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If your local dealer does not keep

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Also full written descriptions (including residences) of respectable ladies who want to correspond for fun or matrimony, sent in plain, sealed envelope, only 10 cts.

7,000 lady members, all ages and nationalities; many are beautiful and wealthy. We can suit you. Address LOCK DRAWER 697, CHICAGO, ILL.



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At 1/4 Price



Watches, Guns, Buggies, Harness, Sewing Machines, Organs, Bicycles, Farm Tools, Saws, etc., List FREE. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

INVINCIBLE HATCHER
for 100 Egg Size. Self-Regulating. Send 4c. in stamps for No. 68 Catalog, testimonials & treatise. BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



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CHAMPION INCUBATORS AND BROODERS
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE FAMOUS MFG. CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO, U.S.A.



NOXALL INCUBATOR
Is the simplest and most perfect Self-Regulating Incubator on the market, and we manufacture the only self-regulating Brooder in America. Circulars free. Address GEO. W. MURPHY & CO. QUINCY, ILL. Send 2 cts. for illustrated Catalogue. The lowest price first-class hatcher made.



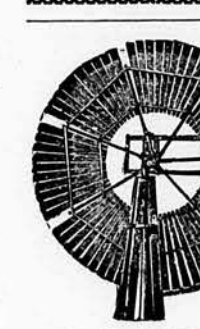
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THOMPSON'S GRASS SEEDER
SOWS CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALFALFA, RED TOP, FLAX, and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS. Sows any quantity. —evenly, accurately. 20 to 40 ACRES PER DAY in wet, dry and windy weather. Send for circulars. Weight 40 lbs. O. E. THOMPSON & SONS YPSILANTI, MICH. No. 23, River St.,



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Has been in use since 1882. It is the Pioneer Steel Mill. It has beauty, strength, durability, power; it is the best, hence the mill for you to buy. Thousands have them! OUR STEEL TOWERS Have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces; not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and FULLY GUARANTEED. Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO. Arkansas City, Kas.



BARKLEY \$10.00 ROAD CARTS and BUGGIES. For Style and Finish they can not be surpassed.



We also manufacture a complete line of GOAT and DOG HARNESS from \$1.50 to \$12.50 per set. GOAT or DOG CARTS from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Write for GOAT CATALOGUE.

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FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS. This out shows our \$5.50 Harness which we make a specialty of and DEFY COMPETITION

Read our book of voluntary Testimonials from our what they think of Barkley Goods and Business Methods. It will pay you to do so. We have manufactured and sold to dealers, BUT NOW we are selling direct to consumers, saving you the travelling man's expenses and dealer's profit. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices. GARDEN CITY BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Outfit prevents Leaf Blight & Wormy Fruit. Insures a heavy yield of all fruit and vegetable crops. Thousands in use. Send 6 cts. for catalogue and full treatise on spraying. Circulars free. WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



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We have a fine selection of all breeds on hand. Long time to responsible parties. Farmers' companies a specialty. Write for full particulars. Visitors always welcome. Address

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It is good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all kinds of live stock. When you want any OIL MEAL, write us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it. Our Book, telling how to feed linseed cake and meal, is mailed free on application.

TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.

CAPONS USE DOW'S CAPONIZING TOOLS

And add \$1 in value to your Cockerels. Invented by me, after practical experience of many years at caponizing. They do the work right. Cause no deaths. A boy can do the work with them. Are simple, plain, durable, practical and cheap. Will last a lifetime. Explicit instructions sent with each set. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Dow's "Capon and Caponizing," a book that tells you all about the work. The advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By mail, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Address GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H. CHICKENS.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, General Manager, Chicago. J. H. McFARLAND, Secretary, Chicago. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, President, Kansas City. D. L. CAMPBELL, Vice President, Omaha. L. J. DUNN, Treasurer, Kansas City. H. F. PARRY, Manager, St. Louis.

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

(Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. The well-known firm PETERS BROTHERS, have consolidated with us And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited. Money advanced to Feeders. Market Reports sent Free on application.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	737,861	1,505,114	218,000		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,280	20,073		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,346	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Assistant Gen. Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCING.



Also Steel Web Picket Fence and Steel Wire Fence Board. Write for circulars. DeKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

Lean's All Steel Harrows.

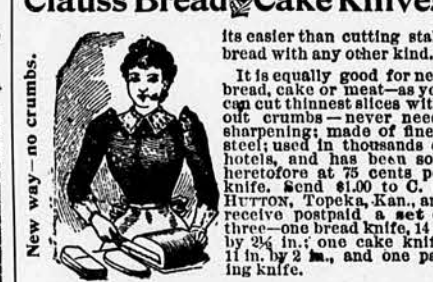


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Can You Cut New Bread or Cake

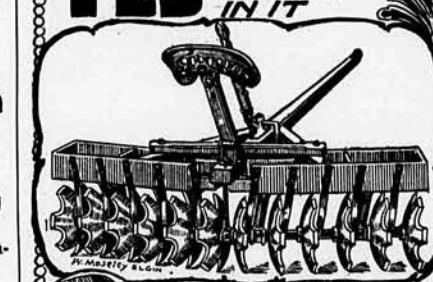
—really new—into thin slices? Not with an ordinary knife but with the wonderful

Claus Bread & Cake Knives



It is easier than cutting stale bread with any other kind. It is equally good for new bread, cake or meat—as you can cut thinnest slices without crumbs—never needs sharpening; made of finest steel; used in thousands of hotels, and has been sold heretofore at 75 cents per knife. Send \$1.00 to C. S. HERRON, Topeka, Kan., and receive postpaid a set of three—one bread knife, 14 in. by 2 1/2 in.; one cake knife, 11 in. by 2 in., and one paring knife.

YES THERE'S MONEY IN IT



FARMERS WHO MAKE THE MOST MONEY USE THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY.

JUST SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR OF CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW AND SEE WHAT IT WILL DO. THAT'S WHAT COUNTS

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO. HIGGANUM, CONN. NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 CLIFF STREET.

THIS WILL CURE YOU



BURNHAM'S BEEF WINE & IRON

PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have pale faces try it. It is a GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the blood immediately. Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S. Our formula is a secret. No other is just as good. All grocers sell it. Six 1/2 pint bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book—"Household Hints." E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N.Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

—To reduce our over-stock of Silks and Satins, as an advertisement, we will send, for thirty days, five yards for \$2, ten yards for \$4, and twenty-five yards for \$8. Address with stamp for sample, and state color desired. L. Hartwell, Box 851, Marshall, Mich.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A safe simple home treatment that cured me after years of suffering with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea, etc., sent free to ladies with full instructions how to use it. Address Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

COMBIL

An Offer of

No. 1

It is an a Sewing Ma is a leader machines i tion it was tennial Ex all compet tion Unive machine.

Prices at to be sold t agents' co team, offic mated to through ag tory price. old-line se their mach

No. 2½—T No. 8—Fiv No. 10—Se These mi company a purchaser machine is supplied w factured, s superior w chine man left out on

Every mi slack or lo been in use same as ne tion cause driver. Th this by cut and operat every attac



NOTICE—J old-line pric chines, exp express off year's subs at these ver

No. 2½—J chine, \$22.

No. 3—Fiv \$23.

No. 10—S chine, \$24.

We shall show where tising agenc for sale at j for agents

How can We will exp

We have s Sewing Mac runs several

White Sewi were bought in large qua

cent. discou dealer. The

mand for m machines fo enable us fo

for this annou offer to our

prices neve We warra

new, same as KANSAS

OKLAHO

INDI

AND THE

Constitute th the Union and chance for free information co scribe for the HOME, P Monthly, price Address

YOU CAN GAI

In Running Wa Trot or Single-F by using Prof No hobbling o slightest manne uly applied. Not necessarily chase (the me particulars and WH 919 Wa

DOUBLE Breech-loader \$6.00. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

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

FOR SALE—Fifty choice Light Brahma cockerels; five yearling male birds. Felch and Autocrat strains. Some extra good in dark points. Also fine Bronze turkeys. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

CLEVELAND BAY STALLIONS TO TRADE—We have a few good recorded Cleveland Bay stallions to trade for land cattle, mares or geldings. Let us hear what you have to offer. Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill.

EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES—Grown in northern Minnesota. Car lots. Write. W. H. Davy & Co., Moorhead, Minn.

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE—One four-year-old black jack, good tone, sure foal-getter, weighs 1,000 pounds. Also a fine pure-bred Fercheron stallion, 4 years old, good bone and block and splendid foal-getter. Address Thos. Brown, Box 55, Palmer, Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM—June hatch, weight twenty-two pounds, score 83½ by Hitchcock, World's Fair Judge. Price \$10. J. H. Taylor, Pearl, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Two hundred and forty-two acre farm in Charlton county, Missouri. Want a farm in northeast Kansas. We have bargains of all kinds. John G. Howard & Co., 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

DRESSMAKING—And plain sewing. Dresses from 75 cents up. Satisfactory prices and work guaranteed. Please call at 213 E. Fourth St., Topeka. Alice Day.

TO EXCHANGE—For clear land or city property, one pacing Gold Dust stallion, 4 years old. Also eighty-five acres in Johnson county, Kansas, for stock. J. E. Ansel, 910 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Livery barn and stock. Want good farm. Geo. H. Heller, Beatle, Kas.

WISH TO BUY A FEW CASHMERE GOATS—Also want to exchange a residence and business building for a farm. T. T. Perry, Girard, Kas.

ALFALFA SEED.

Crop of 1893. Pure and fresh. Address McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kas.

SEVEN LARGE FINELY-MARKED POLAND-CHINA MALES. Prices cut in two Gold Coin 7412, or will trade him for two first-class gilts. First sale first choice. John Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

FOR SALE—A few choice Bronze toms. Weighed twenty-one pounds at six months. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kas.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH COCKERELS—At \$1.50 apiece. Also White Holland turkeys. Young toms \$3 each, \$5 a pair. Mrs. E. P. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

FOR TRADE—Improved Gove county farm. Unincumbered. M. P. Dotson, Goodwater, Kas.

JOHN G. HOWARD & CO., dealers in farms, ranches and city property. Live stock a specialty. Florida and Texas land for sale cheap. For trades see us or write. 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Young stock for sale now. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. W. D. Gard, Thayer, Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Young toms, \$3 each; hens, \$2 each; pair, \$5; trio, \$7. No better turkeys in the West. Have large flock to select from. Can make pairs or tries not skin. No inferior birds shipped on mail orders. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH PULLETS and cockerels for sale. \$1 each. Only good ones sent. John Black, Barnard, Kas.

FOR SALE—A few choice Bronze toms. Weighed eighteen pounds at five months. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kas.

WANTED—Purchasers for pure-bred Berkshire boars at \$5 and gilts at \$12—ready to breed. Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka.

LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS—Handsome, hardiest and heaviest on earth. Also Yorkshire hogs, bees, honey, and alfalfa seed. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, S.S. Hamburgs. J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kas.

WANTED—To handle your real estate. Farms to trade and sell. Furnish farmers help free. P. A. McPherson & Co., 419 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for farm land, six nice medium-priced residences in Topeka. Farmers wishing to come to town to live or, better educate their children will find this a first-class opportunity for a city home. Dr. Henry W. Roby, Topeka.

OLD RELIABLE RESTAURANT—No. 400½ Kansas avenue, Topeka, (opposite court house). Good meals 15 cents. N. E. Holaday, Proprietor.

GO TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL—No. 815 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, for meals, lunch and lodging.

EXCHANGE—All kinds of merchandise and live stock for clear lands. Craver & Co., 509 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE—Thirty English Berkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to deliver in thirty days. Send in your orders. Breeding, Longfellow and Model Duke, Gentry's strain. Also some choice Jersey bull calves from tested cows. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. R. Hutton, Snokomo, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS—How to keep eggs fresh the year 'round. Formula mailed for 50 cents. John B. Campbell, Lock Box 305, Topeka, Kas.

ARLINGTON HOUSE—Refurnished and refitted throughout. First-class in every respect. One dollar per day. 601 East Fourth street, Topeka, Kas. T. J. Peters, Proprietor.

PURE-BRED S. C. B. LE GHORN COCKERELS—At \$1 each for a few days. L. E. Daw, St. John, Kas.

THE AMERICAN LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

Have for Sale Two thousand good well-improved FARMS in eastern and central Kansas that will be sold on easy terms and low prices. Also have a few choice

Farms for Rent for cash with option of buying, and rents will be credited as payment on the land. This is the best offer ever made in Kansas. Catalogue and information free. J. H. Brady, Gen'l Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1893

Johnson county—John J. Lyons, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Herman Voigte, in Mission tp., October 25, 1893, one red steer, 2 years old, branded H. D. on both sides, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
6 STEERS—Taken up by W. S. Smith, in Fremont tp., P. O. Emporia, November 6, 1893, six two-year-old steers—one white, two red and white, one light red, one black, one black and white; five of said steers dehorned, all marked with salt in right ear; valued at \$25 each.

Linn county—Jno. J. Hawkins, clerk.
2 MULES—Taken up by Mitchell Ross, in Blue Mound tp., P. O. Blue Mound, November 28, 1893, two brown mare mules, 2 years old past, one has salt in left ear.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Shultz, in Pleasant Grove tp., one brown blaze-face mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Croft, in Fall River tp., eight miles southeast of Climax, one two-year-old dark red cow, with some white spots on her, no marks or brands; lighted heifer calf, 2 or 3 months old, with her; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A. P. Loveland, in Quincy tp., P. O. Neal, one three-year-old muley or dehorned blue steer, dim brand on left side, quite large; valued at \$25.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Lewellen, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, November 11, 1893, one sorrel horse, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead and on tip of nose; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by W. C. Wright, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, November 17, 1893, one black horse, 2 years old, fourteen hands high, left hind foot white, white spot on forehead and tip of nose; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, fourteen hands high, white spot on forehead and stripe down face; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, fourteen hands high, white spot on forehead; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.
PONY—Taken up by M. L. Emenhiser, in Louisville tp., P. O. Elk City, November 3, 1893, one bay-ran horse pony, about 2 years old, brand somewhat similar to S on left shoulder and W on left hip; valued at \$7.

PONY—By same, one iron-gray mare pony, about 4 years old, brand somewhat similar to S on left shoulder and W on left hip; valued at \$11.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 13, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
COW—Taken up by D. W. Stouder, in Center tp., P. O. Olpe, one red and white pided cow, 12 years old, dehorned, branded O on right hip, smooth crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. Harvey Wells, in Emporia tp., one two-year-old steer, red with a few white spots, marked with cut in left ear; valued at \$14.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Hans Jensen, three miles northeast of Welds, one dun mare, about 4 years old, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—Taken up, one red steer, 2 years old, white spot on left hip, some white in face; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
MAKE—Taken up by John Epp, in Quincy tp., one three-year-old bay mare, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Holman, in Janesville tp., near Utopia P. O., one black muley yearling steer, half under-crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.
2 PONIES—Taken up by Geo. M. Morton, in Center tp., P. O. Bunker Hill, November 13, 1893, two mare ponies, one roan and one dark bay, marks and brands cannot be deciphered; valued at \$25.

Osborne county—Harry Gray, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Benjamin Brown, in Natona tp., November 20, 1893, one red and white steer, end of left ear off; valued at \$14.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk. □
FILLY—Taken up by M. L. Clark, in Manhattan tp., P. O. Mahattan, November 3, 1893, one gray filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white, white spot on right hind leg; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 20, 1893.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.
COW—Taken up by G. T. Enloe, in Walnut tp., December 4, 1893, one red cow, 9 or 10 years old, swallow-fork in right ear and under-bit in left ear, branded 2 on right hip.

Douglas county—F. D. Brooks, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Anderson, in Clinton tp., November 30, 1893, one sorrel mare, sixteen hands high, about 15 years old, blaze face, right hind foot and leg white, no brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C. W. Daley, in Sherman tp., P. O. Fairlington, December 2, 1893, one red and white steer, white face, red around eyes, notch in under side of left ear.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R. S. Smith, in Maple Hill tp., P. O. Maple Hill, one black mare, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one dun mare pony, 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one dun horse pony, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by M. B. Riggs, in Fairplay tp., P. O. Florence, November 18, 1893, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, three white feet, little white in forehead, wire out on right front leg; valued at \$15.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
COW—Taken up by—, one red cow, point off of left ear, salt in right ear, 9 years old; valued at \$17.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.
COW—Taken up by T. S. Williams, in Marmaton tp., December 1, 1893, one red and white cow, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by H. D. Dugan, in Marmaton tp., one bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, no marks; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 10 or 12 years old, no marks; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 15 or 20 years old, many illegible brands; valued at \$1.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.
COW—Taken up by T. L. Anderson, in Fawn Creek tp., November 15, 1893, one white and brown spotted cow, 8 years old, swallow-fork in left ear and crop off right ear, branded with a bar on left hip.

COW—By same, one brown cow, 6 years old, marks and brands same as above; valued at \$22.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Gentner, in Jackson tp.,

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.

SEEDS T. LEE ADAMS, 419 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.
Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red-Top, Millet and Cane Seed, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Sheridan & Pratt's Poultry Food.

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Carefully invested in SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, choice Real Estate will bring you LARGE PROFIT.

Spokane's population 1890, 19,000; is now 36,000 and growing. Eight railroads and the finest Agricultural, Horticultural and Mineral country surrounding for four hundred miles. Finest health, climate and good schools in the world. Is growing rapidly; will be as large as Denver by 1900.

My Avondale Addition (250 Lots)

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Satisfactory Terms on Sales and will Exchange a few lots for clear farms in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. For further information address the owner

WILBUR E. CAMPE, Kansas City, Mo.

Some choice farms and ranches for sale in the fertile Big Bend and Palouse Valleys, tributary to railroad.

REFERENCES:—This paper; Traders' National Bank, Spokane, Wash.; First National Bank, Kansas City; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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Shawnee Fire Insurance Company

OF TOPEKA, KANSAS. Losses paid, over \$120,000. Eleven years of successful business. Insured against Fire, Lightning, Cyclones, Windstorms and Tornadoes. Agents wanted everywhere in Kansas.

WORK THIS WINTER

For us. Cash pay weekly; business men, professional men, mechanics, farmers—their sons, daughters and others, work for us the year round—because nothing else brings them so much quick cash. Beginners taught; our men sell where others fail—our prices half others. Our Whole Root Trees live (one customer planted 25,000 and every tree living), hardy sorts for the North—1st Choice sorts for every State in U. S., guaranteed with every order, we pay freight, insure satisfaction, build up trade, hold it; you work direct, no middle men; 500 new outfits just ready, the finest ever used. Write quick (giving age, references, etc.) to STARK BROS' NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO., Salesmen's Dept., LOUISIANA, MO., or ROCKFORD, ILL. Founded 1825; 1,000 acres Nurseries; 20,000 acres Orchards. Send two stamps for Orchard Book, photographs of Fruits, Nurseries, Orchards, etc., full of exact trees and fruits.

THROW AWAY YOUR CURRY COMB AND BRUSH AND BUY A BURLINGTON "Stay-On" Stable Blanket.

Your horse is always clean. It keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No surcingles required. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.

We confine our sales to Jobbers only. Dealers do not keep them. We will, in order to convince you of the superiority of the BURLINGTON "STAY-ON" over all imitations and old style blankets, send only one blanket to any address, express paid on receipt of price.

Burlington Blanket Co., - Burlington, Wis.

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The F. & M. C. League Sewing Machine as illustrated herewith is a bargain worthy of consideration. Never before has such an offer been made to the public. By paying spot cash and using a large quantity we are enabled to sell this handsome high-armed machine at less than one-half retail prices.

Has full set of attachments and is fully warranted for ten years. There is no better machine. It runs light, is easily managed, simple, strong and durable. Woodwork walnut or antique oak. Try one of these machines, and if not fully satisfied you can return it at our expense and we will refund your money. These are no cheap-made machines, but are made of best material, nicely finished and very handsome. Send your order at once and take advantage of the lowest offer ever made by any firm.

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FARMERS & MFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE, 706 Garden City Block, Chicago, Illinois.

December 1, 1893, one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, recently dehorned; valued at \$12.50.
PONY—Taken up by A. S. Clark, in Center tp., one dark bay pony, 4 or 5 years old, left hind foot white, branded J. E. W. on left hip; valued at \$20.
PONY—By same, one light bay pony, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, branded J. E. W. on left hip; valued at \$15.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON.
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Thos. D. Hubbard, twenty years a wholesale merchant in New York city and Columbus, Ohio, having come to Kansas for his health, will supply at wholesale prices, Barbed Fence Wire, Wire Nails, Galvanized Chicken Fence Netting, Glazed Windows of all sizes for poultry houses, barns and other buildings; Tarred Sheathing Paper for lining poultry houses and wrapping young apple trees, and all other requisites for breeders and farmers, free on board cars at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo. For fuller information, address with stamp, THOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kansas.