

KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 30, 1905

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL UNION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: The great mass of people who read the KANSAS FARMER have long recognized its authority on all questions and readily appeal to it for advice—the same purpose for which I come.

Can you give me advice on what is being organized in Oklahoma and Texas, called "The Farmers Educational Union?" Do you believe it is all right? Do you advise farmers to go into it? Can it be a success? I am entirely in the dark as to the organization. Will you give me any general information that may be of use to enlighten those who are not informed on the subject?

C. L. HESKET.

Woodward County, Okla
The KANSAS FARMER knows very

stood the test of time, have passed the age of uncertainty of purposes, and are benefiting their members along educational, social, and other definite lines. These are ready to extend their benefits to any community where a healthful, helpful organization, free from graft, is wanted. Too often the new organization falls into the control of persons who "are in it for what they can make out of it." Too often the valuable features of the new organization disappear before the greed of persons who care only for monetary profit or for political advantage.

The KANSAS FARMER does not wish to be understood as suggesting that the "Farmers' Educational Union" proposes any of the above-mentioned objectionable features. But the KANSAS FARMER has been an observer of new

chinch-bugs; the seed dried, but in a few days after cutting we had a good rain and most of it began to grow again. Some of it was suckers and shoots right from the old stalk, and in October I cut a good crop of hay from it again, but got no seed at the first cutting and just a little seed in the dough at the second cutting. Is this ground in condition to sow to oats? Some say the oats will not do well as they will not grow over a foot high and make small heads. What is best to do with it and what crop would you advise for a spring crop, if any?

Harper County. J. T. MULFORD.

Any crop that continues growing late in the fall uses much of the moisture and available fertility of the soil. A wet winter may renew the supply of moisture. Fall plowing facilitates the action of the elements in rendering

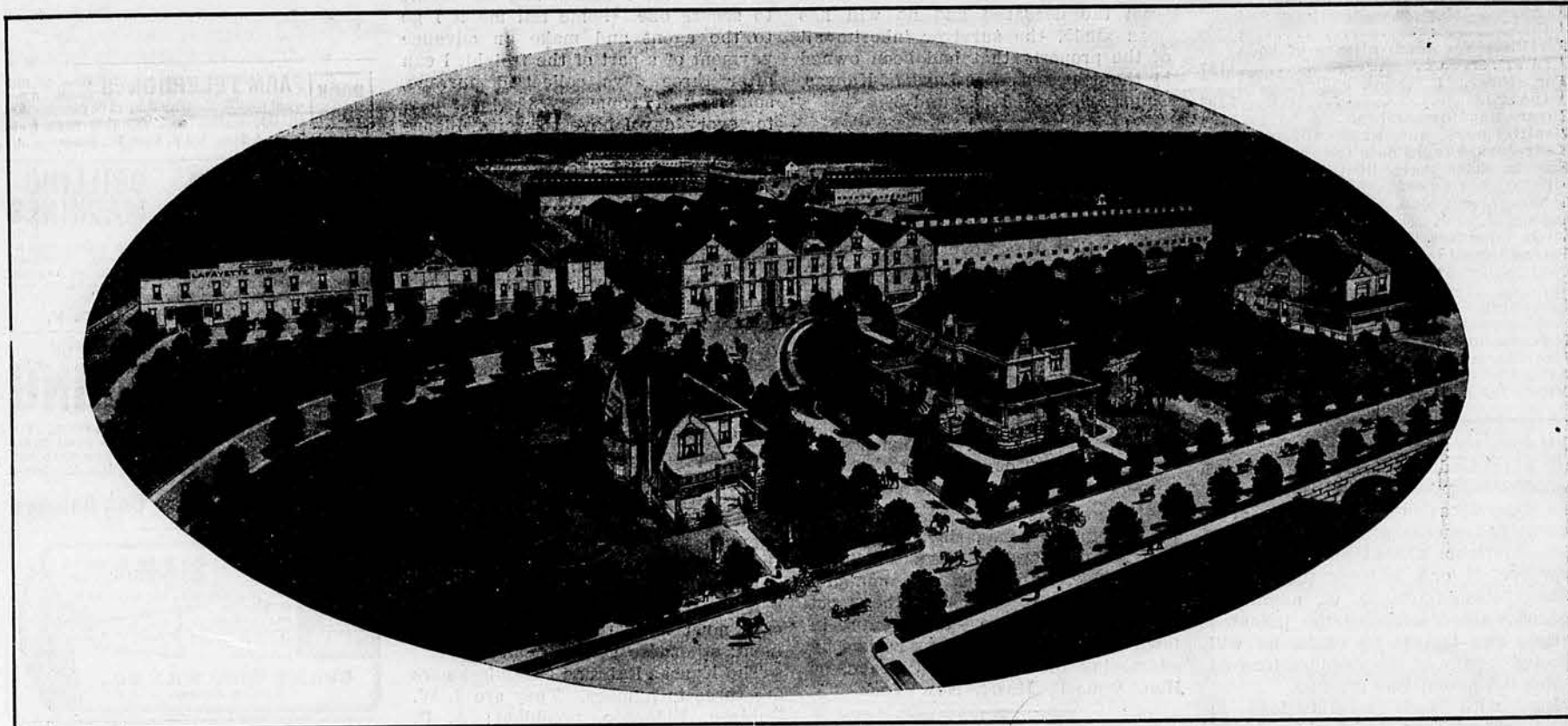
hear from a large number of readers on Mr. Mulford's inquiry.

A PATENT QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can I make fence-posts of cement and sand, etc., for use on my farm and put wire and iron rods in them? Will you state in your valuable paper the law on patent posts, that it is said I dare not make.

R. B. McADIE. Pratt County.

On the specific inquiry whether one may with impunity make a patented article for his own use, it should be observed that the law makes no such exception to the exclusive right of the patentee or of those obtaining the right from him. In very many cases the patentee gives no attention to infringement for one's own use, but he



A Birdseye View of the Main Stables of J. Crouch & Sons, Lafayette, Ind.

Importers and breeders of German Coach, Percheron and Belgian Horses. Western departments at Kansas City and Sedalia, Mo., stock yards.

little about the "Farmers' Educational Union." The full name is probably "The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union." If our correspondent will favor this office with a copy of its constitution and by-laws, together with other of its authorized literature and will report on the "inducements" to join talked by its promoters and organizers, the editor will make a study of the subject and may have something to say.

This is a day of organizations and a harvest time for promoters. Farmers are less subject to these than are people of any other occupation because they are conservative, are not easily brought together, and they live at such distances from each other that the organizer can not easily visit many in a day.

There are a few farmers' organizations, such as the Grange, which have

movements for many years, has seen many fakes that were foisted upon the farmers, and has often found that the directions on an old patent medicine may well be observed, as follows: "To be well shaken before taken."

SHOULD OATS FOLLOW KAFIR-CORN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wishing a little information I turn to the KANSAS FARMER, as I note with interest the many problems it has helped us solve.

I have about 10 acres in Kafir-corn, sown with the drill, and expect to break the stubble soon and prepare to sow oats on it in the spring. It is on high ground and I have cut two crops of Kafir off of it this year. We had a very dry summer and the latter part of July the Kafir began to fire and part of it was worked on by the

available new supplies of fertility. Recent opinions favor the view that not only air, sunshine, and moisture are necessary in preparing plant-food for the crop, but the work of certain soil bacteria is also needed. Bacteria are almost dormant in cold weather, so that according to theory, a late-growing crop should be followed the next season by a late starting crop so that bacterial action may be possible between the exhaustion of one season's fertility and the demand of the succeeding crop.

It is general experience that the sorghums, including Kafir-corn are frequently followed by a poor crop. We have not seen it stated that this exhaustion was more manifest upon an early crop like oats than upon corn or other late-planted crop, but such effect would not be surprising.

The KANSAS FARMER would like to

may enforce the penalties of the law if so disposed.

Several patents are claimed on concrete fence-posts reinforced with iron or steel. To determine how broad any of these are, it would become necessary to obtain from the Patent Office a copy of the specifications in such particular case. If one knows the number of the patent, the copy can be had for 25 cents. If one does not know the number of the patent about which information is desired, the information can usually be obtained by examining, or hiring some one to examine the indexed files in the Patent Office of patents touching the subject. The writer once spent three days in the Patent Office hunting for patents along a particular line. As a result 83 copies of patents were purchased for further examination. In

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement. Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
116 West Sixth Ave., - Topeka, Kans.

Table of Contents

Breeding up.....	1210
Bromus inermis, otherwise brome grass, who has tried?.....	1196
Catalo—a new domestic animal.....	1206
Club department.....	1205
Cream separator and the science of scrubbing, care of the.....	1210
Delicate (poem).....	1203
Demurrage law, some provisions of the.....	1196
Dual-purpose cow, the.....	1211
Early days in Kansas, recollections of.....	1204
Farm bookkeeping.....	1196
Farmers' educational union, the.....	1195
Farmers, labor organizations and the.....	1209
Fertilizer for corn, nitrate of soda as a.....	1197
For these, I thank Thee, God (poem).....	1202
Government ownership.....	1196
Healthy hogs, how to have.....	1199
Kafir-corn, should oats follow.....	1195
Kansas State Agricultural College, improving sweet corn at the.....	1198
Labor-union's side, the.....	1209
Leon.....	1202
Little ones, for the.....	1203
Patent question, a.....	1195
Poultry department.....	1214
Railroad question, the.....	1196
Subsiding corn and wheat land.....	1197
Sunflower, the (poem).....	1204
Top-dressing winter wheat.....	1197
Veterinarian, the.....	1208
Winter bees, how to.....	1208
Wife's inheritance, the.....	1196

this case, on account of the large number purchased, the price was only 10 cents per copy. It is thus seen that the determination of the scope of a patent is sometimes a matter of considerable labor and expense. Usually, however, if one address the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., name the patent wanted, describe the patented article and inclose 25 cents, he will receive a copy of the specifications on which the patent was granted.

But, with such specifications in hand, there may be doubts as to the restriction—doubts on which patent attorneys base days of argument. Still, possessed of an official copy of the specifications on which the patent was granted, one can generally determine whether or not the verbal warnings of patentees are well founded. In many cases the patent covers some unimportant features which one may not care to use.

Thanksgiving comes late this year—November 30. But, we are having a late fall, for which we may be thankful as well as for other blessings.

The preliminary reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate a total yield of corn, this year, of 2,707,993,540 bushels, or an average of 28.8 bushels per acre. The average for the last ten years has been 24.9 bushels.

Let every farmer who suffers inconvenience or indignity at the hands of automobilists' disregard of the rights of the road remember to insist that

the next man who gets his support for the office of Representative or Senator shall favor a law properly regulating the use of this kind of vehicle.

An attractive publication is the American Wire Rope News, issued by The American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago. It contains much interesting information about wire and wire rope and the various uses found for these in the various industries of the present time. A postal card request, mentioning the KANSAS FARMER will bring a copy of this finely illustrated paper.

Most readers of the KANSAS FARMER noticed, last week, a great improvement in its appearance. This resulted from the use of a finer quality of paper. Those who did not notice the change last week were the few—some 5,000 or 6,000—whose papers were printed on the remnant of the old stock. This week and hereafter all will receive the fine paper whose whiteness, texture, strength and finish leave little to be desired. The publishers know this improvement will be appreciated by subscribers even though they receive the Old Reliable at the same old price. "Now is the time to subscribe."

THE WIFE'S INHERITANCE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly answer the following through the FARMER: If a man (without children) dies without leaving a will, does the property fall to the wife, or does half of it go to his relatives? If the wife dies first, does any part of the property go to her relatives?

By answering the above you will confer a great favor on an Osage County. ANXIOUS WIFE.

In Kansas, if either husband or wife die, and there is no child descended from the deceased and no will has been made, the survivor inherits all of the property that had been owned by the deceased. See Laws of Kansas, Chap. 109, Secs. 18, 19 and 26.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having a debating society at our schoolhouse and the question is, "Resolved, that the Government should own and operate the railroads, telegraphs, banks, etc." Now, I have thought the editor of the KANSAS FARMER could help me a little on the affirmative of this question, inasmuch as you know that Government control or regulation always has been and doubtless always will be a failure.

C. W. FREIDLINE.

Montgomery County.

Your question is a very large one. Its literature is scattered through papers, pamphlets, magazines and books. The KANSAS FARMER has studied the subject but is not ready to promulgate the affirmative. Probably the most recent, ready-to-use, arguments in favor of the affirmative may be had by addressing the Mayor of Chicago, or Hon. Wm. R. Hurst, New York.

WHO HAS TRIED BROMUS INERMIS, OTHERWISE BROME GRASS?

One of the most valuable grasses grown at the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Manhattan is the Bromus inermis or the common brome grass. It starts in the spring four to six weeks earlier than other grasses, is reputed to grow better in the hot dry weather of summer and grows considerably later in the fall. It is extremely hardy, makes a thick sod and produces good crops of hay or abundant pasture. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It has no undesirable qualities which should cause a farmer to hesitate to seed it, yet it is not commonly known among the farmers of the State and is not grown nearly as extensively as its merits would warrant. The Agriculture Department of the Experiment Station is making a further study of this grass and wishes reports from farmers of the State who have tried it. If those who have had experience in growing the brome grass will send their names

to the Farm Department, Kansas Agriculture College, Manhattan, Kansas, they will give valuable assistance to this work. The results of the study will be issued in bulletin form.

FARM BOOKKEEPING.

With a very small business involving few transactions and those such as are closed at short intervals, it is possible though not generally profitable to dispense with bookkeeping. But the occupation of the modern farmer has become one of such business complications that he who would make most of his opportunities must have a record of events and transactions and is almost as dependent upon such record for efficiently controlling his business as is the merchant or the manufacturer.

But the ordinary farmer has not the time and in many cases lacks the special training needed in "keeping a set of books." The needs of this ordinary farmer are admirably met by the "Farmers' Account Book and Five-Year Diary," published by Chas. H. Allen, Rochester, N. Y. This book has ruling and headings giving a large page for a diary for each month for five years. Suitable pages are provided for the accounts of hired help, expenses, live stock, grain, and inventory.

Without knowledge of bookkeeping forms, any farmer can keep this book and have in proper order such a record as will show at a glance the things one needs to know from his books.

SOME PROVISIONS OF THE DEMURRAGE LAW.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I write you asking information in regard to the demurrage law. I have been trying to get a car for a month and an unable to secure one. Some tell me if I go to the agent and make an advance payment of a part of the freight, I can after three days collect demurrage, some say \$1, some say \$2.50 per day, for every day I have to wait. Please give information on this law; also name and address of Railroad Commissioners.

Lyon County. W. W. BOYLAND.

The Laws of Kansas enacted in 1905, Chap. 345, provide in Section 2 that the shipper who applies for not more than three cars in which to ship freight must be supplied with the same within three days.

Section 4 provides that for every day beyond the three days that the railroad company fails to furnish said car or cars it shall forfeit one dollar for each car. The forfeit is recoverable at suit in court.

Section 5 provides that the applicant for a car or cars must deposit with the agent a sum equal to one-fourth of the freight charge on the proposed shipment.

A final provision is that the applicant must have the freight for shipment, otherwise he can not recover.

The Kansas Railroad Commissioners are three in number. They are J. W. Robison, Eldorado, president; A. D. Walker, Holton, and Geo. W. Wheatley, Galena. The official address of the Board of Railroad Commissioners is Topeka. The office is on the ground floor of the State House.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The railroad question is older than the average active man of to-day. Many solutions have been proposed; some laws have been enacted; some court decisions have been rendered. All these have tended to clear and define the question. In the minds of the great majority, the question is now one of adopting the suggestions of President Roosevelt or of adopting some less effective measures for settling the differences that arise between railroads and those who furnish their business.

On this question the Interstate Commerce Law Convention, held in Chicago Oct. 26 and 27, 1905, resolved as follows:

1. We, the delegates assembled in

(Continued on page 1206.)

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Agriculture

Nitrate of Soda as a Fertilizer for Corn.

The following report of an experiment conducted during the season of 1905, was made by J. M. Kennedy, of Topeka, to the party who furnished the nitrate for the experiment:

"Dear Sir:—As per agreement, I beg leave to make the following report of the use of nitrate of soda on field-corn as an experiment, following your direction as nearly as it was possible for me to do.

"Plot without nitrate produced 242 pounds.

"Plot with nitrate produced 259 pounds.

"Comment.—On May 5 of this year, the nitrate of soda (4 pounds) was mixed with an equal amount, in bulk, of road dust, and sown broadcast, evenly, over a plot of land 40 by 40 feet, after the corn was planted and up three inches high, and thoroughly cultivated into the soil. By the side of the nitrated plot, I planted another plot of the same size using no nitrate on it, both plots receiving the same care in cultivation. The field-corn used for seed was the white dent variety, and planted April 17, on land that had been turned the fall previous. This fall plowing had turned under a very heavy coat of vegetation, which undoubtedly added greatly to the fertility of the soil in the way of humus.

"On November 7 I husked both plots of corn, and weighed each plot separately. The plot without nitrate produced 242 pounds of ear-corn. The plot with nitrate produced 259 pounds of ear-corn.

"The per cent of gain in favor of the use of nitrates in the above test is too small, and I must say is a disappointment to me, for I expected a greater per cent of gain from its use. However, I shall not condemn its use on corn, for my soil may have had a sufficient amount of nitrate in it, and been deficient in potash, or phosphoric acid, or both. If this should prove true, then it is easily understood why the per cent of gain in this experiment was low. But if any soil is well supplied with both potash and phosphoric acid (which I think is the case with all our Kaw Valley land) I do not think it a paying proposition to use nitrate of soda on our valley lands for the purpose of increasing the quantity per acre as well as quality of corn produced.

"The nitrate costs too much in comparison to the increase in the amount of grain produced. At the rate sown on this plot, it would require 110 pounds of nitrate to fertilize an acre of corn, at a cost of \$2.40 (my quotation on nitrate f. o. b. Wilmington, N. C., is \$48 per ton); while at the rate of 17 pounds of gain from the above nitrated plot, an acre thus fertilized would yield a gain of 459 pounds or six and one-half bushels of ear corn, which, at the present price of ear corn—40 cents—would be worth \$2.60. Take the cost of the nitrate from this and we have just 20 cents in favor of the use of the nitrate on an acre of corn. This is very unsatisfactory, and does not speak well for nitrate as a fertilizer for corn, especially on our Kaw bottom-lands. The results might be different if nitrate were used on our hill lands, which are thinner, and less fertile than our valley lands. Unsatisfactory as this test is to me, I shall try nitrate of soda again next year, in connection with potash, and phosphoric acid on corn as an experiment, and perhaps the results will be more to my liking. I might say, that I could see no difference in the growing corn on the two plots; but when I came to gather the corn, that on the nitrated was well filled, the ears of corn were uniform in size, being large to very large, and filled to the very tips of the ears with large, well-matured kernels; while in the unnitrated plot there were many small ears, some of

them not well filled out to the ends. There was one thing that I noticed in both plots which was a surprise to me; and that was, that no stalk in either plot had two ears of corn on it. Perhaps this failure can be checked up to the variety.

"J. M. KENNEDY."

Shawnee County.

Top-dressing Winter Wheat.

Will you kindly tell me what you think of top-dressing winter wheat with stable manure? I have a manure-spreader which spreads from 3 to 12 loads per acre, but I am not sure what amount would be best to use at this season. Will you tell me how many loads you would use per acre?

Clay County. J. H. BOGE.

Some experiments in manuring wheat were undertaken at this station several years ago. Twenty tons of manure were applied per acre and plowed under on manured plots. The first crop after manuring, in 1890, gave an average increase of 5 bushels of wheat per acre from the manured plots. In 1891 the yields from manured and unmanured ground were practically the same. In 1892 the unmanured ground gave a larger yield than the manured land. This experiment was continued until 1898, and reports were made nearly every season, in which attention was called to the fact that the manured ground was too rich to produce wheat—and yet it seems that the usual 20 tons of manure were added each season. We have no record of any other experiment in manuring at this station.

At the North Dakota Experiment Station, experiments were conducted in manuring wheat for 10 years, in which the land was given a surface dressing of about three tons of manure per acre each year, with the result that there was an average increase in yield during the 10 years of four bushels of wheat per acre. We have undertaken an experiment in surface-dressing a plot of wheat with manure this fall; about 10 tons of well rotted stable manure was applied per acre. The land upon which the trial is being made is rather poor in fertility and I do not think that too much manure has been applied. As a rule, however, I would recommend to give a light dressing rather than a heavy dressing. If you have a limited amount of manure and plenty of wheat land upon which to spread it, you will get all the benefit of the manure by giving a light dressing to a large area, and there will be no danger of injurious results; while if too heavy a coat of manure is applied, it may produce a rank growth of straw and cause the grain to lodge and not fill well. I believe you may safely and profitably apply a light top-dressing of manure to winter wheat in the way which you suggest, but would recommend that you do not apply more than 6 or 8 loads per acre. A. M. TENEYCK.

Subsoiling Corn and Wheat Land.

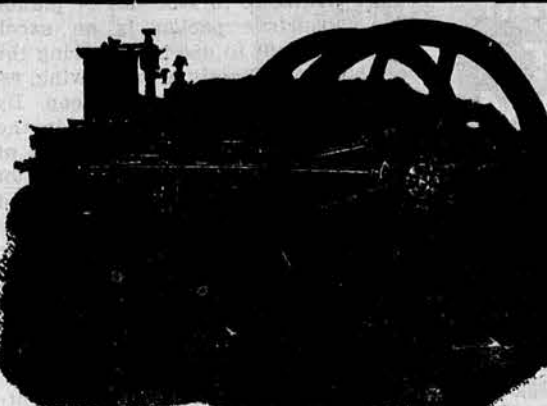
I wish to make inquiry in regard to the best results which have been obtained by deep plowing. I am expecting to operate a large farm in Southeastern Kansas, the coming season, and wish to determine how deep it would be advisable to plow the land, and would also like what information you can give me regarding ordinary plowing with deep subsoiling behind the plow. I expect to use either a Campbell or some similar subsurface packer, and if better results can be obtained by subsoil plowing I shall be glad to put considerable extra work on the land.

My land is second bottom and slightly rolling prairie. I wish to raise alfalfa, corn, and fall wheat principally.

E. I. BURTON.

Jackson County, Mo.

From 1895 to 1899 experiments were carried on at this station in subsoiling land for corn and wheat. As an average for several tests the land which was surface-plowed gave slightly larger yields, both with wheat and corn, than the fields which were subsoiled. I have observed the results of subsoiling at other experiment stations, and the general result has been



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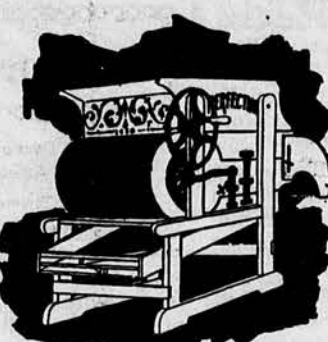
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that subsoiling for corn and wheat has not paid. In some instances somewhat larger yields have been secured from subsoiling, but the increase in yield has not been sufficient, as a rule, to pay for the extra expense required to subsoil the land. It is true that certain conditions of soil may require subsoiling, for instance, when the surface soil is underlaid with a very tenacious clay or hard-pan. As a rule, however, I prefer deep plowing rather than plowing and subsoiling.

I can hardly advise you how deep to plow. This will depend upon the soil and the season, and also upon the crop which you desire to grow. If the custom has been to plow land shallow, it is usually not advisable to plow it deep at once, unless the land can lie for a long period after plowing before a crop is planted upon it. Better plow an inch or so deeper the first time and gradually deepen the furrow an inch or so each succeeding year until the required depth is reached. Land which has been plowed very shallow and which has become poor in fertility may be plowed deep in the summer or early fall, after taking off the crop, provided no crop is planted until the succeeding spring. It is advisable, however, to disk or cultivate such plowing at intervals in order to mix the soil, favor the growth of bacteria, and develop the plant-food. I believe in deep plowing of land at least every few years. Experiments show that the bacteria of the soil which are concerned in the decomposition of organic matter and in the preparation of plant-food, thrive and multiply only in that part of the soil which is being continually turned with the plow and cultivated from season to season. If ground is continually plowed shallow, these bacteria have less room in which to develop and less organic matter to work upon, with the result that such soil is not capable of producing as large crops because of lack of plant-food, and also it becomes quickly exhausted in fertility, while with deep plowing the bacteria may exist in larger numbers in a larger volume of soil and have more material to work over into available plant-food.

"Tillage is manure" in a certain sense, because by the plowing and cultivating of the soil the conditions are made favorable for the weathering agents and the growth of bacteria, which results in developing the latent plant-food of the soil so that it be-

comes available for the use of plants. The subsurface packer is an excellent implement to use in preparing the seed-bed immediately after plowing, especially if the soil is plowed deep. By plowing early, however, either in the fall or spring, the natural settling of the soil, together with the effect of rains, will often put the land into good seed-bed condition. It is always safer to plow deeper for corn than for wheat, especially if the plowing for wheat precedes the planting of the crop only by a short interval. It is necessary to prepare a firm, well pulverized seed-bed for wheat, in order to insure a good stand and a profitable crop. Corn may succeed in a comparatively loose, mellow seed-bed, but to start alfalfa requires a firm, well pulverized bed below the point at which the alfalfa seed is sown in order that the soil-moisture may be drawn up to the seed by capillary action. Also, the soil needs to be firm in order to give the proper environment for the roots of the young plants. At this station we plow six or seven inches deep. On the fertile bottom-land in Southeastern Kansas you may plow even deeper with the best results. Remember, however, that it is not advisable to plow deep just previous to sowing, leaving a loose, mellow bed for planting alfalfa, grasses, wheat, or other small grains. A. M. TENEYCK.

Horticulture

Improving Sweet Corn at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Botanical Department at the Kansas State Agricultural College has been at work for three years on a line of work in corn-breeding, namely the crossing of field corn with sweet corn, the object in view being the improvement of the yield of sweet corn for commercial purposes. In the first year a great many crosses were made, between many different varieties of sweet and dent corn. From the ears, developed as a result of the first year's crossing, only those seeds were saved for planting which showed double fertilization, in order to be doubly sure of the certainty that a hybrid was really being worked with. For example: if you cross Iowa Silver Mine (a white dent corn) with pollen taken from the tassel of a plant of Black Mexican sweet corn (a variety with black-colored seed-coat), the result will be that the cross-pollinated ears of the Iowa Silver Mine will most of them show no difference in any of the kernels from what would have occurred if the pollen used had been taken from a plant of the same variety, and yet every kernel may actually contain a hybrid germ.

It always happens in corn-crossing that accidents occur, and occasionally a little pollen of Iowa Silver Mine may, by some accident, fall on the silk of the ear we are crossing with Black Mexican pollen, during the brief interval that the ear is exposed for hand pollination (being kept enclosed in a paper sack before and after pollination). However, there is one certain clew for the hybridizer. After cross-fertilized ears of Iowa Silver Mine are ripened, if he will look them over, he will find, here and there, a black kernel amongst the rows of white ones. This black kernel he will at once pick off and save, for he is absolutely certain that it contains a hybrid germ between the Iowa Silver Mine and the Black Mexican. This is by the fact that the phenomenon of double fertilization has taken place, and the influence of the male parent has been propagated to the cells of the endosperm.

Of course, it may be that all the rest of the seeds of the ear in question may actually be hybrids, and in well-conducted experiments with proper precautions during the pollination, this will actually be the case; but there is always a show of doubt which can be eliminated by selecting only the double fertilized kernels, which give ocular evidence of their character and origin.

Now these "double-fertilized" kernels from many crosses were all planted last year, and the ear on each plant was pollinated with pollen from its own tassel, which resulted, of course, in close fertilization. These close-fertilized ears, as was expected, developed kernels in which the sweet corn and dent corn were distributed in certain proportions. Different types of these kernels were saved and planted during the past season, and the ears were again rigidly close fertilized.

Results seen this fall are extremely interesting, and there are seen emerging a number of very striking and interesting types of ears. One type of ear is particularly striking. This type is the result of a cross between a yellow dent field corn and a white sweet corn. The ears from the third season's close-fertilized progeny are of several distinct types, of which the most interesting, just referred to, has kernels of a sweet-corn texture for about three-fourths of the depth of the kernel, and of a deep orange color, entirely distinct from the color of any sweet corn in the market; but the interesting fact is that the kernels are very long and deep, and the ears large, running from six to eight inches in length and from two to two and one-half inches in diameter; rows straight, closely packed and well filled.

This variety alone, if it remains constant, which next season will finally determine, bids fair to furnish a sweet corn of a yield superior to those now commonly grown. Other equally interesting types might be mentioned, but the practical interest of the experiment will be evident from what has been given. Sweet corn is a profitable crop where canning facilities exist in the neighborhood, and it is evident that anything that will increase the yield of sweet corn per acre will benefit the farmers and market-gardeners.

A. N. H. BEEMAN.

In an article of absorbing interest written for The Youth's Companion, Prof. Beverley T. Galloway, the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, describes some of the wonderful results of selection and hybridization, including a frost-proof orange-tree and a better lettuce than has ever before been known.

Good News From a Far Country.

In the olden days merchants and traders dispatched expeditions from the East to the Northwest Pacific Coast without expecting to hear from them perhaps for years. Those who have read Irving's Astoria have a vivid picture of that "far country" a hundred years ago.

And now, a century later, the Lewis & Clark Exposition has drawn thousands to witness the marvelous growth of that once wild and desolate region.

There is probably no section of our country that has seen such development of the poultry business as the Pacific Coast—and it was only natural that the Exposition at Portland should attract not only the breeders of fancy poultry, but of the largest and most complete exhibits of poultry appliances ever gotten together at any exhibition.

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The Stock Interest

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

Dec. 1, 1905—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 Dec. 2, 1905—Ed McDainels, Cherryvale, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 Dec. 3, 1905—W. W. Brown, and Geo. J. Manville, Dearborn Mo., Shorthorn.
 December 5, 1905—Marshall Bros., and Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 Dec. 6, 1905—Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 Dec. 8, 1905—Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
 December 9, 1905—Marshall Bros., and J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
 December 7, 1905—Nathan Brooks and others, Burden, Kans., Shorthorn cattle.
 Dec. 8 and 9, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herfords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
 Dec. 12 and 13, 1905—Imported and American Herfords. Armour-Funkhouser sale at Kansas City, Mo. J. H. Gowen, Manager.
 Dec. 14, 1905—Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus.
 Dec. 20, 1905—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.
 December 21, 1905—Poland-Chinas. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
 Dec. 20, 1905—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.
 December 21, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
 Dec. 28, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Chicago, Ill.
 Jan. 5, 1906—S. A. Converse, South Omaha, Neb., Red Polled Cattle.
 Jan. 11 and 12, 1906—Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders Association, Stillwater, Okla.
 Jan. 17, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, H. E. Lunt Burden, Kans.
 Jan. 18, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, Marshall Bros., Burden Kans.
 Jan. 19, 1906—Duroc-Jersey bred sows, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
 February 13, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Concordia, Kans.
 February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnston, Sec'y.
 Feb. 20, 1906—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herfords at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.
 Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans by H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

How to Have Healthy Hogs.

One of the first essentials to obtain a healthy, vigorous offspring is the necessity of having strong, active parentage, and if this is a hereditary trait intensified through several generations so much the better. Not long ago the writer was visiting a farm, and was requested by the owner to examine the hogs thereon and give some estimates of the price of certain animals. This farmer had several very good brood sows, which were undoubtedly hardy and vigorous, as the large litters they had farrowed distinctly showed. The young pigs were also in excellent condition and growing rapidly. The farmer seemed to have a high appreciation of these brood sows, and said they were valuable animals, and that he disliked to part with any of them. It is true they were only grades, but nevertheless they were possessed of those qualities most valuable in the brood sow. Imagine what a surprise it was to see the male kept on this farm. He was a veritable scrub, long and lanky, and without any of the qualities one would seek in an animal, at least half of which are supposed to be transmitted to the offspring. This sire was narrow in the chest and tucked up in the quarter, and certainly did not show any evidence of being a healthy animal, possessed of a good constitution. The example quoted is too often met with and is one of the contributing causes to the outbreaks of hog cholera which frequently occur. It is of the utmost importance that the parents, both male and female possess every evidence of health, for they are bound to transmit their qualities to the offspring, and if naturally weak and lacking in constitution disease will take hold of them easier and its ravages will be more complete.

The management of the parents is another matter of great concern. Too often they are confined in narrow lots, which prevents their taking the exercise necessary to the proper development of the lungs and all the other organs of the body. The hog naturally is of a roving disposition, and if given his liberty he hunts around over the fields and through the forest growth gathering various leaves and herbs that suit his taste. At the same time he is taking exercise which is vital to his well-being; and if the breeding animals, whether pure-bred or grade, were given more liberty, they would keep in better health at all

times, reproduce more freely, and the offspring would be hardier and possessed of better constitutions. It is often a wonder that hog cholera is not a more frequent visitor than proves to be the case, for the hog is frequently expected to live in a filthy wet pen, cleaned out as a matter of convenience two or three times a year, and rarely, if ever, properly supplied with bedding, and never disinfected so as to ward off disease. This is an old, old story, and it is a condition, too commonly met with, even in this enlightened day when proper sanitation, for farm animals, is recognized as a matter of the utmost importance and one of the surest ways of keeping the animals healthy and preventing disease.

Another reason why hogs are so subject to attacks of cholera and other troubles is due to the fact that the males used at the head of the grade herds are generally purchased from men who deem it advisable to keep their animals in show condition, so they will sell to better advantage. It is truly an interesting sight to visit one of these breeding establishments, where the animals are kept so fat they can scarcely walk, and are thus perfect models of what a hog should be. But it is needless to say that animals so fed and pampered from the time they are young have their constitutions undermined, and have not that vigor and ability to throw off disease which animals allowed to rough it a little more possess.—Prof. A. M. Soule in National Stockman and Farmer.

Annual Meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association.

The third annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association will be held in the assembly hall of the Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on December 22, 1905. The meeting will be held immediately after the Galloway sale which occurs on December 22. There will be several things of importance to be considered and officers to elect for the ensuing year, thus it is to be hoped that a good attendance will be in evidence.

Galloway Sale at International Dec. 22.

What promises to be the greatest Galloway sale ever held in Britain or America in recent years will occur on December 22 at Chicago during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition.

A glance at the names of the men who have consigned to this sale should reveal to every Galloway breeder what the offering has in store for him and the unique opportunity it affords to all stockmen to procure the best at public prices. The following breeders have contributed from their show herds: Brookside Farm Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. M. Brown & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; G. W. Lindsey, Red Cloud, Neb.; O. H. Swigart, White Heath, Ill.; Marion Parr, Harriestown, Ill.; A. F. Craymer, Morris, Ill.; Michigan Premium Stock Company, Davisburg, Mich.; C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.

The cattle for this sale were all inspected by a competent judge. There are only thirty-nine head catalogued and they are the plums of the breed of both continents. Twenty-two of the thirty-nine listed have won prizes at the leading breeding shows of the country and the majority of the remaining seventeen possess the right type and quality for prize-winners.

One bull and three of the females have won championships and a large proportion of the twenty-two prize-winners have been fortunate enough to win first prizes in the strongest competition. The breeding of these great celebrities is the most fashionable and their individual merit and usefulness have been fully attested by their show-yard career.

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For catalogues and further information address Charles Gray, secretary, 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago.

Southern Products at Northern Fairs.

The Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway has been exhibiting for several weeks at fairs in the Northern and Western States a collection of products from the territory traversed by its lines. These exhibits have attracted marked attention, and have been the means of informing thousands of people of the opportunities offered by the South to the farmer, stock-raiser, manufacturer, etc. Printed matter descriptive of lands and business openings of all kinds along the

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are easy to manage, and they do the work right. The cylinder is bored true. The plate fits true. Meat cannot work up over the plate. The spout is corrugated, preventing air getting into the casing, assuring preservation of sausage. Can be changed to a lard or fruit press in one minute. This is one of the labor-saving machines that save money. Right sizes and styles. Another is the **Enterprise Meat Chopper**. Cuts sausage perfectly. Look them up in your hardware store, or write to us about them. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine. Write for the "Enterprising Housekeeper" a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps sent free.

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Agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observations regarding the plan in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. In its preparation its use as a text book in schools as well as a manual of reference for the actual farmer has constantly been kept in mind. The book is most conveniently arranged and splendidly indexed, so that the reader may find any subject at a glance.

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T. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.

Benedict, Kans., August 26, 1905.
I have this day sold my interest in K. C. Dalley & Co. to T. C. Davis, who will hereafter conduct the business in his name. Signed, K. C. DALLEY.



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Southern Railway has been distributed from these exhibits among people earnestly seeking information concerning the resources of the South and the advantages offered. Among the various products displayed were some fine specimens of apples, the superiority of which is shown by the following:

New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.
In recognition of the fact that the apples exhibited by Mr. J. E. Hall, of Waynesville, N. C., and The Stuart Orchard Company, Stuart, Va., in the Southern Railway exhibit arrived too late to enter for award, we wish to express the opinion that these apples are the finest specimens exhibited at the New York State Fair, and had they been properly entered, would have received highest award.

H. S. WILEY,
ALBERT WOOD,
September 14, 1905. Judges.
To appreciate the force of the above, it should be borne in mind that the region surrounding Syracuse is one of the oldest and most important apple-producing sections in the United States.

International Shorthorn Sale.

During recent years several important and very successful sales have been held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and during the last two years Shorthorns have sold higher than their rivals. At the sale to be held during the International, the best lot of Shorthorns will be offered that have ever been included in any association sale. In point of pedigree the offering represents as good breeding as can be found in the herd book and the individual merit of the animals will be indicated by the statement that more than half of them have been prize-winners at the various fairs held this year. Exhibitors who wish to strengthen their herds for next year would do well to examine this offering carefully. Several yearling and 2-year-old heifers have won high honors on the circuit this year, while among the prize-winning calves is one that has never been defeated, and she bids fair to be the champion yearling of next year. There are several imported animals in the sale, while the offering of bulls is of such a high order of merit that this will be a rare opportunity for breeders to get fresh blood to put at the head of their herds.

The offering contains the blood of such bulls as Gay Monarch, Merry Hampton, Joy of Morning, Viscount of Anoka, White Hall Sultan, Bapton Sovereign, Payton Ensign Red Knight Red Lad, Royal Avalanche, Blue Jeans, Lord Lovel, and others.

For catalogues, which will be ready December 1, write B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The sale will be Tuesday, December 19, at 1 p. m. The International has been postponed to December 16 to 23. Come to the great show.

Cutter's Coming Sale.

Discriminating Poland-China buyers are sure to miss a grand chance to get blood and quality, if they fail to attend the Junction City sale, December 12, 1905. This dispersion sale includes the greatest variety of breeding and the highest quality of individual merit. Mr. Cutter has always been a critical buyer and selected only such animals as nearest approached his high ideal. This will be the buyer's opportunity. Everything goes at his price. Then think of the following: Cheek 55203 by Chief Perfection 2d; Amy L., 3d by Grand Chief; Curtis Belle by Curtis Chief; Model U. S. 36978; Leah Girl, a son by Hammond's Price by Guys Price, a double State Fair sweepstake; one sow by Tip Top; one by Woodbury bred to Nonpareil; one by U. C. Perfection, and others through whose veins flows the blood of Lamplighter, Mischievous Maker and Miss Black Chief. There will be 14 gilts sired by Mr. Cutter's great herd boar, Keep On's Image 33058, by Keep On 61015 and out of a dam by King Perfection, a full brother to C. P. 2d; making him a linebred perfection as Keep On himself was a grandson of C. P. 2d. Also, fancy gilts, bred by Chris Huber, Herman Arndt, S. H. Lenhart, and others. The most of these sows and gilts will be bred to Mr. Cutter's herd boars and boars of other herds. A few will be sold open that breeders may choose their own herd sires. Paste the place and date of this sale on your looking-glass, write for a catalogue and be on hand at the proper time. Junction City has excellent train service and the sale will be held in town. If impossible to attend, mail your bids to L. D. Arnold of the Farmer, in care of J. H. Cutter.

Get Good Shorthorns Cheap.

On December 7, 1905, at Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, there will be sold at public sale 40 head of good, serviceable Shorthorn cattle. Burden is well known as headquarters for good Shorthorns and we predict that this sale will be a good place to buy. It is the first Shorthorn sale ever held there and the consignors are expecting to break the ice at some financial loss to themselves. In other words, the consignors do not expect these cattle to bring what they think they are worth.

Nathaniel Brooks, of Burden, is furnishing more cattle than any other breeders. His herd bull, Lord Challenger, should be one of the attractions of the sale. He is a red 4-year-old that Mr. Brooks bought when a calf of J. F. Stodder and he has now used him as long as he can in the herd. His calves have been very satisfactory and he can't help but do much good for a new owner. His breeding is first-class; having three Scotch crosses on a fashionably bred Young Mary foundation. He was sired by Gwendoline's Prince, dam by Prince President 2d, he by Imp. Prince President; granddam by Baron Victoria. Mr. Brooks sells four or five yearling bulls sired by Lord Challenger which are in just the condition to go ahead and do well for the purchaser. J. F. Stodder will sell four yearling bulls. The best one is called Mary's Lord and is sired by Mr. Stodder's well-known herd bull, Lord Thistle; dam by Gwendoline's Prince and granddam by Champion's Best, all Scotch bulls of great individual merit, and all bulls that have been used by Mr. Stodder as herd bulls. Mary's Lord is good enough to go to the head of some herd of Scotch-topped cows. The cows are all safe in calf or have calves by side. Those consigned by Mr. Brooks are in calf to Lord Challenger or Prince Fashion, the latter a young bull recently purchased to follow Lord Challenger in the herd.

H. E. Lunt consigns three young cows, one of them in calf to Oxford Bloom's Thistle. This is a young show bull that Mr. Lunt has recently placed at the head of his herd and is sired by Lord Thistle and is out of the famous show heifer, Oxford Bloom 12th. The other two are in calf to Prince Constantine and Glendale Victor. Mr. Stodder will offer three nice red cows all well along in calf to his herd bull, Lord Thistle. The sale will be held under cover and purchasers from a distance will be entertained at the Commercial Hotel in Burden. Send to J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, for a catalogue.

Armour-Funkhouser Sale.

In looking over the list of Herefords which will be offered at the Armour-Funkhouser ninth annual public auction sale at Kansas City on December 12 and 13, attention is immediately attracted by the high class of the animals which will be sold. These annual Armour-Funkhouser sales are too well-known to breeders of Hereford cattle to need any introduction here. There are many breeders and cattle-raisers all over the country who depend upon this annual auction sale to secure a good herd bull, or buy a few head of imported or home-bred cows to put new blood into their herds. In the coming sale are offered some of the best cattle from each of these two grand herds, both of which are famous for the prize-winners which they have produced.

Mr. Armour will put in the sale 54 cows, of which 42 will be from his English imported stock, while the other 12 are of his own breeding. Sixteen of these cows will have calf at foot by Mr. Armour's well-known bulls, imported Majestic, Armour Anxiety, Bell Metal, and Ten Strike. The pedigrees of the Armour bred cows show such well-known sires as Beau Brummell, Jr., Young Kansas Lad, Lord Pretty Face, and Majestic, while in the pedigrees of the imported cows, we find strong blood lines in such strains as Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d and Anxiety; more cows of Lord Wilton and Grove 3d descent than ever offered at one time before. This sale will offer an opportunity to purchase imported cows from the finest herds of England, without the trouble and expense of making the importations, and we are free to say that these imported cows are the largest, strongest, and most useful lot of young producing females that has ever been offered in the United States or England. It is surprising to see such massive hind quarters, heavy backs and fine heads, showing careful breeding in the old country that makes Young America hustle in getting to the front. These 4- to 6-year-old cows will run in weight from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds and will not be in their prime for a year or two yet.

In the offering of Mr. Funkhouser, there are twelve fine young heifers, all of his own show-yard breeding, as it is impossible to select anything out of Mr. Funkhouser's herd which does not belong to prize-winning families. Eight of these heifers are bred to Columbus 60th, a son of old Columbus and a brother of the famous bull which sold for \$5,500. Two of them are bred to Onward 18th, winner in the 2-year-old class at the American Royal Show at Kansas City this fall, and afterwards sold for the highest price in the American Royal sale, bringing \$1,400. Of the ten bulls which Mr. Funkhouser will offer for sale, four are by his great March On 6th, winner of the Armour cup in 1902, and many other firsts and champions all over the country at the different State Fairs. Those conversant with the history of the Funkhouser herd know that when they are buying one of his breeding, they are either getting a prize-winner, or the son or daughter of a prize-winner, so that no one can go amiss in taking some of these fine heifers or bulls to put in their herd.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

HOGS WILL MAKE YOU RICH
Send 10c for a whole year's trial subscription to the best hog paper in the world. Free sample.
SWINE BREEDER, Lincoln, Neb.

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Hides Tanned and Mfg.
into Coats, Robes,
Rugs, Etc.
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DES MOINES TANNING CO.,
Des Moines, Iowa.
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET NO. 51

Farmer's Account Book and Ledger

Saves time and labor—a few minutes each day will keep it; systematizes farm accounts in every department; shows in the simplest manner how to increase profits and decrease losses; endorsed by farmers everywhere. We stand ready to refund the purchase price on every book not found satisfactory. Write to-day for free circular describing the book in detail. Address
H. G. PHELPS & Co., Bozeman, Montana.

\$3000 PERCHERON STALLIONS at \$900

My own direct importation, personally selected. No middleman's profits. All blacks or dark greys and all "ton" horses, with best of feet and legs. You save \$1,500 to \$2,000 on every horse you buy from me. Everything absolutely guaranteed. Barn in town. Also English bull pups for sale at one-half price. **T. J. Miller, Kirksville, Mo.**

Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Ks

Breeder of
Hereford Cattle and Berkshires

For Sale—Several head of yearling Registered Hereford bulls sired by May's Keep On 94197. The bulls are good, growthy individuals in fine condition. Will sell very reasonably if taken at once.

Central Kansas Ranch and Farm For Sale.

The ranch is ten miles south of Council Grove, and nine miles north of Strong City, Kans. Contains 1160 A., two pastures 640 A. and 200 A. each, and 320 A. in cultivation. Has four-room house, barn, windmill, corrals, etc. Price: \$14.00 per Acre. The farm is two and one-half miles from Council Grove, Morris County, Kans. Contains 195 A. New four-room, two-story house, good barn, watered by wells and springs. 70 A. in cultivation, balance in two pastures. Price: \$25.00 per Acre. Terms can be given. These farms are bargains. Write at once. **E. W. Curtis,** Care John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo. Attorney for Curtis Estate.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS:

"There may be some place in the world equal to Puget Sound, but I don't know where it is."

Best year-around climate in the United States. Fertile soil and immensely rich and varied resources.

Send 4c for finely illustrated 64 page free booklet on this wonderful section of the United States.

Chamber of Commerce, Everett, Wash.

The Sale at Anthony, Kans., November 22 and 23.

November 22 was Poland-China day. A splendid crowd was in attendance and 56 head were taken at very fair prices, considering this was the first sale of the kind in the locality and a few of the offering not showing at their best. The consignors were generally well pleased with the average of \$19 per head on the entire offering. The next day the weather was not so favorable. One of the heaviest rains of the season falling between 9.30 and 1 p. m., the time at which the local people would have been coming in. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, a very nice crowd was in attendance at the opening of the sale, and most of them seemed to be prospective purchasers for such of the offering they could use. After selling 16 head, with a few exceptions the poorer part of the offering, at an average of \$56 per head, one of the consignors, feeling that he was not getting value for them, made the statement that they would discontinue the offering and not offer any more, but would sell any one that wanted anything at private treaty. A number of good sales were made after closing the sale, but many of those best posted thought one of the best sales of the season was spoiled by calling it off, as the men that were there, coming through the storm as they did, came for no other purpose than to buy cattle, and it was generally thought that they were willing to pay all the cattle were worth.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

Rex Book, the Veterinary Guide, is a new publication in which the diseases of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry are described and directions for treatment given. The remedies prescribed are not confined to those prepared by the Rex Company. The book is free to every reader of this notice who will write a postal card request to The Rex Company, Omaha, Neb., mentioning the Kansas Farmer. Get one. Write for it now.

The Western Homeseeker, Missoula, Montana, is a promising, high-grade monthly magazine devoted to the up-building of great valleys of the West, and claims to be the only reliable authority in the West. The publishers will send sample copies free to those mentioning this paper or at publishers' price of \$1.50. However, the Kansas Farmer has a short-time limited arrangement with the publisher and we can send both it and the Kansas Farmer for one year for only \$1.25.

"I'm Well

Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

In almost every hamlet—every neighborhood—there are living examples of what Liquozone can do. Wherever you are, you need not go far to find some one who has been helped by it.

Talk to some of those cured ones; perhaps your own friends are among them. Ask if they advise you to try Liquozone. Or let us buy you a bottle, and learn its power for yourself. If you need help, please don't wait longer; don't stay sick. Let us show to you—as we have to millions—what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it. We purchased the American rights

to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma	Gout—Gout
Abcess—Anemia	Gonorrhea—Gleet
Bronchitis	Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Poison	La Grippe
Bowel Troubles	Leucorrhea
Coughs—Colds	Malaria—Neuralgia
Consumption	Piles—Quinsy
Contagious Diseases	Rheumatism
Cancer—Catarrh	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dyspepsia—Dandruff	Tubercular
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fever—Gall Stones	Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:

Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles Women's Diseases

Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

Cut Out This Coupon

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

W 127 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

The Bowsher Feed Mills.

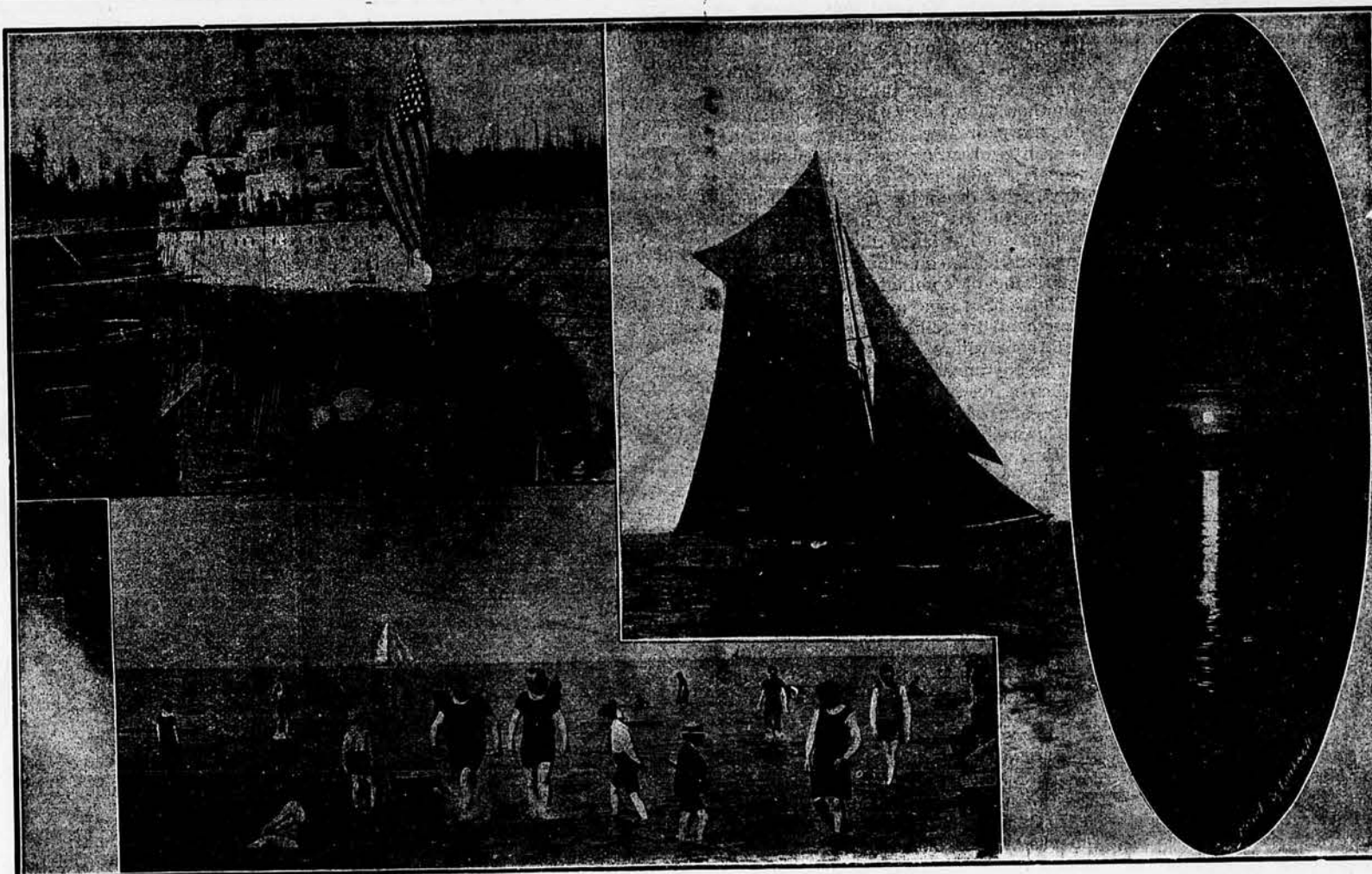
If you are about to buy a feed-grinder, just postpone the purchase until you have written to the N. P. Bowsher Company, South Bend, Indiana. They will send you some matter for consideration, about their line of mills, well worth the time it will take.

These Bowsher mills have been manufactured now for more than sixteen years. They never could have endured so long if they had not been admirably suited to their intended uses. As a

matter of fact, Bowsher mills are classed by feeders as among the best made. And they are widely known, for they have been going each year to all parts of the country.

Bowsher mills, as appears from their advertisement elsewhere, are made in plain and geared sweeps, with one style for power, notably for wind-wheel connection. They are fitted to use an elegant elevating attachment, which the company manufactures, for lifting the ground grain into wagon-

boxes, bins, etc., but the mill may be had separately. The mills are made in seven sizes, running from 2 to 25 horse power. Of course they are adapted to all kinds of grinding, as ear-corn, ears with shucks on, shelled corn, small grains, corn and smaller grains mixed, etc. Bowsher mills constitute a line that should not be neglected when making up your mind as to the type of mill best suited to your wants. In writing kindly mention this paper.



PUGET SOUND PICTURES.

The above pictures are scenes on the Puget Sound in Washington, of which President Roosevelt says: "There may be some place on earth equal to Puget Sound but I don't know where it is."

The picture in the upper left hand corner shows the battle-ship Iowa, in the United States Navy Yard at Bremerton. This Puget-Sound Station is getting more and more into the favor of the Navy Department, and a large number of the battle-ships of the North Pacific Squadron are constantly stationed here.

Puget Sound proper is a branch of the Pacific Ocean, projecting itself eastward into the State of Washington. Its coast-line is very irregular, having numerous bays and being dotted with many evergreen islands. The waters are deep, and on account of the land-lock condition are uniformly calm and safe, and the extent of the anchorage is such as to accommodate the merchant marine of the world if that should be necessary.

Puget Sound is a convenient supply port or gateway between the United States and China, Japan, Alaska, and in fact all of the countries of the great Pacific.

The Chamber of Commerce at Everett, Washington, has a finely illustrated pamphlet on the Puget Sound country, its resources, climate, etc., which it advertises to mail free to any one upon receipt of the postage, 4 cents. It is an interesting publication of an interesting region.

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

For These, I Thank Thee, God.

For the rain and for the sunshine,
For the blue sky and the cloud,
For the summer and the winter,
For these, I thank Thee, God.

For the task and for the playtime,
For the solitude and crowd,
For the leisure and the hurry,
For these, I thank Thee, God.

For the friend who silent meets me,
For the friend who greets me loud,
For the thoughtful and the careless,
For these, I thank Thee, God.

For the child and for the aged,
For the new paths and the trod,
For old customs and the newer,
For these, I thank Thee, God.

Each its time and each its mission;
And when in its space allowed,
With each Thou canst work Thy wonders—

For all, I thank Thee, God.

—MacDonald H. Brown.

Leon.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

After consulting the hotel porter, and then verifying his report by our time tables, we discovered that our train for Leon from Burgos, left at 4:10 in the morning—much to our pleasure, of course. We were not actually surprised, for that seems about the usual hour for starting railway trains in Spain; they run so slowly and leisurely that they have to have a "handicap" of a few hours in the early morning, so as to be able to arrive anywhere in the afternoon of the same day.

On Monday morning, a bit after 2 o'clock (it seemed as if we had but just got to bed—for after a hard day's "sight-seeing" one certainly wishes a full quota of hours for sleep) there was a rapping and hammering at our chamber doors and the night watchman called out, in "stentorian" tones, that the "bus" was already waiting to take us to the train, and that unless we hurried we must wait until to-morrow.

We naturally thought our watches must be wrong and that it must be very near train time. There was hurrying and scurrying and we scrambled into our clothes—as many as we could find of them in the dim candle-light; we threw the balance into our grips and rushed down to the bus. We jogged along over the rough cobble-stone pavements, the streets deserted and lonesome, looking somewhat like the "Deserted Village" which I never saw. There is certainly nothing so "blue" as starting on a journey so early in the morning—before sunrise, or people-rise—unless it is returning from a trip at this time of day; then you do feel as if "the ball was over and the lights out," or like the "gray, gray dawn of the morning after."

We saw the first rays of morning light "touching up" the lace work of the beautiful spires of the Cathedral. Arriving at the station we found we had barely fifty-five minutes to wait before the train left—just one short hour to wait. How thankful we were that we had not "overslept," otherwise we might not have reached the depot till five minutes before train time; but then the bus driver made it up. He went home and slept till morning.

At this early hour it was quite cold in Burgos, and heavy wraps were necessary for comfort. At noon time of the same day, the weather was extremely hot—hotter than any August day in Kansas ever experienced.

I think it was Noble L. Prentiss (of happy memory in Kansas) who once wrote about our State, that it was "the hottest, coldest, wettest, dryest country on the face of the earth." Well, he had not at that time been in Spain.

It seemed like the longest hour I ever enjoyed—waiting for that snail-like express train, which finally came and we were off on our journey northward, and after a tedious eight-hour ride, we arrived safely in the old city of Leon.

There is not much to be said of it that would interest FARMER readers. It has its old churches and cathedral. Some old palaces and other attractions too numerous to mention. It is, in reality, a very interesting city to visit; but, as a matter of fact, few Americans take the trouble to stop and inspect it, for it is somewhat out of the regular line for travel northward.

We had now started on our way to the Cantabrian mountains, where the most lovely scenery of Spain is situated (the Switzerland of Spain), but until arriving at Leon we had no sample of fine scenery on the whole morning's journey. The views from Burgos to Leon are only of desolation and apparent want of human life along the extensive, wind-blown plains, which fill the mind with "homesick" notions and a great longing to be back in Kansas, where sunshine and bright objects can be seen everyday in the year.

Leon, once the capital of a powerful monarchy, which extended from the Atlantic to the banks of the river Rhone, is nothing now but a large agricultural village, silent and backward. Leon may be said to lie now in torpid lethargy, shrouded with the magnificence of her past and taking, it would appear, an eternal siesta under the shade of her glorious cathedral.

The province in which the city is located, together with that of Salamanca, in the year 746 was formed into the Kingdom of Leon by Alfonso the Catholic, who conquered it from the Saracens; and then the Kingdom of Leon, and the Kingdom of Castile jogged along, side by side until a distant great-grandfather of Alfonso, named Ferdinand in 1230 united the two Kingdoms as Castile and Leon; and then in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, about 1450, by their marriage, united it with Aragon. The then upper portion of present Spain was known as the United Kingdom of Castile and Aragon, until Ferdinand and Isabella whipped Boabdil, since which time the whole country has been just Spain.

At present the province known as Leon is suffering greatly from a scarcity of population; as indeed is the whole of Spain. However, the folks there are so lazy that it is doubtful whether they know the population to be many or few. Here we saw the peasant's creaking cart, with spokeless wheels; with two contented, heavy, lazy oxen dragging it noisily along, whilst the master or driver stood by leaning on his lance-like gavlán, and apparently unconscious whether he was going or coming.

The old town appears to-day as though all its folks had gone off on a visit somewhere and had just left a few sleepy ones of the family at home. It has a magnificent cathedral, however—one of the very beautiful ones of Europe. Its greatest beauty being in the wonderful lace-work wrought in the stone. There are no pictures of great value in the building. Besides the cathedral there are several other quite interesting churches in the city; one known as Saint Isidore's, and Isidore himself is reposing calmly in a silver coffin, right on top of the main or high altar of the church. He died a good many years ago—possibly 1,000 or so. His coffin used to be of solid gold, as he had been an awful good man, but one Alonzo of Aragon was once needing some gold for something or other, and without asking the preacher or church officers, he just took it and left a silver coffin instead.

At this tomb it was, and still is, the custom for officers and witnesses in court to be sworn or adjured to tell the truth, and the penalty of death, blindness and other things was offered to those who should commit perjury. This altar is one of the very few in Spain that has the privilege of having "The Host" always "de manifesto," or visible. The scene in the large church room is very impressive in the evening when it is, all in darkness, filled with almost invisible beings—mostly women clad in black and striking their breasts as they chant something which I did not understand. Our guide

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

No other Christmas Present costing so little gives so much pleasure to so many people—\$1.75 for 52 issues.



Every Member of the Family finds Entertainment and Information in The Youth's Companion Every Week.

Christmas Present Coupon

Every new subscriber who cuts out and sends at once this slip (or mentions this publication) with \$1.75 for The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1906 will receive

Free

All the issues of The Youth's Companion for remaining weeks of 1905. The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers. The "Minutemen" Calendar for 1906, printed in twelve colors and gold.

Illus. Announcement of the 1906 Volume and Sample Copies of the Paper Free. \$12,000.00 will be divided equally among Companion subscribers who secure five other new subscriptions. Send for information.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

said they were going through a ceremony for the purpose of keeping the devil out. I guess they did, for we saw nothing of him.

On the left of the altar is the chapel of San Martino; it was founded by this saint who was at one time an idiot and pilgrim. Saint Isidore one day appeared to him in a dream and gave him one of his books to eat. Martino did so and at once began to

preach in Latin and was immediately a very finely educated man.

We sat on the balcony at our hotel in the evening watching the crowd congregate in the principal square. As the city was asleep in the day time, it was immensely awake in the evening. We enjoyed the crowd until after midnight, when we remembered we had another four o'clock train "to make" in the morning.

TOURIST CARS POPULAR

The idea that an inferior class of people patronize the tourist sleepers is an error. On many trips only the best class of travelers are found. They are merely men and women of good sense who would rather travel

TO CALIFORNIA

in this manner and save a snug sum of money to be used elsewhere. It is beginning to be understood that it is by no means necessary to spend a large sum of money in order to enjoy a trip to the Pacific Coast. If you cross the continent in one of the tourist sleepers of the

UNION PACIFIC

You will enjoy your trip and save considerable money.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

STEVENS FIRE ARMS



"To ride, to shoot, and to speak the truth" was all our forefathers thought necessary to teach a boy—if he could do these three things, the rest would take care of itself.

Nowadays boys ride something besides horses, shoot something besides arrows, and, let us hope, learn something of geography, arithmetic and spelling, as well as "speak the truth."

But it is just as true to-day as ever it was, that the boy who rides, shoots, and speaks the truth, is apt to be a pretty manly sort of fellow, who knows how to look after himself and will make his way in the world.

Give your boy a "Stevens" and you give him a good start towards confidence and self-reliance, which is at the bottom of all accomplishments.

Our 140-Page Catalogue FREE

It tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols, how to select them, how to test them, how to care for them. Send four cents in stamps to cover postage.

If your dealer can't supply you with Stevens Firearms, order from us direct. Sent prepaid on receipt of list price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
125 High St.
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

BOYS' RIFLES

Stevens-Maynard Jr.	\$3
Crack Shot	\$4
Little Krag	\$5
Favorite, No. 17	\$6

For the Little Ones

Delicate.

Little Willie isn't well—
Seems to have a bilious spell,
We're afraid he's delicate.
(Had some apple-tarts at eight;
Nine o'clock 'twas cookies; then
Followed ginger-cake at ten.
At eleven slipped around
And some cheese and doughnuts found.)
Didn't heed the dinner bell;
Wouldn't eat; he isn't well.
Little Willie isn't well.

Little Willie isn't well—
(One o'clock 'twas bread and jelly;
Two o'clock 'twas pumpkin pie;
Three, some cake upon the sly;
Maple caramels at four;
Hick'ry nuts at five, galore)
For when supper time came he
Was as languid as could be!
What can all the boy? Do tell.
Little Willie isn't well.

Little Willie isn't well.
Send for old Doctor Dell.
Willie doesn't feel "just right"—
Hasn't any appetite;
Wouldn't dinner, supper, eat.
Though his mamma did entreat.
Is it chickenpox, you think?
Should he have some milk to drink?
Give him nux? or calomel?
Little Willie isn't well.
—Woman's Home Companion.

Violet's Tooth.

Violet was getting ready for school, with tears in her eyes and distress in her heart. The family all looked troubled, too. And the cause of it was Violet's tooth—a tiny tooth so loose that it was held in place only by a wee thread, but she could not get up the courage to have it taken out.

Papa and mamma had tried to buy the privilege of taking it out; they had offered a new doll-carriage and countless other things dear to Violet's heart, but she could not bear to even open her mouth.

So she started off for school, a forlorn little figure with her burden of

sorrow, so small to grown-up folks, but so real and heavy to little ones. "Miss Carey will be sorry for me," thought poor Violet. "I'll tell her first as soon as I get to school."

Now Miss Carey was the nicest kind of a teacher. Sometimes she could find a way out of troubles when even mothers had given up.

It was a very sad, tear-stained little face that Violet lifted to Miss Carey. "O teacher! I've got a loose tooth," she said.

"Let me see it, dear," said she, taking Violet on her lap. "Why, Violet, it's the cutest little tooth! And you haven't even seen it? Wait just a minute and I'll get it for you." And in an instant Miss Carey was holding it up in her fingers.

"Isn't it cunning?" went on the teacher, opening her desk. "I'll wrap it up in this silver paper, and after it teaches us a lesson this morning you shall take it home in this little round box."

How interesting it seemed! Violet felt quite grand that her tooth was so important.

After school began, Miss Carey held up the tiny tooth and told a funny story of the little white workers who live in a red prison, and how they want to get out and make room for bigger ones.

At noon Violet hurried home with her little box, eager to tell how her tooth had "helped teach school."

"Why, why were you brave enough to let Miss Carey pull it out when you didn't want me to touch it?" said mamma.

Violet looked puzzled.

"Why, she did pull it out, didn't she?" she said, slowly. "I never thought of that. Miss Carey said it was so cunning that I wanted to see it, and she got it, and I never thought that it was really out till now. Oh, how glad I am!"—NELLIE R. CARROLL, in Youth's Companion.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson X. Neh. iv, 7-20. December 3, 1905.

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Nehemiah Rebuilds the Walls of Jerusalem.

"Kings do not like the sight of unhappy faces." It is a discount upon their ability to confer happiness. Napoleon III would not see Abd-el-Kader until it should be in his power to grant his request, and thus change his countenance. Louis XIV, "finest actor of royalty," wanted every face to shine and be wreathed in smiles when he appeared. It is a wonder that Nehemiah did not go to the dungeon or scaffold for marring the royal banquet with his lachrymose visage. But in answer to prayer, the king's heart was that moment in the Lord's hand like a brook of water. He turned it whither He would.

It is probable, too that in answer to prayer, Esther was the queen who sat beside the king and aided her fellow-countrymen with her persuasive influence. In the crisis, Nehemiah had recourse once more to prayer, that trusty weapon he had used daily for four months. He breathed an inaudible, momentary prayer.

The sequel is well known—the king's favorable disposition; the letters to the pashas beyond the river insuring safe conduct; the bodyguard of captains and horsemen; the order to the king's forester to honor Nehemiah's requisitions for timber; the successful journey and arrival; the moonlight ride of observance about the city, and, finally, the address which incited the Jews to rebuild the wall.

Never was a great national enterprise undertaken under more unfavorable circumstances. The laborers were few, comparatively, and inexperienced; enemies many and exceedingly crafty; instead of a clean site, a heap of rubbish; conspiracy within the city, and threatening advances of the enemy.

But the genius and zeal of Nehemiah were more than a match for even such a combination of adverse affairs. Such organizing and administrative ability as he displayed has never been surpassed. He fairly hypnotized the people—everybody was enlisted. They worked as families and guilds. There was a good natured rivalry. Thoroughly armed, they

stood ready to repel incursions. Whether they worked or mounted guard, their families stood in groups behind them, and in the more distant background stood their homes and the temple, so that they had a constant object-lesson to remind them that the work in which they were engaged was for God and home and native land.

In the incredibly short space of fifty-two days the work was done. Happy Nehemiah! as on the night of the fifty-second day he closed and barred the city gate. What joy to know that the temple, built with twenty-one years of toil and sacrifice, was now, with all its priceless contents, after seventy years of exposure, safe from Bedouin incursion and the touch of sacrilegious and plundering hands!

Thus terminated a task which, in its magnitude, difficulty, and importance, stands next to the building of the temple itself.

The Wolf and the Sheep.

A Wolf, being sick and maimed, called to a Sheep, who was passing, and asked him to fetch some water from the stream. "For," he said, "if you will bring me drink, I will find means to provide myself meat." "Yes," said the Sheep, "if I should bring you the draught, you would doubtless make me provide the meat also."

Hypocritical speeches are easily seen through.—Esop's Fables.

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The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Sunflower.

An eyeball of the blackest night,
All fringed with sunset's golden light.
Its dwelling on the virgin plains,
And drinking of the blessed rains,

The sunlit border of the lane,
And fringing fields of golden grain,
Along the road by field and wood,
The monarch flower of autumn stood.

In all its grand majestic height,
And with a crown of solar light;
A triumph by Dame Nature won,
The earthly image of the sun.

Nor of all work has this flower none,
But smiling at the shining sun.
From morn till noon, till evening dew,
It turns its shining circuit through.

And looking eastward makes its start,
Far from the morning dews to part,
And turning with the moving sun
Tis facing west when day is done.

Thou emblem of our Kansas State,
And all therein that's good and great,
A token for the happy free,
An emblem of sweet liberty.

A symbol of the chosen land,
Where peace and justice hand in hand,
Unfettered by the so-called great
Are common heritage of State.

Of that first struggle, hard and long,
The trust and good against the wrong,
The victory more rich than gold—
Humanity nor bought nor sold;

The church and school both free and
great;
The strong foundation of the State;
Now and forever they shall be,
The safeguards of our liberty.

Of Freedom's boons, the noblest still,
The conscience free and freest will
To choose and do the thing that's
right—
This is a gleam of Heaven's light.

An emblem of domestic life,
Of happy home and loving wife,
Of father true and children nice,
The Heaven on earth—a Paradise.

May thou, O emblem of our State,
O symbol of the true and great,
Upon this land forever be,
Upon this land of liberty.

—Morris V. Blair.

Recollections of Early Days in Kansas.

MRS. F. P. BAKER, BEFORE THE NAUTILUS CLUB, TOPEKA.

To write of my recollections of early days in Kansas, requires that I carry my memory back nearly half a century; for, though it does not seem so long, it will soon be forty-six years since our family left the last timber farm which Mr. Baker had opened, in Missouri, and, taking warning of the anti-Union sentiment which was growing more persistent each day, crossed the Missouri River, and settled in Nemaha County, which all of you know is one of the best counties in Northern Kansas at this date.

The trials of those years, on the timber-cleared farms, had prepared us for frontier hardships in another State, and we were hardened to those distresses to which we were accustomed, and hopeful of the future. The removal was made by mules and wagons, and we were young and enjoyed the incidents of the trip and promptly became infected with Kansas sunshine-worship which has never failed to attack and remain with the Kansas immigrant. The scenery was primitive and therefore gloriously beautiful and inviting. The prairie-grass and the myriads of glowing wild flowers, made a vista, at once entrancing and welcoming. Bridges there were none, and the crossing of streams was attended by apparent imminence of peril, but never with genuine, serious accident.

The date of our advent into Kansas was April 1, 1860 and the objective point, a settlement known as Home Township, afterwards, Centralia. The tract comprised about six miles square of fine land, and it had been divided into quarter-sections and ten-acre lots and settled, mainly, by people from Illinois. The apportionment was made by process of pre-emption, and the house was usually built upon the ten-acre lot. Mr. Baker had preceded the balance of the family and had built a house of five rooms, and then returned and accompanied us. Our vehicle was a "Democrat" wagon, and it was drawn by a pair of diminutive mules, while oxen hauled

a heavier wagon containing our scant household effects.

Here we settled and battled with the new country and the new hardships. We were prepared for those which are ordinary to a new country, but those were intensified by the terrible drouth which came upon the Territory in that year. There had been large immigration in the preceding two or three years, and particularly in 1859 and 1860. There had been scant time in which to grow crops and accumulate cattle and hogs, and as there had been no rainfall, most of the adventurers had turned about and left for the East. There were few settlers between St. Joseph, Mo., and Centralia, and many of those whom we found at Home Township when we arrived, gave up the effort when the terrible drouth and heat palsied their plans; and thus we who remained were left still more dependent upon our own resources and compelled to draw upon our own courage. Early in October Mr. Baker went to Hiawatha to attend court, and all along the route there was no sign of vegetation that would sustain life. The buffalo-grass was cured on its roots, and afforded some sustenance for stock, but the streams were dry and water from other sources almost unattainable. The terrible heat burned up every seed that was put into the ground. Not a drop of rain fell for many long, weary months and the earth was literally parched. The eyes of the cattle seemed ready to burst. It was necessary to drive them for miles to get water to cool their parched tongues.

In the center of the tract of land comprising the settlement, a well had been dug to a depth of 80 feet, by the first settlers, and to it everybody came for water. It was a strange and fortunate circumstance that the supply was inexhaustible. The well never gave out. Mr. Baker's brother and his wife lived five miles from the well, while our home was only a few rods away from it. Both of them were stricken with fever at the same time, one with nervous fever and the other with a form of typhoid, and both were dangerously ill. There was no water near them, and it was our custom to take them a five-gallon cask, freshly filled, every morning, using the little mules and the little wagon. There was not a maid or a nurse to be had, but the hearts of the neighbors were filled with love and kindness and the ladies took turns in the care of them. One would go out in the morning and stay until her relief arrived the next morning. This was continued daily for five weeks, by which time the sick ones were able to be brought to our house, where they remained until well; but always we had the assistance of our neighbors, who were angels of goodness.

I cannot tell what degree of heat a thermometer would have registered, but you may get an idea of its intensity when I tell you that I often heated dishwater on the door-stone, and nearly, if not quite, boiled eggs beneath the withering sun. Each day was like the one which preceded it and there was no hope of betterment. The wind was hot, like a sirocco from the desert, and the dust a continuous and enveloping cloud. The scarcity of food made each mealtime a renewal of the deep sense of desolation and despair for the future. If clouds promised rain, they failed, and the failure added to our hopelessness. We managed to secure New Orleans molasses and cornmeal. The latter furnished corn bread, and the sweetness from the cane made it palatable. Most of the "coffee" was made of dried pumpkin and sweet potatoes, which we browned like coffee, and when these were boiled together, like coffee, the concoction was a very good substitute. The pumpkins and sweet potatoes were grown on special plots which we could wet down from the well and thus make productive.

Everybody exerted himself and herself for the common good of all, and strove to interest friends in the East to send relief, and with excellent success, else there would have been more

migration back to the older States.

I cannot do better, I think, than to incorporate here an extract from an article prepared by Mr. Baker, and published in the Topeka Journal of September 9, 1905, in which are related some of the results of letters sent to friends in the East, in the effort for relief.

"About this time different localities in the Territory began to send out agents to the Eastern States, soliciting aid. There was no organization, and everything was in a haphazard style. A convention was called by Mr. Pomeroy and others to meet in Lawrence early in November. About fifty self-appointed delegates met at that time, and organized a movement that would be general for soliciting aid from the East. I recollect that I went from Centralia to Lawrence on mule back. There was not a mile of railroad in the Territory at that time. This convention appointed one person from each of the nine judicial districts in the Territory, to take charge of the business. This committee organized and elected S. C. Pomeroy as president, and then appointed an executive committee of three persons to have whole charge of the business.

"The Relief Committee.

"That committee was composed of S. C. Pomeroy, F. P. Baker and Mr. McDowell, then of Leavenworth—and one time mayor of that city, and also United States Marshal. Arrangements were at once perfected for field work throughout the Northern States. Kansas was only reached at that time by rail over the Hannibal & St. Joe Road, running into Atchison. Arrangements were at once made with that road and other roads to bring all goods free, destined for Kansas aid. But for this organization, Kansas must have inevitably been very nearly depopulated west of the river counties. W. F. M. Arny was appointed general manager, and in the main all goods were shipped to him. A large warehouse was secured in Atchison in which to store the goods, and from which to send out loads to different portions of the North, and especially the Chicago Tribune, New York Tribune, Boston and other New England papers, and in fact nearly every paper in the North had articles urging the sending of aid. As an example of what was done and very largely by letters that the women of Kansas wrote to friends in the East, I include extracts from two of the many letters received by Mrs. Baker, from those old friends to whom she had written:

"Letter From Mr. Jarvis.

"Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1861.
Mrs. Orinda S. Baker, Centralia, K. T.:
"Madam—Your very unexpected and equally acceptable letter of December 2 came duly to hand, and but for my almost continued absence from home would have been answered much sooner.

"The subject of the destitution in

JOYS OF MATERNITY

A WOMAN'S BEST HOPES REALIZED

Mrs. Potts Tells How Women Should Prepare for Motherhood

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to a displacement of the womb or lack of strength in the generative organs.



Mrs. Anna Potts

Frequent backache and distressing pains, accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation indicate a displacement or nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs.

The question that troubles women is how can a woman who has some female trouble bear healthy children?

Mrs. Anna Potts, of 510 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

My Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"During the early part of my married life I was delicate in health; both my husband and I were very anxious for a child to bless our home, but I had two miscarriages, and could not carry a child to maturity. A neighbor who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it. I did so and soon felt that I was growing stronger, my headaches and backaches left me, I had no more bearing-down pains, and felt like a new woman. Within a year I became the mother of a strong, healthy child, the joy of our home. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a splendid remedy, and I wish every woman who wants to become a mother would try it."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free to expectant or would-be mothers.

Kansas had already attracted the attention of our people, and some contributions had been made for their relief. But your letter and the use of it gave a new impetus in that direction. Your letter reached me on Friday. I immediately made known its contents to our people. Our minister, on hearing that I had such a letter called on me and after reading it desired that I should permit him to read some portions of it to his congregation the next Sunday. He did so, re-

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ferring to me for the credibility of the letter, which of course I endorsed most fully. A meeting was called at his request and more active and prompt efforts made to obtain and forward contributions.

'Subsequently I received another letter from a lady formerly of Massillon, now of White Cloud, Kansas, fully corroborating your statement. And later still I was called upon by Mr. Cordial Storrs, formerly of Lowville, N. Y., now of Chicago, but for three years a resident of Kansas, who is soliciting aid for Kansas under the authority of the proper committee.

'Under the influence of this accumulation of reliable testimony, a third meeting was called, on which occasion I read extracts from your letter; from that of Miss Julia Shreve, daughter of Dr. Shreve of White Cloud; made an address to our citizens and introduced Mr. Storrs, who made an excellent and effective speech. A committee of both gentlemen and ladies was appointed to make collections in money and clothing. My business has required me to be in this city most of the time since the first of January, therefore I cannot say how much has been forwarded. I learn, however, that one remittance recently made to Gen. Pomeroy was some eighty dollars. Massillon will do her duty.

'Mr. Storrs came here last Wednesday, for the purpose of asking our Legislature to make an appropriation of some \$10,000 to purchase necessary seed, grain, etc., for distribution in Kansas; and on Thursday evening he was invited to address the committee and members of the Legislature on the wants of Kansas, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The chairman of the committee, to whom the subject was referred, ascertaining that I was acquainted with Mr. Storrs and that I had received letters from Kansas, desired me to precede Mr. Storrs in a short address before the Legislature. This duty I performed, on which occasion I again referred to and had read a portion of your excellent letter. In addition to the foregoing, a committee had been previously organized with our Governor at its head, for the purpose of obtaining seed, etc. I mention these details that you may know what the people of Ohio are doing for the suffering in Kansas, and I assure you it is no small gratification to me to contribute my mite, but also in being a humble instrument through the medium of your timely letter, in most effectively enlisting both private and public charities for so worthy an object. It is impossible at this point of time to know what our Legislature will do. Many are warm advocates for an appropriation, while others (to their shame be it said) shut up their "bowels of compassion."

'Our village paper published the proceedings of the "meeting for the relief of Kansas," and I directed a copy sent to you, which I hope has come to hand.

'Having now stated all that is important to communicate to you on this subject, I beg that you will on receipt of this write to me again, and advise me what is the present and prospective condition of the people of Kansas.

'From the printed slip in your letter, I infer that F. P. Baker there named is your husband; therefore, you will be fully informed in the whole matter, in remote portions of Territory (State), as well as in your immediate vicinity.

'In my absence from home it seems that our committee sent their donations to Gen. Pomeroy. Had I been at home, I should have requested them to have sent to Mr. Baker and others as you mention. I hope, however, that it is as well.

'Now that Kansas is a sovereign State, and no longer, I trust, to be subject to misrule and the blight of slavery of "Buchananism," she will rise in her own native majesty by developing her natural resources, and show to the world that a "Nation is born."

'Hoping that I may hear from you soon, I am, dear madam, yours truly,
KENT JARVIS.'

'It should be stated that Mr. Jarvis was a resident of Massillon, O., and a man largely engaged in public enterprises. He was at Columbus much of the time.

(Concluded next week.)

A Household Necessity.

The secret of the almost endless variety of dishes which the skilled chef can produce from a few ingredients, lies in the fact that he utilizes every scrap of material. In his skillful hands, left over, and to the average cook, waste food, is transformed into the most savory dishes.

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Challotte Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1902).
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

FAMOUS WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Josephine.

Roll call—Items of interest.

I. Josephine.

II. The power behind the throne.

III. Women of France at the time of Josephine.

I. The life of the Empress Josephine furnishes material for a most interesting paper. Hers was an exciting and sad career, suffering imprisonment and having barely escaped the guillotine, she married Napoleon. After a period of happiness, she was separated from him to die of a broken heart.

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attracted around her the most brilliant society of France and was greatly loved by all.

III. The contrast between the women of France in Josephine's time, in comparison with our own prosperous, happy times ought to make us contented and thankful that our lot is cast in this century and in this country.

Fortnight Club.

This past year has been very pleasant and profitable to each member. We have held our sessions regularly all the season, regardless of rush in the busy season, and the fact that several members were away on their vacation; each meeting was very profitable indeed.

Our year's work ended with the last meeting in October, when we expected to celebrate with a banquet and short program to entertain our families, but on account of the sudden death of a neighbor this has been postponed indefinitely.

The present club year begins with October 25, and ends with the last of June. Our work is the study of English literature through the entire year, and the reading of Ben-Hur, by some different member each time and then discussed.

The officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. Everything promises fair for an interesting time, each member is congenial and always ready to

do her part. As mothers and farmer's wives and daughters we are very busy and often can not give as much time to our work as we would like, but there is always something gained; and after serving a light lunch we return to our homes, glad of having been present.

The test is good in club relation in so far as it gives us a better understanding of ourselves and our friends, teaching us to "Judge not that ye be not judged."

Our limited experience in club work convinces us that a rural club can easily be conducted (all being willing) to be a pleasure and a benefit to all interested parties.

Following are officers for the year: President, Mrs. D. T. Tharp; vice president, Mrs. W. Morris; secretary, Miss Shuler; assistant secretary, Miss Wiley; treasurer, Mrs. C. Morris; librarian, Mrs. Chase; parliamentarian, Mrs. Anna Town. Our membership consists of fifteen bright, energetic ladies. We would like to hear from other rural clubs.

Mrs. D. T. THARP, President.
Hutchinson, Kans., R. F. D. No. 3.

The Right Road

from Kansas City to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque and Des Moines is the Chicago Great Western Railway. Three well-equipped trains daily. Best of service. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 W 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Mayer's Working Shoes

For Farmers, Miners, Lumbermen, Mechanics and Working Men

are expressly adapted to the needs of working people of all classes.

The leather for these shoes is carefully selected and the soles made of tough, pliable sole leather that wears like iron. Honest stock and high grade workmanship have placed Mayer working shoes above all others in strength and wearing quality. Insist on getting Mayer Shoes, and look for the trade-mark on the sole. Your dealer will supply you.

For a Sunday or dress shoe wear the "Honorbilt" for men.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Kansas Anti-Monopoly

\$1,320.00 WILL PAY FOR ONE MILE AND BUILD

MONTHLY PAYMENT OFFER.

In addition to The Uncle Sam Oil Company selling its treasury stock at the opposite cash prices, the company also makes the following monthly payment offer, so that investors of limited means can secure part of the present allotment before a big advance occurs, which is certain to come. Offer is as follows:

7,000 shares,	\$200.00 cash and six monthly payments of.....	\$200.00 each
5,000 shares,	150.00 cash and six monthly payments of.....	150.00 each
3,000 shares,	90.00 cash and six monthly payments of.....	90.00 each
2,000 shares,	60.00 cash and six monthly payments of.....	60.00 each
1,000 shares,	30.00 cash and six monthly payments of.....	30.00 each
500 shares,	15.00 cash and six monthly payments of.....	15.00 each
250 shares,	7.50 cash and six monthly payments of.....	7.50 each
100 shares,	3.00 cash and six monthly payments of.....	3.00 each

CASH OFFERS ON TREASURY STOCK.

\$700 will pay for over 1/2 mile, and buys 3,500 shares, par value.....	\$3,500
\$500 will pay for nearly 1/2 mile, and buys 2,500 shares, par value....	2,500
\$300 will pay for nearly 1/4 mile, and buys 1,500 shares, par value...	1,500
\$200 will pay for nearly 1-6 mile, and buys 1,000 shares, par value...	1,000
\$100 will pay for over 1-12 mile, and buys 500 shares, par value.....	500
\$50 will pay for ten joints, and buys 250 shares, par value.....	250
\$20 will pay for four joints, and buys 100 shares, par value.....	100

How to Buy

Make all drafts or checks payable to The Uncle Sam Oil Company and reports sent you every two weeks. For particulars send for fifty Views of the Oil Fields and a question of a few days first machinery for the stock will arrive at the stock may be advanced cents per share.

Every Share of This Stock You Get Now at 20 Cents Will

Company Owns and Controls Over Thirty-one Thousand Acres of Oil and Gas Rights.

It is important that an independent refining company should own or control its own production—the Uncle Sam Company does. Part of this 31,000 acres of oil and gas rights consists of the cream of the very richest oil producing properties in Kansas or Indian Territory. Lot 43, Osage, on which the company has lately completed two very large producers of the highest grade oil wells, represents one of the richest tracts known to the oil fields. Should the rest of this one tract prove as rich as what has already been developed the crude production from this property alone would make the entire capital stock of the Uncle Sam Company worth considerable more than 20 cents per share. There are 1,100 acres in lot 43, with seven wells completed and are drilling No. 8.

Four Drills Running Night and Day.

The company has been operating four drilling rigs for the past ten weeks; will continue to operate them, and possibly start more. We expect to furnish at least 2,000 barrels of the crude oil from our own wells for the pipe line now being built—there are thousands of barrels all along the

pipe line in Kansas that the company can buy and handle at a good margin over that amount that goes through the pipe line of our own oil.

Pipe Line Capacity Will be Close to 4,000 Barrels per Day.

There are a great many people who do not realize the value of pipe line to the navigable waters—however, this was one of the expected cornerstones from the start for the Uncle Sam Company—it must and will be built—just a question of time—and when it is completed you will see this stock that you can buy to-day for 20 cents per share very close to par, or \$1 per share. Why not take 7,000 shares of this stock at \$1.320 and know that you have put one mile into this line to help raise the thieving oil siege now maintained by the present oil trust oppression in the Kansas and Indian Territory oil fields?

Can Pump Oil from Cherryvale to Atchison on the Missouri River for 6 Cents per Barrel.

Before the State of Kansas passed the just laws of last winter the freight rate on crude oil to Atchison was 22 cents per 100 pounds, or 66 cents per barrel; under the present maximum freight rate bill it is 29

cents per barrel to Atchison. The Uncle Sam Company with its own pipe line will save 60 cents per barrel over the old rate and 23 cents per barrel over the new rate—pumping 4,000 barrels per day, even under the present rate it would mean a saving to the company of close to \$1,000 per day. Don't you see this Uncle Sam Company is following along practical lines and that success is certain?

58 Miles of Main Trunk Pipe Line Delivered—10 Miles More Shipped—70 Miles More Ordered—Four Powerful Pumping Plants Shipped.

This company is paying for its pipe line as it goes. There is now delivered and paid for fifty-eight miles of this main trunk pipe line—it is all delivered along the right of way excepting five miles at this writing—over twenty miles are screwed together and partly ditched—gangs of men are steadily at work on this pipe line—working every day. Consider, if you please, what this fifty-eight miles means. It means that the whole line will be built—furthermore, there is ample money coming in to insure the payment of seventy miles more which, with the ten miles now shipped, will run this main trunk line

past the Kaw River at Topeka, Kans., and will be but a hop, skip, and jump to complete the pipe line to the navigable waters. Now, when you buy this stock you can depend on this line being completed. If we don't get it through in the next four months, we will in six, and if not in six, we will in eight; but she is going through—the management at the helm of this enterprise will finish what they started and when completed, even if it takes eight more months, it will mean dollar stock for you that you can now buy at 20 cents per share.

Don't Forget—This Company Has One Refinery Completed and in Operation.

When you buy this stock you are joining a strong manufacturing concern. To-day the company has distributing stations in at Topeka, Anthony, Wichita and Concordia. It is supplying Cherryvale and adjoining towns from the Cherryvale station. It has large storage tanks now unloaded at Winfield, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Hutchinson and Pittsburg. In less than two weeks all of these stations will be running full blast and with tank wagons delivering oil right to the merchants' stor-

age tanks and more points going in—it will be a matter of a few days until a large supply of refined oil is on hand and all that can be sold at fair prices with its to the Uncle Sam Company has close to 1 THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of FINEST OILS IN STORAGE—the completion of the distributing centers.

Can Reach all Kansas on Price of 1 Cent per Gallon—State Is Almost Unit the Independent Refiner.

For the Cherryvale Refinery the company has a ket protected by the maximum law so it can ship to any State on about an average cent per gallon. The company alone will run over 100,000 barrels per day, so the Uncle Sam Company is absolutely safe on the Cherryvale plant, and plant on the river can take self for, if necessary, the barged to the ocean steam the Mississippi River.

The Only Formidable Force Oppression in the Kansas

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

(Continued from page 1196.)

convention at Chicago, under a call issued to those commercial, producing and manufacturing organizations that sustain the President of the United States in his publicly expressed views as to Interstate Commerce Law Amendment, congratulate the country that Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States, has shown his wisdom and patriotism in recommending to Congress constitutional, effective and just measures for the regulation of Interstate Commerce that shall provide for the people a National tribunal with power to substitute a reasonable and just rate or classification for one proven to be unreasonable and unjust, and yet that shall preserve to the railroads just and reasonable control over their properties and revenues.

We also commend the House of Representatives for having shown a spirit of earnest cooperation with the President in his efforts to thus remedy existing transportation evils.

2. We specifically agree with the President that the only constitutional and effective method for the supervision of rates, classifications and practices is by amending the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide that:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the Commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the Court of Review."

3. The Amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act should be sufficiently broad to cover all interstate transportation service, including all charges, regulations and exactions in connection therewith, whether for facilities provided by the railroads themselves or through arrangement with others.

THE CATALO—A NEW DOMESTIC ANIMAL.

To produce new breeds of domestic animals by crossing old breeds with wild animals is the task set for himself by C. J. Jones—better known as "Buffalo" Jones—now of Topeka, Kansas. Many years ago Mr. Jones while residing at Garden City began the work of domesticating the buffalo. His method was to work with buffalo calves. These, if caught when quite young, became very tame, and as they grew up were handled much after the manner of handling range cattle. They increased satisfactorily by breeding. Conceiving that crossing buffaloes with Galloways would result in a desirable improvement in the color and perhaps the texture of robes made from the hides, Mr. Jones produced such crosses. He was greatly pleased with the result. The coat was superior to that of either the buffalo or the Galloway, was black and lustrous, long and very dense next to the skin.

Several facts were discovered during Mr. Jones' experiments.

1. The first crosses are invariably the progeny of buffalo bulls and domestic cows.

2. About six out of seven of the crossed progeny are females and become breeders. The few males are sterile.

3. After leaving their dams the crossed animals herd together discarding the society of both the buffaloes and the cattle.

4. The crossed animals are exceedingly vigorous, always healthy, and grow rapidly to great size, males frequently attaining the weight of a ton at maturity. One reached 3,720 pounds.

5. The second crossing, giving animals three-fourths buffalo and one-fourth domestic, is like the first in the characteristics names in 2, 3 and 4. The coat is longer and denser than on the first cross, and is of uniform character over the entire body. While the few males of the second cross are

sterile, Mr. Jones indulges the hope that the third cross—seven-eighths buffalo—will produce males that will be breeders and that there will then be established a new breed of animals, a hybrid possessing the capability of reproduction.

There have been produced to date the following crosses: 1/2 buffalo, 1/4 buffalo, 3/8 buffalo and 15-16 buffalo; also 1/2 Galloway, 3/4 Galloway, 1/2 Galloway and 15-16 Galloway. The 1/2 and 15-16 animals of either kind are so strongly impressed with characteristics due to the predominant blood that none but an expert can distinguish their slight modifications in appearance on account of the 1/4 or 1-16 of blood from the other race. The member which is most affected by the small fraction is the tail.

Some crosses have been made upon Holstein cows. These produced solid black calves clad in excellent fur.

Mr. Jones has at his home in Topeka a robe made from the skin of a 2-year-old bull which was 3/4 buffalo and 1/4 Galloway. The editor took a representative of the Country Gentleman to see this robe for which \$1,200 has been refused. The Country Gentleman's representative, not knowing what it was made of, immediately pronounced it Russian sable.

The present herd is the result of work commenced 16 years ago. After he had produced 20 head of cross-bred animals, Mr. Jones sold the entire herd to the Flathead Indians in 1893. The Indians turned them upon the range and gave them little attention. On account of the disposition of the cross-bred animals to keep separate from both cattle and buffaloes, and on account of the sterility of the cross-bred bulls coupled with their disposition and strength to fight other bulls away, there was but little increase of the cross-bred herd under Indian management. Mr. Jones recently resigned the office of custodian of the Yellowstone Park, arranged through the Department of Agriculture for a great

Government ranch in Arizona, organized a company with ample capital, bought the animals from the Indians and will soon be in readiness to give through the Department of Agriculture some of the most interesting information ever published.

The herd now consists of 80 catalogues, 10 buffaloes, and 300 domestic cows.

Big Things in the Northwest.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—It was Christmas day last that I wrote your paper a letter giving a description of the irrigated farming and fruit-raising here in the valley of the Columbia River and of the big wheat farms in the Horseheaven country near-by, where crops are raised from dependence upon rainfall alone.

I said something at that time about the profits of strawberry culture and the results of the crop this year have fully borne out my estimates.

The wheat crop in the Horseheaven country has been almost the largest in its history and it has been saved without injury. The big thrashing outfits have been running steadily for many weeks, and the season for thrashing the grain is drawing to a close.

Farmers are drawing their thrashed grain to Kennewick and other towns along the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I see by the reports of the State Board of Agriculture of Washington that the wheat yield of the State for this year is over thirty-two million bushels. There have been many immense yields of grain in this State but the crop of the present year seems to be the cap-sheaf of all. This year yields of thirty-five, forty-five, and fifty-five bushels per acre have been the rule wherever wheat is raised in the State and thrashing is not yet all done in many sections.

I find this town of Kennewick growing fast and in a State of feverish activity caused not only by the general prosperity and the big crops, but by a concentration of railroad-building, radiating from it in several directions.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads are building down the Columbia River to Portland, Oregon, a distance of over 250 miles, and grading outfits are already strung out for a large part of the distance.

Two other railroad lines are also heading from Seattle and Tacoma in the direction of Pasco and Kennewick and the general prosperity is making

Monopoly Pipe Line.

BUYS 7,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE \$7,000.00

SPECIAL OFFERS.

For a Few Days the Company Will Sell Stock in Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000) Lots—Par Value \$15,000.00—\$2,800.00 Cash.

This amount of money will pay for considerable over two miles of main trunk pipe line. Where a club of men go together the company will issue stock as directed in amounts of 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 share certificates—just as directed.

Fifteen Thousand (15,000) shares for \$500 cash and six monthly payments of \$400.00 each. The chances are ten to one that long before you have the six payments made that the value of your stock will have increased double, and be selling at close to 50 cents per share, if not higher.

STOCKHOLDERS IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN KANSAS.

Also from Two to Three Hundred Each in Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

This company has surrounded its consuming territory by thousands of stockholders—every stockholder is a customer—don't you see the strength of this company? It will be a home concern to the Missouri Valley States; will cross Kansas from its southern to northern borders with a main trunk pipe line, with a spur running into the Indian Territory—while from the banks of the Missouri it will reach the big cities of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and for that matter water navigation is unlimited after you reach St. Louis. Why not invest a few hundred dollars of your idle money with this growing enterprise? Thereby helping yourself and the cause of right in the oil fields at the same time.

Will Mean \$1.00 to You Within a Year. Reasons Why:

Indian Territory Oil Fields.

There has been lots of talk about building pipe lines to Kansas City, to the Gulf, to St. Louis and other places. However, the only company or enterprise of men who have ever laid a joint of pipe line has been the Uncle Sam Oil Company. Now, if this company can build one refinery and put its oils on the market in a dozen of the leading cities of the State—and at the same time put nearly seventy miles of main trunk pipe line on the grounds and do all of this while others talked, and do it in comparatively seven months' time, what can it accomplish in the next six months? This is a fact well worth any investors' notice. This Uncle Sam Company is doing things. It is a winner. Its stock will go to par.

Supported by Influential Men in Both State and Nation—Our Band Nearly Five Thousand Strong—Two Thousand of them Kansans.

There is a feeling in the Central West that no one man or corporation has a right to corner the oil business by criminal freeze outs and other well known corrupt methods of the oil trust—The Uncle Sam Oil Company is an enterprise of necessity—the men

who are responsible for its existence did so to protect their oil producing properties from confiscation by the oppressor oil trust, which had placed Cherryvale independent oil production on the well remembered black list, together with other Kansas producers last spring. From the start this company has tried to secure shareholders who were in sympathy with a square deal in the oil fields and that is its mission—there are enough men with idle money who are on the side of right to take this stock and help this company complete its great work, within a radius of 300 miles of Cherryvale—they are buying the stock, too—they will continue to help out until the work is done—the income from the Cherryvale refinery and the installment contract stock will furnish sufficient money to lay this pipe line and complete the river refinery at Atchison.

Over \$355,000 Cash Has Been Paid in for Stock in This Company.

You are not buying hot air or blue sky when you purchase stock in the Uncle Sam Oil Company. There has been cash paid in and installments coming due on stock allotted from the treasury to run the sum in dollars

and cents to nearly \$425,000—you take this for what it's worth—the company is on a solid basis—will do but very little advertising in the future. The 5,000 stockholders and nearly 3,000 more investors who are on our mailing lists will buy all of this stock in time. This advertisement will go before nearly TEN MILLION people—the 20 cent stock will be sold. The wires will be ticking the order for stock from hundreds of investors immediately on seeing this announcement. Now is your time to act. Better send check or draft to-day before others have what you want. Remember \$700 cash pays for 3,500 shares, par value \$3,500 and this amount of money will pay for one-half mile of the Uncle Sam Kansas anti-monopoly pipe line.

In Conclusion.

The charter name of this company is "The Uncle Sam Oil Company." Authorized capitalization is \$10,000,000. Par value of the stock is \$1.00 per share. Company is chartered under the laws of Arizona on account of the non-liability clause of the stockholders. Every share of the stock draws the same amount of dividends as any

other share. Approximately three-fourths of the stock has been subscribed, all of which has been sold for cash or its equivalent from the start. There is between \$65,000 and \$75,000 on gilt-edge installments coming in about \$600 daily on stock already allotted from the treasury. The rest of the treasury stock if sold at 20 cents per share will net the company right at one-half million dollars. This stock during the next few months will all be sold, pipe line completed, barges built on the river, the big river refinery completed, close to 100 more oil wells completed. Large distributing stations will be established at Omaha, Council Bluffs, Jefferson City, St. Louis, and other river points that are not already taken care of. It may take eight months or a little longer to complete this work, but it will be completed and the man who secures this stock now and who will hold it and give the company time to complete its great work, is bound to realize a five-fold advance on his investment, for we honestly believe the stock will sell in the open market by that time at \$1.00 per share.

Address Uncle Sam Oil Co., or H. H. Tucker, Jr., Sec'y, Cherryvale, Kas.

things hum in this particular locality.

Maybe your readers will remember my telling in my letter of last Christmas about the big alfalfa-clover farm of H. A. Hover, ten or twelve miles south of Kennewick.

Well, I have just got back from this farm, but it is an alfalfa farm no more. Where a few weeks ago stood the clover thick and deep is now a live, month-old, fast-growing little city, the town of Hover, named after its owner.

It seems strange to see big stacks of alfalfa in the midst of graded streets, sidewalks, hotels and dwellings, all under various courses of construction, but that's what I saw there.

In a month a mile of sidewalk has been built, streets graded, and a new center of population started in this magic land of irrigation.

Where a month ago was the hay-field of a prosperous farmer, are a bank, a big hotel, a newspaper office, stores and many beautiful dwellings. The sound of the hammer and rasp of the saw is the music this new town, looking out over the broad Columbia, is set to.

I find that this remarkable man, Hover, not only can farm but can in true American style "do things" in almost any line of activity. In just six weeks he has built a fine, commodious steamboat on the Columbia to connect Hover with the O. R. and N. Railroad and in addition the New Northern Pacific Great Northern line will be built to the center of Hover townsite. In the meantime people crowd into the new town by stage from Kennewick and by boat from Wallula. I have just talked with a farmer from the Horse-heaven wheat country who has been here an hour and purchased a five-acre "homesite" in the edge of Hover. He came to the Horseheaven five years ago, a man over 55, rich in whiskers, a big pair of cowhide boots, and not much else. He went into debt for a half section of land and commenced to "rustle" a wheat crop. To-day his ship has come in and he is buying a homesite at Hover overlooking the beautiful Columbia, where he can erect a comfortable home and enjoy the prosperity that has come to him in this remarkable land. DAVID R. M'GINNIS.

Kennewick, Washington.

Everything to Its Use.

No man in his senses would use a four-horse harrow to smooth up a pansy bed. This would not be much worse, however, than using laundry or toilet soaps for shaving. Common soap, like the harrow, is intended for coarse work. It will yank up the dirt in fine

style, but if used for shaving, it will burn and irritate the face, and make the operation of shaving a horror. You need a special soap for shaving—one that will soften the beard and leave the face cool and smooth—such a soap as the famous Williams' Shaving Soap, made by the J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., who will send you a free trial sample if you will write them. Their generous offer appears in another column.

Old Indian Fashions.

The American Indians used to grind their corn by pounding it between two stones. This work fell to the women. An up-to-date farmer would laugh at such an old-fashioned mill—would not have such primitive methods on his farm. Indians had no way of skimming their milk except to let it stand in something until what cream would rise came to the top. The women did the skimming as well as the milking. Of course, they lost sometimes as much as half the cream by such an unscientific method.

Some of the very farmers and dairymen who would laugh at an Indian mill are skimming their milk—and losing half their cream—just as the Indians did. Modern methods of skimming are as far ahead of the old method as modern mills are ahead of Indian grinding stones. The up-to-date skimming machine is the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator. It often doubles your dairy profits—skims the milk as soon as drawn from the cow—leaves fresh, warm, skim-milk for young stock—requires that only the cream be put away. In use from Maine to California—and far ahead of pans or cans. Ask The Sharples Separator Co. for their plainly written, fully illustrated catalogue No. U-165. Address them at West Chester, Pa., or Chicago, Ill., or Toronto, Can. They have large offices at each place.

The fur trade of North America has always been largely conducted on the principle of barter. The transactions with the Indians are carried on in a very simple manner. When a hunter brings in his collection of furs to any trading post, which he usually does twice a year, in October and March, he is taken to the trading-room where the official in charge carefully examines, classifies and values each skin, and when the whole pack is gone over, hands the Indian a number of tallies, or small pieces of wood or metal, each representing the value of a "made-beaver," and the whole representing

the value of the entire catch. The Indian then proceeds to the store-room and selects such articles as he requires, blankets, capots, guns, knives, tea, tobacco, etc., in payment for which he hands back his tallies until they are all gone and his purchasing powers are exhausted. He then departs, another hunter takes his place and is dealt

with in a similar manner, and so on until all the furs in possession of the whole band of Indians have passed into the hands of the trader. Formerly it was customary to give a good hunter a "dram" and some small presents in appreciation of his industry.—Duncan MacArthur, in the New England Magazine for November.

The Dispersion Sale Of POLAND-CHINAS

Junction City, Kans., Dec. 12, 1905

Includes sows by Chief Perfection 2d, Lamplighter, Grand Chief, Curtis Chief, U. C. Perfection, Tip Top, Hammond's Price, and Woodbury; gilts by Keep On's Image, Peerless Tom and Mo's Black Corrector—Individuals of how-ring quality, from prize winning ancestors. A few extra boars of away up breeding. Write for catalogue mentioning Kansas Farmer.

J. H. Cutter, Junction City, Kans.

A Grand Closing Out Sale OF Poland - Chinas

Zeigra Bros., McCune, Kans., will disperse their entire herd of high-class

Poland-Chinas

Thursday, December 7, 1905.

See notes in Stock Gossip.

ZEIGRA BROS., McCune, Kansas.

The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animals, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply all letters for this Department should give the enquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

If in addition to having the letter answered in the Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Wart on Colt's Jaw.

My 1-year-old colt has a wart on left side of lower jaw. It has been there 5 months and is as large as a half dollar. I am told it is a cancer wart. Please let me know how to cure it?

SUBSCRIBER.

Tevis, Kas.

Answer.—I would advise cutting off the wart from the colt's jaw and then burning deeply with a hot iron.

Lousy Bulls.

I have some bulls that got lousy by keeping them in a shed last winter where hogs had been kept. I have used coal-tar cattle-dip at intervals all summer, but the nits seem to get thicker all the time. I have used coal-oil once; this kills the lice but the nits keep hatching. Let me know what will kill both lice and nits.

J. R.

Johnson Co.

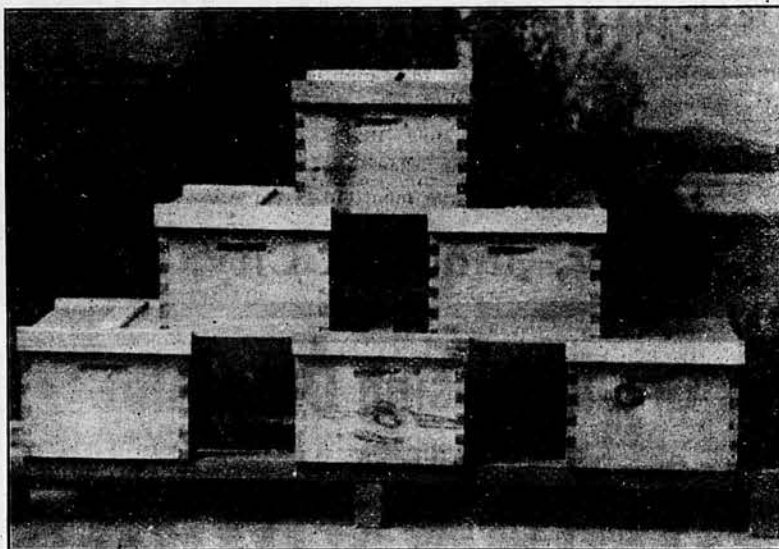
Answer.—If you will send your full name and address we will send you a press bulletin on the preparation and use of lime and sulphur dip, which I think will be the proper treatment for your bulls.

C. L. BARNES.

The Apiary

How to Winter Bees.

The time of season is at hand to do something in the way of fixing the bees up for winter. There is no doubt at all, but the best method of wintering bees is to put them in a cellar. We herewith give an illustration showing the manner of placing the hives in rows, one above another, thus stacking them up to the ceiling. All the surplus boxes, or upper stories of whatever nature must be removed, and only the brood-chamber proper,



and the lid used the bottom board being left off. A good foundation or base, is made from 2 by 4 scantling laid on a solid floor, using brick every few feet to rest on. Between each row of hives sufficient space to walk should be left.

The first of November is usually about the proper time to remove the bees to the cellar, but if fine weather continues longer, it is best to wait. At the time the first real winter weather sets in, or the days become

so cold that no bees are flying about, they can be moved safely to the cellar. It is best to have all the hives arranged for moving several days before actually taking them in, for they must be very carefully handled, and must be previously put in shape so that they can be moved without disturbing them. The hives are always sealed to the bottom boards, and they should be pried loose so that in lifting they may not be jarred. Keep the cellar very dark, so that if any bees come out of the hive, they will not see to fly. A very cool day should be selected for moving them, and a time when the sun is not shining. Late in the even-

ing is perhaps best, but any cool, cloudy day is all right.

Bees put in the cellar are expected to remain there until spring, or until settled warm weather comes, and it requires very careful management to keep them thus confined so long. The cellar should be of even temperature, and must be kept closed at all times, and in utter darkness. To examine the bees occasionally, a lamp light may be used, and so long as they remain quiet, they will be all right.

Every Niece and Nephew of Uncle Sam

should be deeply interested in what he has said about soda crackers, because they are the one food with which all of them are familiar.

Uncle Sam has given out figures showing that soda crackers are richer in nutriment and body-building elements, properly proportioned, than any food made from flour.

This is saying much for common soda crackers, and much more for **Uneeda Biscuit**, because they are soda crackers of the best quality. They are baked better—more scientifically. They are packed better—more cleanly. The damp, dust and odor proof package retains all the goodness and nutriment of the wheat, all the freshness of the best baking, all the purity of the cleanest bakeries.

Your Uncle Sam has shown what food he thinks best for his people. His people have shown that they think **Uneeda Biscuit** the best of that food, nearly 400,000,000 packages having already been consumed.

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

THREE DAYS

THREE DAYS.

Poland-China, Durocs and Shorthorns. . . .

TUESDAY, DEC. 5th, 1905.

Harry E. Lunt, Marshall Bros., and W. B. Harris, of Burden, and J. F. Thomas of Maple City, will sell 50 head of Poland-China hogs. The offering is sired by such boars as Standard Perfection, State Fair Winner, Look No Farther, Champion winning sire of Kansas, and other noted sires. This will be the last chance to get Look No Farther boars; and a lot of strong fall and spring boars will be included. The sows and gilts will be a useful lot and part of them will be bred.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6th, 1905.

Marshall Bros. and J. F. Stodder will sell 50 head of Duroc-Jerseys, 25 boars, 25 sows. They are the produce of such boars as Missouri Wonder, May Boy and Mack's Pride; all of them famous sires of royal breeding. The dams of these hogs are by such boars as Oom Paul 2d, Wonder Lad, Corrector C, Missouri Wonder, II Climax, Otto and Col. Kay. This is the banner sale of the Southwest for herd-headers, foundation stock and for enrichment of blood lines in established herds.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7th, 1905.

Nathaniel Brooks, Harry E. Lunt and J. F. Stodder of Burden will sell 40 head of Shorthorns, 10 bulls and 30 cows and helpers. All of the cows produced calves last year and all are guaranteed to be breeders and all are in calf to the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle or Lord Challenger, Prince Constantine, Oxford Bloom's Thistle or Prince Fashion. The consignments are useful cattle and moderate prices only are expected.

Sales will be Held at 1 p. m. at Fair Grounds, BURDEN, COWLEY COUNTY, KANSAS.

No postponement, sales under cover. Apply to any one of the consignors for catalogues.

Miscellany

Labor Organizations and the Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent number of your publication there appeared a criticism, signed A. J. Gillespie and directed against a recent utterance of C. W. Post, entitled "Labor Unions vs. Farmers," in which Mr. Post presented a few reasons why, in his opinion, the interest of the farmer and the labor union were not one. Substantially, Mr. Post stated that the primary purpose of organized labor was the constant increase of wages under any and all conditions and regardless of the economic conditions which are as truly natural laws effecting wages as gravitation is a natural law effecting the motion of a material body.

Mr. Post is in the southern part of the country at present, but I know he will be interested in Mr. Gillespie's criticism, and I suggest a reply to it that is obvious to any reader.

Mr. Gillespie's first remark is that the farmer is a laboring man. That is indeed true, and he represents perhaps the hardest worker in any industry when his hours alone are considered, but that is because his raw material is the soil itself and he must correspond with nature's requirements, and her hours of labor can not be fixed or regulated. Secondly, the mere fact that he is a laboring man does not necessarily imply that he is therefore committed to the principles and methods of organized labor. Less than two millions out of thirty millions in the United States have given their adherence to those principles. Bearing this in mind, there is a somewhat different consideration to be given to the statement "when the laboring man is employed at high wages it enables him to consume more of our products." Consumers of the farm products of the country are not merely the two millions of organized workers and those dependent upon them, but also the sixty or seventy millions who are not organized or are not wage earners, and those dependent on them. A real advance in wages increases the consuming power of him who earns it. A nominal advance in wages is an advance in name only, is purely artificial in its character and benefits nobody. The test of an increased wage is an increased purchasing power. To illustrate: If bread be 5 cents a loaf and wages \$1 a day now, and tomorrow wages become \$2 per day and bread 10 cents per loaf; \$1 of to-day purchases as much as \$2 of tomorrow. The laborer receives no more for his work and the baker no more for his bread in reality, although each nominally enjoyed a 100 per cent advance.

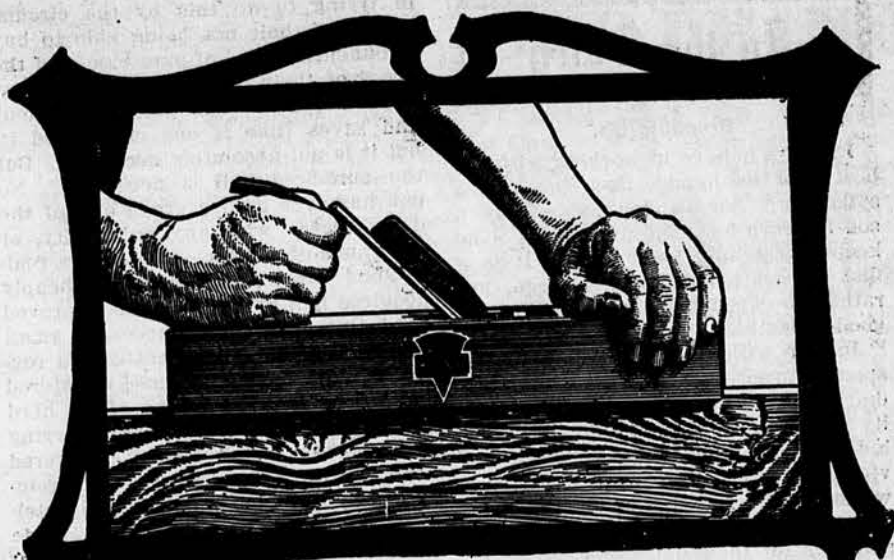
The only thing that increases wages is increased production. For whenever more of a given article is produced there is an increased demand for labor to sustain that increased production, and an increased demand for labor means an increase in labor's wages. But the production of a greater amount of a given commodity means a decrease in the price of that commodity, consequently the same thing which operates to increase wages, operates to decrease the price of those things that sustain the lives and contribute to the comfort and happiness of the wage-earner. Therefore, artificially increased wages, but

decreased production, benefits no one but injures him who earns and him who buys.

The farmer who makes two stalks of corn or two blades of wheat grow where one grew before, has increased his power as a consumer and a producer. This, too, is true of the wage-earner who produces to-day more than he did yesterday, whether with the aid of improved machinery or because of increased diligence or greater technical skill. But the steady tendency of labor organizations is not to increase, but to restrict production, by restricting apprentices, limiting the output and monopolizing the labor market, by limiting employment to those who are members of its organization and denying the opportunity to work to those who are not; thus artificially limiting the supply of labor, and artificially fixing its wage to the injury of the non-member of their organization and the lessening of his power as a consumer; whereas the product of organized labor must be sold at a higher price to sustain its artificially increased wages. The proof of this lies in Mr. Gillespie's own statement. He says, "I bought a wagon in the sixties for which I paid \$112. I bought one a few years ago for \$65. I paid for the \$112 wagon with \$1.50 wheat. I paid for the \$65 wagon with 40- and 50-cent wheat. Now Mr. Post, which wagon was the cheaper? It took about the same amount of labor to raise and care for the \$1.50 wheat, that it did for the 40- and 50-cent wheat."

Which was the cheaper? I presume Mr. Gillespie has a farm of fixed size. His wealth in any one year therefore depends upon the purchasing capacity of the product of that farm. For it is the purchasing power of each bushel of wheat that interests Mr. Gillespie and every other farmer; because, let wheat represent farm products generally, and it is wheat that buys all things for the farmer, as cattle do for the stockman, wood for the lumberman, and coal for the miner. It buys food and clothing for his family, education for his children, and fills his home with the things that make life worth living. It is the purchasing power of each bushel of wheat that determines how little or how much he shall have, not merely of the necessities, but of the conveniences, the comforts and the luxuries of life. Other things being equal, then, the question for the farmer is, how many bushels of wheat does a thing cost, not how many dollars? The money is a mere medium of exchange. It is the wheat that buys. For the soil is the farmer's capital, the number of bushels of wheat produced his annual income; out of which he must pay expenses, make improvements and add to his capital.

Now, assuming what Mr. Gillespie states to be true, that it took the same amount of labor to care for the \$1.50 wheat that it does to care for the 40- and 50-cent wheat, and if both wagons were of equal grade, which was the cheaper? The question is not which costs the most money, but which costs the most wheat. There is evidently a great increase in the cost of production relative to the selling price of the article produced. It costs as much, we are told, to grow 40-cent wheat as dollar and a half wheat. So Mr. Gillespie's cheap wheat gains in cost of production and loses in purchasing power. For the \$112 wagon Mr. Gillespie paid 75 bushels of



In Actual Use

Keen Kutter Quality tells in the actual use of the tool. Keen Kutter Tools are not retired by an occasional knot or tough piece of material. They are made to stand hard work and lots of it. They are as good as new after poor tools have gone to the scrap heap. The

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brand covers a complete line of tools. In buying any kind of tool just see that the name Keen Kutter is on it and you have assurance of full satisfaction. Keen Kutter Tools have been Standard of America for 36 years and are the best that brains, money and skill can produce.

Some of the kinds of Keen Kutter Tools are: Axes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Scythes, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Shears, Razors, etc., and Knives of all kinds. If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools, write us and learn where to get them. Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under this Mark and Motto:

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

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SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY,
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Send for Tool Booklet.

wheat; for the \$65 wagon if wheat were 50 cents a bushel, Mr. Gillespie paid 130 bushels; if it were 40 cents a bushel, he paid 158 bushels. In other words, one wagon cost him as much again or at least one-third more than the other; consequently, Mr. Gillespie's own figures prove that the wagon of the "sixties" was cheaper than the wagon of to-day, measured by the only thing with which a farmer can pay for what he buys, the products of his farm. If Mr. Gillespie believes these conditions are due to organized labor, then Mr. Gillespie has proved exactly what Mr. Post has stated, that labor organizations are not beneficial to the farmer.

JAMES A. EMERY, Secretary,
Citizens' Industrial Ass't of America.
New York City.

The Labor-Union's Side.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to an attack on labor unions by C. W. Post, president National Citizens' Industrial Association, New York, will say: The farmer should be thankful to the labor unions. The laborer and his family are the farmer's best customers, and if he (the laborer) can wrench living wages out of the trust-bound industries, he should be congratulated.

The past twenty years have proved clearly when and where the farmer got the best market for his product, whether it was in the time of Coxy's army, or in the day of the labor unions. The wagon and the farm implements would not be one per cent cheaper without the unions. The trust promoters would see to that. Everybody except C. W. Post knows the trusts work both ways. However, the farm products would be cheaper with a poorly paid working class. So far as farm hands are concerned, there is no fear for a union; they live too far apart, are of too different individuality to ever draw on the same life and work together. If ever they would strike, sure it would not be in winter; but in such a case, long-titled C. W. Post and his association might step in as relief corps, if they would not prefer to go to Europe, when wanted. C. W. Post ought to be ashamed to describe the labor unions as a gang of criminals. As a whole, they consist of the most conservative, best class of mechanics in every branch of industry

in this country; morally, they will stand favorable comparison with the C. W. Post class.

"Auf einen groben Klotz, gehört ein grober Keil."
J. SCHULTHESS.
Am. Railway Carmen, Chief Lodge 87,
Horton, Kans.

When your child is restless, pride yourself not on forcing him to keep still, but on finding some reasonable thing for him to do in which his restlessness becomes an activity.—Alice Wellington Rollins.

Heart Weakness.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has made many hearts well after they have been pronounced hopeless. It has completely cured thousands, and will almost invariably cure or benefit every case of heart disease.

Short breath, pain around heart, palpitation, fluttering, dizzy, fainting and smothering spells should not be neglected. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and see how quick you will be relieved.

It cannot make a new heart, but will restore a sick one by strengthening the heart nerves and muscles, relieving the unnatural strain, and restoring its vitality.

"I had a very bad case of heart trouble. For six months I could not work. Last July I was plowing corn and feeling bad all day; in the afternoon in plowing one row I had to lay down, or fall down, three times. My heart throbbed as though it would burst through, and I had difficulty in getting my breath. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and before I had used half of it I could lay down and sleep all night. Previously I had to get up from five to ten times a night. I have taken several bottles, and my heart is as regular as clock work. I feel like a new man, and can work considerable for an old man, 84 years old."

H. D. MCGILL, Frost, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

HE ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

who goes straight to work to cure

Hurts, Sprains, Bruises

by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

and saves time, money and gets out of misery quickly.

It Acts Like Magic. Price, 25c. and 50c.

In the Dairy

Breeding Up.

I always believe in working with the best tool at hand. One can use a spike-tooth harrow for pulverizing a sod for corn and can get it done if he keeps scratching away at it. It is a fine illustration of perseverance, but rather an expensive one of the lack of good judgment.

Just so with cows. I believe in the special-purpose, highly-bred, intense dairy cow. I want as much dairy ability as can be crowded into one cowhide without sacrificing constitutional vigor. I want her to be an eater, a worker, a stayer, and if back of her she has families of progenitors conspicuous for their dairy and prepotent ability, the more I am encouraged to believe in and work to develop her ability. I want to mate her with a male meritorious enough to be a fitting consort of the queen of the dairy. I want him bred wisely and fed well, so I may be assured that all man may do has been done to centralize in him great dairy excellence.

From the mating of such animals, assuming I do my part in feeding the offspring, I expect an issue that has almost mechanical right to be a useful animal. But with all their care, wisdom, and skill, even the best breeders score many failures; but I think the proportion of successes is gradually increasing.

Now, if the skilled breeder of dairy animals, with every environment favoring his success, must acknowledge many failures, how can the breeder who pays no attention to breed, heredity, trend, or selection hope to work for herd improvement?

There are many excellent grades or "native" cows that, as performing individuals, compare most favorably with the best individuals of the special breeds. Such cows are all right themselves and deserve the best of care and plenty of it; but when it comes to reproducing after their kind their weak points show up. They can not do it, for their excellencies are not established in them. Their virtue ends with their performance and goes to the packing house with their bones.

BUYING COWS.

A good judge of cows may go out into the ways of commerce and buy herds of these cows that will render creditable performances, especially if the cows get into the hands of good feeders; and such good judges are not concerned about the problems that vex breeders, for they can, as a rule, buy such cows more cheaply than they can raise them; but such good judges of cows are about as scarce as good cows, and the case rests at the point that if the average dairyman wants a superior herd of dairy cows he must raise them.

I have known many men discouraged

in trying to do this by the circumstance of their not being able to buy a foundation herd of pure bloods of the breed of their choice. It is true that such a purchase is very convenient and saves time if one can afford it, but it is not absolutely necessary. But the pure-bred bull is necessary. No one has ever used a grade bull of the dairy breeds with any uniformity, or assurance of results. In buying a really good sire, the breeder has cheaply acquired half of his proposed improved herd. One of the most successful small dairymen I know does not own a registered cow, but he has used registered bulls through all the time of his herd building, till all his cows are carrying the prepotent blood of many registered sires, by the influence of which, reinforced by rigid selection and full, intelligent feeding, a herd has been made that is nearing the butter mark of 400 pounds a year.

A BLOOD TEMPTATION.

The breeder of pure-blood stock of any kind is constantly under temptation to raise or sell all the offspring from his animals. Thus many an individual that can never be anything but a scrub is kept in the herd by reason of having a good pedigree, or sold to some unwary buyer on the same recommendation.

This temptation has little force with the breeder of grades sired by a pure-blood, for to him each tub must stand on its own bottom, and merit must be individualized in each animal.

I am making no argument against pure blood—thoroughbreds—from the farmer himself clear down to the cats and chickens, would be my choice—I merely want to call attention to the ability of many a breeder of grades to impart the lesson of selection to many breeders of pure blood. Of course, we have to take men themselves as we have them, and women as we can get them.—W. F. McSPARRAN, in *Kimball's Dairy Farmer*.

Care of the Cream Separator and the Science of Scrubbing.

At this time of the year, when the mornings and evenings are cool, milk must be separated while fresh in order to be thoroughly skimmed and prevent loss of butter-fat. The higher the separating temperature during fall, winter and spring, the better, provided cream is cooled down as low as possible immediately after separating. In this way many of the injurious flavors are removed, and as a result a better butter is produced. When dealing with stale milk a high separator temperature must be resorted to, in order to produce a butter that will more nearly approach that obtained from fresh milk. The separating temperature at this season of the year will be partially governed by the period of lactation, richness of milk, and the age of milk.

Milk is not necessarily separated because it goes through a cream sep-

arator, but must have the proper temperature, about 85° F., and the speed of the bowl must be sufficiently high to secure proper centrifugal force in the operation. The proper number of revolutions is generally indicated on the crank of the separator. The cream screw should be loosened slightly at this time of the year when milk is generally separated at a lower temperature. If hot water is run through a cold separator previous to skimming, it will warm the machine so that the following milk will be less likely to clog the machine. Only the best separator oil should be used. The bearings should be cleaned about once a month by flushing with kerosene. This will remove the oil that gums the bearings and causes the machine to run hard.

Cream separators should be placed in a dairy, or, if placed in the barn, should be kept in a separate room from the cows, where no foul air can reach the milk.

A cooler should be used for the cream immediately after separating. If the water used has a temperature of 40° F., the milk passing over the cooler will be cooled to 50° F. When this is done immediately after milking and separating and the cream placed in cans that have been scalded in boiling water, the cream may be shipped from any part of the State and reach the creamery perfectly sweet in from one to two days.

Regulating the temperature is the most efficient means we have of controlling bacterial growth. Below 45° F. there is very little reproduction, and consequently, this temperature, if maintained continually, is sufficient to insure sweet milk and cream for several days.

Ideal equipment cannot be kept on the average farm, but a little thought and muscular energy can do a great deal to improve facilities and cleanliness. We are trying to produce the very best butter and cream at the college creamery, and in order to do this, we must have milk from well-kept, sanitary dairies. Some of our patrons are very careful in the handling of their cows and dairy products, while others we notice do not consider their dairy barn a place where human food is being prepared, but rather an ordinary stock barn, where it makes little difference whether the air is close and foul, or pure and wholesome. There is not only great danger in injuring the quality of the milk by foul air in the barn, but cows very readily contract tuberculosis when housed in such a place for any considerable length of time.

At the present time there is a strong demand for milk produced under more sanitary conditions. The greatest success in future dairying will be obtained where farmers give more attention to cleanliness and rapid cooling of milk. It has been reckoned by the Department of Agriculture that one child out of every three dies before reaching three years of age, one of the leading causes of infant mortality being impure milk.

Just a word in regard to the dairy cow. At this season of the year the dairy cow should be stalled nights at least, and during the day if the weather is stormy. When on full feed and in full milk flow, the dairy cow is hard worked, and less able to withstand extremes of weather than other stock, for her energies are being exerted in the production of milk, rather than self-preservation. Proper housing is also more economical, for the cow will then require less feed for heat-production, and turn it into milk instead. If, by improper care, a cow is allowed to decline in her milk flow to any great extent, she can never entirely regain it during the same lactation period.

In regard to scrubbing dairy uten-

CREAM IS MONEY

HOW TO SAVE MORE OF IT

It matters not whether you are selling your cream or making it into butter at home, the more you have of it the greater your dairy profits will be. This fact is self-evident, yet many cow owners are daily wasting one-half their cream by the use of the old-fashioned gravity setting process of skimming milk, and at the same time wondering why their cows do not pay better. A **DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR** would stop this waste and double the cash returns from the cows. If you own three or more cows you can not afford to be without a **DE LAVAL** machine. It will lessen your work and expenses fully one-half and double your profits.

By purchasing a **DE LAVAL** at once and using it through the coming winter season when butter prices are highest it will more than half pay for itself before spring. Every day's delay in purchasing a **DE LAVAL** means a loss of just so much money to you. Do not put it off but write to-day for illustrated catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co.

74 Cortlandt Street
NEW YORK

Randolph & Canal Sts.
CHICAGO

sis, everybody is supposed to know how to scrub, but people do not always do the best they know how. Washing may be divided into three parts: first, washing all the dirt off with luke-warm water and washing-powder; second, rinsing or cleansing in boiling water; and, third, proper drying. This is seldom properly done on the average farm, partly from lack of knowledge of the growth of bacteria, and partly because a farmer is generally in a hurry. By careless washing, things will generally come out greasy, even after being rinsed in hot water. A good washing powder, which cuts grease, should be used, and this may be obtained at almost any grocery store at a very reasonable price. Should any one wish to inquire about the best washing powder or methods of cleaning, I will be glad to answer their inquiry. There is no need of drying with a cloth, for after being rinsed in boiling water, the dairy utensils will readily dry in a few minutes.

Imagine the condition of wash water after all the parts of a separator bowl and covers have been washed in it, together with the other dairy utensils. It is similar to that of dish-water in which the dishes from a large family dinner table have been washed. If the utensils coming from this water are merely rubbed with a cloth and put together again without scalding, it is impossible to obtain good milk or cream after running it through such a separator. They will sour in a few hours and will generally have bad flavor. Where steam can be had, as it is in our college creamery, it is the best known means of sterilizing dairy utensils. Boiling water is its best substitute. Tinware gets rusty when left standing wet, and wooden ware sours and develops a bad color and bad smell when not given a chance to dry quickly, but if dipped in boiling water or steamed, they dry in a few minutes. When the housewife washes clothes she first soaks them, then washes them through two different batches of clean, boiling water, and rinses them. They are next wrung out and hung on the line to dry in the sunshine. If the same care is taken with dairy utensils and handling of milk, there is no rea-



Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-165—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.

Toronto, Can.

Chicago, Ill.

A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes



CLEVELAND

This Cleveland Cream Separator is sold on the fairest and squarest plan ever devised. A fair trial on your own farm under your own conditions. The easiest to clean, the easiest to run, the best skimmer. We can save you from \$20.00 to \$30.00. Write and we will prove it to you. We will also send you a free book, telling just how the Cleveland is made and how it is sold. Write to-day. The Cleveland Cream Sep. Co., 34 Michigan St., Cleveland, O.

YOUR MONEY BACK - QUICK

5 Cows and a U. S. made \$45.00 month
7 Cows but no U. S. made \$11.00 month
The U. S. makes the difference \$34.00 month

STAUNTON, ILL., SEPT. 25, 1905.

I hereby certify that on April 20th, 1903, I bought of your agent one of your No. 7 U. S. Cream Separators, and after using it for more than two years, I am more than satisfied. In 1902 I sold the milk of my seven cows to the creamery and realized from said cows an average of \$11.00 per month. From the herd in the spring of 1903 I sold two of the seven cows and milked the other five, and my income from the five cows was \$45.00 per month, a difference of \$34.00 in favor of the U. S. Separator. If necessary I will make affidavit as to this statement.

E. D. BRUCE.

Now, how quick did Mr. Bruce get his money back? Well, the extra profits alone paid for his U. S. in just about 10 weeks. Many thousands of satisfied users prove the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR,

(Which Holds World's Record for Close Skimming) is the most profitable separator a farmer can buy. It does the best work the longest time with least trouble and smallest expense, and it

PAYS FOR ITSELF - QUICK

Send for free catalogue No. 550 F that tells plainly the reasons why.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
18 Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada



son why dairy products should not be as clean and inviting to the taste as newly-washed, white-linen clothes are in appearance. We should by all manner of means be as cleanly with what goes into our bodies as we are with what we put on the outside. Therefore, the science of scrubbing consists of the scientific and practical methods of controlling the bacteria and dirt that so easily find their way into milk. —CHAS. W. MELICK, Assistant in Dairying, Kansas Agricultural College.

To the Dairy Farmer.

Every farmer who is wise should be a regular subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER and as an additional help to his business should have Kimball's Dairy Farmer, published at Waterloo, Iowa, a semi-weekly, for men who own cows. The regular price of this excellent dairy journal is 50 cents per year. However, by special arrangements we will send it for two years and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.25. Order it to-day of the KANSAS FARMER.

The Dual-Purpose Cow.

A dual-purpose cow is one that is a good milker and butter-producer, and at the same time will produce a calf of good beef qualities.

There are many such cows found among the farmer's herds of the Middle West, and they are looked upon as the mortgage-lifters of the farm.

To be able to determine to what extent such a grade of cattle will give returns that will warrant their keeping in this day, one must make careful experiments and take into consideration the condition under which these cows are kept, the intelligence of the man handling them, and markets where the products are to be sold.

Without doubt the dual-purpose cow has had her place in the development of Kansas, but under the changing conditions we must consider the question more closely.

According to some laws that have become well-established in animal breeding we find, that to get any high specialization toward the production of milk there is a sacrifice of some other quality. The opposite or correlated part of the body for milk-

production is the production of flesh. It is a recognized fact that the tendency to lay on fat is accompanied by a falling off in the yield of milk in any breed of cattle. There are some freaks, yet they transmit their qualities so irregularly that they cannot be depended upon.

The actual cost of the production of beef or dairy products must be worked out very carefully. The results would show that the cows best adapted for milk-production carry a very small amount of unnecessary flesh. Any surplus fat or flesh needs nourishment thereby calling upon the elements otherwise going to the production of milk. With the beef-producing cow the same is true as with the dairy cow. Nature seems to have given every one a special function, and all others are of secondary importance. Excellence toward either extreme is usually the more profitable in a cow, than to depend upon a cow for the two purposes; the production of beef or dairy products.

The development of one organ or set of organs toward one ideal, even very gradual, is more easily secured than a development toward two ideals, especially when these two conflict.

The average farmer of Kansas can determine for himself which is the more profitable on his particular farm, the cows that will give a fair amount of milk and raise a fairly good beef calf, or a few cows of known qualities for the dairy and a herd of good beef-producers.

It is simply a question of dollars and cents with the farmers, but changing conditions make it necessary to keep a close watch upon the possibilities of animal management.—Kansas Agricultural Review.

The Angus Auction at the International.

As usual, there will be presented for appraisalment during the International Exposition an unusually good offering of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. These auctions have proven the best occasions of the entire year for breeders to select herd bulls as well as secure high-class females. The cause is apparent, since no breeder is permitted to consign more than one bull and this one is almost invariably the pick of the entire bull product of his herd. Comparisons are made here as they are made nowhere else and there is every incentive for the consignor to take to Chicago the best for this occasion. As a result the twenty-eight bulls auctioned at the International last year, averaged about \$240, which is ample evidence of their quality, and the one hundred animals catalogued averaged \$200 and sold in a single day. This year entries are limited to sixty head, seventeen of which are bulls. There are several champions among them and it is likely that no Angus auction within the next year, will contain so many high-class bulls, and the character of the cows and heifers will be in keeping with them. The consignors are among the leading breeders and exhibitors of the breed and their names follow: C. J. Martin, Churdan, Iowa; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; C. J. Off, Peoria, Ill.; H. M. Brown, Hillsboro, Ohio; McLachlan Bros. & Johnson, Estill, Mo.; F. G. Fleming, West Lebanon, Ind.; C. E. Fisher, Ottawa, Ill.; W. B. Eeiley, Mt.

Pleasant, Iowa; W. N. Foster, Attica, Ind.; D. Hadley & Son, Danville, Ind.; William Avery, Waldron, Ind.; M. A. Martin, Wall Lake, Iowa; N. G. Daughmer, Douglass, Ill.; Jacob Larue, Etna, Ill.; Marion C. Stone, Milan, Mo.; Jas. H. Hall, Port Austin, Mich.; W. H. Humphreys, Galt, Mo.; A. N. Arney, Leon, Iowa; Joe Kramer, Elkader, Iowa. The most famous and fashionable families of the breed are represented by their best specimens. The catalogue can be obtained by addressing W. C. McGavock, Manager, Springfield, Ill. The auction occurs Thursday, December 21.

The Guernsey cow, Yeksa Sunbeam 15439, has just completed the largest year's record in the world. During the year she produced 14,020 pounds of milk, containing 857.15 pounds of butter fat. This is equivalent to 1,000 pounds of butter. This cow is owned in Wisconsin and was fed on silage, hay and a grain mixture composed of oil-meal, 1 part; ground oats, 2 parts; gluten feed, 2 parts, and bran, 4 parts. In the winter months there was added to her rations some rutabagas and alfalfa with a little corn-meal during the coldest weather. In spring and summer she had pasture instead of the silage and roots. Her largest production of milk for one day occurred in August when she produced 52 pounds of 3.07 per cent milk. Her best week was also in August, when her record was 352 pounds of milk, and 20.77 pounds of butter-fat.

Her lowest percentage of butter-fat was in June, on pasture, when she tested 5.25 per cent. Her highest percentage of butter-fat was 6.08, made in December. She made these records under the supervision of the Wisconsin Experiment Station and they are recognized by the Advanced Registry of Guernsey cattle.

Breeders and farmers who are interested in the hornless part of the Shorthorn family should note the advertisement of Halcyon Home Stock Farm of Polled Durhams owned by C. J. Woods of Chiles, Miami County, Kansas. This is a new herd of this popular breed that Mr. Woods has just this year moved to Kansas from Grundy County, Illinois. Mr. Woods has been breeding and exhibiting Double Standard Polled Durhams for a number of years, and has always been able to land a goodly share of the best prizes in the State and National shows. Has been a very careful student of the breeding that produce the hornless Shorthorn and at the same time the popular type and character so much in demand by producers of high-class cattle. A visit to his magnificent herd is the only way to get an idea of the success he has attained. Mr. Woods is offering a few bulls just about a year old, splendid, thick-fleshed, blocky fellows, and their breeding is such that they can not help but please the most exacting. Write or call on Mr. Woods, who will be pleased at all times to show his cattle to prospective purchasers or visiting breeders.

"Why don't you trace your family history?" The common reply to this question is summed up in the words: "If I knew how to go about it, I should enjoy doing so." For few are the individuals who do not at times feel a

CLOTHING

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37 Samples of Cloth FREE Write For It at Once

BOY'S SUITS \$1.35 UP



SUIT Our leader this Fall is an all wool black Thibet, jet black color, newest cut and finest tailoring. A \$12 suit. Our price only

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You take no chance in buying your clothing from our Free Catalog; we take back and refund your money for any unsatisfactory garment.

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longing to open the book of the past, and read the records of their ancestors. Edward Everett felt that longing when he wrote: "There is no man of any culture who does not take some interest in what was done by his forefathers." The desire to trace the descent of one's family and to transmit the record to one's successors, is as old as life—a strand in the binding cord of filial love. So prevalent has been the desire among all nations to which either history or tradition extends, that it has been regarded by many writers as an instinct in human nature. Observing its universality, the historian Hume began his history of England with these lines: "The curiosity entertained by all nations, of inquiry into the exploits and adventures of their ancestors, commonly excites a regret that the history of the ages should be involved in obscurity, uncertainty and tradition. From time to time we read that genealogical study is a fad. Yet, the very use of the term 'fad' is in itself an argument for the interest to be found in ancestral research, since fads are taken up entirely for the pleasure to be found in them. Though genealogy may lend itself for use as a fad, however, it can not be justly termed a fad. Who would dub book collecting a fad simply because certain bibliophiles and bibliomaniacs made a mere fad of collecting rarities of the press? The same relations exists between genealogy and its use as a fad, as between the stocking up of private libraries and the collection of book rarities.—From 'The Value of Genealogy' in the New England Magazine for November.

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

Suppose you took a wagon load of potatoes to town and sold them for 40 cents a bushel to the grocer. You and his clerk unloaded them, you drove around in front, tied your team and came into the store for your money. When the grocer paid you he deducted five cents a bushel for the services of his clerk in measuring them. Wouldn't you call that nifty? Is it not just as unreasonable for a creamery company to expect you to pay them for the services of one of their men to weigh and test your cream?

SHIP YOUR CREAM DIRECT TO US

The difference is this.

When you ship direct you pay only the express.

When you sell to a receiving station you pay the express and a commission besides.

You have the commission and station expense as profit on every pound of butter-fat you ship to us.

Bear in mind WE PAY CASH. OUR PRICE IS THE HIGHEST.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,

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Originator of methods for making more profit for the producer.

Height just right—3 feet 7 in.



A Simple Davis From The Factory, Direct to You AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

We make the Simplest Cream Separators on Earth, with low down supply tank, simple enclosed gearing, and sell at the lowest factory prices, freight prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed, direct saving you all middlemen profits. We make every part and guarantee high quality and durability, and to skim hot, warm or cold milk equal to any on Earth and the easiest to clean, run and understand. Our terms are most liberal and we save you from 20 to 50 per cent. Send for Free catalogue No. 125 DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 84 North Clinton, Chicago, U.S.A.

Dietrich & Spaulding Sale.

The annual sale of Poland-Chinas by Dietrich & Spaulding of Richmond, Kans., held at Ottawa, Kans., November 25, was a great event. There was a representative attendance of the best breeders and the high class of the offering was much appreciated and was in every respect a gratifying success.

The 54 head catalogued sold for \$2,359, an average of \$43.68. The 22 boars averaged about \$36 per head. The 17 sows and gilts bred to Grand Perfection brought \$1,100, just about \$65 per head. The top price of the sale was for lot No. 26, sold to S. H. Lenhart, of Hope, Kans., for \$125. He also took lot No. 35 at \$100. Lot 36 sold to O. J. Michel, Centerville, Kans., for \$100. and No. 46 sold to E. L. Calvin, Boulicourt, Kans., for \$100. The other purchases run from about \$20 to \$70. Following is a complete list of the purchasers: Wm. Knox, South Haven; M. S. Babcock, Nortonville; L. C. Caldwell, Moran; W. F. Corkhill, Baldwin; G. Erickson, Rantoul; John M. Coates, Liberty, Mo.; C. E. Rummors, Olivette; E. L. Calvin, Boulicourt; J. R. Killough, Ottawa; A. Kelley & Son, Paola; A. B. Dille, Edgerton; T. J. Lovett, Princeton; J. P. Smalling, Reading; Geo. Marshall, Quenemo; W. H. Olden, Wellsville; A. W. Davis, Quenemo; E. L. West, Garnett; Geo. Metzger, Jasper, Mo.; W. S. Harram, Princeton; W. H. Brewer, Rantoul; E. M. Williams, Olathe; P. W. Gentry, Jasper, Mo.; S. H. Lenhart, Hope; Gus Aaron, Leavenworth; W. R. Crother, Golden City, Mo.; W. C. Curphey, Carlton; John Bollin, Leavenworth; Emmitt McGrew, Centerville; O. J. Michel, Centerville; Frank Pennell, Princeton; A. Grishaber, Ottawa; A. L. West, Homer, Gruver, Springhill; E. L. Calvin, Boulicourt; G. B. Small, Princeton; W. J. Honeyman, Madison; J. D. Patterson, Quenemo.

Gossip About Stock.

On Saturday, December 2, will be held the fourth annual sale of Poland-China hogs at Cherryvale, Kans. The offering of fifty head by Mr. E. McDaniel comprise an extra well-bred lot of good individuals that buyers should not overlook.

Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans., who recently held such a good sale at his farm, has to offer our readers a selected lot of Empire Chief boars and gilts as per advertisement on another page and will be glad to quote prices to any one desiring to purchase choice Polands of up-to-date breeding of either sex. Write Mr. Mains, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

In an article on "The Perfect Education," written for The Youth's Companion's new volume, Andrew S. Draper, former President of the University of Illinois and now Commissioner of Education in the State of New York, compares the educational systems of various nations, and shows what in his opinion might be done in America to improve our own methods.

R. F. Norton, proprietor of Duroc-Jersey swine, Clay Center, Kans., makes a change in his advertisement this week and says he has a fine lot of hogs as he ever saw and the blood lines are hard to beat. He is making no public sale this season but is offering a special inducement for orders at private sale. Gilts will be sold open or bred as may be desired.

In this issue appears the adv. of an ideal ranch, located on the Kansas-Nebraska line about two and one-half miles south of Republican City, Neb., and almost due north of Phillipsburg, the county seat of Phillips County, Kansas. A part or all of the ideal ranch is now offered for sale, also a half interest in a herd of 80 Shorthorn cattle. For further particulars address A. B. Heath, Republican City, Nebr.

Your attention is called to the Duroc-Jersey herd-heads advertised by A. L. Burton of Wichita, Kans., as per breeders card in this issue. On account of the high-class breeding and exceptional growth of the individuals offered, Mr. Burton believes that every one ought to head some good herd. They are of March farrow and weigh 200 pounds or better and are perfect in every point. Mr. Burton also has

plain-bred males which he will sell very cheap.

The Shorthorn sale held by Woods Investment Company, South Omaha, Nebr., November 15, brought out a good attendance of breeders from Nebraska and Iowa, interested in Scotch cattle, also a few ranchmen from the West. Nebraska was fortunate in taking most of the cattle and the average of \$172 was made on the entire offering. The Woods Investment Co. average for 30 head consigned was \$192. The top price for the sale was \$510 paid for the red 2-year-old Scotch bull, Royal Star, which went to Bates & English of Overton, Nebr. The Scotch bull, Victor's Duke, sired by Imp. Goldentop Victor, sold for \$405 to A. J. Andrews, Melbourne, Ia.

McLaughlin Bros. write the Kansas Farmer on the 23d inst., stating that they have received a cable message from their James B. McLaughlin, saying that he sailed from London to-day, with ninety-nine stallions. This is our fifth importation this year. We have brought a larger number of horses from France than all of our competitors combined, but this is not the point about which we are the proudest, for it has been our good fortune to bring from France the best horses raised in that country. In a letter just received from Mr. James B. McLaughlin, describing his present importation, he says, "I have an extraordinary lot—a better lot of young horses never left France. We should be able to please the most fastidious. I hope to land a lot of them in good enough condition for the show at Chicago."

A great live-stock event is planned to be held at Burden, Kans., next week, December 5-7, inclusive. The Poland-China sale will be held on December 5. The contributing breeders are Harry E. Lunt, Marshall Bros., and W. B. Harris, of Burden, and J. F. Thomas, Maple City, Kans. Most of these breeders have made splendid reputations in the show and sale ring and this offering will be especially attractive. Mr. Lunt will offer the get of his famous show boars Look No Further 27118, and Second Perfection 24505. Mr. Lunt also includes in his offering Black Chief Wilkes 32716, a grandson of Proud Perfection. He is offering the best lot of boars he has ever raised. Among the attractions are Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the catalogue, also Western Perfection, No. 25, sired by Blunt's Perfection, a World's Fair prize-winner. We desire to urge the attendance of breeders and buyers who really want good individuals and good breeding. Send for catalogue which tells the story in detail.

The three days' sale at Arkansas City, under the auspices of the Wheat Belt Association, was very well attended and was a very successful sale. The Poland-China hogs, of which there were 80 head sold, averaged just a little over \$18 per head. The consignment of G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans., one of our regular advertisers, made possibly the highest average. One notable feature was that all his bred sows went into the hands of old breeders, showing they appreciated his stock. J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla., another of our regular advertisers, topped the boar offering at \$33, the same going to Fred C. Demotte, of Arkansas City, Kans. In the cattle offering the Shorthorns averaged \$73 per head. The top of the sale was \$245 for the choice bull, Orange Ladd, bred by Henry Stunkell, Peck, Kans., and bought by J. A. Ramsey, Arkansas City, Kans., who is starting a herd, and we predict that he will be heard from later in the Shorthorn business. The top of the cows was bought by J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., from the consignment of J. R. Cooper, Winfield, Kans. This was a very choice cow with calf, and really one of the bargains of the sale.

H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, sent a calf last week from his Holstein herd to F. W. Heiser, of Downs, Kan. Central and Western Kansas are now about as keen for dairy stock as is Eastern Kansas. Mr. Heiser in acknowledging the arrival of the calf wrote: "He certainly is a handsome calf, and I feel fortunate in getting him. I like your way of doing business. I will name him Prince Leda Sir Gerben." This leads us to remark that Leda Sir Ger-

It Costs Less to Feed



Standard Stock Food not only puts your stock in a more thrifty condition, but it costs you less to feed it than any other. It contains more feeds to the pound; it lasts longer, goes farther and does more good. Don't be misled by the low price of "cheap" foods. It takes so much more of them that they are much dearer in the end. You can easily prove this by simply examining the feeding directions of various makes. But

Standard Stock Food

IT MAKES STOCK THRIVE

not only costs less to feed—it does more good. You'll find that it looks better, smells better, tastes better and is better—stronger, purer, more concentrated than any other. A dollar's worth of it contains more stock food value than a dollar's worth of any other stock food made, whether it sells at 4c or 14c a pound. We can prove these things to you by the experience of more than a quarter million stock-owners. You can prove them for yourself under our "Square Deal" Guarantee.

EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS.

Wm. R. Wright, Burwell, Neb., writes: This is to inform you that I have been feeding Standard Stock Food for five years with splendid results. I fed it to fattening hogs and sheats to exceed my expectations. Have fed much cows, and it greatly increased the amount of milk. There is nothing like Standard Stock Food for calves.

If you do not find that Standard Stock Food does everything we say it will do—putting unthrifty animals in a thrifty condition and making thrifty stock do better and pay better—you get your money back.

Ask Your Dealer If he will not supply you, send us his name, tell us how much stock you keep and we will send you our 50 cent stock book free, 160 pages; more than 200 illustrations; 12 chapters on feeding and taking care of all kinds of live stock. Write now—to-day.

STANDARD STOCK FOOD COMPANY,

1517 Howard St.

Omaha, Nebraska.

Manufacturers, The Standard Line; Stock Food, Poultry Food, Worm Powder for Horses, Worm Powder for Hogs, Gail Cure.

ben. who has headed the Cowles herd, was shipped the next day after the calf to Leavenworth County. He went to F. F. Fairchild, of Tonganoxie, who sends milk enough to Kansas City daily to fill three or four hogheads. He liked the looks of the bull, and he liked the Gerben, Sadie Vale Concordia and Aagie Cornucopia Pauline lines in his pedigree. Shadybrook Gerben made 28 pounds of butter in a week amid all the confusion of public exhibition at the World's Fair last summer. The other cows named are the two that have so far passed 30 pounds of butter in a week by official test. The bull is 5 years old, but he is of the sort that for the good of the breed and of the dairy interest in this region ought to be used five years more.

One of the leading Duroc sales of the near future will be held at Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, on Wednesday, December 6, 1905. The consignors are J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., both of Burden. Both of these herds have been reinforced by the best blood known to the breed, both in herd boars and sows, and so it would be almost impossible to find anywhere a better bred lot of Durocs and one embracing so many different valuable blood lines. Mr. Stodder's herd-boar is May Boy. He was good enough to win first Missouri money at the World's Fair last year, and was also first in class at the Missouri State Fair and at the American Royal Show in 1904. The mating of May Boy with some of the Silver Creek sows has produced some excellent results.

Mr. Stodder selected five out of one litter of sixteen (dam Sunflower) and showed them at six different fairs, including two State fairs. Two of the gilts were both first and second at both State fairs and one of the boars was either first or second at all of these fairs. As get of sire these May Boy pigs were practically undefeated. All this will help to show that the best can be bought of Mr. Stodder. Some of these identical pigs both boars and sows are to be included in the sale of December 6, as well as others equally as good. Write to Mr. Stodder for a catalogue of the sale and remember that if you want hogs of combined breeding and individuality you can positively get them at this sale.

During the past two weeks we have had the announcement of the disper-

sion sale of the McCune herd of Poland-Chinas, the property of Zeigra Bros., McCune, Kans., stating that the date of sale would be announced later. Now it is definitely set for Thursday, December 7, 1905, at which time the entire herd of improved Poland-China hogs, consisting of herd boars, brood sows, fall yearling gilts, spring and summer gilts, and boars sired by the noted \$462.50 Ideal Perfection and Cherokee Mo.'s Perfection and out of Young's Perfection, Dude's Lady Sunshine, Perfection Sultana, Lady Best, Plain Mago Wilkes, Null's Chief Model—about 35 yearling gilts all open, also about 50 head of spring and summer pigs (20 spring boars and 30 gilts). All told there will be about 100 head of hogs in this sale. Sultana 74890 won first in yearling class at Kansas City Royal Show in 1902, third in herd 1902, and sold for \$255. This sow has fall gilts and spring litter in this sale. Dude's Lady 181956A took first at the Iowa State Fair in 1902; took first at Kansas City, Mo., in 1902, shown in class under 6 months old, sold for \$105. She won first at Pittsburg, Kans., in 1904. This son will have spring litter in this sale. Young's Perfection 67337: This sow will stand with any sow in or out of the State as an individual or brood sow. She has farrowed 67 pigs and raised every one of them. Lady Perfection I Know 67333 S: This is a good individual and a good brood sow, has one pig out of her that stands at the head of the best herd in the Cherokee Nation, has won first money three different shows in Cherokee Nation. Forty head of his get sold at public sale on November 17, 1905, at an average of \$20 per head. Everybody is invited to attend this sale whether they want to buy or not. I will furnish the breeding of all of these animals on the day of sale. All parties at a distance will stop at the Fair Hotel.

Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates via the Nickel Plate Road between Chicago and Buffalo. Dates of sale December 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 1905, and January 1, 1906, at a fare and a third for the round-trip, with return limit of January 3, 1906. Through train service to New York City, Boston and other Eastern points. No excess fare. Individual Club Meals served in Nickel Plate dining cars. Three through trains daily from La Salle and Van Buren street station, the only depot in Chicago on the elevated loop. No. 39.

Armour-Funkhouser Sale of Registered Herefords.

68 COWS — 11 BULLS.

Their ninth annual sale, at which will be offered the best and most useful lot of imported and home-bred Herefords ever offered at public auction in the United States, will be held at the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION on

December 12th and 13th, 1905.

Mr. Armour will have 54 cows in the sale, 42 of which are imported. Sixteen of these will have calf at foot and others bred to calve within three or four months.

Mr. Funkhouser will sell 12 extra fine heifers and 10 bulls, by his noted prize-winners. The heifers will all be bred to his prize-winning bulls. Remember the dates. Write for catalogue and other information to either

Charles W. Armour, Kansas City.

Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES DEC. 4 TO 16.

To be Conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Central Branch Series: Dec. 4, Lenora; Dec. 5, Kirwin; Dec. 6, Gaylord; Dec. 7, Beloit; Dec. 8, Mankato; Dec. 9, Jamestown; Dec. 11, Clyde; Dec. 12, Washington; Dec. 13, Blue Rapids; Dec. 14, Goffs; Dec. 15, Whiting; Dec. 16, Ellingham.

Southern Kansas Series: Dec. 4 and 5, Mulvane; Dec. 6 and 7, Hackney; Dec. 7 and 8, Rome; Dec. 9, Caldwell; Dec. 11 and 12, Anthony; Dec. 13, Kingman; Dec. 14, Castleton; Dec. 15 and 16, Newton.

FINE PROGRAM FOR OAK GRANGE INSTITUTE.

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 7:30 p. m.
Song—America.
Address of Welcome, Kittie J. McCracken.
Beautifying Old Farms, J. D. Corbette.

Recitation, Miss Edna Corbette.
Dairying, Alonzo Walton.
Music.
The Incubator Versus the Old Hen, Mrs. Grace Brobst.

Thursday, Dec. 7, 9:30 a. m.
Music.
The Use of the Disk, Nathan Brobst.
Small Fruit, O. F. Whitney.
Music.
The Best Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees for the Yard of an Ideal Country Home, Dr. Geo. P. Lux.
How to Make Life Happy, Mrs. John Clarke.
Dinner.

Thursday, Dec. 7, 1:30 p. m.
Music.
The Practical Value of an Ideal, Mrs. H. O. Garvey.
Address, Gov. Hoch.
Recitation, Mrs. Charles Sproal.
Music.
Why the Country Boy and Girl Should Receive a Business Education, Prof. L. H. Strickler.
Supper.

Thursday, Dec. 7, 7:30 p. m.
Music.
Why Take a Course in Domestic Science? Jessie M. Hoover.
Educational Address, County Superintendent Carter.
Recitation, Miss Hartzell.
Consolidation of Country Schools, H. G. Larimer.
A prize of \$1.00 for best six ears of corn.

A prize of \$1.00 for largest six ears of corn.
A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend and participate in the discussions of the papers.
Bring your dinner and supper with you.
Music in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spreng.
M. L. Holloway, president; William Eckert, vice president; Mrs. Ed. Buckman, secretary-treasurer.

Facts Worth Knowing.

Last fall we called our readers' attention to the great disparity between the price of hides and that of cattle. As the difference is even greater this year, we again call our readers' attention to the subject.
By looking over the market reports

HAVE YOU \$5? \$5.00 brings \$10.00
\$10.00 brings \$20.00
\$20.00 brings \$40.00
\$40.00 brings \$80.00
\$80.00 brings \$160.00
\$160.00 brings \$320.00
\$320.00 brings \$640.00
\$640.00 brings \$1,280.00
\$1,280.00 brings \$2,560.00
\$2,560.00 brings \$5,120.00
\$5,120.00 brings \$10,240.00
\$10,240.00 brings \$20,480.00
\$20,480.00 brings \$40,960.00
\$40,960.00 brings \$81,920.00
\$81,920.00 brings \$163,840.00
\$163,840.00 brings \$327,680.00
\$327,680.00 brings \$655,360.00
\$655,360.00 brings \$1,310,720.00
\$1,310,720.00 brings \$2,621,440.00
\$2,621,440.00 brings \$5,242,880.00
\$5,242,880.00 brings \$10,485,760.00
\$10,485,760.00 brings \$20,971,520.00
\$20,971,520.00 brings \$41,943,040.00
\$41,943,040.00 brings \$83,886,080.00
\$83,886,080.00 brings \$167,772,160.00
\$167,772,160.00 brings \$335,544,320.00
\$335,544,320.00 brings \$671,088,640.00
\$671,088,640.00 brings \$1,342,177,280.00
\$1,342,177,280.00 brings \$2,684,354,560.00
\$2,684,354,560.00 brings \$5,368,709,120.00
\$5,368,709,120.00 brings \$10,737,418,240.00
\$10,737,418,240.00 brings \$21,474,836,480.00
\$21,474,836,480.00 brings \$42,949,672,960.00
\$42,949,672,960.00 brings \$85,899,345,920.00
\$85,899,345,920.00 brings \$171,798,691,840.00
\$171,798,691,840.00 brings \$343,597,383,680.00
\$343,597,383,680.00 brings \$687,194,767,360.00
\$687,194,767,360.00 brings \$1,374,389,534,720.00
\$1,374,389,534,720.00 brings \$2,748,779,069,440.00
\$2,748,779,069,440.00 brings \$5,497,558,138,880.00
\$5,497,558,138,880.00 brings \$10,995,116,277,760.00
\$10,995,116,277,760.00 brings \$21,990,232,555,520.00
\$21,990,232,555,520.00 brings \$43,980,465,111,040.00
\$43,980,465,111,040.00 brings \$87,960,930,222,080.00
\$87,960,930,222,080.00 brings \$175,921,860,444,160.00
\$175,921,860,444,160.00 brings \$351,843,720,888,320.00
\$351,843,720,888,320.00 brings \$703,687,441,776,640.00
\$703,687,441,776,640.00 brings \$1,407,374,883,553,280.00
\$1,407,374,883,553,280.00 brings \$2,814,749,767,106,560.00
\$2,814,749,767,106,560.00 brings \$5,629,499,534,213,120.00
\$5,629,499,534,213,120.00 brings \$11,258,999,068,426,240.00
\$11,258,999,068,426,240.00 brings \$22,517,998,136,852,480.00
\$22,517,998,136,852,480.00 brings \$45,035,996,273,704,960.00
\$45,035,996,273,704,960.00 brings \$90,071,992,547,409,920.00
\$90,071,992,547,409,920.00 brings \$180,143,985,094,819,840.00
\$180,143,985,094,819,840.00 brings \$360,287,970,189,639,680.00
\$360,287,970,189,639,680.00 brings \$720,575,940,379,279,360.00
\$720,575,940,379,279,360.00 brings \$1,441,151,880,758,558,720.00
\$1,441,151,880,758,558,720.00 brings \$2,882,303,761,517,117,440.00
\$2,882,303,761,517,117,440.00 brings \$5,764,607,523,034,234,880.00
\$5,764,607,523,034,234,880.00 brings \$11,529,215,046,068,469,760.00
\$11,529,215,046,068,469,760.00 brings \$23,058,430,092,136,939,520.00
\$23,058,430,092,136,939,520.00 brings \$46,116,860,184,273,879,040.00
\$46,116,860,184,273,879,040.00 brings \$92,233,720,368,547,758,080.00
\$92,233,720,368,547,758,080.00 brings \$184,467,440,737,095,516,160.00
\$184,467,440,737,095,516,160.00 brings \$368,934,881,474,191,032,320.00
\$368,934,881,474,191,032,320.00 brings \$737,869,762,948,382,064,640.00
\$737,869,762,948,382,064,640.00 brings \$1,475,739,525,896,764,129,280.00
\$1,475,739,525,896,764,129,280.00 brings \$2,951,479,051,793,528,258,560.00
\$2,951,479,051,793,528,258,560.00 brings \$5,902,958,103,587,056,517,120.00
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\$11,805,916,207,174,113,034,240.00 brings \$23,611,832,414,348,226,068,480.00
\$23,611,832,414,348,226,068,480.00 brings \$47,223,664,828,696,452,136,960.00
\$47,223,664,828,696,452,136,960.00 brings \$94,447,329,657,392,904,273,920.00
\$94,447,329,657,392,904,273,920.00 brings \$188,894,659,314,785,808,547,840.00
\$188,894,659,314,785,808,547,840.00 brings \$377,789,318,629,571,617,095,680.00
\$377,789,318,629,571,617,095,680.00 brings \$755,578,637,259,143,234,191,360.00
\$755,578,637,259,143,234,191,360.00 brings \$1,511,157,274,518,286,468,382,720.00
\$1,511,157,274,518,286,468,382,720.00 brings \$3,022,314,549,036,572,936,765,440.00
\$3,022,314,549,036,572,936,765,440.00 brings \$6,044,629,098,073,145,873,530,880.00
\$6,044,629,098,073,145,873,530,880.00 brings \$12,089,258,196,146,291,747,061,760.00
\$12,089,258,196,146,291,747,061,760.00 brings \$24,178,516,392,292,583,494,123,520.00
\$24,178,516,392,292,583,494,123,520.00 brings \$48,357,032,784,585,166,988,247,040.00
\$48,357,032,784,585,166,988,247,040.00 brings \$96,714,065,569,170,333,976,494,080.00
\$96,714,065,569,170,333,976,494,080.00 brings \$193,428,131,138,340,667,952,988,160.00
\$193,428,131,138,340,667,952,988,160.00 brings \$386,856,262,276,681,335,905,976,320.00
\$386,856,262,276,681,335,905,976,320.00 brings \$773,712,524,553,362,671,811,952,640.00
\$773,712,524,553,362,671,811,952,640.00 brings \$1,547,425,049,106,725,343,623,905,280.00
\$1,547,425,049,106,725,343,623,905,280.00 brings \$3,094,850,098,213,450,687,247,810,560.00
\$3,094,850,098,213,450,687,247,810,560.00 brings \$6,189,700,196,426,901,374,495,621,120.00
\$6,189,700,196,426,901,374,495,621,120.00 brings \$12,379,400,392,853,802,748,991,242,240.00
\$12,379,400,392,853,802,748,991,242,240.00 brings \$24,758,800,785,707,605,497,982,484,480.00
\$24,758,800,785,707,605,497,982,484,480.00 brings \$49,517,601,571,415,210,995,964,968,960.00
\$49,517,601,571,415,210,995,964,968,960.00 brings \$99,035,203,142,830,421,991,929,937,920.00
\$99,035,203,142,830,421,991,929,937,920.00 brings \$198,070,406,285,660,843,983,859,875,840.00
\$198,070,406,285,660,843,983,859,875,840.00 brings \$396,140,812,571,321,687,967,719,751,680.00
\$396,140,812,571,321,687,967,719,751,680.00 brings \$792,281,625,142,643,375,935,439,503,360.00
\$792,281,625,142,643,375,935,439,503,360.00 brings \$1,584,563,250,285,286,751,870,879,006,720.00
\$1,584,563,250,285,286,751,870,879,006,720.00 brings \$3,169,126,500,570,573,503,741,759,013,440.00
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\$6,338,253,001,141,146,007,483,518,026,880.00 brings \$12,676,506,002,282,292,014,967,036,053,760.00
\$12,676,506,002,282,292,014,967,036,053,760.00 brings \$25,353,012,004,564,584,029,934,072,107,520.00
\$25,353,012,004,564,584,029,934,072,107,520.00 brings \$50,706,024,009,129,168,059,868,144,215,040.00
\$50,706,024,009,129,168,059,868,144,215,040.00 brings \$101,412,048,018,258,336,117,736,288,430,080.00
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\$202,824,096,036,516,672,235,472,576,860,160.00 brings \$405,648,192,073,033,344,470,945,153,732,320.00
\$405,648,192,073,033,344,470,945,153,732,320.00 brings \$811,296,384,146,066,688,941,890,307,464,640.00
\$811,296,384,146,066,688,941,890,307,464,640.00 brings \$1,622,592,768,292,133,377,883,780,614,929,280.00
\$1,622,592,768,292,133,377,883,780,614,929,280.00 brings \$3,245,185,536,584,266,755,767,561,229,858,560.00
\$3,245,185,536,584,266,755,767,561,229,858,560.00 brings \$6,490,371,073,168,533,511,535,122,459,717,120.00
\$6,490,371,073,168,533,511,535,122,459,717,120.00 brings \$12,980,742,146,337,067,023,070,244,919,434,240.00
\$12,980,742,146,337,067,023,070,244,919,434,240.00 brings \$25,961,484,292,674,134,046,140,489,838,868,480.00
\$25,961,484,292,674,134,046,140,489,838,868,480.00 brings \$51,922,968,585,348,268,092,280,979,677,736,960.00
\$51,922,968,585,348,268,092,280,979,677,736,960.00 brings \$103,845,937,170,696,536,184,561,959,355,473,920.00
\$103,845,937,170,696,536,184,561,959,355,473,920.00 brings \$207,691,874,341,393,072,369,123,918,710,947,840.00
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\$3,323,069,989,462,289,157,905,982,699,375,165,440.00 brings \$6,646,139,978,924,578,314,811,815,398,750,330,880.00
\$6,646,139,978,924,578,314,811,815,398,750,330,880.00 brings \$13,292,279,957,849,156,628,623,630,797,500,661,760.00
\$13,292,279,957,849,156,628,623,630,797,500,661,760.00 brings \$26,584,559,915,698,313,257,247,261,595,001,323,520.00
\$26,584,559,915,698,313,257,247,261,595,001,323,520.00 brings \$53,169,119,831,396,626,514,494,523,190,002,647,040.00
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\$106,338,239,662,793,253,029,089,046,380,005,294,080.00 brings \$212,676,479,325,586,506,058,178,092,760,010,588,160.00
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\$425,352,958,651,173,012,116,356,185,520,021,176,320.00 brings \$850,705,917,302,346,024,232,712,371,040,042,352,640.00
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\$27,222,589,353,675,072,775,446,795,873,281,344,480.00 brings \$54,445,178,707,350,145,550,893,591,746,562,688,960.00
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\$108,890,357,414,700,291,101,187,183,493,125,377,920.00 brings \$217,780,714,829,400,582,202,374,366,986,250,755,840.00
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\$435,561,429,658,801,164,404,748,733,972,501,511,680.00 brings \$871,122,859,317,602,328,808,497,467,945,003,023,360.00
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\$6,968,982,874,540,818,630,467,979,743,560,024,186,880.00 brings \$13,937,965,749,081,637,260,935,959,487,120,048,373,760.00
\$13,937,965,749,081,637,260,935,959,487,120,048,373,760.00 brings \$27,875,931,498,163,274,521,871,918,974,240,096,747,520.00
\$27,875,931,498,163,274,521,871,918,974,240,096,747,520.00 brings \$55,751,862,996,326,549,043,743,837,948,480,193,495,040.00
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\$111,503,725,992,653,098,087,487,675,896,966,990,080.00 brings \$223,007,451,985,306,196,174,975,351,793,933,980,160.00
\$223,007,451,985,306,196,174,975,351,793,933,980,160.00 brings \$446,014,903,970,612,392,349,950,703,587,867,960,320.00
\$446,014,903,970,612,392,349,950,703,587,867,960,320.00 brings \$892,029,807,941,224,784,698,901,407,175,735,934,640.00
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\$3,568,119,231,764,899,138,795,605,628,702,943,738,560.00 brings \$7,136,238,463,529,798,277,591,211,257,405,887,477,120.00
\$7,136,238,463,529,798,277,591,211,257,405,887,477,120.00 brings \$14,272,476,927,059,596,555,182,422,514,811,774,954,240.00
\$14,272,476,927,059,596,555,182,422,514,811,774,954,240.00 brings \$28,544,953,854,119,193,110,364,845,029,623,549,908,480.00
\$28,544,953

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

B. P. Rock Cockerels \$1.50 each; W. H. Turkey toms, \$2.50 each. Address or call on T. J. Sweeney, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

A CHOICE lot of pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels for sale at \$1 each. Mrs. C. E. Williams, Irving, Kans.

WHITE Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Pure white, yellow legs, bayeyes, fine shape. Write for prices, they are right. J. C. Bostwick, R. 2, Hoyt, Ka.

CHOICE B. P. ROCK cockerels and pullets—Cottle pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

S. C. B. LEIGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Some fine young cockerels and pullets for sale cheap taken early. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Embden geese, 20c each. W. African guineas, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

WYANDOTTES, White and Silver, and W. H. Turkeys. High grade stock at low prices. Write your wants to R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kans.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Chickens. Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey pigs. High-grade Red Polled bull calves. Prices reasonable. Address I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

FOR SALE—50 Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels and a few choice pullets. Wyckoff laying strain. How to make your own stock food. Henry Martin, Newton, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS and Golden Wyandottes. Young stock for sale. Address, Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEIGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago Show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$2 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 8, Hutchinson, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

GOOD R. C. W. Leghorn cockerels 75 cents and \$1 each. Six of better ones \$5, of second grade \$4. G. S. Howell, Route 2, Emporia, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawkins and Bradley strains, scoring 88% to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chris Bearman Ottawa, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice Cockerels Pullets or Hens for sale cheap. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEIGHORN cockerels, \$1 each; two or more 50 cents each. Fine white, pure, thoroughbred birds. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rocks, barred to the skin, fine, pure and vigorous; hens, cockerels, cocks and pullets, \$1 each; two or more, 50 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Coulterville, Ill.

PURE-BRED S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels, 75 cents each, six for \$4. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

LOW PRICES on bone-cutters, clover cutters, brooders, grit, mortars and poultry supplies. Free supply Catalogue. Address manufacturer, Humphrey, Yale Street, Joliet, Ill.

Large snow-white Plymouth Rocks—Line-bred for 10 years, weigh from 9 to 12 lbs., score up to 96 by Emery in show room, 9 firsts on pen at 9 leading shows, 500 fine cockerels and pullets for sale cheap. Address Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kans.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

Use the Itumar Mite and Lice Killer, a mite and lice destroyer. Guaranteed to kill mites and lice if properly used. If not satisfied return bottle and label and money will be refunded.

CHAS. E. MOHR, Clendale Park, Hutchinson, Kansas.

YOUNG STOCK.

A fine lot of White Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets and White Wyandotte cockerels from our prize-winning strains for sale at attractive prices.

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

200 Barred Rock Cockerels

For Sale. Bred by the First Prize cockerel Kansas State Show 1905. If you want first-class cockerels for utility or the show room, write me at once. I can please you in both quality and price. I also have 30 yearling hens, (cockerel bred) cheap to make room. Let me make a trio or a pen for you that will give satisfactory results. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. H. MILLER, Bern, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat, and Good to Look at. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 30 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$3 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Scotch Collie pups from registered stock for sale. Emporia Kennels, W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—7-months old. Pedigree furnished. Address Chas. W. Greenham, Bucklin, Kans.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Limber-Neck in Chickens.

Editor Kansas Farmer: In the Kansas Farmer of November 2, I saw a request from H. W. Shrader in regard to chickens that could not hold their heads up. I wrote you some three years ago, asking the same question and you could not tell what was the trouble. Soon after I saw in an Eastern paper an article telling what the disease was and the cause, and I have found it to be correct. The disease is limber-neck, caused by their being poisoned by eating carrion. Chickens, rabbits, pigs, or any animal, dying and laying until maggots form in them, the chickens will eat, and it gives them limber-neck every time. I will give my remedy. It is four or five drops of turpentine in a tablespoonful of fried-meat fat or lard, with a little salt in it, given twice a day. If given when the chickens first show any symptoms of the disease, it will generally cure.

Mrs. T. F. BRADBURY, McPherson, County.

Money in Goose Farming.


The breeding and growing of geese on a large scale for market and egg-purposes could undoubtedly be made profitable if handled in a practical manner. It would be necessary to have farm range with plenty of pasture and sufficient water for the birds. It would not be necessary to have a small lake, as spring or pond water is sufficient. Geese, as a rule, do not require much grain, as the young feed almost entirely on pasture. An alfalfa field would be an ideal place for feeding geese. Some of the best goslings are grown to almost five months of age with less than one peck of grain each. After that age, if good weights are desired, furnish them with the grain food. The mature or breeding stock should be fed very lightly during the spring and summer months as over-fattened specimens are usually worthless as breeders. The leading varieties for both market- and egg-purposes are the Toulouse, Embden, African and White and Brown Chinese. As a general-purpose goose, the Toulouse leads all other varieties; the Embdens are about the same size as the Toulouse but poorer layers. The Chinese are smaller, but the best layers of any variety. Breeders of geese tell us that they produce large numbers of young Toulouse geese that at six months old, weigh 32 to 35 pounds per pair; and Chinese at six months averaging 24 to 28 pounds per pair.

To obtain the best results in hatching it is necessary to use common hens to hatch and care for the young goslings. After the goslings are eight weeks old, they may safely be turned into the fields with the old geese. The young goslings after a week old, should have free access to plenty of fresh, green grass, when no grain feed will be required. They are rapid growers and at eight weeks old will be over half grown, if properly cared for. Considerable revenue may be obtained from the feathers of the mature specimens some four or five times during the spring and summer months and early goslings may also be picked during the latter part of August and again in October, provided they are not being fattened for market.

It would not be necessary to reserve the best farming land for goose-raising; for geese will thrive much better in low, marshy land than in any other kind of ground. Geese are remarkably free from disease and lice never bother them, if properly handled. This industry should add considerable money to the general exchequer of the farmer.

Poultry Pointers.

It would be well to mark those nice thrifty pullets that commence to lay the earliest this fall and winter and



Make Them Lay

You can positively make hens lay the year around if you will give Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a with the regular feed. During this season of the year many valuable layers are idle. In other words, the egg factories are closed down on account of impaired machinery. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains the best tonics known to medicine for increasing digestion, which is the all important function in egg production. This superior poultry tonic supplies iron for the blood, cleanses the liver, arouses the egg producing organs, reddens the comb and brightens the feathers.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), an in addition to increasing egg production, it cures cholera rump, indigestion and many other poultry diseases due to digestive difficulties and infection. It has a property peculiar to itself—that of destroying bacteria, the cause of so much poultry disease, and throwing off impurities through the skin. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1-2 lbs. 25c., mail or express, 40c. } Except in Canada
5 lbs. 60c., 10 lbs. \$1.25. }
25 lb. pack \$2.50. } West and South.

Send two cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Instant Lice Killer Kills Lice.

save them for your breeding hens next season.

Colorado is clamoring for more poultry. The Denver Chamber of Commerce has issued a report showing that Colorado bought 10,500,000 dozen eggs at 14 cents per dozen or \$1,475,000 worth; and 7,000,000 pounds of poultry at 11 cents, \$770,000; and \$66,000 worth of live poultry. Of this large amount, \$2,310,000, Colorado produced not to exceed two per cent, or \$462,000, the remainder going to the States east, for poultry which might be produced in that State. We presume Kansas furnished a large amount for Colorado.

The great majority of diseases incident to poultry are due to bad management, bad housing including cold, damp and ill-ventilated houses, over-feeding, rich feeding and impure water. There is much more in the prevention of disease than in the trying to cure it after it once gets hold of a flock of fowls.

It is hard work to git very full ov ennything without slopping over.—Billings.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

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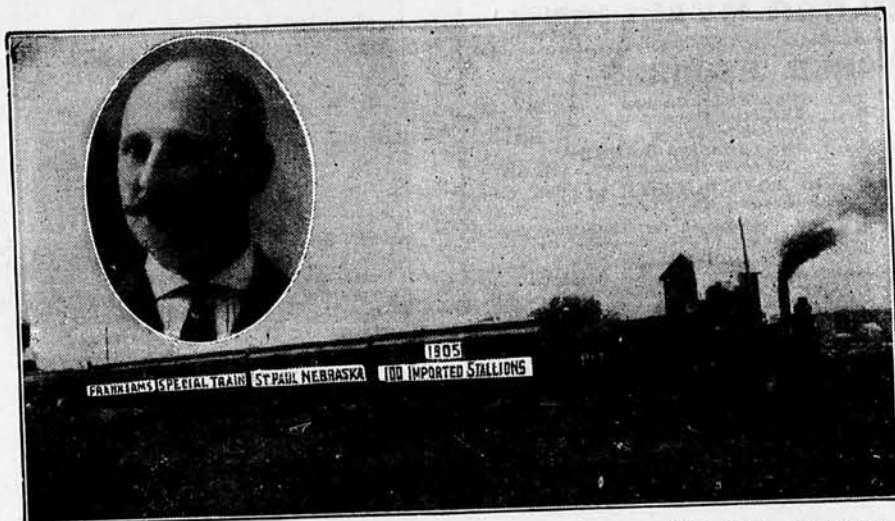
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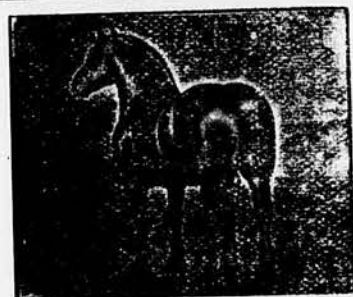
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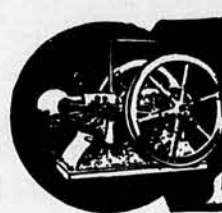
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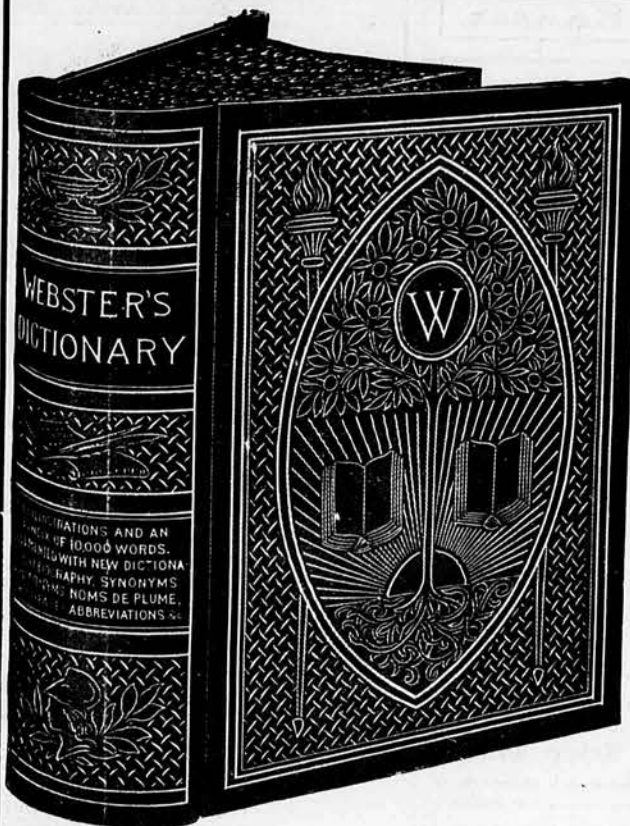
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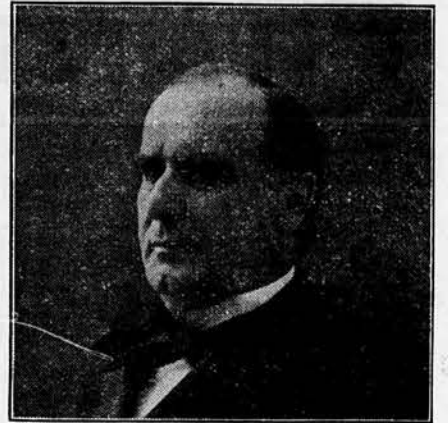
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