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Volume XLV. Number 4

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUA 24, 1907

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ANTI-GRAIN TRUST MEETING AT SALINA.

There was a good attendance of delegates from all parts of the State at the Salina meeting January 15. The officers of the meeting were C. W. Peckham, of Haven, president and E. C. Dowling, of Salina, secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas: There has come to the notice of the farmers, especially of Kansas, through the efforts of John H. Marble and Ralph M. McKenzie, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, very convincing evidence of the existence to-day of one of the most diabolical and monopolistic grain trusts operating in this territory: and,

"Whereas: It was developed at a hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Kansas City that the Kansas City board of trade absolutely controlled the grain market of that city by operating a boycott against independent concerns, particularly the National Grain and Elevator Company, which company was organized for the benefit of the farmer:

"Therefore, be it resolved that this meeting extend a vote of thanks to John H. Marble and Ralph M. McKenzie for their good work in the denouement of these trust methods and practises, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

"Whereas: It has come to the notice of this meeting that the Kansas City board of trade sent the manager of one of the large line houses, together with an ex-employee of the same company, to Washington to induce the President to instruct the Post-Office Department to issue a fraud order against the National Board of Trade, which has been



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KANSAS FARMER.

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DR. C. L. BARNES	Veterinary Editor
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week.

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All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER CO. 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas



established along free and independent lines, and:

'Whereas: This move was directed not only to the National board of trade, but indirectly to the National Grain and Elevator Company for the purpose of throttling competition, and:

"Whereas: We believe in and endorse the little independent grain market at Kansas City, as long as it is conducted along fair and independent lines, where trade is not restricted:

"Therefore, be it resolved that in view of the good record of our President, in whom we have the utmost confidence, we believe that he will in this case, as in the past, give us fair consideration before lending his influence to the grain trust to help break up this little independent market,

"Whereas: In the judgment of the directors of the National Grain and Elevator Company, it has become evident that much more than the present capital of this company is needed for the successful transaction of its business; and whereas, after a careful canvass among the friends of this movement, it was found that the company should have a capital of at least one milion dollars, (\$1,000,000). Therefore, it seems necessary in order to obtain it that the farmers and producers of grain, and also the producers of cotton, should be vitally interested:

Therefore, be it resolved that it be the sense of this meeting that the capital stock of the National Grain and Elevator Company be increased to one million dolars. (\$1,000,,000) the shares to be of the par value of \$10.00 each, to be sold exclusively to the producers of grain, cotton, and other farm-products.

FEDERAL INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

The following memorial was considered and acted upon by the meeting: "Too much can not be said and done in favor of a National inspection law. We have no uniform inspection of grain and cotton, the principal farmproducts which are so largely dealt in and which are of such great importance to both the producer and the consumer. A shipper of grain can not send a car of wheat from one point to another with any degree of security, at the present time, take all the precaution he may. A shipper at some point in Kansas may have a car of grain inspected at some point in the States as Number 2, and send it to Missouri where it is inspected by the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department as No. 3; the same car of grain may be forwarded to Ilinois and there inspected No. 4, and from Illinois it may be sent to New

Grade," discounted from place to place anywhere from one to fifteen cents per bushel, until it falls into the hands of the trust exporter, when it is again inspected as No. 2, sold for No. 2 at No. 2 price, the difference falling into the hands of the trust instead of the farmer and producer. Under present conditions, the different interests and influences are so diversified and the degree of uncertainty is so great in making a shipment of grain, as to what it will inspect at the different points of destination, that it makes the transaction next to, if not altogether, a gambling one. For instance, the inspection of grain in Kansas is done by the State; in Missouri it is done by the State, in Illinois by the State; at Galveston by the board of trade and at New Orleans by the board of trade; at Baltimore by the board of trade; at New York, Buffalo, and Boston by the boards of trade, all controlled and influenced by local conditions, the inspectors at the different points owing their positions to some local political organization or board of trade. For example, we will take Galveston. The board of trade there is dominated by a few exporters, who appoint the inspectors who inspect grain which is bought from the Central West by these dominating characters, on Galveston weights and grade. It is a fact that during the past crop year 85 per cent of the grain going into Galveston has graded below No. 2, all the way from No. 3 down to "No Grade," and has been discounted from one to fifteen cents per bushel. Then, when it became the property of the same dominant characters of this board of trade. who appointed the same inspectors, this same grain was inspected by these same inspectors, nearly, if not quite all, No. 2. The records of this department will show this state of affairs. Therefore, by the very nature of existing conditions, the farmers and producers of this country can not hope to get just and fair treatment in the inspection of grain, notwithstanding the fact that all inspection charges are at last paid by them. It is a notorious fact that the standard of grain traded in today on the boards of trade is so low that there is not a miller in this country who would think of putting it into his mill, or using it for the manufacture of flour. The same rule applies to other commodities, especially cotton, of which there is at this time in the city of New York 70,000 bales which are covered by certificates issued by the New York cotton exchange, that are deliverable on contracts made on that exchange, which, however, are worthless for commercial purposes, evidenced by the fact that there is not a spinner in this country who would think of using it. On account of these practises, there has been a meeting of dealers in London and one in Berlin, representatives attending these meetings from all over Europe, to protest against the low grade of grain coming from America, and these conventions are now sending a delegation to this country to protest against these practises and to insist on establishing a trade on rye terms; which means European weights and grades.

Orleans, and there inspected "No

"It is believed that with Federal inspection of grain, the standard made and maintained would be good enough for first-class commercial purposes, that it would be of incalculable benefit to the producers of this country, and be the means of reestablishing the good name of America in all the world for her farm-products, thereby reaping a reward in obtaining better prices.

"Federal inspection should be under civil service rules; an inspector should know that the only requirement must be efficiency and duty. He should not owe his position or the continuance of same to any local political organization or heard of trade, as is the case to-day. The inspection of grain and cotton should be uniform at all points. A Federal inspection certificate should be as current as money anywhere, not only in the United States, but in all the world. It is a notorious fact that the different State inspection departments will not inspect a car of grain at one point in the State as No. 2 and guarantee it to inspect No. 2 at another point in the same State, seventy-five miles distant; indeed, it is possible to have a car of grain inspected in Kansas City, Kan., with any assurance or guarantee that it will grade the same at a point 500 feet away, across the State line. Few people know this perhaps, but it is a fact nevertheless. Under Federal inspection of grain and cotton, merchandizing in those commodities would not be considered as it is to-day, the most hazardous of all lines of trade;

THE METROPOLITAN' MAGAZINE The Aggressive Magazine of 1907 OUT TO-DAY THE FEBRUARY NUMBER THE SCARS OF WAR WITH SECRETARY ROOT IN BRAZIL THE WAR OF THE SEXES THE NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED 4 ARTICLES, 8 STORIES, 5 POEMS THE METROPOLITAN publishes every month the strongest American articles and the best fiction At all Newsdealers

but, on the other hand, could be handled with safety.

"Our Representatives in Congress can not be urged too strongly of the importance of Government control of the inspection of many commodities, especially grain and cotton, the same as the Government inspection of meat. We must have it. The present system of inspecting grain to-day is the greatest weapon in the hands of the grain trust, and it should and must be taken from it before the farmer will get

The following resolution relating to this memorial was adopted:

"Be it resolved by this convention that the above memorial be made to apply to the Federal weighing, as well as inspection of grain, and that a copy of same be sent to the President and Representatives in Congress."

WHO LOSES THE PIG?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have been reading your very valuable paper for a long time, and wish to congratulate you and tell you I admire the careful, fair, and concilatory way in which you unfold and straighten out little knotty entanglements that might lead to bad feeling and expensive lawsuits.

Law, equity, and custom should settle all questions, it seems, more cheaply than the lawyers and courts do to-day. Common fairness is better than gain. Please answer the following through

the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER: A. has a sale. B. buys the corn. A. asks when it will be taken away, saying that all stuff must be taken away immediately. B. says he will haul it within a week, and if that will not do, to sell it again. It is not resold.

A. puts up thirty-two shoats. B. buys the first ten and then the next eleven. C. buys the eleven remaining.

The sale closed at sundown. B. settles and tells A. to take good care of the pigs and bed them down and he will come, and get them on the following day.

B. and C. come the next day. B. picks out eleven of the poorest ones for C., then B. and C. count the ones remaining and find them short one shoat. B. and C. conclude that it has gotten out. B. says if it is in the habit of getting out, it is probably a good pig, and as he has to come back again in the he will take it a afternoon. eleven. B. goes again in the afternoon to get his remaining pigs, but no missing pig is there. A. was notified the next day that there was one shoat gone and to find him or return the money. A. refused to do either, saying he had told them they must take things right away. B. nor C. did not count the pigs when they were sold. Who should lose the pig? C. H. should lose the pig? Morris County.

Under the conditions stated B and C accepted the shoats at the time of the sale. From that time forward they were at the purchasers' risk. If the missing pig was not there at the time of delivery and acceptance, the fact that the purchasers neglected to count the shoats, but accepted A's statement as correct, does not excuse A for selling more shoats than he delivered, and he should make the deficiency good.

This is common sense, fairness, and It is also good law, for the equity. who sells what he does not possess, and therefore fails to deliver, is guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, and this is a serious matter. But if the thirty-two pigs were actually there at the time of the sale and one subsequently got away, the loss falls upon the purchasers. In this case there were two purchasers. They deferred the division of their purchase until after the loss had occurred, although they were not aware of the loss until after the division. B assumed that one of the best pigs was the one that had the habit of getting out and he accepted this pig, at large, as one of the twenty-one purchased by him. It seems clear that the loss falls to B. Should the missing pig be found, it would be B's.

WESTERN KANSAS SCHOOL-LANDS. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-There are a great many poor people living on school-land as homesteads, that had previously been sold to parties who had let the taxes and interest lapse when the land went down in the dry season of 1893 to 1897, land being worth then from \$150 to \$300 per quarter. Since the land has advanced to \$850 to \$1,000 per quarter, they are claiming the land after twenty years from date of original purchase. But it seems that there is no limit to school-lands. Most of this school-land was homesteaded by minor children. How is the law on that point? Please reprint in THE KANSAS FARMER, for the benefit of these settlers, a decision of the Supreme Court in 1897, in the case of John S. Knott vs. Dade, treasurer of Decatur County, Kans., in the Pacific Reporter, No. 48, page 516, as nearly all of these contracts were canceled in the same manner. The county officers were very careless and negligent as to their duty.

As some of the settlers are thinking of fighting the original contract, they had better look into the cancellation of the same to see that the letter of the law was followed by sheriff and county clerk. A SUBSCRIBER.

Cheyenne County . The opinion of the Supreme Court in this matter is of considerable length. In effect it held that on account of the carelessness of officials in the matter of forfeiture of the old contracts, the rights of those who had abandoned the lands and forfeited them had not been extinguished. The trouble seemed to have been purely formal. At the present session of the Legislature, an attempt is being made to cure these formal defects by the enactment of a law covering the case. A bill which probably will interest more persons in Western Kansas than any other measure to come before the Legislature this winter was passed by the senate last Friday without a dissenting vote. It is known as the school-land bill, destined to cure the titles of lands clouded by the Supreme Court's decision above referred to. It is said that within

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles n 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c, six months after the passage of the bill by the house, owners of Western Kansas property, whose titles have been affected because of the loss of the returns of the sheriff, will be able to prove their ownership.

In the 60's the Government gave to Kansas many thousands of acres of land used for school purposes. In 1876 the State passed a law providing for the sale of these lands to settlers, the purchase price to be paid in quarterly payments with interest. It was also stipulated that should a purchaser default in the payment of any part of the principal or interest, he should forfeit the land to the State.

In 1879 the Legislature, in order to relieve as much as possible the burden of the pioneer settlers, amended the school-land law by requiring the county clerk to post in his office for sixty days a notice of those in default. This notice was made whether the land was occupied or not, and no provision was made to notify any one who had moved

Shortly after that this land began to depreciate in value and thousands moved away. Later new purchasers came in and purchased from the State these same lands which had been forfelted because of non-payments. Then prosperity began to move westward, and the land advanced accordingly. Some of the original owners began to come back and claimed their old homes. More sold their interests to speculators. The second purchasers resisted, but the Supreme Court decided in favor of the original owners because the second purchasers were not able to show that the notices of forfeiture had been properly posted and made.

The new bill specifies that when entries appearing upon the county clerk's records show that the land has been sold to a new purchaser because of default in payments or interest, that entry shall be prima facie evidence that proper notice of the purchaser's default had been issued. Says the bill on this

"Any entry upon said records of the county clerk as 'canceled,' 'forfeited,' 'reverted to State,' 'State' and the like, with or without date, shall be held to be an entry indicating that the interest of the purchaser had been forfeited."

The bill further says:

"Where any purchaser of school-lands defaulted in payments due the State and abandoned the land purchased, and thereafter a notice, issued by the county clerk to such purchaser of his default, was served by posting a copy thereof in the office of the county clerk in which such land was situated, and the right and interest of the purchaser in and to such land was declared forfeited, and the land was subsequently sold to a new purchaser by whom or by whose assigns, it was taken possession of and improved, such notice shall be held to be a sufficient notice to the first purchaser of his defaults upon which to base such forfeiture, and no other notice need be shown."

NEW ZEALAND.

Inquiry about New Zealand has prompted the publication of a booklet of 24 pages in which short and satisfactory answers are given to the many questions that arise in the mind of the person who knows little of that land of advanced ideas and favored natural conditions. Following are the statements on agricultural points:

New Zealand harvested 222,183 acres

How many times during a year would you be willing to pay 5 cents an hour for a reliable power?

A good many times, no doubt. For shredding fodder, grinding feed, sawing wood, husking or shelling corn, churning, pumpage water separating areas against ing water, separating cream, grinding tools, etc. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you

want it without delay.

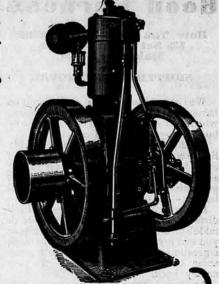
An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power—a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at a cost of five cents an hour, and it will be always ready when you want it, and ready to work as long and as hard as you wish. You don't have to start a fire—not even strike a match—to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. All you have to do is close a little

switch, open the fuel valve, give the flywheel a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient

power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engine on construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.



It will pay you to know these things, and the way to find them out is to call on our local agent or write for catalog. These engines are made in the following styles and sizes: Horizontal (s. ationary or portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3 horse power.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

of wheat in the past season (1906), which yielded on the average 30.6 bushels to the acre.

New Zealand's wheat crop for the season 1905-6 totaled 6,798,934 bushels, equal to 7.7 bushels per head of population, more than sufficient to meet domestic requirements.

New Zealand's wheat-crop for the past five seasons averaged 32.67 bushels per acre. The average for the past ten years works out at 30.04 bushels.

New Zealand harvested 354,291 acres of oats in the past season, the average yield being 35.86 bushels and the total crop 12,707,982 bushels.

New Zealand's crop of oats for the past five seasons averaged 41.8 bushels per acre, and for the past ten seasons 38.94 bushels.

New Zealand harvested in the season 1905-6 1.024,045 bushels of barley, 633,-212 bushels of maize, 394,903 bushels of peas, 987,243 bushels of rye-grass seed, 8,783,571 pounds of cocksfoot-grass seed, and 123,402 tons of potatoes.

New Zealand's harvest of cereals, grass-seed, and potatoes in the season 1905-6 was secured from 727,764 acres.

New Zealand had in cultivation, under crops, grass, etc., at the end of last year 14,114,925 acres.

New Zealand had in crops in the season 1905-6 a total of 1,535,384 acres.

New Zealand has 35,470,292 acres in grass, of which 12,525,461 acres has been ploughed and sown with English grasses, the balance being in native

New Zealand has about 107,704 acres in orchards, plantations, gardens, etc.

New Zealand has in occupation a tatal area of 37,167,460 acres, an increase over last year of 656,306 acres.

New Zealand's occupied area is considerably more than half the total area of the colony and its outlying posses-

New Zealand's average of land under sown grasses is six times greater than is the whole of Australia and Tasmania, The average productiveness of land under English grasses in New Zealand is

considered to be about nine times as great as in Australia.

This little book and other compiled information can be had free by addressing T. E. Donne, Wellington, New Zealand.

ALFALFA A HALF STAND.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In the spring of 1906 I sowed twelve acres of oats by cultivating them in with a shovel plow and then harrowing crossways, and as the ground was in very good shape, I went over it and broadcasted 120 pounds of alfalfa-seed, and then harrowed again and got a beautiful stand of alfalfa. But during the dry spell it seemed to dry out, and left only a part of a stand by the time the oats were four inches high. I let it go and harvested my oat-crop, and mowed again in the fall and got a small hay-crop. This land has a perfect drain and is good walnut loam, six feet deep. I have a good half-stand of alfalfa and the ground is perfectly clean of trash. My thought was to harrow three or four times in the spring with a sharp-tooth harrow, and then reseed about 120 pounds of alfalfa-seed about April 1, 1907. I thought four half-crops of alfalfa would beat a corncrop, as I have all the corn ground I can tend anyway, and by reseeding I might obtain a full stand of alfalfa. Please let me hear from some one about what to do with this piece of alfalfa. The roots of what is growing are from one and one-half to two feet long and very well covered with bacteria. Will it pay one to seed alfalfa on ground that has always produced from forty to fifty bushels of wheat per acre? I think this ground would make six tons of alfalfa per acre per year, as the seven acres adjoining has made fortytwo tons of red clover in two cuttings for two years, besides some pasture in the fall. R. L. WHITSON.

Wilson County.

Farmers with whose methods the editor is familiar would follow the plan outlined by Mr. Whitson. The mistake he made last spring consisted in sowing the nurse-crop. If the alfalfa had been given the entire amount of mois-ture the soil contained, it would probably have made a fairly good stand. It will be well to harrow very thoroughly this spring so as to give the newly sown alfalfa the best chance possible under the circumstances. If a few of the older plants are damaged, the new sowing should abundantly replace those very unfavorable.

It will be well to mow as early and as often as the alfalfa begins to bloom. By thus keeping the older plants cut back, the younger will be given a pretty good opportunity to live and grow.

THE KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to have accounts of the details of experience of those who have mended a poor stand of alfalfa in any way.

A HOME-MADE LIGHTNING-ROD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I have been a reader of THE KANSAS FARMER for about fifteen years. I should like to ask whether lightning-rods protect. Would galvanized wires twisted together make a good lightning-rod?

W. R. MACKLIN. Washington County. Lightning-rods properly constructed,

New Parlor Carpet?

Going to buy one this spring?
You want a good one—to wear for years—
handsome, stylish pattern—fadeless dyes—
at the least possible price for the best. All
these good points are combined in our carpets and rugs—with another advantage—big
lines to choose from.
Write us what you want to pay, state kind—
Wilton. Axminster, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels or Ingrain. We will write you
fully—fill order promptly—ship at our expense—save you money.

Kansas Mail Order Service THE MILLS DRY GOODS COMPANY, TOPEKA.

erected, connected, and grounded are doubtless efficient protectors.

Galvanized wires twisted together may be made a good lightning-rod. It is well to make each strand of wire as long as the rod, allowing for the "take up" in twisting. This solves the problem of connections by leaving out all need of joints. The lower end of this cable should be placed in the earth so deeply as to reach permanent moisture. The rod should extend well above the highest point of the building to be protected. The upper ends of the wires should be cut obliquely. more points they have the better. Such a rod may be stapled to the sides and roof of the building and to a wooden support above the building.

The place where the rod is likely first to give out is at the surface of the ground. If inclosed in cement for a foot or more above and below the surface, it will be greatly protected from corrosion without in any way interfering with its efficiency. A couple of joints of old stove-pipe will make a good mould for this cement casing. Take enough good clean sand to fill the stove-pipe, add half as much Portland cement, mix well before wetting, add water enough to make a mortar, and again mix—the pipe must be in place around the rod-fill the pipe with the mortar, pushing it down well as the filling progresses. Round the top so as to shed water. Do not bother about removing the stove-pipe unless you dislike its appearance. It will last surprisingly long in contact with the cement. After becoming thoroughly set, this protecting shield of cement will be more durable than brick or stone, and will protect the enclosed wires against corrosion at the part where corrosion first takes place.

The copper cable-rods are more im mune from corrosion than any cable made of steel, however well galvan-These are sold at reasonable They are advertised in THE ized. KANSAS FARMER.

TENANT'S QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Please answer through the columns of THE KAN-SAS FARMER:

A. rents a farm of B. for cash. A. has full possession and is to have wood for his own use off the place.

B. sells the place to C. Can C. keep A. from cutting wood?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mitchell County. The purchaser can not change the

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets
Druggiets refund money if it falls to cure. E. W
GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.



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How You Can Buy a Fine \$35 Set Direct from the Maker for \$24.00

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

Why should you pay an extra profit on harness to the dealer or mail order house, when you can save at least one-third by

buying direct from the maker?

I make 50 styles of good harness. My line is complete. Each set that leaves my shop is the product of workmen highly skilled in the harness maker's art, and

skilled in the harness maker's art, and guaranteed to be from the best oak tanned leather,—the only kind I use.

I save you 30 to 50%, because I sell direct,—no agents, salesmen, dealers or middlemen of any kind stand between you and my goods; you get better harness, a greater selection and the maker's guarantee of perfect satisfaction or your money back. back

And you take no risk dealing with me, because my word is good, and the Com-pany of which I am President, is responsible for any promises I make; look them up in the Commercial Agency books, or ask any bank or express Company where we are best known here in our home town.

Now, about
my "leader,"—

the \$35 set for \$24.00. The cut gives you a fair idea of it. This is a genuine bargain,—a splen-didly made 1½ inch team harstrong,

stylish in appearance, and made of the very best grade oak tanned leather. And it is actually worth more today than it was when we made it up, because leather

was when we made it up, because leather is advancing in price, as you know.

So, if you want this special harness value, please order promptly, as I shall probably not be able to advertise the set again at \$24.00. Just send me the money and the harness will go to you at once with the distinct understanding that I will refund the price and ray charges but the contract of the price and ray charges but the price and price the price and price the price and price the price that the pric refund the price and pay charges both

refund the price and pay charges both ways, if you are not perfectly satisfied.

My big free Harness Book is full of money saving offers. Send for it and compare our prices, styles and qualities with what your dealer offers. Write me today. Address R. M. Knox, Pres., Western Harness & Supply Co.,

181 Main Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

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terms of the lease until such lease shall have terminated. A lease of land for more than one year must be in writ-An unwritten lease for a farm may be terminated on the first day of March by the owner of the land, by giving notice in writing at least thirty days before the said first day of March. Until this terminates the tenant is entitled too all rights of his contract with the former owner. If the purchaser desires to change this contract, he must effect the change by negotiation with the tenant.

KANSAS CORN SHOW ON WHEELS.

The Missouri Pacific car containing the exhibits of prize-winning corn at the State contest, recently held in Manhattan, and which is now touring the southeastern part of the State under the auspices of that road and of the farmers' institute department of the State Agricultural College, made a stop in Topeka last Monday, J. H. Miller, head of the farmers' institute department, is in charge of the car.

Although the interior of the car, one built especially for such use, is decorated with some twenty small bundles of wheat-stalks, each bundle being of a different variety of wheat, and similar bunches of alfalfa, millet, etc., the main purpose of the car is to show corn, and corn is the principal con-tent. The prize-winning ears of corn tent. in the farmers' and boys' State contest, which was held a few weeks ago at Manhattan, and several hundred ears scoring the highest in the State corn show, are ranged on long tables on either side of the car. The corn is tied up in bundles of ten ears which are the exhibits of the different contestants. Each bundle of ten ears is tagged with the name of the grow-

The corn show in the men's contest is arranged on one side of the car. The two prize-winning exhibits in both the yellow and white varieties are contained in a glass-covered case. This is to protect the corn from injury. The purchasers have lent the State Agricultural College their purchases until the car completes its itinerary.

The prize-winning corn, both in the yellow variety and the sweepstakes prize, is ten long graceful ears, grown by W. R. Hildreth, of Altamont, which were bought by C. F. Miller, of Fort Scott, for \$16, or at the rate of \$1.60 per ear. Mr. Miller is secretary of the Bourbon County Farmers' Institute, and he bought the State prize-winning corn to distribute the seed to the contestants in the county boys' corn-growing contest in Bourbon County next spring.

The first-prize winner in the white variety is the ten ears grown by S. G. Trent, of Hiawatha. They were sold to J. T. Martin, of Hanover, for \$15. The second-prize winning ten ears of yellow corn were grown by S. V. Sanford, of Oneida, Kans.

There is an interesting story in connection with the ten ears of yellow corn which won the first prize in the State boys' contest and which are enclosed in a glass-covered case in the This corn was grown by J. M. McCrary, a 17-year-old farmer boy living near Manhattan, who has realized \$73.75 in cash from the quart of seed corn which was given him by the Riley County Farmers' Institute when he entered the boys' corn-growing contest last spring. Young McCrary failed to win the first prize in the county contest, but won \$6 in prizes in that contest. Employing the knowledge of corn-judging that he had acquired in the county contest, he rejected seven of the ten ears he enterd in the county contest and instead chose seven ears out of the rest of the corn which he had grown and which he had not shown in the first contest. With these ten selected ears of yel-

low corn he entered the Stat and won the first prize, which consisted of \$50, which had been offered by Arthur Capper, of Topeka. This made a total of \$56 in prizes which McCrary had won with his corn, He then sold some of his best corn for seed-corn and the rest for feed-corn, realizing \$17.75. He has twice been offered \$10 for the prize-winning ears, so it can be said that the quart of corn made him \$83.75. He refuses to sell his prize-winning ears, but will plant them next year and sell the corn from them for seed-corn.

Prof. Miller reports that 5,000 boys entered the different county corngrowing contests last spring, and that \$3,000 was distributed in prizes to the prize-winners. The interest which was aroused in the contest will result in more boys entering the county contests this year, and also in increasing the

quality of the corn grown by the boys.

At 10:30 o'clock Monday morning a lecture by Prof. A. M. TenEyck was delivered in the Topeka council chamber on corn-growing and breeding. Director Burkett also spoke. Following the lecture in the council chamber, there was a drill in corn-judging at the car. We bespeak for this corn show and the lecturers good audiences throughout the trip.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

Every opportunity to do a favor to a friend or neighbor should be improved. The subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is \$1 per year. It is worth the money. But the publishers are extending the circulation rapidly by means of their blocks of two proposition. It is this:

Every old subscriber on sending his dollar for renewal is authorized to send the name and address of some one not now taking THE KANSAS FARMER and the dollar will pay for both subscriptions for one year. Address, The Kan-sas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Senator Noftzger, of Harper County, has introduced a bill which authorizes and directs the Board of Railroad Commissioners to determine the terms on which a toll telephone line may be connected with any other telephone line. This bill, or some other equally efficacious, ought to become a law. At present there is no certainty about getting such connection, much less about the terms. Those interested should write to their Senators and Representatives, urging favorable action on the Noftzger telephone bill.

The automobile has become so widely used and is so intricale a machine that a big book has appeared under the title, "Self-Propelled Vehicle", James E. Homans. The fifth revised edition is now out. It is a book of 598 pages and seems to have none too many. It is published by the Theo. Audel & Company. Educational book publishers, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Grange

"For the good of our Order our Country and Manking"

Conducted by O. F. Whitney, Station A, Topeka. Items of interest are expected from each subordi-

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master. N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H. Lecturer. Geo. W. G. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J. Secretary. C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe, Ohio Kansas State Grange.

Master	George Black, Clathe
Ожеворов	A P. Reardon, McLouth
Overseet	R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Steward	C m Minor Solma
Assistant Steward	C. T. Minor, Selma
Chanlain	ice M. Munger, mannattan
Chaplaniiiii	. Henry Rhoades, Gardner
Treasurer	A T Hunt Olatho
Secretary	A. L. Hunt, Olathe
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Gate receperation	Joella Beach, Winfield
Ceres	Thinner McLouth
Pomona	rah M. Phinney, McLouth
Triong	Hilen Chay, Lacygne
T A Chamand	Effle Cline, Larned

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Grange Notes.

The Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association is carrying a total risk of \$4,967,370.00 on 2,177 policies.

Every patron may get THE KANSAS FARMER for fifty cents a year by having the secretary order for him. Subscribe

Since October 1 there have been organized and reorganized fifty-three granges in eighteen States. Of these Kansas furnished six. Let the good work proceed.

Hawkeye Grange, No. 1050, held open house on January 4. Officers were installed, a literary entertainment and a big dinner were given, and a good all round social time was enjoyed

The State Grange will hold its next annual session at Lawrence, December 10, 11, and 12. This will afford patrons an opportunity to see the headquarters for learning-the Kansas State Uni-

A. P. Reardon has been assigned work as one of the State organizers, but all deputies or any one may organize granges, and it is the duty of each member to try and extend the order, either by soliciting members or by the creation of new granges. Do not hide your light under a bushel. We have a good order; push it along. Persons

This Woman Makes \$50,000

Started a Few Years Ago With No Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and Stenographers.

Clerks and Stenographers.

One of the most successful women in the United States is Mrs. Cora B. Miller of Indiana. Several years ago she learned of a simple, harmless medicine for women. Little did Mrs. Miller think then that this wonderful preparation would be the means of making her wealthy. After curing herself and many of her friends, she had numerous calls for treatment, and knowing that eight of every ten women suffer with female diseases and piles, she decided to make the preparation in larger quantities and to furnish all who might call for it.

She started with only a few dollars' capital, and business grew so rapidly that she soon found her small cottage of six rooms did not afford ample room to live in and also conduct her business, so she rented a building down town. Business continued to grow until she was compelled to seek larger quarters several times, and now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns. She also owns her home, a large palatial brown-stone residence, which is considered one of the finest in the state. Her profits last year exceeded \$50,000.00.

A few months ago Mrs. Miller decided to give away \$10,000.00 worth of medicine to women who have never used her treatment, and Mrs. Miller has done, but hundreds of letters are still being received daily from women needing treatment, and Mrs. Miller has decided to continue the offer for a while longer, at least.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, or piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller. Box 3372, Kokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous remedy; also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Thousands of suffering women are taking advantage of this generous offer.

have.

Thousands of suffering women are taking advantage of this generous offer, and it may be that Mrs. Miller will find it necessary in a short time to withdraw it. Therefore, if you suffer with female diseases or piles, you should send your name and address to her to-day, and receive the book and medicine before the offer is withdrawn.

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Square Deal Seed Corn

Hiawatha, Yellow, Dent, Boone Co. White; heavy root system; stalky stalks, broad leaves, short heavy tassels; bred and acclimated on up-land by

H. H. WEBSTER & SONS, Burlington, Kansas Corn Breeders, Burli Catalogue, samples, prices, free.

Don't Eat Glucose.



Use our Percolator (the family size and with the simple use of granulated sugar and coid water, make the purest and best syrup in the world, at a much less cost than you are paying for glucose or corn syrup. Operation perfectly automatic. Syrup cannot sour or crystalize. No waste. Price \$2.50. Write for full information.

Ever-Ready Syrup Percolator Co., 188 C. Monroe St. Chicago. Agents wanted.

Decatur County Herd Up-to-date Poland-Chinas A choice lot of summer and fall pigs of both sexes are now offered; just the kind that the farmer selects, heavy boned, long bodied, plenty of finish. Prices resonable; write your wants.

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desiring assistance will call for A. P. Reardon or else communicate with Master George Black, Olathe.

The executive committee has decided to expend \$800 in extending the order We believe it policy for the members of our subordinate granges to do missionary work. If you know of some locality where a grange can be organized, go and do it. Let your brother realize the benefits of organization. The agricultural class must combine to receive the full return for its labor. Look up Art. VII. Sec. 1 of the constitution. For further information address, E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, chairman of executive committee.

Oak Grange.

Oak Grange has its year-book in the hands of its members. It is a neat attractive book, edited by the lecturer, Emma Wallace. Among the useful and practical subjects for discussion the coming year we find the following:

'What are Postal Savings Banks?" "What benefit can be derived by their

Establishment?" "Passing of the Iso-"History of the Grange; lated Farm." what it has accomplished; what binds its Patrons Fraternally." These and many more such good topics insure a profitable year for Oak Grange, whose charter was issued in 1873 and has always been effective.

Ash Valley Installation.

On January 4 Ash Valley Grange, of Pawnee County, installed the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master, A. L. Scott; overseer, A. B. Lovett; lecturer, Effle Scott; chaplain Anna Hewson; treasurer, Wm. Heaton; steward, Daisy Heaton; gate-keeper, I. N. Teeter; Flora, Sadie Stoker; Pomona, Ella Baird; Ceres. Lizzie Fleming; secretary, Myrtle Lovett. M. H. Foster, of Pawnee Grange, as-

sisted by Brother Henry of Miami County, was the installing officer. Refreshments were served by the

EFFIE CLINE.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Wonderful New Catalogue Just Out.

Sears, Roebuck & Company, the great mail order house of Chicago, have just issued their new spring and summer catalogue, the largest and most interesting general merchandise catalogue ever printed, and they are willing to send it free to any one who will write for it. This great concern now advises us that they are handling all orders with wonderful speed since they are entirely located in their mammoth 40-acre plant and are filling and dispatching the thousands of orders they receive daily in about half the time they formerly required, and are setting a new standard for good service in the mail-order world. With this firm's wonderful facilities in their new plant, with the marvelous values as shown by the low prices and high quality of the merchandise in their latest free catalogue, with the liberal profit-sharing plan which they maintain, whereby they give their customers a large share of the profits of the business, giving away an endless variety of valuable merchandise absolutely free to their customers, and with the accuracy and speed with wifich they are now handling every order that comes to them. we look forward to see them break all records for volume of business this season. The honest and straightforward as well as liberal manner in which this institution treats its customers is certainly a model of business policy, one that other tradesmen could well afford to pattern after.

Western Seeds for Western Planters

The Barteldes Seed Company

Lawrence, Kans.

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Complete Stocks of GARDEN, FIELD and GRASS SEEDS, Clipper Mills, Garden Implements, Fertilizers, etc. Write now for Free 1907 Garden Seed Catalogue.

A New Almanac.

H. W. Campbell, Lincoln, Neb., has published a "Soil Culture Almanac". It is a very nice almanac. Instead of telling what kind of medicine to take, it abounds in injunction about farming and the value of Mr. Campbell's methods and publication. For this week, the dates are followed thus:

20. Sunday. "A merry heart docthed."

dates are followed thus:

20. Sunday. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.

21. Monday. "Where will dominates scientiful agriculture succeeds."

22. Tuesday. "Lee Kelem proved it on his farm in Colorado.

23. Wednesday. "Campbells' 1907 Manual tells all about it.

24. Thursday. "Don't fear loss of fertility by summer culture.

25. Friday. "As long as you can get 40 to 61 bushels per acre, keep on.

26. Saturday. "Some professors say fertility is lost by summer fallow."

The price of the almanac is 25 cents It may be ordered through this office.

A Valuable Seed Catalogue.

A Valuable Seed Catalogue.

The Iowa Seed Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, writes as follows:

"In to-day's mail we are sending you a copy of our new catalogue for 1907, which we trust will reach your desk without mishap.

"This is our 37th annual catalogue and planter's guide, and we have striven to make it more complete and more practical and up-to-date than any of those that have preceded it. You will find it profusely illustrated throughout, and it also has a beautifully lithographed cover and interior colored plates of seed-corn and flowers.

"It lists and illustrates a great many vegetable and floral novelities for 1907 (among which are Luther Burbank's famous creations), as well as all of the best standard varieties of field, garden, and flower-seeds, nursery stock, etc.

"Full cultural directions for all seeds and plants are given at the head of

and nower-seeds, nursery stock, etc.

"Full cultural directions for all seeds and plants are given at the head of each department. so that the veriest tyro is enabled to succeed when using our seeds and following directions. All descriptions are complete and unexaggerated. In fact, we have tried to make

this book a complete farmer's and gardener's guide, and we trust it will prove useful to you as a work of reference.

"During the past year, we have added seven new greenhouses to our already large establishment, making thirty-one in all, also increasing our cold storage capacity, which gives us one of the largest ranges of greenhouses in this part of the country. In addition to this, we have built an immense seed-corn warehouse fully equipped with modern machinery and ventilating and heating apparatus, enabling us to practically and scientifically care for our seed and preserve its vitality.

State Bee-Keepers.

The annual meeting of the State Bee-Keepers' Association was held in Topeka on December 27 and 28, 1906. The following officers were elected for the

President, Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons; vicepresident, E. W. Dunham, Topeka; secretary-treasurer, O. A. Keene, Tope-

The meeting was the largest and most successful one of the association.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Hutchinson during fair

White Hulless Barley.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Can you or any of your subscribers tell me of the feeding value and the results obtained from raising White Hulless barley, or where I can buy some for seed? never see it advertised in THE KANSAS W. B. STAFFORD. FARMER.

Bourbon County.

"Every time a fellow gets his meanness off, it is dyspepsia."

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Free Man Medicine

You can now obtain a large dollar-size free package of Man Medicine -free on request.

Man Medicine has cured thousands upon thousands of weak men. Man Medicine will cure you; restore you to full strength.

Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, disconraged manbood, blood polson, brain fag, backache, prostatits, kidney and bladder trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it. The full size dollar package free, no payments of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curlosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do—make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 1468 Luck Bidg., Detroit, Mich.

discouraged man. It Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Stock Interests

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LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

PURR-RRED STOCK SALES.

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

or are to be advertised in this paper.

January 29, 1977—Grant Chapin, Greene, Clay County, Duroo-Jerseys.

January 130, 1907—James Mosher, Rydal, Kans., Poland-China hogs.

February 5, 1907—C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr., Duroo-Jerseys.

February 5, 1907—S. W. Alfred, Sharon, Kansas, Duroo-Jersey bred sow sale.

February 5, 1907—E. M. Jenkins & Son, Byron, Nebr., Poland-Chinas.

February 6, 1907—Wm. Brandon, Humbeldt, Neb., Duroo-Jerseys.

February 6, 7, 1907—Dr. O. L. Kerr, Independence, Missouri, dispersion sale of herd of O. I. C's.

February 7, 1907—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr. Duroo-Jerseys,

Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.. Duroo-

Duroc-Jerseys, Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-

Duroo-Jerseys, February 2, 1907—N. B. Myers, Canton, Kansas, February 8, 1907—J. B. Myers, Canton, Kansas, Poland-Chinas bred sow sale.
February 8, 1907—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 8, 1907—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 8, 1907—A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Nebr., Duroo-Jerseys.
February 9, 1907—Poland-Chinas, C. O. Parsons Clearwater, Kans.
February 12, 1907—John Morrison & Son, College View, Neb. Foland-Chinas.
February 12, 1907—Lant-be-Beat bred sow sale of Duroo-Jerseys, John M. Morrison & Sons, College View, Neb.
February 12, 1907—Duroc-Jerseys, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
February 12, 1907—Duroc-Jerseys, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
February 12, 1907—Marshall Bros, and J. F. Siodder, Burden, Kansas Duroc-Jerseys.
February 12, 1907—O. B. Smith & Sons, Cubs, Kans., Foland-Chinas.
February 13, 1907—O. B. Smith & Sons, Cubs, Kans., Foland-Chinas.
February 13, 1907—V. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 13, 1907—W. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 13, 1907—W. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 14, 1907—Gliber Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 14, 1907—Gliber Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 14, 1907—Poland-China bred sow sale at Abilene, Kans. L. D. Arnold, Route 1, Enterprise, Variance, Association of the Wheat Belt—Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907—Gliber Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.

Chas M. Johnston. Caldwell, Kans. manager.
February 14, 1907—Gilber Van Patten, Sutton,
Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 14, 1907—Poland-China bred sow sale at
Abliene, Kans. L. D. Arnold, Route 1, Enterprise,
Kans.
February 14 and 15, 1907—Parkdale Training
Stables, Council Grove, Kans., horses.
February 15, 1907—Frank Dawley, Salina, Kas.,
Poland-Chinas.
February 15, 1907—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 16, 1907—W. R. Crowther. Golden City,
Mo. and J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China
sale at Ft. Socti, Kans.
February 18, 1907—C. M. White, Bennington, Kan
sas, Poland-China hogs.
February 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.
February 18, 1907—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kansas,
Poland-Chinas.
February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Greevs.
February 19, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Whitewater
Falis Percheron stallions and mares at Wichita,
Kans. J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.

February 18, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jersevs.
February 19, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Whitewater Falls Percheron stallions and mares at Wichita, Kans. J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.
February 19, 20, 21, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Percherons. Shorthorns and Herefords at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Mgr.. Towanda, Kans.
February 20, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Silver Oreek Shorthorns at Wichita, Kans. J. F. Stodder, owner, Burden, Kans.
February 22, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
February 22, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 20, 21, 1907—Harvey County Breeders Association, Newton, Kansas, Norman horses, Hereford cattle and swine.
Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Catter & Co., Asherville, Kans Duroc-Jerseys.
February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., February 25, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
February 25, 1907—G. E. Avery, at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

February 25, 1907—G. E. Avery, at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
February 26, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Holmes & Mo-Daniels, Edmund. Kans.
February 28, 1907—Poland-China hogs, C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.
February 28, 1907—A. L. Sponsler, Mgr., Hutchinson, Kanssas, Shorthorns.
February 27, 1907—J. A. Larson, Everest, Kansas, Mgr., Herefords at Hutchinsbon, Kans.
February 27, 1907—J. A. Larson, Everest, Kansas, Mgr., Herefords at Hutchinsbon, Kans.
February 27, 28, 1907—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Sec.
February 27, 28, 1907—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Sec.
February 27, 28, 1907—Combination cattle and Poland-China hogs.
February 28, 1907—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo, Poland-Chinas.
March 5, 1907—Semi-annual sale of Limestone jacks and jennets, L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Locks

March 5, 1907-L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton,

March 5, 1907—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Jacks.
March 6, 1907—T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kansas, Berkshire bred sow sale.
March 19-21, 1907—All beef breeds at Wichita, Kans. D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
March 21, 1907—Elderlawn Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kans. T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.
April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield. Ill.
April 16, 17, 18, 1907—All beef breeds at South Omaha, Neb., D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords. South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

May 14, 15, 16, 1907—All beef breeds at Sloux City, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

J. B. Myers' Bred-Sow Sale.

J. B. Myers, the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas, will hold a bred-sow sale at Canton, Kans., Feb. 8, 1907. At this time and place he will sell some of his best tried sows and glits, bred to his great herd-boars, Meddler's Prince 39484, Alert E. L. On 42870, and Keep On and On 114101. His sows are a very choice lot, and are from some of the best herds in the middle West.

Mr. Myers has attended some of the

the best herds in the middle West.

Mr. Myers has attended some of the best sales this fall and has bought at long prices sows from the herds of such breeders as J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.; T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.; Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.; W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans, and G. M. Hebbard, Peck. Kans. These with many other choice ones will be included in the offering of this sale.

Mr. Myers' sows are of the smooth, roomy type that farrow large litters and raise them, and they are nearly all by champion and prise-winning boars,

such as U. C. Perfection, Missouri Chip, Missouri Keep On, Grand Perfection, Toppy Chief, Perfection E. L., Truant Boy. Missouri Lad, Meddler's Prince, Perfect Tecumseh, W. B. Perfection, Grand Tecumseh, Regulator, and Lamp-

Mr. Myers' herd-boars, to which his sows are being bred, are good ones and of the very best breeding. Keep On and On 114101 is by On and On Ohio 61735, he by the great Keep On 61015 and out of a Chief Perfection sow. Meddler's Prince 39484 is by Meddler 37380, the World's Fair Champion, and out of a Chief Peerless dam. Alert E. L. On 42870 is by Perfection E. L. out of Princess Clara 102026, she by Prince Alert.

of Princess Clara 102026, she by Prince Alert.

This will be an offering that no breeder of Poland-Chinas can afford to miss, for it includes swine from som any of the best-known families of the breed. This sale will be held under cover and will take place rain or shine. Mr. Breeder, you can't afford to miss this sale, for it will be among the best of the year. Catalogues are now ready. Write for one and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Dawson's Great Sale.

Dawson's Great Sale.

In the great Expansion sale of Poland-Chinas held by H. C. Dawson & Sons, of Endicott, Nebr., on January 12, forty head were disposed of for \$3,100, or an average of \$77.50 per head. The sows bred to Expansion averaged \$122; those bred to Grand Look averaged \$100; and those sired by Expansion averaged \$100. Mr. Dawson says there was 'no protection, no reserves. Just market prices that breeders and farmers can well afford to pay for good brood-sows." Here is a report of the sale and you can see who got these sows:

1. C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Nebr. \$200.00 2. John Hamilton, Guide Rock. 120.00 3. Wim. McKeever, Hubbell. 145.00 6. J. A. McFarlane, Fairfield. 92.00 7. Albert Smith, Superior. 115.00 8. John Monroe, Fairbury. 95.00 9. G. W. Moorehead, Beloit, Ks. 103.00 10. J. A. McFarlane. 110.00 11. E. E. Holey, Narka, Kans. 12.50 12. J. A. Monroe. 70.00 12. John Hidelk. 60.00 13. John Hidelk. 60.00 14. J. B. Simpkins, DeWitt. 107.50 15. Lee & Clawson, Grand River Iowa. 170.00 15. W. R. Jones. 34.00 19. A. Johns, Rosendale, Mo. 62.50 20. Ray Dawson, Lincoln. 35.00 21. F. P. Higgins, Haddam, Ks. 53.00 22. F. Coffman. A. Johns, Rosendale, Mo..... Ray Dawson, Lincoln..... F. P. Higgins, Haddam, Ks... F. Coffman..... 21. F. P. Higgins, Haddam, Ks. 53.00
22. F. Coffman. 47.00
23. Segrist & Stout, Humboldt. 53.00
24. A. Johns. 49.00
25. E. Shafer & Co., Erie, Kans. 62.50
26. E. M. Jenkins, Byron. 82.00
27. A. Johns. 80.00
28. J. A. Monroe. 47.00
29. Glen Beavers, Oak. 42.50
30. Wm Summers, Beatrice. 30.00
31. B. Jackinson, Coyad. 45.00
32. B. Jackinson, Coyad. 45.00
33. F. S. Wells. 40.00
34. Wm. McKeever. 65.00
35. E. A. Grim, Alexendria. 65.00
36. O. W. Stalder, Salem. 100.00
37. John Leyel, Elk Creek. 65.00
38. F. Coffman. 62.00
39. J. A. Monroe. 50.00
40. F. Coffman. 38.00
41. J. A. Mosher, Rydal, Kans. 34.00
42. Geo, Moorehead. 95.00
43. Jensen & Son, Belleville. 71.00

The Sunflower Doddies.

Read the papers presented at the Aberdeen-Angus meeting held at Manhattan on January 4 and 5 and then look at the advertisement of Parrish & Miller, owners of the Sunflower Herd

Tip Top Notcher. We have a few good spring males left and there is a good opportunity to get several excellent herd-headers from among our fall males, sired by Norton's Top Notcher and carrying on the other side the blood of Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, Lucy Wonder, and other good strains. This great sire, Norton's Top Notcher, is the largest framed pig I ever saw. He weighed 400 pounds at 11 months in moderate flesh and his stock shows up the best of any we ever raised. These hogs are bred right, priced right. We have sold herd-headers this season to the following breeders, L. E. Kretromever, Clay Center, Kans., Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, E. D. Keener, Belvue, G. W. Moody, Norton, L. K. Eckert, Thurman, Colo.

"A letter from P. H. Morris, Van Buren, Ark., who bought a prize-winning sow at a long price says: 'I am well pleased with the sow and will want more later on. This sow and her litter will carry the blood of Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, and Tip Top Notcher'."

operation.

Trumans' Great Bargains.

Trumans' Great Bargains.

J. G. Truman, manager of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, writes:

"Mr. J. H. Truman, of Trumans' Poineer Stud Farm, writes from England that he has on hand ready for shipment here one of the most select lots of Shire stallions he has ever purchased. This is another proof of the advantages we have in having a resident buyer continually on the lookout for strictly first-class stallions.

"Among the different noted English breeders whose places he visited and bought their top horses were, Messrs. Forshaw and Sons, A. H. Clark, William Rurgess, and John Hopper, who has

IMPORTANT LIVE STOCK SALES NEXT WEEK.

January 28, Poland-Chinas, Segrist & Stout, Humboldt, Nebr. January 28, Poland-Chinas, J. J. Ward & Son, Belleville, Kans. January 29, Duroc-Jerseys, Grant Chapin, Green, Kans. January 30, Poland-Chinas, James Mosher, Rydal, Kans. February 2, Shorthorns at Wichita, W. J. Snodgrass, Douglass, Kans.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic

Special gas engine iron, after a German formula, is used in all Olds Engines, making them extra durable. They have 40 per cent less working parts than other engines. We test every one

for power and proper adjustment and guarantee successful

Repeire cost practically nothing. Exact duplicates of any part can be furnished at once, perfectly machined and ready to put on. This is important in case of accident. They are the most economical engines for running feed cutters, cream separators, churns, woodsaws, threshers, pumps, etc. The reason why is interestingly told in our catalogue of Type A engines (2 to 15 h. p.) mailed on request. Tell us your requirements and we will help you figure out what you need.

OLDS GAS POWER CO., 920 Chestnut St., Lansing, Mich. or, 1226 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Me

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all linaments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Bend for descriptive circulars.

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EASY MONEY we want one man in each locality to sell our goods.
Work honorable, agreeable and easy.
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day. DIENER MFG. CO. Chicago, III. 80 W. Lake St.



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You can tan them yourself. My up-to date form ulas and complete instructions enable and train anyone to handle and tan any hide or pelt, and be positively certain of a soft pilable leather every time. The tan liquors are so successfully compounded that their full action is to simply tan. They cannot hurt any skin. No machinery used. These are the only successful, fall-around formulas in existence today, which I am in a position to prove to anyone. Write for full particulars and references. My formulas and complete instructions are only \$3.00.

Edwin Dixon, Taxidermist and Tanner, Unionville, Ontario, Canada.

No More Blind (Horses Fo Specific Ophthalmia ar Sore Eyes, Barby Co., Towa City, Va., have a cure

INVENT ing? "HOW and WHAT TO INVENT" and "HOW TO OBTAIN PATENTS" explained FREE. CHESTER W. BROWN, Patent Atty., 974 F. St. Washington, D. C.

hog Stylish Perfection, and she is also a granddaughter to Grand Chief the \$3,000 hog. Wauneta Ann by Expansion is bred to Keep On and On 43398 for last of March farrow and will be one of the snaps of the sale. A postal-card directed to O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans., will bring catalogue of this sale. Be sure to secure one and be there if possible.

How The Poultry Breeders Like The Kansas Farmer.

I sold 106 cockerels from my little advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER. Later I will place an ad. with you for eggs, as I have several pens of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns that will be hard to heat.

to beat. L. DUNABLE, Clay Center, Kans.

Steel Blue Barred Rocks.

Joe B. Moore, of Mexico, Mo., who starts his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER on page 121 is the originator of the Steel Blue Barred Rocks. His record at the Kansas State Poultry Show 1907 shows the quality of his Show 1907 shows the quality of his birds. He had twenty-three birds on exhibition, and his winnings, competing against a class of over 200 of the finest birds in several States, were 1st pen,

at Hudson, Kansas. This is the largest home-bred herd of Angus cattle in the world, and now has about 30 yearling bulls and nearly 75 bull calves that will be a year old in February for sale. They also have about 30 head of 2-year-old heifers that are bred and 40 head of vearling heifers that are a bargain for some good buyer. The Angus cattle have been the prize-winning and market-topping breed in the great shows and markets of this country for a number of years past. This is a most remarkable fact when it is remembered that this breed has only been known in this country for about 30 years. The Sunflower herd is presided over by Hale Lad 30645, who has made such a fine record in the show-ring for both himself and his get; and Japan Ito 55383, who was sired by the great imported Prince Ito, who sold for \$9,100. It pays to get the best and they grow them at Hudson, Kansas.

Norton & Son's Fine Durocs.

Norton & Son's Fine Durocs.

R. F. Norton & Son, proprietors of the Orchard Hill Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, at Clay Center, Kans., in a recent letter write as follows:—"Much good business continues to come through advertising in The Kansas Farmer. Our herd is in the best condition ever and sales are good. We are now offering some of our old stand-by sows for sale, because we have bought so much new blood and want to change. We are offering Mina 31150, sired by Brigg's Model by Higgin's Model and farrowed March 28, 1901. She has farrowed 88 pigs for us and seems good for five years yet. Her daughter, Mina 38050, our great undefeated show sow, is also offered. She was farrowed April 13, 1902, sired by Improver 2, and has farrowed 56 pigs. Many pigs from these two sows have gone to head good herds. Then we are offering a sow farrowed June 5, 1905, sired by Kanhio Chief. She has just weaned a fine litter by Norton's Top Notcher, he by

bred some of the very best stallions we have ever bought to this country. These stallions left England on the 19th, and we are very anxious to dispose of a few of those we have here so as to make room for them.

"Our Mr. Merryfield reports very good inquiries at our Kansas City stables and the general outlook is all we could ask. We are making very attractive prices to customers that will come direct to the barns and purchase, and as we advertise, will sell them a first-class imported stallion for a lower price than any other firm in the business.

price than any other and price than any other and price and price

O. B. Smith's Poland-China Sale.

O. B. Smith's Poland-China Sale.
O. B. Smith & Son, proprietors of the Republic County Herd of Poland-Chinaswine, announce another one of their sales to be held at the home farm near Cuba, Kansas, on February 13, 1907. The offering is an exceptional one, both as to breeding and quality. Their advertisement in this issue shows the facts concerning the breeding, but does not tell them all. The catalogue will give you full information and convince you that this will be one of the great bargain sales of the year. One of the finest things in the sale is a gilt owned by H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans., bought at Smith's last fall sale. She was sired by their herd-boar, Keep Coming 34889, who is now 13 months old and easily weights 500 pounds. This gilt is offered with a special provision of breeding service to the Nebraska Sweepstakes boar, Stylish Perfection, if she sells for more than \$100. She is a granddaughter of Keep On and considered by many good judges to be worth \$500 at least. There will also be in this sale a gilt by L's Chief, a half sister to the Nebraska State Fair sweepstakes

1st hen, 2d cockerel, 2d pullet, 3d pullet, 4th cock, 5th cock, and 5th hen. He also captured three out of four prizes awarded by the American Barred Rock Club as follows: one for best shaped male; one for best colored male; one for best shaped female. Mr. Moore is not afraid of competition, for he came 400 miles to show his famous birds and made the highest score in the Barred Rock class. If you want the very best, either in stock or eggs, write Joe B. Moore, Mexico, Mo., and mention The Kansas Farmer.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The tenth annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held at Kansas City, February and 6. The following program has been arranged: President's address, E. B. Mitchel, Clinton, Mo.; "The Possibilities of a Foreign Market," Walter L. Miller, Peru, Ind.; "Show-Yard Etiquette," Colonel W. A. Harris, Chicago; "Straight, Crooked or Cross-wise, but Always the Best," John R. Tomson, Dover, Kans.; "Two Classes of Bulls to Castrate for the Good of the Breed," Prof.W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.; "Best Foods for the Economic Production of Beef," Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kans.; "How to establish and Maintain a Good Local Trade," S. C. Tanna, Howard, Kans. B. O. Cowan, Pedigree Record building, Union Stock yards, Chicago, is secretary.

R. F. Miner's Duroc-Jersey Sale. Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

R. F. Miner's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

On February 7, 1907, R. F. Miner, of Tecumseh, Nebr., will sell forty-five head of Duroc-Jersey hogs, consisting of 10 aged sows and 35 spring glits. The offering will represent the blood lines of Chicago Kid, Top Set by Tom Thickset, Pride of Long View, and Morton's Chief. The stuff will all be safe in pig to Mr. Miner's herd-boars, Crimson Russell by Crimson Jim by Crimson Jack, one of the best sons of Crimson Wonder, and Kant's Model, a son of Kant Be Beat. His catalogues are now ready for distribution. Arrange to attend this sale circuit, which is made up of C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr., February 5; Wm. Brandow, Humboldt, Nebr., February 6; R. F. Miner, February 7; and A. J. Russell, February 8, both of Tecumseh, Nebr. C. E. Shaffer, of THE KANSAS FARMER, will represent this paper at all these sales. R. F. Miner s Duroc-Jersey Sale.

New Advertisers. Leon Calhoun, Royal Poland-China

Charles, sale of Poland-Chinas. L. Webster & Sons, square deal Seed-corn.
J. J. Thorne, Shorthorn bulls.
J. W. Swartz, Neosho Poultry Yards.
Barteldes Seed Company, Western

Barteldes Seed Company, Western seeds.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Draft stallion sale.

Snyder Bros & Stryker Bros., Poland-China sale.

John Wiswell, Horse sale.

Silver Mfg. Co., About silage.

Ames Plow Co., garden implements.

Mrs. E. F. Ney. White Holland toms. Seers Roebuck & Co., merchandise.

J. B. Williams Co., shaving soap.

E. M. Jenkins & Son, public sale

L. D. Arnold, public swine sale.

A. J. Helvly, Light Brahmas.

H. A. Sandborn. M. B. Turkeys.

F. H. Foster, Shorthorns.

Victor L. Corey, seed-oats.

J. B. Moore, fine poultry.

Inter-state Remedy Co., cures.

R. F. Miner, Duroc-Jersey sale.

F. A. Hummel, Shorthorns and Durhams.

Wm. Brandow, Duroc-Jersey sale.

hams.

Wm. Brandow, Duroc-Jersey sale.

E. H. Gifford, Duroc-Jersey sale.

A. J. Russell, Duroc-Jersey sale.

Ratekin Seed House, seeds.

Geo. W. Diener Mfg. Co., easy money.

W. E. Ross, cheese outfit.

W. E. Kern, plants, etc.

McBeth & Kinnison, alfalfa seed.

J. B. Myers. Poland-China sale.

Ward Bros, Poland-China sale.

Gossip About Stock.

The Holstein-Friesian Register reports the sale of the cow, Kloster Belle 2d, from H. N. Holdeman, Meade, to G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans. Perhaps there has never been so strong a demand for cattle of this great dairy-breed as there is in Kansas at this time.

By a recent purchase Mr. G. M. Bebbard, of Peck, Kans., becomes a part owner of the great Poland-China boar, Meddler, and has brought him to his new Kansas home. With the reputation Mr. Hebbard has already attained as a breeder of the best in Poland-Chinas, the acquisition of Meddler will make him practically invincible in these blood lines. Keep your eye on this herd as you may want some glits bred to Meddler or some pigs sired by him.

P. G. Heidebrecht, Inman, Kans., in a recent letter says: "Our Percheron stallions, mares, and colts are doing fine. We have an exceptionally good lot of growing colts sired by Ben Hur 3d, a 5-year-old black Percheron bought of Messrs. J. W. and J. C. Robinson three years ago. We also have some mares in foal to the last two stallions we bought of the above-named gentlemen, a 3-year-old black and a 4-year-old gray which weighs very close to the ton mark. We have been very successful in buying stallions and mares of the Messrs. Robinson, and also have been enjoying very kind treatment by them in every respect."

Do you know Arnold? He lives at Abllene. Kans., breeds Poland-Chinas, and will sell his champion bred sows. Pebruary 14, 1907. Opportunity knocks at everyone's door. She is at yours now. The big Poland-China sale circuit begins with Winn, February 11; Honeyman February 12; Wright, February 13; Arnold, February 14, and Dawley, February 15. Good rallroad conections can be made from Kansas City, Madison, Valley Valls, Abilene, and Salina. Get into line and pick up the snaps. You may not have heard much of Arnold's herd, for he saws wood and does not blow. You will probably get the barsains there. He has just as good breeding and has not been advertised so

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Standard Stock Food **Under Our Square Deal Guaranty**

You take no risk. We guarantee absolutely that if you use Standard Stock Food a directed and it does not do all we say, you being the judge, it shall cost you nothing. A dollar's worth of Standard Stock Food contains more feeds, will go farther, last longer, and produce more and better results than a dollar's worth of any other stock food made whether it costs 5 cents or 15 cents a pound.

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that can be had at any price.

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We will furnish you Standard Stock Food through our dealer, if we have one in your town; or ship it to you direct, freight prepaid.

And if you don't find it all we say after a fair trial, you to be the judge, it shall not cost you anything.

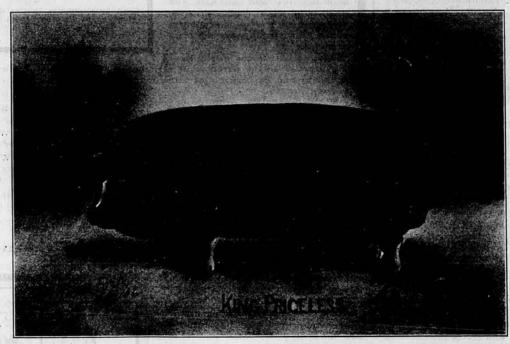
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Our plan is to have an exclusive dealer in every town. If we have none in yours, write us now, tell us how much stock you keep; give us the name of your dealer, and we will send you our book. The Standard Feeder, 160 Pages, 200 illustrations, full of good live stock information, Absolutely Free, and show you how little it will cost and what good results you can get by using Standard Stock Food on your own stock. See our dealer or write us.

Standard Stock Food Co.

160 page ree



King Priceless one of the Great boars at the head of Segrist and Stout's herd of Poland-China hogs. Their sale of brood sows will be held at Humboldt, Nebraska, Monday, January 28th, 1907.

much. Where can you beat this line of stuff: Meddler, Chief Sunshine 2d. On and On, Perfection I Know, Grand Chief 29740, Sunflower Perfection, Grand Perfection, E. L. 2d, Keep on Perfection, Highland Chief Jr., Kansas Chief, Prince Proud, Nonpareil. There are one or more sows in sale by each one of these champion boars. Individuality is as good as breeding. These sows are safe in pig to such boars as the inimitable breeders, Grand Perfection, Iowa Champion, S. P. Perfection, E. L. 2d, Lawrence Chief, Orphus, etc. Write for catalogue, giving particulars of this list of "Kansas Queens."

Snyder Brothers, of Winfield, Kans., join Stryker Brothers, Fredonia, Kans., in a draft sale, January 29, 1907. Every lover of Poland-China hogs should get their catalogue and arrange to attend or at least, if not possible to be in attendance, have some bids in the hands of the auctioneers or clerk. The offering is another step in advance in both merit and breeding. Their sows are bred to the sensational Meddler 2d 111111, Minstrel, Simply O. K., and Meddler's Medal, all boars of the best breeding, all proven sires, and all are making Poand-China history at a phenomenal rate. These firms are both in the

front rank and will offer in this sale the greatest lot ever sold in South-eastern Kansas.

The Iowa Nursey company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has a remarkable trial offer advertised in this issue on page 104. They are confident that once their nursery goods are placed in the hands of planter, they have won a new customer who will buy regularly from them year after year. That is why they offer so much value for so little money. As the manager, Mr. Pelrce, remarked to our representative, "It is not the small amount asked for the sample order that I am concerned about. We are seeking an opportunity to place our goods in the hands of several thousand farmers and fruit-growers who do not know us. We believe that we have the best nursery stock in America and that our careful ways of handling it, as well as our method of treating our patrons, will win us scores of friends and customers wherever we once obtain a foothold. While we may loose money on every one of these, collections we send out, we shall, I am assured, find it profitable in the long run, through a wide extension of our business and the gain of thousands of new customers." The members of this firm are well known

business men of Des Moines. What they say they will do, they will do. They have an enviable reputation for integrity and square dealing and we are sure our readers can safely rely on their representations. Give them a trial or-der. As they say, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

There seems to be a general complaint of poor galvanizing on fence wire. The complaint has become so general as to attract the attention of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and they have taken the matter up with the view of investigating conditions and giving practical information from time to time to the fence users. The time was when galvanized fence wire could be relied on to last several years, but now, in many cases, it begins to rust soon after put up. Kitselman Brothers, of Muncie, Indiana, fence manufacturers, claim to have an improved process of galvanizing wire that adds much to its lasting qualities. They have just issued a 96-page catalogue fully describing the above process. Upon request it will be mailed free to all readers of this paper. We trust all of our friends will write for it. If there are any improvements made we want our readers to know of them.

Needed Legislation.

HOWARD REED, FRANKFORT, KANS., BEFORE
A JOINT MEETING OF THE SWINEBREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS AT MAN-HATTAN, KANS., JANUARY 3, 1907.

Just why the committee should have selected me to talk on such an important subject, I can not understand. There are many things that we, as breeders, think should be brought before the coming session of the Legislature. We would have them enact special laws covering our case, but this would be class legislation, and such laws would sooner or later meet a sad fate in the hands of the people or later in the Supreme Court.

A matter that has been suggested to my mind is a State fair bill. Why should not Kansas have a State fair? She is the greatest live-stock producing State in the Union; the State that leads the world in the production of corn and wheat; the State that ranks only third in the production of hogs and which ere a fortnight passes will carry the banner as the swine-producing State of America; a State that has the largest bank deposits per capita of any of the commonwealths; a State whose fertile prairies are the natural home of our great hog food, alfalfa; the State whose push, pluck, and enterprise are heralded to the most remote portions of the globe. Why should Kansas not have a State fair that will rank among those of her sister States? Why should Kansas not have a State fair under State management so that when we show our herds and get a blue ribbon it will

mean something? Why should not our Sunflower State have a swine exhibit with two thousand entries? We have the stuff to make such a show, a notable one, and there is no reason why we should not have a fair that will compare favorably with those of Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. Hutchinson can point with pride to her exhibit, and there is no little praise due the management and her citizens for the energy and push they have displayed in pulling off these shows during the past few years. Whether Hutchinson is the logical place for the permanent location of a State fair is not for us to discuss; but if the present Legislature should pass a bill establishing a State fair, to be permanently located, and accompanying this with a liberal appropriation for permanent buildings and maintenance of same, leaving the matter of selecting a location to a commission to be appointed by the Governor, or such location to the decided by the State Board of Agriculture, it will be of little concern to the people. We know too well that after the commission of board receives bids from the different cities wanting the location and carefully weighs these bids and the different facilities each may have to offer in the way of lands, hotel and railroad accommodations, they will make a wise selection. Then all petty jealousies and sectional feeling will be cast aside and we will pull to make this a great State fair, a credit to the great State that is fostering it. Small yearly appropriations each year to help this or that fair is all nonsense, and puts us each year, as the time rolls by, a little further from the real object we wish to accomplish; it is just like so much money thrown to the winds.

Distributing these little sums to district fairs here and there over the State does not help them and is detrimental to the establishment of a permanent and successful State fair under State management. This making of small appropriations to various fairs reminds me of a bear story. A small boy who lived up in the timber country was on his way to school one morning when a small black bear, who had not breakfasted and was pretty hungry, scented the boy and his dinner basket. The boy ascended a tree with the bear after him. As they went up, limb by limb, the boy kept praying all the time for God to save him in some way. The bear and the boy kept going up a little higher all the time until the boy

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The equal of any machine on the market. We will saveyou at least \$30 on it add guarantee that you cannot get a bettes separator at any price.

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OU do the hard work of dairying and you ought to reap the profits.

The only way you can get your full share is to break loose from the creamery combine—to cut out the non-producing middlemen

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It starts out with a thorough organization. ample capacity, exceptional management and wide experience.

It has purchased the stock, plant, equipment and good-will of the Harding Cream Co., of Omaha, one of the best centralized creamery plants in the whole world, and is now doing a profit-able, successful business.

The company will be conducted open and above-board and on broad-gauged lines of actual cooperation.

Its books are open at all times for the inspection of every stock-

It pays its patrons for butterfat the highest market price and manufactures and markets the product at actual cost.

Non-members are charged 1c a pound for manufacturing and marketing.

We also extend the principle of co-operation to the purchase of all farm supplies for our members and patrons direct from the factory at actual factory prices.

We will save you from 20 per cent to 50 per cent on implements, farm machinery, tools and general supplies because by buying together in car-load lots, we can secure actual factory prices and save dealers' and middlemen's profits.

Our members will not only make more money but will

need spend less money.

We ask you to join with us in this movement solely as

a means of increasing your dairy profits and of advancing the dairy interests of your state. While that is the primary object of the Association, we can guarantee that as a mere investment, a membership in the Farm-

ers' Co-operative Creamery & Supply Company will give you as large returns as any other legitimate investment you can make. The stock cannot fail to pay a handsome dividend every year in addition to the additional price you get for your butterfat and the saving you make in the purchase of all supples.

Remember, no one is going to look after your interest unless you look after them yourself. So long as you are at the mercy of the combine, just so long will you be compelled to alow them to fix the price they will pay you.

Your only salvation, your only way of getting your full share of the profits which come from your dairy is to control the business yourself through co-opera-

The movement is not an experiment. It has already demonstrated its success.

We can show you how within the past year, a centralized cooperative creamery has forced up prices on an average of from 5 to 6 cents a pound more than been receiving have you throughout the same length of

Is it not time that you take matters in your own hands?

Whether you join the Association or not, this movement means much to you for it means the revolutionizing of the dairy and creamery business in the West.

We want to hear from you If you are a milker of cows, sit

down right now and write a postal card asking for our prospectus and further particulars.

We want to know what you think of our plan?

We want to know if you are not tired of doing the hard work and letting someone else reap the profits?

We want to know if you are not willing to investigate our system?

We can promise you, if you live in any section that can reach Omaha with cream by rail, a substantial increase in the price of butterfat for this coming year.

It means More Money for YOU and we earnestly solicit your co-operation. We ought to have it.

Let us hear from you.

Farmers Co-operative Creamery @ Supply Company Omaha, Neb. 828 Harney Street.

was nearing his limit, the top of the tree. As a last resort and in despera-tion the kid prayed aloud: "Lord, if you have made up your mind not to help me, for God's sake do not help the So it is with the Legislature. bear." If we can not have a permanently located State fair under the management of the State, then don't help any, for it is doing more harm than good.

Our express companies want regulat-Their charges are not only cessive, but the way they delay and handle our stuff in transit is a shame and abuse to dumb animals. Not long ago I had a pig shipped to me that started from a Wells Fargo office. If it had been sent direct to Kansas City and turned over to the Pacific at that point, it would have reached its destination in just nine hours; but the Wells Fargo people, in order to get the long haul, carried it around out of the way over four hundred miles and kept the animal on the road over ninety hours. It arrived in a half-dead condition, with an extra feed bill of three dollars and extra for transfers one dollar, which I finally collected from the company after about a year's hard work. Again in shipping a sow to a Nebraska point not long ago, if she had been routed by the most direct route she



A Nursery which does business direct with the farmers." Iowa Homesteau. Our Nursery is located at Des Moines, lows, and our hardy Northern grown trees are the best in he world. We know this, but possibly YOU may not. We cannot convince you unless we can get out to give us a trial order. If you buy once we know you will buy again, so

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if you live in lowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, or South Dakota. For \$3.87, cash with order, we will carefully dig, thoroughly pack, and promptly ship to your ddress prepaid and without any further charges, the following:

ddress prepaid and without any further charges, the following:

8 Applest 1 Ouchess, 2 Wealthy, 2 Gano, 1 Black
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2 Grabs: 1 Yellow Siberian, 1 Florence.
2 Grabs: 1 Yellow Siberian, 1 Florence.
2 Cherry: 1 Louis Phillip, 1 Gov. Wood.
2 Plums: 1 Burbank, 1 Green Gage.
2 Pears: 1 Flierta, 1 Graby.
2 Pearches: 1 Elierta, 1 Graby.
3 Juneberries: Valuable new fruit.
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Now this is to be first-class stock, not little scions or yearlings, but strong 2 to 3 year trees, stocky, well trouted, well brauched, sure to grow, sure to bear, and sure to please you. A pretty good offer, isn't it? 12 Raspberry: 6 Greg, 6 Louden.

12 Raspberry: 6 Greg, 6 Louden.

12 Raspberry: 6 Greg, 6 Louden.

13 Louden.

14 Louden.

15 Louden.

16 Louden.

17 Louden.

18 Louden.

18 Louden.

19 Louden.

19 Louden.

19 Louden.

10 Louden.

10

If money is remitized on or before February asin we will send premiums, free of cost to you:

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HOW Note and 6 fine ruses (6 kinds) all delivered to you for 43.97, all charges paid. This advertisement is costly and will not appear again. It is the greatest offer we have ever made. Act quickly. You should order at once. Don't postpone. Addiress.

DES MOINES, IOWA IOWA NURSERY COMPANY, Box 162 DES MOINE: REFERENCES: Iowa Trust & Savings Bank, Capital City State Bank, both of this

Kansas grown. Highest award at Mr. Louis for best alfalfa seed in world. Grop of 1906. Also Gaue and Millet. May aron! Why at and other Fleid Seeds in carload lots or McBETH & KINNISON. Garden City, Kans.

would have reached her destination in about seven hours. As it was she went around by "Robin Hood's Barn," and was on the road about seventy-two hours. When she arrived she was in bad shape, my customer had a kick coming, and then there was an extra feed bill attached to her hide. I can see little hope of relief in our Legislature, as most of our express shipments cover two or more States. It is really a matter of interstate law.

We hear much now about pure-food Whether we have such laws touching upon our hog food, I am not in a position to say. We certainly should have, as there is perhaps no commodity on the market that is more adulterated than the mill stuff we are compelled to buy for feed in our busi-You all know that good, pure, white shorts is a thing that is almost impossible to buy at any price. might be able to secure some needed legislation along this line by exerting

the proper effort. It has been intimated to me that the committee wished me to touch on laws needed to regulate and check the ravages of disease among swine. I have given this matter quite a thorough research in the statutes, and the further I investigate the more thoroughly I am convinced that what we need is more law enforcement rather than further legislation. This matter was pretty thoroughly covered by the laws in force previous to the session of 1905, when the Legislature passed the Stannard amendment to the sanitary live-stock bill. While this was passed to apply especially to cattle, I can find nothing in it which will not apply to swine diseases, excepting a few chapters that provide for the condemning, of cattle, appraising the same and the State paying for those so condemned and killed. These do not effect the balance of the bill as relating to hog epidemics; but if the swine-breeder's stock gets a con-

purpose. Laws touching directly on swine epidemics, as taken from the General

tagious disease, he must content him-

self to have it condemned and killed,

or let it die and bear the burden on his

own shoulders, while the cattleman has

his condemned, killed, and paid for out

of funds in the State treasury for that

Statutes, read as follows:—
"Sec. 2421. Animal Diseases. Any person being the owner of any domestic animal or animals, or having the same in charge, who shall turn out or suffer such animal or animals having any contagious or infections disease, knowing the same to be so diseased, to run at large upon any unenclosed land, common, or highway, or shall allow the same to approach within one hundred feet of any highway; or shall sell or dispose of any domestic animal or animals, knowing the same to be so diseased without fully disclosing the fact to the purchasers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of any amount not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months.

"Sec. 2422. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, in addition to the penalties herein described, shall be liable for all damages that may accrue to the party by reason of said diseased animals or animals imparting diseases.

"Sec. 2423. Destroy Diseased Swine. It is hereby made the duty of any person who owns or has control of any hog that has died of any disease to bury or burn the same within twentyfour hours after such hog has died; any person who knowingly fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$100.

Whoever shall "Sec. 2424. Sale. knowing barter or sell any hog afflicany disease without givin information concerning such disease shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$100.

"Sec. 2426. Streams. Whoever shall throw or deposit a dead hog in any stream, river, or ravine shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon convicton thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$100,"

These laws seem to cover the case pretty clearly, but it throws the responsibility of making the complaint, which must be a criminal one, on perhaps a neighbor or a friend. You must at times perhaps do so to protect your

own interests. unpleasant as it may be. The other law which I have referred "The Live Stock Sanitary Commission Act," will be found commencing on page 811 of the sessions laws of 1905. will not go into this in detail as it is long and laborious. It provides for the

reporting of the presence of any contagious or infectious disease of a malignant character which may exist on your place or in your neighborhood to the sanitary live stock commissioner, county clerk, the sheriff. Upon receipt of such reliable imformation, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to visit such locality, and after being convinced such diseases exist, to establish quarantine and such sanitary regulations as he may deem necessary. This is done at State expense. It also gives him power to compel railroad companies to thoroughly disinfect and clean their stock-yards and cars that have been exposed to said diseases.

I believe the existing laws cover this matter quite fully, and further legislation is unnecessary. What we should all do when a hog epidemic breaks out in our vicinity is to make it a duty, no matter how unpleasant it may be, to see to it personally that the owner of the herd infected, if he is careless to his duty to himself and to the community, complies strictly to the laws. Urge him to burn all dead animals or bury them so deep they will never come to the surface. Thoroughly disinfect his premises; use some of the various swine remedies, quarantine all sick animals from those not infected. If he will not or does not comply with these requests, report the matter to the sanitary commissioner, county clerk, and sheriff, or lodge a criminal complaint against him with your justice of the peace. By following this course we can effectually and completely prevent a general epidemic in our vicinity.

General Considerations in Buying Feeding Cattle.

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There is always that first consideration as to whether or not the farmer should buy cattle to feed at all or not. This is a very important question and the correct answer to it depends upon so many factors that it will seldom be answered twice alike. One thing is certain, it is always wise to be conservative in considering cattle-feeding propositions. In general it would seem good practise not to buy cattle to feed unless the larger part of the corn and roughage necessary for finishing are available from products grown on the farm. Profits in cattle-feeding while not always denied to the man who is obliged to purchase corn, other concentrates, and roughages, are necessarily smaller than to the feeder who produces his feeds, provided, of course, the same methods and intelligence obtain in each instance. This is the chief advantage of the corn-belt cattle-feeder over his less fortunate brother farmer outside the corn-belt. As to the amount of corn and roughage required to finish a steer, much depends upon the supplements and the kind and quality of roughage used with corn. The age and condition of the feeding cattle and the method of feeding also have a direct bearing upon the amount of feeds required. Taking, however, an average instance, namely, the finishing of a 2-year-old or older steer of the choice grade weighing 1,000 pounds fattened in six months from purchase, when the ration is corn and a good quality of clover or alfalfa hay, fiftyfive to sixty-six bushels of corn and one ton of hay will be required. If the corn is supplemented with some nitrogenous supplement like oil-meal or cottonseed-meal, slightly less corn will be needed. If other roughages than clover and alfalfa are used, such as corn stover and straw, then less clover will be required. If cattle are on grass the acreage required will depend upon the extent to which grain is fed and the quality of the grass. Knowing approximately the amount of feed produced, the feeder is thus in a position to know about how many cattle he can feed adto ber of cattle the cattle-feeder should feed, the writer wishes to emphasize the fact that cattle-feeding is a business that lends itself most advantageously to extensive practise and meth-In other words, the cattle-feeder who does not feed at least a carload is greatly handicapped when it comes to selling-so much so that we do not advise the finishing of cattle in less than This same thought carried a little further means that the cattlefeeder who is in a position to feed even more than one carload has a distinct advantage over the one-carload feeder. As a rule he saves on freight, labor, and purchased feeds. Further than this he has an opportunity to more evenly grade his cattle to the advantage of the more timid and smaller cattle in the feed-lot. Again, some cattle finish more quickly than others and the

extensive feeder has the opportunity to

select a load of this kind and market them as soon as they are ready. The one-load feeder is likely to have one or more steers that are not finished, a few that may be considerably fatter than the majority, enough so at least to make the load look uneven and as a result sell unsatisfactorily. Successful beef-production usually comes as a reward to those who have made a close study of the business and have pursued it sufficiently long to render them keen to take advantage of every favorable opportunity that presents itself, whether it be drouth or flood, for buying to advantage. They aim to buy when for whatever reason they can get the best quality for the least money. They frequently buy something a little different from their choice because of circumstances that render another grade or condition of cattle manifestly cheaper. No two seasons are precisely alike, hence the successful cattle-feeder is resourceful and far-seeing. As the relation of cattle-feeding to soil fertility will be the subject of a subsequent article we will pass this important phase of the subject without further com-The conditions most likely to influence farmers to feed cattle are: Large crops commonly used in finishing cattle, especially when cash market for such products rules low; high prices for fat cattle; low prices prevailing for stockers and feeders; and the prosperity of neighboring cattle-feeders.

In some ways, all of these are treacherous guides to follow. If abundant crops are followed by correspondingly cheap corn and roughage, cheap gains are assured where these feeds are administered by intelligent hands. Cheap feeds, however, have a tendency to create an abnormal demand for stock and feeding cattle as a result of which prices for such stock are apt to riseat times above a point where the cattle-feeder can afford to handle them. Notwithstanding this fact, more cattle are put on feed at such times than usual and because of the cheap feed there is a tendency for feeders to hold longer and make them better. The inevitable result of an abundant supply of well-finished beeves is to cheapen them so that when feeds are abundant and relatively cheap the cattle-feeder must guard against buying them at prohibitive prices and with the feeling that prices at such times are more likely to go lower than higher. Whether or not prevailing low prices for stockers and feeders should be a potent influence in determining the extent of cattle-feeding operations will depend largely upon the general status of the cattle industry, business conditions, and probable price of feeds.

Of all the hazardous guides followed by the prospective cattle-feeder that of the prosperity of a neighbor feeder is most hazardous. Farmers unaccustomed to fattening cattle have seen a neighbor make money in the business for three or four consecutive years and conclude they too can do likewise. Quite often the next year and the next prove unfavorable for the cattle-feeder and the beginner confronted with this obstacle in addition to his lack of experience loses considerable money that he can ill afford to lose. Many well-in-formed cattlemen make it a rule to feed a certain number of cattle each year without much regard to changing conditions. This seems the safer rule provided conditions are not such as make it possible to know at the outset that the business can not be engaged in without loss. Certain it is that such a policy is far wiser than one which involves going in and out of the business with an effort to follow market and other conditions.

TO Feed and Develop a Colt.

J. W. ROBISON, ELDORADO, KANS., BEFORE THE KANSAS DRAFT-HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

As this is a meeting of the Kansas Draft-Horse Breeders' Association, I presume the committee that assigned me this subject meant that I should direct my remarks mainly to telling how to feed and develop a draft-colt. My twenty-five years' experience in this work has been devoted largely to the raising of grade and registered drafthorses and standard-bred trotters, and while draft- and trotting-horses are grown for entirely different purposes. the feed and care for the first year of the colt's life are very much the same, although the draft-colt may be more permanently injured by any negligence at this critical period than the colt that is bred for other purposes. Drafthorses are raised for the purpose of drawing heavy loads. To produce the ideal draft-horse, we seek, to combine as much bone, muscle, weight, and action as possible with a smooth, well-



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Our 70-bushel Spreader is a great big, heavy machine. The main frame is all oak, oak pole and hickory double-trees. Made in four sizes—\$5,50,70 and 100 bushels.

It has a great big, strong 16-inch malleable iron fifth wheel, double oak bolster, wide front axie; the wheels track.

It has an endless apron that is always ready to load; no reverse gears, trips, springs or contraptions to get out of order. Spreads all kinds of manure.

It has a galvanized steel hood and end gate. Keeps the manure away from the beater when loading. Prevents choking when starting, Acts as wind shield when spreading. It has equally balanced on the front and rear axies; brings the team close to the load. Front and rear wheels track. Beater shaft runs in ball and socket bearings.

It is so simple that a boy can handle it.

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Don't let him sell you a substitute that he says is "just as good"—Because there is no other "just as good" or nearly as good.

There is no other that is as strong and heavy; the Great Western 70-bushel weights 2250 lbs. No other has a 16-inch oscillating maileable fifth wheel, all oak frame, oak pole, double oak bolsters.

Most other 70 bushel spreaders weigh 1800 to 1900 lbs.; if you buy a light, cheap machine, dou't pay as much for it as you would for the Great Western—insist on having the bestand save breakage, expense and trouble.

Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter—Do it now—"Send me your book, Practical Experience with Barnyard Manures, and catalog No. 5072."

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proportioned conformation. To secure this in its perfection, there must be no check in the colt's early growth and development. Whether draft or trotter, the first year's development is all important, and the draft-colt should be pushed till it is two years old to attain its best development.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

To begin with, we must have the right inheritance of the qualities we hope to produce. The colt must be bred right. But the richest inheritance of prize-winning blood may, by neglect, or improper feed and care, produce an illshapen plug, fit for no special purpose whatever. To attain the development to which the colt's inheritance entitles it, it must be kept growing from the start. Draft-colts are more liable to blood-poisoning and constipation than the smaller breeds. My practise has been to give the colt's navel a thorough greasing with carbolized vasoline, and an injection of tepid soapy water the day it is born, as a preventive of blood-poisoning, and to open the bowels. I lost a number of colts from bloodpoisoning before I learned what caused it. I have not lost any since from that cause.

After the colt is well started, which is usually in the spring, the dam will bring it along all right for the next six months, if she has access to good pasture. If she is a poor suckler, or unthrifty from any cause, she should have a little grain or grass where the colt can eat with her. If the mare is kept at work, the colt should be kept in the barn during working hours. It should have a clean boxstall with plenty of good feed before it all the time, and should not be permitted to suck until the dam has had a chance to cool off from her work. With proper care the mare may be worked during the suckling period without retarding the colt's development. If the mares run with their colts on pasture, I always watch the colts closely during the end of the grazing season, and if from any cause I find they are not doing satisfactorily, I feed them a moderate ration of grain in open boxes, where the colts can eat with the mares. It only takes a small amount of grain to keep the mare and the colt thriving. Oats and shelled corn make an ideal ration for this purpose, but I have found that bran and shelled corn answer the purpose quite as well.

The draft-colt should not be weaned until he is about seven months old, and by that time he should be eating so well, that he will not be noticeably affected by the loss of his dam's milk.

METHOD USED AFTER WEANING.

It is after the colt is weaned that many breeders fail in their management. The mare's milk will usually keep the colt growing fairly well on good pasture, and it is usually the second period-after the colt is weaned-that its development is checked by the breeder's negligence. This is the critical time. During this time it should have every thing that is good for a colt to eat, Don't try to economize now. Feed it all the oats, bran, and shelled corn it will consume. If you haven't oats, make the bran portion liberal. Feed plenty of bright tame hay-good green alfalfa preferred-but cut out the prairie hay for your colts. It is a worthless ration for a growing colt, and should be avoided if possible. Prairie grass, during the latter end of the grazing season and prairie hay during the winter, are very productive of worms in colts. During this period of the colt's life it is peculiarly liable to these pests. Before I had tame hay pastures for late grazing, and tame hay for winter, I lost a few colts from this cause before I understood it. I soon learned that a teaspoon full of turpentine per colt scattered over their feed for a few days was a wise precaution. It rid them of intestinal worms almost immediately. I have never found any hay for a growing colt that was equal to alfalfa.

With careful feed and attention the first winter, the smaller breeds of horses, like the trotters, will usually attain to a proper degree of development, without a great deal of extra attention thereafter. But I have found that it paid well to push the development of my draft-colts during the second year. It has been my practise to feed the horse colts, and sometimes the fillies, a light ration of grain or pasture during the second summer. One who has never tried it, will be amazed at the remarkable development a draftcolt will show in one summer with a very small grain-ration on good pasture. I suppose oats would be recommended for this purpose by the authorities on feeding, but I have had very satisfactory results with corn alone. Grass seems to provide all the elements ne-

cessary to balance the small corn-ration. The expense of such a grain-ration is small. I have found that a quart each of shelled corn and oats, or a quart and one half of shelled corn gave very satisfactory results. This is about sixty cents per month expense for grain. I am sure I have never received as large returns from an equal amount of expense as this grain-ration fed on pasture will give in the growth and development of a draft-colt during its second summer.

After that, a moderate grain-ration, and reasonable care, during the second winter, practically completes the development of a draft-colt. The foundation has been laid for that perfect development of form that makes an attractive horse. He will be more easily kept on good roughness, with a very light ration of grain thereafter, than any other stock on the farm. After they are twos past, my horses cost me less to winter them than my cattle, and do better on ordinary pasture in summer.

The second year's feed and care is perhaps not so important with the lighter breeds of horses as it is with draft breeds, where bone and weight are prime requisites on the market. During the first year I give my standard-bred trotting-colts the same care and feed I give to my draft-colts. The important thing is to secure the nice development of bone and conformation during the earlier and more rapidly growing period of the colt's life.

The colt or yearling may become unthrifty with the best of feed and care unless it is kept free from lice. A tablespoonful per colt of sulfur mixed with its feed, and fed alternately once every other day will quickly rid the colt of lice.

ACTS OF AFFECTION APPRECIATED BY A COLT.

After one has, by proper feed and care, provided for the colt's best development, he should not omit those other little attentions that assist in developing an agreeable disposition. Colts love to be petted, and soon develop a great fondness for those who notice them and pet them in the pasture or feed-lot. A little time and attention bestowed in this way is not lost, but will repay the owner in many ways. If you can get them so they will let you place your hand on them in pasture or lot, and rub them gently over the forehead, they will become so fond of you that they will follow you around and invite these, attentions, and plainly manifest their affection for you whenever you come about them. Harsh treatment from a careless and thoughtless hand will sometimes destroy a colt's future usefulness, especially if the colt is a highstrung, nervous trotter. The colt must be taught to place confidence in the one who is handling it. It is endowed with great natural intelligence and affection and soon loves to manifest it if given an opportunity.

The breeder may get some development along this line himself, if he keeps his sympathies awake, and in proper accord with his growing colts. It will broaden his soul, and he may come to appreciate the sentiments of one who said, "I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contained. I stand and look at them long and long.

"They do not fret and whine about

their condition.

"They do not awake in the dark and weep for their sins.

"They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God.
"Not one is dissatisfied, not one is

"Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things.

"Not one kneels to another or to his kind that lived thousands of years ago. "Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

"So they show their relations to me and I accept them.

"They bring me tokens of myself; they evince them plainly in their possession."

Salt for Fattening Cattle.

Could you answer through THE KAN-SAS FARMER the following question: Is it best to keep salt by cattle while fattening, or is it best to feed very little salt in the fattening lot?

Jackson County. GEO. E. CAPSEY.
There are a great many different opinions held on this subject. Some favor keeping salt before the cattle all of the time; others favor salting once a week, and some do very little salting at all.

Personally I would keep a box of clean salt before the cattle at all times. If there is a box placed inside the shed in some dry, clean corner, and kept filled with barrel salt, and then a lump of rock salt is placed for each feed-box, the cattle will lick a little

every day, or eat a little from the box, and will only take what they need. If they are only salted once a week, or once in every two weeks, there is danger of their eating too much and and causing them to scour, and every feeder knows that is not profitable.

R. J. KINZER.

Sheep On The Farm.

W. F. BAIRD, LACYGNE, KANS., BEFORE THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I have often wondered why it is that the people of Kansas, noted for their progressiveness, ready and eager to investigate and give almost everything a trial that seems likely to better their condition, whether it be something in the way of legislation, crops, live-stock or business enterprises, and usually adopting that which is found to be practical and profitable, have never given sheep-raising the attention it deserves. This is one instance in which old Missouri can "show" Kansas.

The history and traditions of sheepraising on an extensive scale, as practised from the times of the sheep kings of Bible times to that of our Western plainsman, however, has probably had something to do with a very common belief that sheep in order to be profitable must be raised on sheep-grazing land, or if kept on a farm, their greatest mission must be that of a scavenger.

Now, while they will turn many things into gold that have little or no value on a farm, some of which are a nuisance, at the same time I know of no other kind of live-stock that will consume the best forage and grain produced upon the farm at a greater profit than will a flock of good sheep.

SHEEP AS A FACTOR IN MAINTAINING SOIL

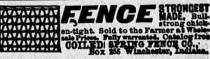
Furthermore, there is no other animal kept on the farm which will equal the sheep as an assistant in maintaining the soil fertility or reclaiming impoverished lands. Notwithstanding the natural productiveness of most Kansas farms, if we wish to maintain their fertility we must not indefinitely follow a system of soil robbery. A portion of our farm-lands already show the evil effect of constant production of grain-crops without proper rotation and renewing the fertility of the soil. It has truly been said that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one did grow is a benefactor of the human family. What, then, of that individual who follows a system that will sooner or later diminish the pro-ducing capacity of the soil? Does not the successful business man strive to at least keep his working capital unimpaired? Each year our markets call for more wheats and breadstuffs, and if our producing capacity is diminished, how are we to meet these demands? England, with her high-priced land, has long realized the advantages and benefits of keeping sheep on her farms. Not only does the tenant regard the sheep as a great rent-payer, but it is common for a landlord to stipulate that a certain number of sheep shall be kept on the farm that the fertility of the soil shall be maintained. Many of the farmers of our own country have learned the profits and benefits of the farm flocks, and the time, I believe, is not far distant when many others will do well to follow their example.

While it is not my purpose to try to induce the stockmen of Kansas abandon cattle- and pork-production and engage exclusively in sheep-raising, I do claim that from ten to one-hundred more sheep could be profitably maintained on a very large portion of our farms in addition to the live-stock that is already kept thereon. For a period of twenty-three years, I have been engaged in general farming and stockraising where been raising horses, cattle, and hogs during this entire period, and for the last sixteen years I have kept from 100 to 125 breeding ewes of the mutton I have endeavored to produce as good stock of all kinds as I could, and to keep them in the most profitable I have found no other class manner. of live-stock more profitable in dollars and cents than the sheep aside from the fact that I find I can now keep as much other stock as formerly in addition to the sheep.

Some of my fields produce twice as much grain as formerly, and my grasslands are much more productive then they were. There is no great mystery connected with the care of the farm flock, but there is more to do than to purchase a flock and turn it out to shift for itself without proper attention and shelter if one expects to add to his bank account. Costly barns are not a necessity, but some sort of a shed that











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will keep the sheep dry is needed. Let our roofs be constructed of shingles, poards, iron, or any material that will keep off cold rains, sleet, etc. I prefer shed extending east and west, open or partly so on the south side, so arranged that it can be closed if bad storms occur. Give plenty of pure air, a dry place to lie down, and all the sunshine possible, thereby adding to the comfort and thrift of the flock and the profits of the owner.

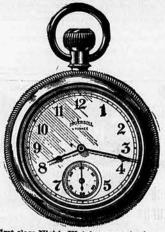
SHEEP FENCES-DOGS.

Woven wire makes an ideal sheep fence, but if you have a good, three-strand barb-wire fence, such as every one should have who keeps cattle and desires to be on good terms with his neighbors, all that is needed is two or three additional wires at the bottom and you have a good sheep fence. At the present cost of wire it is not a very expensive item. I have several miles of this kind of fence, some of which has been in use fifteen years and has answered every purpose. Some say fear of dogs and wolves prevent them from keeping sheep. There are plenty of worthless curs in my locality and some coyotes, but in fifteen years I have lost by coyotes one old ewe and one lamb; lost by dogs, none. Corral your sheep while lambs are young and keep plenty of bells on the flock. You have all seen a dog lie down and howl at the ringing of a bell. It hurts his feelings somehow, probably his nervous system, and his relative, the coyote, is affected in the same way.

SHEEP OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The class of sheep formerly kept to a large extent in the West was not of a mutton type, and was kept primarily for wool, and the old ones were often retained for that purpose in the flock until the profitable days were passed. most Small wonder when they reached marcet their carcasses met with little favor and sold for little money. However, your modern, well-bred, well-fed mutton lamb will be as large at a few months of age as the former ever grew, and the quality of its meat is as much superior to that of the former as that of your modern, well-bred beef steer excels that of the old-fashioned, longhorned Texas cow. The result is we have a good market for mutton, which is increasing at prices that are very profitable to the producer. With lambs selling at 6 to 8 cents on the market, an ewe that will produce a lamb that will weigh 80 to 100 pounds at weaning and annually a fleece that will sell for \$2.00 or \$3.00 certainly pays a good profit on her keeping. If you purchase few good ewes, the best matronly looking grades you can get, and breed them to the best pure-bred rams you an purchase, of one of the mutton preeds that you prefer, you can raise a class of lambs that should be better than their dams, and sell well on the markets. By selecting the best of your we lambs each year and breeding to a first-class ram each time, you can soon build up a flock that will please your eye and strengthen your bank Your ram is one-half the flock, and in case your ewes are grades he is more than half, when it comes to giving form and quality to a flock. Never use a grade ram on any kind of ewes, if you want to improve your

THE INGERSOLL



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Topeka, Kans.

good. Select the breed you like best, but be sure to get a good individual to head your flock. Most people have a preference. I have mine and as I find ready sale for all the breeding stock I produce. I can hardly be accused of trying to advertise my business, when I tell you the Oxford Down is my choice, being the largest of the English Downs, our dark-faced mutton breeds. The mature sheep are large and shear a good fleece. They are prolific breed-The lambs are large enough at weaning time to sell on the market with plenty of weight. I have sold my lambs in June and had them average nearly 80 pounds and in August average 98 pounds; this without a single one being cut out. My last clip of wool netted me \$2.50 per head at the My lambs usually are dropped barn. from the last of February until April, with a few sometimes in May. When grass fails in the fall, I begin feeding corn-fodder in the fields at some distance from the shed, continuing to do so all winter unless the winter is too stormy, thus giving the ewes plenty of exercise, which will cause better lambs to be dropped. At night I aim to have some clover or alfalfa hay in the feed-racks. As winter approaches I feed some grain at night, continuing to do so until grass gets well started in the spring, when the ewes are shorn and turned into pasture. As I have blue-grass, they usually get most of their living there until Christmas. In the absence of blue-grass, winter wheat or rye takes its place. Kansas, surpassed by no other State in the pro-duction of wheat; equaled by few in the production of corn- and foragecrops; with a class of live stock and breeders of whom she may justly be proud, has only to realize the benefits and profits of the farm flock and to utilize her opportunities to add largely to her bank account, and the fertility of her farms, without materially encroaching on any other of her livestock interests.

flock. Any of the mutton breeds are

Do Healthy Animals Need a Tonic?

This question is often raised among stock-feeders when considering the use of stock foods. They ask the question, "Does a person in health need medicine?"

It is probably true that if stock were

It is probably true that if stock were fed for the same purpose that the human being is nourished, there would be no occasion for the use of medicinal tonics under ordinary conditions.

We have most of us learned by experience the evil of over-eating, and endeavor to select foods most agreeable to our digestion. Furthermore, we exert an effort to consume only sufficient food to sustain life and repair waste. In fact, we do not aim at putting on weight, and in many cases just the opposite result is hoped for, but if the cow, steer, or hog would be given only sufficient food to sustain life and repair waste, no gain would be perceptible; we fully realize that the food consumed that doesn't produce additional weight or milk is entirely wasted, the profit, therefore, being derived from the food consumed in addition to that which is required to sustain life and repair tissue.

Over-feeding, therefore, is a neces-

required to sustain life and repair tissue.

Over-feeding, therefore, is a necessity; and the results similar, as in the case of the human. Then again, the animal has not the opportunity of selecting the foods most suited to its digestion.

Medicinal stock tonics, therefore, must be entitled to a place in the economy of skiliful feeding, and the stock preparations that contain the ingredients that have been tested in the medical institutions of our country and found valuable, are being sought after by a large percentage of expert feeders.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the product of science; it is the result of Dr. Hess's twenty years' experience in the study and practise of medicine, both human and veterinary.

It contains the bitter tonics long known in medicine for improving the appetite and increasing the flow of juices necessary to assimilation; it furnishes the animal system with iron, the greatest of blood and tissue builders; together with the nitrates of sodium and potassium, which assist nature in eliminating poisonous waste material from the system, and laxatives which regulate the bowels.

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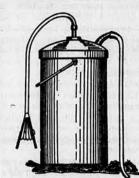


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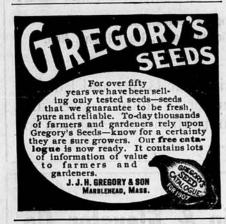
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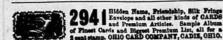
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Miscellany

President's Address, Kansas Good Roads' Association.

C. F. MILLER, FT. SCOTT, KANS., DURING STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, MANHATTAN.

This assemblage to-day represents the opening of the third annual meeting of the Kansas Good-Roads' Association, which, if precedent were followed, would have been held August last at Topeka, but which date and place were changed by the executive committee on the kind and urgent invitation of the institute department of the State Agricultural College, to meet with them here during their annual State meeting. Since the good roads is one of the important branches of the institute work, it seems only fitting and proper that we should join our forces with theirsthe benefits of united action being so apparent, it would be well to make this union permanent.

The Good-Roads' Association would then have a permanent home, where it rightly belongs, in the engineering department of our Agricultural College. This is one of the many important matters to be discussed and arranged at this meeting of our association, and this recalls something of the history of the growth of the Kansas State Good-Roads' Association.

Early in 1904 the National Good-Roads Association held meetings at different places throughout Kansas. One of these meetings was held at Ft. Scott, Kans., where under special act of the Legislature, Scott Township was then working on the construction of 35 miles of macadam road. (The first extensive work of this kind undertaken in the State).

This meeting resulted in the organization of the Southeastern Kansas Good-Roads' Association, comprising 19 counties in the south and eastern part of the State. One of the purposes of this organization was to send delegations from each county to the Na-tional Good-Roads' Association, to be held in St. Louis during the World's Fair, May, 1904. The result was that at the St. Louis meeting Kansas had one of the largest delegations of any State there represented, and at that time and in Music Hall, an informal State organization was effected. Grant Billbe, of Iola, was elected President and 1. D. Graham secretary.

A State meeting was called to be held at Topeka, Kans., August 15 following when the organization was made permanent and a constitution and by-laws adopted. This meeting was comparatively small in numbers, but was interesting and full of life.

The second annual meeting was also held at Topeka in August 1905. The attendance was considerably larger, and the interest manifested showed that the "leaven" of good roads was working throughout the State. But the great trouble is, and all along as been, that this work has been hampered by the lack of funds, depending entirely on in-dividual effort and support. We have had no money for advertising, no money for printing circulars, or to push the work; no money to pay our secretary, except the little collection taken up to help pay postage. Individual effort and individual expense alone have carried this work along.

You all know that this good-roads movement in the State of Kansas is altogether too important to longer be hampered or handicapped in this way. And this brings us to perhaps the most important feature of our annual meeting, viz., the consideration of the creation of a State Highway Commiserry on this work properly.

Kansas, so far, has been behind in this movement, as a number of other States already have State Highway Commissions that have been rendering excellent service, and in fact few-if any-States have accomplished anything without the aid of a highway commis-

sion of some kind. It has been suggested that Kansas adopt the Iowa plan in regard to this matter. Iowa seems to have an excellent plan, and has taken important steps in good-roads' legislation. For two years past Iowa has had a State Highway Commission, and special laws favoring the use of the road drag and wide tires, and those who have studied this matter know that the use of the road drag and wide tires alone will almost solve the dirt-road proposition and at the least expense.

The Iowa plan makes the State Agricultural College the highway commission, with the dean of division of en-

gineering and dean of division of agriculture directors and a special State engineer to carry out the immediate work, which is divided in four branches, viz: The road school; plans and specifications; demonstration work; experimental work.

The law concerning the use of the road drag is similar to the road-drag club plan that has been in use at Tope ka and Ft. Scott during the last season, except that the township collects all road tax in money, and pays for the dragging, not exceeding \$5.00 per year per mile, giving preference to residents along the road.

The wide tire act provides for the encouragement of the use of wide tires by rebating one-fourth of road tax, not exceeding \$5.00 to any one individual using three-inch (or over,) wide tires for all loads over 800 pounds.

The good-roads' movement in Kansas has outgrown the individual effort period and now needs the intelligent fostering care and support of a State Highway Commission and more favorable legislation. I trust that this meeting will take the proper steps to effect proper legislation on these important matters.

Our Agricultural College already has an engineering department that has been carrying on experimental work in road building, so that the highway commission will simply mean the enlarging of this department, with suitable provision for carrying on the work on a larger scale.

The Legislature of Iowa appropriates \$5,000 a year for maintenance of the highway commission. This is the least amount yet appropriated by any State having a highway commission. Yet on this small amount the Iowa Commission has done a great deal for educa-tion and actual work, having prepared and printed a complete manual covering all branches of the work in their State, and carried on a school of road education, besides rendering assistance to county officers whenever called on over the State.

Their Legislature will no doubt increase the appropriation commensurate to the needs of the work. Our legislative committee should prosecute this work during this session of the Legislature.

I am glad to report that the railroads seem to appreciate the benefits of good roads, and are anxious and willing to do their part in encouraging and pushing the work along.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company this spring equipped and sent out a goodroads' train over its lines in the eastern and southern part of the State. The train was sent out to especially educate the people in the use of the King drag. Mr. King was employed to lecture and operate the drag. The State good-roads officers, professors from our State Colleges, and other good-roads workers were guests on the train, which was out two weeks. Much literature was distributed, and no doubt a great deal of good will result from this train.

The State Good-Roads' Association is under great obligations to the Santa Fe Railroad Company for the running of this train, and to Wesley Merrett and R. E. Wilson of the industrial department, who had this matter in charge.
I am glad to report that the work in

Bourbon County, although progressing slowly, is still progressing. We now have about 11 1-3 miles of macadam roads, completed at a cost of about \$4,000 per mile. Some of these roads are very good, while some are not as good, owing to their picking up on the surface. But we now think this trouble has been overcome by using larger macadam and less screenings with more thorough rolling. The people are anxious for the roads and want them built

The road drag has been quite thoroughly introduced in Bourbon County, both by individual use and the roaddrag club plan, and is all right and works wonders wherever it is used. The great trouble is to keep these busy farmers at it. Help is so scarce that the farmers complain they do not have time to use the drags as much as they should, which suggests that roadwork in the future can not be left entirely to the farmers, although they get paid for using the drag. Scott Township organized 50 miles of dragged road under the road-drag club plan, and an additional inducement of \$100.00 in prizes was offered by the commercial club of Ft. Scott for best three miles of dragged road.

The investment has proved a good one, as the roads have been materially improved. But from experience we would suggest that the work be divided into one-mile lengths, as it can be more thoroughly cared for in this way.

The Ft. Scott idea in road building seems to have been studied and adopted

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t several places in the State, and more terest is manifested in the good-oads' movement throughout the State an ever before.

The time is now ripe and propitious or active work, to put the good-roads povement of Kansas on solid foundaon by the enactment of suitable legisation, and the creation of a State Highray Commission, which work I now re-ard as the most important before this eeting of the association.

he Relation of Drainage to Good-Road Construction.

R. GOIT, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE GOOD-ROADS'

There are two kinds of drainage that nter into the construction of good roads, iz: surface, both lateral and longituinal, and sub-drainage, also lateral nd longitudinal. The first handles the rater on the surface; the second handles he water below the surface, and makes foundation for the superstructure in see form of the grade or dump, by lowing the water-levels. I will take up urface drainage first, though both are qually essential, and must obtain to erpetuate the work.

The prime factor in road-construcon is drainage. If it obtains, there ill always be good roads; if it does ot there will only be good roads when ry, a fact so patent it does not seem ssible that a road-builder would disgard it, and yet when one travels our ighways, the absence of proper draine is evidenced by what one would term riminal neglect or carelessness and an tter disregard for adequate drainage, how it should apply to road-conruction. When some of these evinces of neglect or ignorance are callto the attention of the road-builder, ey are met with the plea of economy such as culverts to permit stormater to escape across the roadway inthe lower ditch, or into some natural aterway that has been obstructed or ammed by the construction of the rade or dump. Rather than incur the spense of the construction of adequate lverts for the purposes stated, he rerts to the expedient of carrying the ater long distances in the upper ditch, here it continually seeps into and rough the sub-grade, keeping it too oft and plastic to carry a load, and onders why his road will not stand p under traffic. The damage to the b-grade is unavoidable, as soils or aterial vary in their power to resist oisture, but let the traffic which sses over the road determine this, and e will take up another serious reason by this condition should not obtain.

THE EFFECT OF STORM-WATER.

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The fact that concentration of stormter should be avoided does not occur him, when intelligent observation of atural conditions would indicate to im that ravines or draws are the realt of the concentration of stormater, and he has but to look to the opes of the drainage areas contingent the roadway to find that Nature's ays are best. Where the storm-water separated and comes down the slopes wide shallow depressions, or run-nys, the grass grows greenest where the storm-water runs, but can not obin a foothold when these depressions, runways, concentrate or center in stream, and a ravine or draw is eated by the uncontrollable storm-Were he to simulate natural anditions, how different would be the sult. To commence with, he would complish what he undertakes, and efctually drain the roadway. Suppose placed a culvert across the roaday at every point where the construcon of the grade or dump interposed dam or obstruction to a natural waway or run-off, adequate in size to ndle the storm-water from the watered or area concentrating at the reective waterways or run-offs, then er ditch, and the natural conditions ould be restored. While this method ight incur the expense of the conruction of numerous culverts, the orm-water would be easily and safely ndled, and the outlay for the small lverts would not equal in cost the pense of construction of the large lvert or bridge, made necessary by neentration of storm-water. If a shout occurred, it would not be so ngerous to traffic or so expensive to pair, and all that he attempted to do ould obtain, and he would have builda good road. True, this would not wer on all work, but only on genslopes where natural waterways or n-offs are obstructed. On steep hillle roads, an upper ditch is essential d must be maintained to keep the orm-water off the roadway; also on ids nearly flat, where the drainage rsues the same direction as the road-

way. But when the drainage would seek to cross the roadway, as on some bottom-lands, no upper ditch should be constructed, and only one ditch should be excavated, the lower across and through the grade or dump. Culverts should give free exit to all storm-water that may accumulate on the upper side of the grade, or dump, which should be graded up three or four feet above the surrounding lands with dirt excavated from the lower ditch, which should be as wide on the top as the dump or grade is on the bottom or base, and should be as deep as the height of the grade or dump above level, with the same slope to the sides that obtains in the construction of the grade, which would thus drain quickly and be a "joy forever." Divide the right-of-way between grade and ditch.
In the construction of all grades,

longitudinal or lengthwise, drainage must be maintained so as to permit of run-offs from the numerous ruts that occur at some seasons. On steep hillside roads, "Thank-you-marm's," or shape obstructions, should be constructed across the road-way at frequent in-tervals to divert the water from the ruts to the side ditch. These may be so constructed as to be useful as resting-places on long steep hillside road-

Where a roadway winds or curves around a hillside and is cut out to form a grade, the grade should be lowest inside and slope toward the hill, with an adequate ditch on the upper or inside, which should not be continuous with the road, but should be interrupted with frequent dams, from above which, extending through and across the roadway, adequate culverts should be provided for escape of storm-water to lower side of roadway.

I detail these particular phases of road drainage, because of their being difficult for the uninitiated to handle.

Concerning sub-drainage, permit me to state that it is an important and necessary factor in all good-road con-struction and can be advantageously used in most instances, either laterally, to intercept sub-flow, or seep-water, and prevent its absorption by the subgrade; or longitudinally, to lower the water-levels in the sub-grade and form a thicken crust to sustain the traffic. It is effected by the use of common porous drain-tile, and should be laid under the supervision and direction of an engineer who has made a survey of the ground.

The relation of drainage to good-road construction is so important that every little detail must be provided for, to insure the stability and permanency of the construction of good roads. The skill of the most expert engineer is of-ten taxed, and various experiments must be made before success is achieved and the work secured from damage or injury, for want of proper drainage. Therefore, the employment of the unskilled, uneducated, and inexperienced should be discountenanced, and those placed in charge who are educated for the work.

Drainage is all there is to road-building. This accomplished, and you have a good, dry road. What more could you ask for? Macadam! Eh? This is only a question of what your pocketbooks will stand for, but without drainage, macadam would be an extravagant waste of money and ineffectual.

If you were to ask the question: "What is the first consideration in road construction?" I would reply, "Drain-age;" the second, "drainage;" and the third and last thing to consider, "Drain-

Drain it, drain it; drain it, drain!
Let it be hillside, valley, or plain;
Where're it wanders, where're it goes,
Drain it, and dispose of the worst of
its foes,
After each snow-storm, after each rain,
My constant advice would be
Drain! Drain! Drain!

Parcels Post.

MRS. THOMAS BAIRD, BEFORE THE TRI-COUN-TY INSTITUTE, AT ARKANSAS CITY.

In the first place, what is a parcels post? It is an extension of the business of the Post-office Department so that a part of the business now done by the express companies shall be done by the Post-office Department. Why is it asked for? Because it would provide an express service for the lighter parcels conducted by the people themselves at minimum cost, without tribute to express companies. As there are present at least one-third more postoffices than express offices in the United States, those sending packages would have a more complete service.

The farmer can send his products in small quantities direct to the consumer at small cost and better profit. The storekeeper will be enabled to replenish his stock more frequently, not having to meet expensive express

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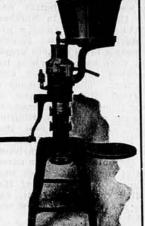
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charges. In consequence, he will not be obliged to keep on hand large quantities of goods-seldom called for. Delivery of goods to the purchaser will be greatly facilitated and done with more economy in many cases than by the delivery wagon, especially in suburban and rural districts. In fact, the parcels post presents so many advantages and has given such satisfaction in countries where it has become an established institution that any one who would advocate its abolition would almost be regarded as a traitor.

SOME COMPARISONS OFFERED.

The German post-office for 6 cents transmits 11-pound packages for 46 miles, and for 12 cents the same package can be sent a possible 1,500 miles. 110 pounds cost 60 cents for the same distance. Great Britain has a special rate to fartherest India and Burmah, 3 pounds for 24 cents, 7 pounds for 48 cents, 11 pounds for 72 cents. Half around the globe this particular mail is carried at little more than one-third of our local domestic rates.

WHAT MEXICO DOES.

A Mexican sends 11 pounds to Algeria for 40 cents. It would cost you here in the United States \$1.76 to send the same amount to a friend in your nearest town. The lowest rate at which a United States post-office will send parcels of merchandise is 1 cent per ounce, and no parcel shall weigh over 4 pounds, except printed books. To any point in the Union the lowest rate is 4 pounds for 64 cents. The parcels post has been in such successful operation for twenty years past that in 1903 the British post-office handled over 90,000,-000 parcels and the gross profits on her mail service was over \$20,000,000. Germany in 1902 handled over 150,000,-000 parcels and the profit on her mail service was \$13,000,000. The post-office department of the United States was run in 1905 at a nominal loss of \$14,-072,584.

In 1880 the Universal Parcels Post Union was formed between the 230 different governments for the trans-mission of parcels. The United States did not become a party of this union and has postal arrangements with only 31 out of the 230 above mentioned and those chiefly in the Indies Islands. other words, we are behind every important country in the world. should accept position indefinitely rather than exert ourselves in the attempt to catch up," so says Postmaster General Cortelyou. Do you not think what the German post-office can do for the German, the British for the Briton, and Mexico for the Mexican, the United States post-office can do for the American? Prone as we are to boast of our superior efficiency of our postal service, the fact is, that it has progressed more slowly during the last half century than has that of any of the nations of Europe. In the words of John Wanamaker, former Postmaster General, who thoroughly understood the question of transportation, "There has been four reasons why the parcels post has never been established in this country. The first is the Adams Express Company; the second is the American Express Company; the third is the Wells Fargo Express Company; and the fourth is the United States Express Company".

American express companies also carry English postal parcels of 11 pounds from New York to San Francisco for 24 cents. In Switzerland and France, a parcel postage system conducted by the people for their own good, and not by a party of private monopolies for personal financial gain, brings the cost of transporting packages correspondingly The Grange has repeatedly endorsed the parcels post as an appropriate sequel to rural mail delivery, and we have only to refer to its success in all leading European countries as evidence of its practicability. The Post-office Department of the United States Government has recommended its establishment upon rural routes. The parcels post would be of special advantage to farmers as they are generally unable to have packages delivered to them by express companies, which the parcels post would do through their rural delivery service.

It seems incredible that the financial interests of a comparatively small number of people engaged in carrier service should long prevail against the interests of 80,000,000 people, who should derive benefit from the parcels post, especially in view of the success it has achieved in almost every other civilized country in the world.

THE ADVANTAGE TO THE COUNTRY MERCHANT.

The argument has been advanced that a parcels post would eliminate the vountry merchant, the business man in

the country town, because it would enable the mail-order houses to do business so much cheaper than he could afford. The up-to-date merchant can certainly compete with the mail-order house if he has the goods and uses printers' ink in telling his customers about them. Congressman Ellis, of Kansas City, claimed it would be a positive advantage to the country merchant. He proposes allowing the mailing of packages up to five pounds in weight if they are to go out on the rural route from the office at which they are mailed. That would make the rural carrier a delivery man for the merchant. With the establishment of rural delivery and the rural telephone system, a demand has developed from patrons of the rural service for the delivery of packages of merchandise, such as groceries, meats, and dry goods, on an order to a local merchant by telephone. The cost of these packages usually is small and under the present rate for such mail matter, one cent an ounce, the merchant can not deliver them without loss. At the reduced rate the delivery could be made at slight expense. This would mean that the Government would furnish the country merchant with a delivery-wagon system and receive fair return for such services. It would not only increase the business, but would also stimulate the patronage of the local houses. There are 36,000 business rural letter-carriers driving through the country to-day, each with a team and wagon capable of carrying to the farmers and rural residents on their routes supplies of all kinds at rates which would make a cheap package service profitable. But Congress forbids these carriers to take a farmer a pound of coffee, excepting at an extortionate rate. The rural carrier drives over his route with from thirty to fifty pounds of letters and papers, and could easily carry 200 pounds or ten times as much. The fourth Assistant Postmaster General says: "The only way to make the rural service self-supporting is to use it to its full capacity." That will at once secure the full use of the post wagon and relieve the rural public from the waste of employing special messengers or special teams on their individual errands. The Postal Progress League recommends the following rates: ounce parcels, 1 cent; 1-pound parcels, 2 cents; 11-pound parcels, 5 cents.

Horticulture

President's Annual Address.

MAJOR FRANK HOLSINGER, ROSEDALE, BE-FORE THE KANSAS STATE HORTICUL-TURE SOCIETY.

The past year has been a remarkable one in fruit development and one full of surprises. On May 9 last, we were visited by a severe freeze which we thought would destroy the crop, yet with some exceptions it did but little damage, the exceptions being usually on very low elevations, where frosts are usually most severe. Notwithstanding the fact that this frost was severe in some localities, we witnessed one of the largest crops the State has ever produced. This being the case generally throughout the country, there was such a large crop that it was difficult to dispose of it with prices satisfactory to the grower.

This was especially true of peaches, more because of the lack of facilities for handling the crop than of overproduction. While in Minneapolis, Minn., in August, I had occasion to buy some peaches, and was obliged to pay two dollars for a six-basket crate of Elbertas, which at the same time were selling in the Kansas City market for fourth that amount—this by my own people. So the trouble in this case was a want of distribution, as I know, being two months in Northern Minnesota. At no time was there a glut of peaches during those two months. True, I was near a town of 5.000 people, and it might have been otherwise had a car of peaches been dumped upon them at one time. There are many of these towns that might consume as much as a car if an effort was made by some local agent for their distribution.

Plums were so plentiful that they were a drag in our markets. This was especially true of the Japan varieties. Grapes were the only fruit not in excess of the wants of the people. They were possibly injured by the frost of May more than other varieties of fruits, and the crop was short. This I know was the situation with us.

The apple was a great crop and prices ruled low in the orchards. Owing to

large crops in other sections, there were no buyers. Apple barrels were high in price. Cold storages were soon filled to their capacity and thousands of bushels remained with the producer. From personal observation, those who cared for their apples in their homes will make the most out of them. They are not at the expense of packing, barrelling, and excessive cold-storage charges.

I would respectfully call your attention to those handling fruits, known as commission houses. They are often birds of prey" upon the fruit-producer. Who of us have not felt their power? An effort is being made through many horticultural societies to induce Congress to pass a National law, compelling the commissionmen, under a severe penalty, to account to the shipper for each consignment sold, amount received, and to attach all vouchers of expense incurred in disposing of their property to the account sales-such as freight bills, express bills, car service bills. drayage charges, or any other item of expense. In this way one will be able to check up on them. I feel sure that no honest commission firm will object to such a law which strikes alone at the vultures of the profession.

Horticulture is a broad term. Everything that makes our country beautiful and sweet to live in is embraced by it. Not alone the skilled operations of the gardener and fruit-grower, but landscape-builder and forest-planting each are allied with it.

The horticulturist should be an edu-cator of the public tastes, as regards trees, flowers, fruit, gardens, and lawns. In his enthusiasm along these lines he should be infective, thereby stimulating tree-planting by the roadside, the mak ing of parks, adorning cemeteries, and beautifying school grounds.

Such horticulturists are always valued and honored in every community in which they live. One of the greatest needs in every community is this type of individuality.

The horticulturist, to succeed, should be broad intellectually. He should be a man of culture and of science. His knowledge should be world wide regarding its industry, its markets, its history, and its commercial needs. He should be a representative citizen in his community. This he may accomplish by vigorous efforts to comprehend the sciences which are necessary to succeed in his profession. He can accomplish much by association with the advanced horticulturists, who meet from time to time in conventions like this to study the many problems concerning their profession, that is the planting, cultivation, varieties to plant, marketing of their products, and kindred subjects.

Much is being done in disseminating a knowledge of horticulture through our public schools. The study of botany, geology, chemistry, and entimology is conducive to this end.

Our agricultural colleges are doing valuable work in their efforts to encourage the youth to believe in the farm as a good place for a home, a place to develop opportunities and carve a destiny, commensurate with other professions.

It is unfortunately true that in the past our young men tired of the farm because of its vicissitudes and its hardships, and have sought other avocations in our towns and cities because they offered opportunities which the farm did not.

That the farm has suffered by its depletion of the best blood and brawn is a well-known fact. Owing to developments of the past few years through the influence of these schools to a higher intellectual standing of our farming community, greater inducements are offered to our youth, and many, who in the past sought other avocations, are now found engaged in farming. I believe the farm is the best place for our youth; that there is a greater amount of happiness to be derived from our country homes than elsewhere.

Our society is to be congratulated on the number of young men who compose its membership. This work, I feel sure, will be carried forward by them. Being fortified by the splendid education afforded by our State institutions, and with Ad Astra per Aspera as their incentive, horticulture, which has had a phenomenal development in the past, will assume under their direction still greater heights.

How to have a Good Orchard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have read the paper of Mr. Philip Lux, in THE KANSAS FARMER of January 10, on the deterioration of commercial apples. I have a suggestion to make.

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if possible. Mulch young trees heavily until they get a start and as soon as possible seed orchard down to sweet (Melilotus alba) Exclude rabbits and stock of every kind. let the orchard alone indefinitely, except to properly prune and care for the trees. I think there will be no trouble with deterioration of the fruit. I have tried it and know.

D. P. NORTON.

Secretary Barnes's Annual Report before the State Horticultural Society.

The year 1906 has been a year of material progress in all lines of horti-culture. More interest is now taken in horticultural work than ever before, not only by our older residents, but by those who have lately come to our State from other States and others who contemplate such removal. Many letters have been received from parties who are considering an investment and who wisely wish to know whether fruit will grow here. The usual phenomena, which must annually occur in such a large State, did not miss us this year, and we find that some of our horticulturists, both of the careful and toiling variety and of the careless and neglectful kind, are among the successful and the unsuccessful ones. In a year of such abundance it seems strange that some of our best orchardists met no reward. Whether it is owing to uncongenial soil or faulty stock remains to be determined. Whatever the cause, it can not in any way be taken as a cource of encouragement to the careless orchardists, and there can be no excuse for the man whose orchard consists of rows of brushwood, divided by spaces filled with thistles, sunflowers, coyotes, rattle-snakes, polecats, rabbits, borers, and other vermin.

That such orchardists are undeserving is apparent to all; that they should be outlawed and compelled to destroy insects, noxious weeds, and orchard vermin, or else destroy the orchard, is a work the Legislature should think over. Contrary to usual expectations, many orchards that bore well in 1905 also bore abundantly in 1906, showing that 1905 was a creditable year. As is usual in such cases, the trees carried their fruit to maturity and built up at the same time the numerous, strong fruit-buds that bore the phenomenal crop of 1906. Insect depredations in 1906 were not as apparent as heretofore. This may have been largely owing to the greatness of the crop, but scab seems to have been rampant. Some counties, and many individual orchardists, have taken hold of spraying with vigor, determined to find out its virtues. We have just heard from some of these practical sprayers.

PROBLEMS FOR THE GROWER.

One of our most serious problems is how to dispose of our fruit. Berries which come early are subject to too much "wildcatting;" sudden telegrams telling of wondrous demand and sales, and asking for immediate and large shipments, often result in the credulous grower losing his boxes and contents or getting scarcely enough cash to pay his pickers.

The vegetable gardener, and even the florist, is subject to this same style of robbery. The Wathena and the Fayetteville fruit-growers and others have found a way out, which will be explained to you at this meeting. In September at Perry, Jefferson County, Kansas, and at Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas, I personally viewed dozens of wagons loaded with fine Jonathan apples each waiting its turn to be carefully sorted, and only the finest and best, the really fancy specimens, were taken by the buyer at the munificent price of twenty-five cents per bushel.

Barnes, of Vinland, one of your oldest members, a grower of long standing, told of one young orchardist who brought a fair-looking load to the buyer, and when his load was sorted he still had all his apples but three bushels for which the buyer gave him 75 cents. To-day these same Jonathan apples are worth \$1,25 to \$1.60 per bushel. With such abominable business methods is it any wonder that many orchardists threaten to cut down their orchards? Must the grower be the slave of the cold-storage man and the speculative buyer? The orchardist invests in land, in trees, in labor, perhaps in fertilizers, and out of 25 cents per bushel he must get interest and expense. The speculator invests in barrels, cold storage, labor, and 25 cents a bushel for the fruit, and receives from 200 to 500 per cent profit on his capital invested, with no fear of insect

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depredations and scarcely any risk of rot in our modern cold stores.

How long will we suffer this? Look at our transportation companies. They call fruit perishable and risky, and for this reason charge one hundred per cent more than they should, yet they practically never lose any money on this account, for they nearly always throw the blame for any loss on the shipper.

REVIEW OF GROWTH IN KANSAS.

The horticultural statistics, as taken by the assessors, improve annually, and this year returns came from every county but Hamilton. A township hero and there failed to make returns, but those of 1906 are so great an improve-ment over those of 1904 that it is grat. ifying. There certainly ought to be some premium or penalty attached to this work, as imperfect statistics are misleading or worthless.

There are 1,600 assessors and they carry 1,900 rolls for us, the totals of which are compiled into 105 reports by the county clerks, which we then condense or compile into a single report. Following is the report for 1906 which arrived too late to go into our printed report.

As this report was taken immediate-after March 1, it is for 1905 towit:

In bearing.	Not yet bearing.	Total.	
		The Philippin State of the	
Apples 6,656,144	1,627,340	8,283,484	
Pears 243,773	148,166	391,939	
Peaches4,624,412	1.052,998	5.677.410	
Plums , 623,956	192.139	816,095	
Cherries 653,301	288,339	941.640	
Quinces 9,684	4.738	14,422	
Apricots 190,843	49,049	239,892	
13,002,113	3,362,769	16,364,882	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	0.00		

Vineyards	4
	4
Raspberries	4
Blackberries 4,591 acres	3
Gooseberries	3
Vegetable gardens26,222 acres	ı

FRUIT GROWN IN 1905.

Apples
Pears
Peaches
Plums
Cherries
Strawberries 197,875 24 quart Crates
Raspberries 43,914 24 quart Crates
Blackberries 92,591 24 quart Crates
Gooseberries 7.150 24 quart Crates
Grapes603,257 8 pound baskets
which equals 4,826 tons.
Value of Fruit\$1,588,172
Value of Vegetables 400,903

Total value.\$1,989,07b

The value of fruit and vegetables used on the tables of Kansas equals several millions of dollars. Kindly have in mind that these figures are not for 1906. If we had two and one-half millions of bushels of apples in 1905, we surely had five millions in 1906, and if we had 77,272 bushels of peaches in 1905, we had 500,000 bushels in Most of the fruit-trees growing in this State are younger than this society and undoubtedly owe their existence largely to this society. In 28 years the apple-trees have increased 400 per cent, pear 500 per cent, plum 500 per cent, cherry 140 per cent; grapes have increased 160 per cent; cultivated berries were almost un-

known here in 1875 and now aggregate 11,283 acres. What would this State have been to-day without this society? It has surely been worth all it cost.

The 38th report, was sent to the printer March 8, but owing to the removal of the State printing-plant, de-lays occurred that were very embarrassing.

Those who have not been supplied can get copies now. We are proud of this report. It has been strongly praised by able men abroad and at But it is a mistake to keep it back by making it a biennial. It should be an annual, and the society should be allowed to issue bulletins, quarterlies, or specials if needed. Legislation is needed along this line. Legislation is also needed along the insect line. Other States have laws controlling insect pests. Our State has a law against big hedges and roadside weeds, but the insect loss each year must aggregate many times any loss from above causes. Protection of insect-eating birds is also demanded. While the game-birds and fish are protected for the benefit of the townhunters, the farmer should be protected from these and other vermin. This society needs more money, more help, more power, and a looser rein. Fruit, vegetables, flowers, and their accompaniments are necessities just as much as fuel, flour, and meat. Fruit-growing is not fancy work; it is not play; it requires the deepest thought of wise workers. Kansans who are in no way connected with fruit-growing always brag about Kansas fruits when away from home and when at home give it no encouragement whatever

Membership in the society should be increased among the younger generation. There should also be more local or auxiliary societies organized. The work of the office has reached a stage where the secretary can not be out in the State as much as of old. I believe meetings of horticulturists which the public are invited would increase the interest and the planting. Again, horticulture should be taught to some extent in our common schools. There are now no secrets in horticulture. Seeding, grafting, budding, cutting, layering, and other ways of propagating are openly known and published daily, and our schools should utilize such practical information.

The State Reform School should be fitted out with larger greenhouses and propagating fixtures, and should graduate a large class of expert horticulturists and gardeners often; it might also furnish all the plants needed for decorating the grounds of the different State institutions. No line of work will have a better moral effect on bright but wayward youth. The Girls' Industrial School should have a similar work, as some of our expert florists and gardeners are of the feminine gender. Every member of this society should be a missionary for horticulture, especially in influencing the members of the Legislature and their own neighbors. The society has gained in



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Branch houses-Lyons, Kans., Guthrie, Okla.



material eight beautiful tables, paid for out of our contingent fund; but we still have with us the dirty and scarred walls, a disgrace to the Capitol. Very little fruit came to hand this year, although we did hope to put up a choice collection of peaches.

Several members have died during the past year as follows: S. J. Baldwin, Seneca; J. C. Thompson and Dr. Murphy, Edwardsville; W. D. Cellar, of California, late of Edwardsville; and

Geo. W. Tincher, Topeka.

It is hoped that you may be so guided in your election to-day that wise and able officers may be placed charge, so that the society may keep on the high plane which it has attained, and that its future may be full of

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Kansas Dugout.

Stuck in a Kansas hillside far away, Is a cabin made of sod, and built to

stay;
Through the window-like embrasure
Pours the mingled gold and azure
Of the morning of a gorgeous Kansas
day.

Round the cabin, clumps of roses, here and there,
With their wild and welcome fragrance fill the air;
And the love of heaven settles
On their pensive pink-lined petals,
As the angels come and put them in their hair.

Blue-eyed children round the cabin chase the day;
They are learning life's best lesson—how to stay,
To be tireless and resistful;
And the antelope look wistful,
And they want to join the children in their play.

Fortune-wrecked, the parents sought
the open West,
Leaving happy homes and friends they
loved the best;
Homes in cities bright and busy
That responded to the dizzy,
To the twirling and tumultuous unrest.

Oft it happens unto families and men
That they need must touch the mother
earth again;
Rising, rugged and reliant,
Like Antaeus, the old giant,
Then they dare to do great things, and
not till then.

As around his neck the arms of children twine,
Then the father says: "Have courage, children mine;
Though the skies around thee blacken.

en, Courage!—the gales will slacken; And the future with its promise shall be thine."

Happy prairie children! Time with rapid wings
To the earnest soul the golden trophy

rapid wings
To the earnest soul the golden trophy
brings.
As the Trojan said: "Durate
Vosmet rebus et servate"—
"Hold yourselves in hand for higher,
nobler things." -Eugene Ware ("Ironquill.")

Child Study.

The education of the girl is far in advance of what it was fifty years or more ago, when she was not expected to know much outside the common branches. There is danger now of running to the other extreme, and requiring more than her frail constitution can stand, thus unfitting her for the duties of motherhood and of educating her away from instead of for what, in nine cases out of ten, will be her lifework. There is so much to be learned that one's lifetime is too short to accomplish it all, so that one must choose those things that are most needed in life. Whether boy or girl, the choice must be made. If the boy chooses for his lifework that of doctor or lawyer or civil engineer or farmer, he must shape his course of study with one of these in mind and select those branches that will best fit him for his chosen lifework. So also should the girl be educated; first to broaden and train the mind, but having in view her life work, which in most cases is that of wife and mother, for very few girls elect themselves to be old maids. If this is true then, should she not be trained for it?

It is a noble calling and the welfare of the nation defends upon it. That branch of study which teaches a girl to know children and how to train them into good and useful men and women is omitted from her education. This she is supposed to know from intuition. On this subject she is given no light, and she begins the responsible work with no knowledge except what she has gathered from experience in her own home.

It is encouraging, and a hopeful sign, that in the study of pedagogy child study is being taught in the colleges, so that teachers may learn how best to train the young morally, physically, and wisely. I hope the time is not far in the future when child study will be a required study in the schools; that it will be considered as necessary for the girl to know as is mathematics essential for the boy who expects to be a civil engineer, or as a knowledge of the human body is necessary to him

who intends to be a physician. It is true that the mother does possess natural insticts, if they are not perverted, but they need training. With the natural instincts does not always go the best of judgment. She may not know that every child can not be disciplined in the same manner; that the mode of treatment that will be effective for Johnnie, who is quick-tem-

pered and pliable, will utterly fail when applied to James who is stubborn and sulky. She may learn after it is too late that there is a difference, and that each child must be studied and a mode of discipline used to suit each individual child. There are a few general rules that may be applied in the training of children, but there are many unknown quantities, and each child is a separate problem to be studied and worked out alone.

> Many a child is wrongfully punished and his character warped when what he needs is light and to be started in the right direction. Falsehood in a child, in its initial stage, is often only the expression of his imaginative pow-

This trait is highly developed in some children and they tell things as they appear to their minds, innocently and unconcious of wrongdoing. This power must be trained, but it must be done with love and wisdom.

The running-away habit, which shows itself in many a child as soon as he can toddle and later when he is a school boy and afterwards when he runs away from home to see the world, comes from an innate desire to rove. Such a boy may be kept from going where he ought not, by taking him places to interest him and allowing him to go fishing and camping, but all the time making the home the most attractive place in the world. Theft is the exaggerated form of the col-Theft lection habit, in very many cases. is a habit that must be directed aright it will work woeful harm to the child. But instead of scolding and whipping, show him the effect of such a habit and turn his mind toward a collection of something that will interest and instruct him. Interest him in making a collection of stamps, coins, insects, or section of wood, showing the various kinds of trees and how they grow, thus turning him into a channel that will lead to usefulness and wisdom. Child study is one of the most interesting and important things for a mother to know.

The Man' With the Flag. MRS. H. O. GARVEY, TOPEKA.

There are various ways of awakening public conscience. Sometimes it is accomplished through a great tragedy, a sacrifice, which shocks and shakes society to its very depths. Sometimes a wholesale disaster is made the means of active and added protection to life and property. Often it is the voice, vibrant with personal appeal, of one whose life has been in constant touch with the public pulse, and who knows where to find the heart of the people,

The pen has ever been recognized as one of the greatest of agencies; and at times the brush of the painter has been the humble instrument in picturing conditions, which more clearly and deeply appeal to the emotions, stir the sympathies, and quicken the conscience than any or all other means employed.

and quicken its beats.

Such has been the mission of the brush of the great French artist, Millet, who has given to the world his conception of the slavery of the peasant class of that country in the renowned painting, "The Man with the Hoe." It is recognized as a masterpiece, a true picture, not only in its technique, in its local color,-the landscape, the untilled fields whose rough clods stretch unceasingly away in the distance, the hazy, cloudless sky-but in the portrayal of the figure of man, who, with jaw dropped in vacant stare. with bent figure gnarled and misshapen, rests for a moment on this hoe, the symbol of his enslavement.

There is no inspiration in the scene; just a great truth; the result of toil without thought, life without incentive, the utter hopelessness of which has been so well expressed by our American poet, Edwin Markham, that I will quote from his lines:

"Bowed by the weight of centuries, he

leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of Ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.

A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the Who made him dead to rapture and

"Who loosened and let down this bru-tal jaw? se was the hand that slanted back this brow? Whose breath blew out the light with-in this brain?

"Slave of the wheel of labor, what to Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades? What the long reaches of the peaks of

song.
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering Ages look,
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop."

What a different picture "The Man with the Flag" brings to the eye! One need not bring it out in detail. Each mind may hold its own illustration. The man may be a fair-haired Saxon or a dark-skinned Oriental; his may be a far cry back through the centuries or a clarion note still ringing in the ears; his flag the cresent of Egypt, or the tri-color of France; it may be barred with the cross of the martyr or starred with the blue of the soldier; whatever its colors, borne always aloft, it represents the same principle—the symbol of the man's ideal.

Beween the man with the hoe and the man with the flag runs the whole gamut of civilization. The contrast is extreme; the lesson obvious.

It was summed up nearly two thousand years ago by the Prophet of Nazareth, the Seer of all ages, "Man can not live by bread alone."

WHAT LIFE MEANS.

Life must mean something more to him than physical necessities. Human nature needs hope. Hope must be fed with the imagination. There must be food for thought, exercise of the mental faculties, a play of the finer feelings, something to arouse the ambition. to stir the sympathy, to awaken an appreciation of nature, and to feel himself a part of a great plan, else man sinks to the level of the brute world. Imagination has been named the telling line between man and the lower animals; that creative power of the mind; that faculty born of memory and belief, which possesses the ability to recombine experiences from both into a new conception. It is from this process, this vision, we get our ideals-our flags.

If the various standards of the world to-day represented only known values, absolute certainties, if they held nothing but what can be computed and proven—whether the standard be one of money or morals—if they promised no higher attainment for the future, then progress is clogged. The highest conception along each line creates the standard, and confidence and hope rule even in the business world. Ideals can not be safeguarded by experience. The flag must ever be in advance of the army, (it represents the thing to be accomplished) and faith must ever be the standard-bearer.

THE VALUE OF AN IDEAL.

So the man with flag typifies the upholding of an ideal. It is in our ideals that we really live. They are the motive power controlling our actions, stimulating our efforts, and influencing our lives. And as the quality of a man's work is gauged largely by the pattern he follows, so the value of lives must be proportionate with the ideals we have formed.

This rule will apply to all classes the moral world, the educational, and the commercial. And to none does this apply more pertinently than to the agriculturist.

As farmers you are following a flag. You have some standard in view when you plan for a rotation of crops to fit your land for a specific purpose; when you breed for quality or weight in your cattle; for speed or draft in your horses. The up-to-date man has a definite aim in all the various branches of his work; and he must have, to be able to successfully plan and execute his business.

He may wield a hoe, but with a vision of green fields and fruitful harvest. He may live in a dugout, in our farthest tier of counties, on our most arid plains, but he has in his mind the conception of irrigated lands, of a thriv-ing community, of a well-ordered farm, broad acres of golden grain, a comfortable home, town-lots, and a schoolhouse on the hill with a flag waving above it.

It is that power of vision, that imagination, which marks our humblest citizen from the peasant class of foreign lands, portrayed by Millet. It is the privilege of hope, recognized as -given, which brings the aliens to our shores, which enables them to lift their eyes from the ground, and in time

How to Exercise the Bowels

OUR intestines are lined inside with millions of suckers, that draw the Nutrition from food as it passes them. But, if the food passes too slowly, it decays before it gets through. Then the little suckers draw Poison from it instead of Nutrition. This Poison makes a Gas that injures your system more than the food should have nourished it.

The usual remedy for this delayed passage (called Constipation) is to take a big dose of Castor Oil.

This merely make slippery the passage for unloading the current cargo.

It does not help the Cause of delay a trifle. It does slacken the Bowel-Muscles, and weakens them for their next task.

Another remedy is to take a strong "Physic," like Salts, Calomel, Jalap, Phosphate of Sodium, Aperient Water, or any of these mixed.

What does the "Physic" do?

It merely flushes-out the Bowels with a waste of Digestive Juice, set flowing into the Intestines through the tiny suckers.

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They do not waste any precious fluid of the Bowels, as "Physics" do.

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* * They are put up in thin, flat, round-cornered Enamel boxes, so they can be carried in a man's vest pocket, or in a woman's purse, all the time, without bulk or trouble.

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elds them together, a mass of libertyving, flag-following Americans.

man with the flag is the man ith a purpose. He is the man of clear ision, of broad mind, of far sight. He dealizes his work, and makes it symolic of the world's work, in which he els he bears a necessary part.

THE MAN WITH THE FLAG IN KANSAS. We have in Kansas a man with a ag, a man not afraid to fly it in the ace of the world of agriculture; one who believes in the resources of this ate, and the integrity and industry f her people; a man who is creating orld standards in food-products toay,-a wizard in his fascinating aringement of figures and similes; who pholds the State by the force of his deals: whose loyalty is so great that no offer of a more profitable position a higher rank tempts him to reinquish his place as the standardearer. He has earned the confidence nd respect of all Kansans, who have ready survived raids of outlawry, poitical upheavels, and marched through amine and flood, drought and grassoppers, to a foothold of security, and who will yet follow Secretary Coburn to the stars through difficulties."

If we look closely, we can read on he flag he flies, a summary of his deals.

Kansas' corn. and Kansas' wheat, Kansas' far-famed sugar-beet, seef steer, and the helpful hen, Billions bring us-and some then.

rive alfalfa-crops a year is recorded truly here. Land of milk and honey, say Kansas leads the world to-day.

I have said in the beginning that no particular picture need be drawn of the man with the flag. He belongs to all times, to all nations. There is always aspiration in his uplifted arm holding he staff from which his flag unfurls. onviction and confidence are shown in very forward line of his figure, courge and hope are written in his countenance, and his whole pose is one of fearlessness and determination. It is no wonder that the man with the flag has led the hosts through the centuries, over mountains and plains, across forest wilds or desert sands, through seas of blood, into the valley of death itself. History abounds in his achievenents, and each generation produces its own Alexander, its Napoleon, its Roosevelt for leaders; its Winklereid, ts Savonarola, its Lincoln, for sacrifice.

The man with the flag is reincarnated gain and again as time and necessity demand. In his veins runs the blood f martyr, of king, of peasant, of

prince. His spirit is unquenchable.

It was the spirit of '76 in our own history, of Valley Forge, of Bunker lill, the spirit of the Revolutionary soldier in his struggle for independence. The ideal of liberty fired his blood, made steady his right arm, and mbued him with a courage that gave him the strength of ten.

A TRIBUTE TO "OLD GLORY."

Though the man with the flag may be a part of all nations' history, I confess, as I write these words, that ever and mon there seems to float across my page a bit of warm color, a gleam of white and red, a reflection only rivaled by the real stars in the blue heavens above-obscuring for the moment other scenes, other men, other flags.

It is "Old Glory," the flag of Washington, your flag and mine; and through its folds I have a vision of the long years it has illumined.

How the pictures in your minds multiply when this flag is unfurled! To one there comes the memory of a fairhaired youth—perhaps yourself—bid-ding good-bye to his mother at the call of the flag. It has proven too loud for his patriotic zeal to resist. The years had been pitiably short to that mother from the time she brushed your air in curl, lovingly around her finger, to the day you shouldered a musket. But mothers, too, must cherish ideals, must foster patriotism in their children, must steel their hearts to partings, must follow the flag in their thoughts and in their prayers. So you marched way to fife and drum, with resolute hopes. To you there comes the remembrance of that experience, of the test of your endurance, the long weary marches, the flerce conflict, the never to-be-forgotten sights of dead and wounded, the hunger, the homesickness, the suffering, or the imprisonment, Could you have stood that test if it had not been for the flag you followed, the principles it represented?

That flag means more to you to-day than ever before. The sacrifices made for it have doubled its value. A good part of your life is woven into its folds. and the slightest allusion made to it takes your blood thrill with the thought it engenders. Patriotism-the

love of the flag—is the best inheritance you can bequeath to your children. It represents our highest National ideals, which include and protect all that is best in life-honor, love, and home.

That we have worthy sons of worthy sires has been demonstrated in our wars. Never has our flag been more revered or respected than it is to-day. It stands among the nations of the earth for free government for humanitarianism, for a Christian civilization; its influence is broadening and far-reaching in its effect.

It has stood for war and victory; it stand for peace and arbitration. To a man on foreign soil it is like a sight of home. To men in face of death it has been the last thought, the last tie, the last comfort.

Some years ago one of our battleships was wrecked off the coast of Samoa. It was during one of those hurricanes of the southern waters. In the sea's terrible convulsions when the waves, mountain high, shut off all sight of the vessel from the anxious watchers, when the sound of voices could no longer be heard, strains of music reached the shore. They were playing The Star Bangled Banner as their vessel sank, their last tribute to home and

"Flag of the seas! On ocean wave
That stars shall glitter o'er the brave;
When death careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back
Before the broadsides' reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free hearts' hope and home
By Angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er
us."

A Mental Housecleaning.

The first of the year is considered by the people of commerce a time for taking stock and making a clearance of a lot of odds and ends that have accumulated since the preceding January. New goods take the place of old ones, and everything useless is weeded out | and disposed of to make room for spring custom. The "survival of the spring custom. The "surviva fittest" is the law in vogue.

This season is followed by a protracted session of housecleaning, the turning of rooms inside out that no speck of dust may sully the fair walls of our habitations. Rubbish is burned, places found for unclassified possessions, and when all is done we look with becoming pride and satisfaction on the result. A little temporary inconvenience, and the family can settle down in comfort in that cleanliness which is "akin to godliness."

But we seldom think of that mental taking stock and housecleaning which is more specifically necessary to our well being; the clearing out of the hoarded rubbish of years-prejudice, hate, envy, and a host of other evils that we do occasionally whitewash but never dislodge. We set a high value on order in the household; each picture must occupy its own place on the walls, each chair is at its proper angle, but the temple within, the house beautiful is left to dust and disorder. The pictures are not hung, but stacked in corners where the cobwebs of memory cover them. Take them out this new year and brush off the film of neglect, The furniture needs replenishing. Look at it. Oh, what medley of old loves, old hates, forgotten resolutions, neglected duties, rankling grudges, and the atmosphere that such unholy furnishings provide!

Let us rehabilitate our mental house; replace hatred with divine forgiveness, estrangement with reconciliaion Make a place for visiting angels and no longer need the apology that we have been too busy with the house of wood to attend to the house of the soul .- Rural Magazine.

Mrs. Jaw-work-So you are going to leave me. Haven't I treated you like one of the family?

Bridget -Indade ye have, mum, an' Oi've shtood it as long as Oi'm go-

"So Miss Gaddie has joined the church. I thought she was an unbeliever."

"Yes, but now she believes everything, especially the gossip about the other believers."

"A man who believes only what he can see doesn't believe he has got a backbone."



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0,000,0 The Young Folks

Young Women's Christian Association.

Any Young Woman who is planning to come to ropeks, will find peculiar advantages at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 623 Jackson Street. Rest rooms, reading room and lunch room are at the disposal of all women at any time. A boarding house directory is kept at the rooms, and also an employment bureau, free of charge. On each Sunday afternoon, at 4:15, a gospel meeting held to which all women are invited. The first week of October is the time set for the opening of the club work, and the classes in Bible Study, in English, Parliamentary Law, Sewing, Water Color and Travel. The Gynnasium also opens then, with classes in Physical Training under a competent instructor. The printed announcements will be malied on application to the General Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to out-of-town women, especially to make use of the rooms. Young Women's Christian Association.

The Modern Kansas Farmer.

Turn on the electric light, mother, an' start the electric fan,
An' set your old self here beside me,
on this velvet imported divan
Fur a heart-to-heart talk o' the ol' days
when we lived in a house built o'

An' we didn't have nothin' to speak of but a trust in ol' Kansas—an' God.

God,
a pair o' ol' skeleton oxen with
nothin' but hide on their bones,
a rickety wagon that grumbled at
workin' with screeches and

workin' with screeches and groans,
An' a flea-bitten dog 'bout the color o' the sunflower seen on the way
As we follered the Smoky Hill River in the summer heat day after day.
Our John was a kid, you remember, as sassy an' pert as you please,
An' so short was our wee Polly's dress the sun burnt her legs to the knees.
An' the calico frock you was wearin' was ragged an' tattered an' tore
Like a flag that had bin in a battle in the time that I fit in the war.
We tuk up this hundred an' sixty as a ol' soldier's homestead, an' here we scrimped an' we toiled fur a livin' an' a slim one, too, year after year,

An' what with the drouth an' the hop-per things often looked desputly

per things often looked desputly gray.

But we kep' the ol' faith pot a bilin' till things got a comin' our way.

Pawleen, break away from that music an' answer that telephone ring!

As I was a sayin,' we struggled till all o' our troubles tuk wing.

An' the crops got so masterful heavy that every time harvest come 'round

It was hard to get men 'nuff to save 'em an' git 'em in off o' the ground.

Now John is a trav'lin' in Yoorup seein' everything that's to be seen.

An' Polly's just back from ol' Vassar an' says we mus' call her Pawleen,

An' you're wearin' city-built togging an' lookin' as gay as you please.

An' I guess your ol' man ain't no hobo in tailor-made trappin's like these.

We stuck to our faith in ol' Kansas.

An' you're wearin' city-oulit togging an 'lookin' as gay as you please,
An' I guess your ol' man ain't no hobo in tailor-made trappin's like these.

We stuck to our faith in ol' Kansas, an' likewise our trust in the Lord,
An' now since the lane tuk a turnin' we're reapin' a hefty reward;
The sod house we ust to live in 'round which lots of memory clings,
Jest stands as a silent reminder o' the days 'fore we sprouted our wings.
Paw-leen, wish you'd ring up the garage and tell the chaw-foor to fetch 'roun'
The tourin' car early tomorrer to take your paw-paw into town;
I'm expectin' to meet a commitee from the district Republican ring
That's a waitin' to run me for Congress, an' the runabout's scarcely the thing.

—James Barton Adams.

thing.

-James Barton Adams.

Who are the Poor Boys?

Boys who think they are having a hard time working hard and for poor pay, perhaps, should read this from William Allen White, and be thankful for their environments:

"Three handsome boys, about 21, well dressed, well-kept, and decent looking, passed the Gazette office this morning. They are sons of well-to-do parents—boys, who have a little pocket money whether they work or not. If the style of clothes should completely change in the next thirty days, each of these boys would have a complete new outfit. He could go to the store and order it, and the bill would be 'sent in.' They are not bad boys; they would think nothing, however, of spending two dollars at the bowling alley, and borrowing the some for it, and kiting their debt around till they could work their father and mothers for it.

"An old codger, who sat in the Gazette office and saw the boys pass, said, 'Poor devils—poor little devils—they have no show. Luck is against them.'

"And what he said is true. Life is a struggle; success is a battle which goes to the strong. Strength is not inherited; blood tells, but it only tells for men and women who have character enough to work, to grow strong, to dig their toes in the ground and grapple with life.

These boys in the days when they should be gaining moral and spiritual strength, are idling. When they get into the thick of the battle their muscles will be flabby. Wealth will help them little. Their education, however good, unless education trains them to be strong, will avail them nothing.

Soda Crackers and

anything you choose—milk for instance or alone.

At every meal or for a munch between meals, when you feel the need of an appetizing bite to fill up a vacant corner, in the morning when you wake hungry, or at night just before going to bed. Soda crackers are so light and easily digested that they make a perfect food at times when you could not think of eating anything else.

But as in all other things, there is a difference in soda crackers, the superlative being

Uneeda Biscuit

a soda cracker so scientifically baked that all the nutritive qualities of the wheat are retained and developeda soda cracker in which all the original goodness is preserved for you.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

All that will count when the test comes will be such moral fiber as there is in their souls. Failures will bump them; misfortunes will jostle Unless they can stand up and set their jaws and fight, they are gonners. The boy who has to work hard with his hands to get his education, to get his 'start' in life, is training his moral muscle for the fight. He is ready when the shock of the combat comes. He is full-armed for the fight; he knows what it is to stint himself; to do without comforts and luxuries; he is more afraid of a crooked dollar than he is of a shabby coat. He can go without a shave a week, if he hasn't the dime to pay for it. Dirty hands do not keep him awake nights, but a dirty conscience would. Such boys have a mortgage on life. They are not the poor boys. The real 'poor boys' are the boys who have an easy time of it. If they succeed it is a sign that they have not been loafing, it is a sign that some

way they have been gaining strength.
"If your boy is loafing, having a good time, for Heaven's sake stop him, put some dirty clothes on him, that he has earned himself, and let him have the new clothes only when he has paid for them. Too many boys in Emporia are going to the bad, because their mothers insist on sending them. They are the poor boys. Pity

A Shaggy Newshoy.

The railroad ran along one side of a beautiful valley in the central part of the great State of New York. I stood at the rear end of the train, looking out of the door, when the engineer gave two short, sharp blasts of the steam whistle. The conductor, who had been reading a newspaper in a seat at the end of the train near the door, asked if I wanted to see a "real country newsboy." I, of course, answered "Yes. So he stepped out on the platform of the car.

The conductor had folded up this paper in a tight roll, which he held in his right hand, while he stood on the lower step of the car, holding on by his left.

I saw him begin to wave the paper just as he swung around a curve in the track, and a neat farmhouse came into view, way off across some open

Suddenly the conductor flung the paper off toward the fence by the side of the railroad, and I saw a black shaggy form leap over the fence from the meadow beyond it, and alight just where the newspaper, after bounding along in the grass, had fallen beside a tall mullen stalk in an angle of the fence.

It was a big black dog. He stood beside the paper, wagging his tail, and watching us as the train moved swiftly away from him, when he snatched the paper from the ground in his teeth, and, leaping over the fence again, away he went across the fields toward the farmhouse.

When we last saw him he was a mere black speck moving over the meadows

"What will he do with the paper?" I asked the tall young conductor by my side.

"Carry it to the folks at the house," he answered.

"Is that your home?" I inquired. "Yes," he answered; "my father lives there, and I send him an afternoon

paper by Carlo every day."
"Then they always send the dog when it is time for your train to pass?" "No," said he, "they never send him. He knows when it is train time, and comes over here to meet it of his own accord, rain or shine, summer or winter."

"But does not Carlo go to the wrong train sometimes?" I asked with conderable curiosity.

"Never, sir. He pays no attention to any train but this."

'How can a dog tell what time it is, so as to know when to go to meet the train?" I asked again.

"That is more than I can tell," answered the conductor, "but he is always there, and the engineer whistles to call attention, for fear I shall not get out on the platform till we have passed Carlo."

"So Carlo keeps watch on the time better than conductor himself," I re-

The conductor laughed, and I wondered, as he walked away, who of our friends would be as faithful and watch all the year round as Carlo, who never missed the train, though he could not "tell the time by the clock."—Selected.

"A man's likes and dislikes determine

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AT HOME 128 page book which tells of a method by which people month or two following my instructions can cure them-selves without leaving home or visiting

any weakness or disease of the eye, ear, nose or throat. This book gives the causes and symptoms of each disease. It tells you not only how to cure these diseases, but how to prevent blindness and deafness.

I want to place one of these books in every home in the United States. Write me a letter or a postal card and tell me your disease and you will receive this grand book and my opinion free of charge, and learn how people from every state in the United States are restoring their sight and hearing at home by this new method.

I want no money for this neither does it place you under any obligations to me whatver. I simply desire to show and prove to you how easy it is to get perfect sight and hearing by my method. Write to me today. Address

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Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Cor. Secretary Mrs. W. J. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary Mrs. W. D. Atkinson Parson
Treasurer Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lewrence
Auditor Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas, (1902). Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne Couny, (1902). Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902). Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage Connty

(1888). Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888). Challtso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County

902). Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902). Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1908). Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County

1962). West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee Coun-y, Route 8 (1968). Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County

(1908).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903)
Pleasant Hour Cinb, Wakarusa Township, Dougas County (1899)
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.

Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Richardson Embroidery Club, Madison, Green-wood County (1902).
Frentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1906).
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kansas (1906).
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).
Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1906).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Centralia Reading Circle, Nemaha County.
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

What Women's Clubs Have done for

The following is an extract from an article by Kate Upson Clark, which is of interest to women who wish to make the most of life for themselves, family, and friends:

The clubwoman has learned that the care of her house is not the end and object of her existence; that a house is merely the chief tool in the making of a home. In order to give the highest atmosphere to her home, she must make herself as bright and beautiful and interesting and rational as possible. She must go abroad and meet her friends, those who are in circumstances similar to her own, and sharpen her wits upon theirs. She can do her full duty to her home, not by sinking entirely her own personality, but by strengthening and ennobling that per-sonality, so that she may better impress her own lofty ideas upon her growing family. Thus can she make her home the joy and delight to her husband and children that it ought to be. The studies and addesses enjoyed by the average club tend to broaden their minds and to teach them to measure 'small things small and large things large.' Thus is developed the important sense of proportion and comparison, a faculty most needed in the

"The actual range of ways and means of household and family management has been greatly increased by club researches. Women in their clubs have come, not only to know better fellow-women, but to love them better. There has been developed a wonderful comradeship, such as has never been seen before. This has extended to men. As the interests of women have gone out to education, art, and science, they have met men on a different footing Sex has been more forgotten in the realization of a noble companionship and mutual helpfulness in furthering the great common objects of humanity. The clubs have been the great ideal-makers for our women. Amid all the snobbishness, the shallowness, and the blunders of these clubs, the ideals have been, on the whole, the highest and best. The ideal is the most important element in every life, especially the ideal of the home. There is nothing like getting together and comparing notes. The idea that there is only one way in which to perform household duties and family duties, and that women know this by instinct, is far from the truth. The conduct of a home, with its various departments, is fully as complicated as any other business enterprise, perhaps more complicated than any business. There is a best way of doing washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning, child-rearing, purchasing, entertaining. In the woman's club every possible phase of these subjects has been discussed to the betterment of all.

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'A woman may love her children and husband to distraction, but if she has only their society from week's end to week's end, she is likely to become one of those patient, self-effacing

drudges and ciphers who were the saints of a former generation. They were good, their self-abnegation was heavenly; but they were not interesting. Too often they became to their children, as they grew older, mere objects of tender compassion. Poor mother, as they might have said poor Lightfoot or poor Ponto. The woman who has learned her profession in the clubs wants no pity from her children. She is their comrade, for she is learning how to keep her health and youth and control her nerves, and can discuss with them their studies, and help them. A powerful instrument of education, especially for the middle-aged woman, is her club."

The Cosmos Club of Russell.

Mrs. May Belleville Brown, State Federation president who has been visiting the clubs through the western part of the state, gives the following report of one on our club roll:

"The Cosmos club, of Russell, is one of the largest clubs of this part of the country, and has received notice in these columns more than once for the excellence of its work. Mrs. Nutting, the president of this club, with Mrs. Lewis, had braved the early chill of the morning to meet the guest, and led the way to the Russell house where Mesdames Dickinson took the wanderer in, warmed, fed and entertained her though the day.

"At the reception in he afternoon, which was given in the lovely home of Mrs. Foxall, whom I remembered well as Miss Dean, of Ellsworth, it was my pleasure to meet and address half a hundred bright women, to whom it was a pleasure to talk of the work of the federation. This is an unfederated club, spoken of in the present tense, but in the future I hope such a condi-tion will change."

Program for Woman's Kansas Day Club.

A meeting of the Woman's Kansas Day Club will be held in Topeka Jan-uary 29 and 30, 1907. The following is the program:

TUESDAY, 2:30 p. m.

Invocation-Mrs. S. S. Esty. Music-Washburn Ladies' Quartette. Reports-President, Mrs. J. D. Mc-Farland; secretary, Mrs. A. H. Horton; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

Music-Miss Wilmia Tyler, harp, Junction City.

Address—"Kansas, Her Heroic Past,"

Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter.

Poem—"The Song of Kansas," Miss Amanda Jones, Junction City. Address — "Kansas, Her

Needs," Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons. Music-Miss Wilmia Tyler, harp, Junction City. Address-Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kins-

Violin Solo-Miss Irma Doster.

Adjournment.

Eight p. m. Reception for W. K. D. Club by Topeka Federation at State House. MEETING STATE HISTORICAL

ROOMS, WEDNESDAY 9:30 a. m. Call to order.

Reports-Secretary, auditor, district vice president. Unfinished business.

New business. Election of officers. Five-minute talks by pioneers. Introduction of new officers. Adjournment.

The Little The Little Ones

What has the good children's angel to say,
Bending above them at close of the day? "Sweetly dear lambs of the flock, may you rest,
Of such is the kingdom that Jesus has blest."

What in his book does the angel re-Every wrong deed, every quarrelsome word;
Speech that is foul, each thought that's impure,
Yieldings, alas! to temptation's strong
lure.

But, if the children at set of the sun, Remembring with sorrow the wrong they have done.

For pardon and peace to the Savior will look,
Glad tears of the angel will make clean the book.

-Elizabeth C. Lovering, in American Motherhood.

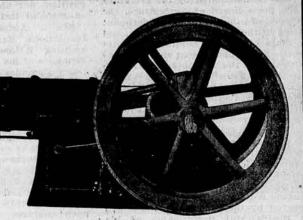
A Place For Everything.

"If you'll learn by the time you are eighteen to put things in their places



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On 30 Days Free Trial.



THE ENGINE MUST AND WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF

We will prove to you that the Waterloo engine is of the highest type and will give the best of service.
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD WITH US. We have the means and will sell on credit to all responsible parties.
NO CONTRACT. NO ORDER SIGNING. Your word is as good as ours, and we will not ask you to make a deposit or execute a note. The trial is free, and the deal is to be square.
WATERLOO ENGINES ARE FROST PROOF AND CAN NOT FREEZE.
Our catalogue fully illustrates a complete line of both water cooled and frost proof gasoline engines. We also make an excellent line of power and sweep feed grinders. Sell on same plan. Our prices will surprise you. If interested, write for catalogue.

Waterloo Gasoline **Engine** CO.,

1014 3d Avenue West, Waterloo, Iowa.

when you put them out of your hands you shall have a nice, new silk dress." So said Mother Dows to her daughter Marion. To have a silk dress, a new silk dress, was the rosy dream of Marion Dows' ambition. "I am nine years old now," she said to herself, "and in nine more I shall be eighteen. I think in that time, if I try hard, I can form the habit of putting everything in its place."

But, if things are to be put in their places, there must be places for them. So Marion made a special bag, and hung it in one special place for her knitting work, which hitherto she had laid down anywhere where she happened to Now she always knew where her knitting could be found; and it was really easier to take a few steps, indeed quite a number of steps, to put it in place than to hunt everywhere, high and low, when it wasn't in its place. Then she made a place for her work-box, and was careful to put her scissors and thimble and needle-book back into the box when she was done using them. Little by little she formed the habit. When she came in from church, she put her hat and gloves in their places, instead of laying them on a sofa or bed or some chair, and when she went out on the street she didn't have to wait for them a moment. As time went on, she noticed where this article and that, which did not belong to her was kept, until, if any one in the family was at a loss to find what he or she wanted, Marion would be appealed to; and she rarely failed to give the desired information. By the time



she was eighteen she had forme habit her orderly mother had so much wished she would form. And she had grown so capable in some ways that she was able to earn the promised silk Of course, this dress by teaching. lasted a long time; but Marion rarely looked at it or wore it but she thought of the morning her mother had promised it to her, and the words would come back, "When you put anything out of your hands, put it in its place."

Marion has been a housekeeper on her own account for forty years, and, of all the lessons taught her by her mother, this of putting things in their places is one of the most valuable; for if we put ourselves in the right places, and all our belongings in their appropriate places, we are quite sure to escape a thousand evils and secure overlasting good .- New York Advocate.

Dairy Interests

Proposed Dairy Commission Law.

The following bill has been introduced into the Kansas Legislature:

An act creating the office of Dairy Commissioner of the State of Kansas; fixing the salary and defining the duties thereof; providing for deputies; prescribing rules and methods for the education of Kansas dairymen and producers of dairy-products, for improving and advancing the value of such products, regulating the production, sale and shipment of milk, cream, butter, and cheese; providing for the inspection of creameries, cheese-factories, dairy-barns, and utensils, providing penalties for the violation of this act, and making an appropriation for the carrying out of its provisions, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the

State of Kansas: Section 1. State Dairy Commissioner. Bond. Salary. Report. There is hereby created the office of State Dairy Commissioner, and immediately after this act goes into effect, and every two years thereafter, the Governor shall appoint such person State Dairy Commissioner as shall be nominated by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the director of the Kansas Experiment Station of the Agricultural College, and the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner. Such appointment shall be nonpolitical and the appointee shall have a practical knowledge of and experience in the manufacture of dairy-products, the production of dairy-products on the farm, and the feeding and handling or dairy-cows; he shall hold his office for two (2) years from the first day of May, or until his successor is appointed and qualified, and be subject to removal by the Governor for inefficiency, neglect, or violation of duty.

He shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), with sureties approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be filed with the Governor.

Said commissioner shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) a year, payable monthly, and his actual necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of his official duties.

He shall make an annual report to the Governor not later than January 1, of each year, and he shall be furnished an office at the seat of the State Agricultural College by the board of regents.

Sec. 2. Deputy Commissioner. Chemist. The Dairy Commissioner shall have power, when necessary, to appoint a deputy whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) per year.

The necessary work of the commissioner's office shall be done by the chemist of the State Agricultural College.

Sec. 3. Duties of Dairy Commissioner. It shall be the duty of the State Dairy Commissioner to'inspect or cause to be inspected all the creameries, public dairies, and butter or cheese-factories of the State at least once a year, or oftener if possible; and in connection with the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the director of the Kansas Experiment Station of the Agricultural College, and the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner. to formulate and prescribe such reasonable rules and regulations for the operation of creameries, butter and cheese-factories, and public dairies as shall be deemed necessary by such board to fully carry out the provisions of this act, and all laws now in force or that may hereafter be enacted relative to dairy-products, and for the promotion and maintenance of for advancing the value to the outside world of Kansas dairy-products.

He shall act on such reports and complaints as he may receive from owners or managers of public dairies, creameries, or cheese-factories, or other persons, wherein is reported to him the names and locations of one or more producers of milk or cream, butter or cheese, who are offering for sale milk or cream, butter or cheese, that is not fresh and clean, and in such instances he may inspect barns or farmhouses, creameries, factories, or other places where dairy-products or utensils are produced, kept or handled, give advice and instruction in the proper performance of the work, and, where such instructions are disobeyed, prohibit the sale of unclean or unwholesome milk or cream, butter or cheese, until such time as his instructions are complied

It shall further be his duty to condemn for food purposes all unclean or unwholesome milk, cream, butter, or cheese wherever he may find them.

He shall compile and publish annually statistics and information concerning all phases of the dairy industry in this State, cooperate with the State Agricultural College in the holding of farmers' institutes and special dairy meetings, and in general strive for the promotion of the best interests of the dairy industry throughout the State.

He shall keep on hand a supply of standard test-tubes or bottles and milk measures or pipettes adapted to the use of each milk-testing machine, the manufacturers or dealers of which have filed with the State Dairy Commissioner a certificate from the directors of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station that said milk-testing machine, when properly operated, will produce accurate measurements of butter-fat, and shall furnish same at actual cost to any person desiring it, upon written request therefor; such tubes, bottles, measures, and pipettes, to be stamped with the letters S. D. C. as certifying to their accuracy.

He shall preserve in his office all correspondence, records, documents, and property of the State pertaining thereto and turn over same to his successor.

He shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and during his term shall hold no other official or business position, nor any professorship in any educational institution.

Sec. 4. Authority of Commissioner. Inspections. Samplings. Reports. Examining Witnesses, etc. In the per-formance of his official duties, the State Dairy Commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to enter, during business hours, all creameries, public dairies, cheese factories, or other places where dairy-products are manufactured, produced, stored, sold, or kept for sale, for the purpose of inspecting same; to take samples anywhere of any dairy-products or imitation thereof suspected of being made or sold in violation of law, and cause the same to be analyzed or satisfactorily tested by the State Agricultural College chemist. Such analyses or tests shall be preserved and recorded as evidence, and the certificate of such test, when sworn to by such chemist, shall be admitted as evidence in all prosecutions that may result under the operation of this act; to examine under oath or otherwise any person whom he may believe has knowledge concerning the unlawful operation of any creamery, public dairy, butter or cheese-factory; to issue subpoenas requiring their appearance as witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to administer oaths with like effect as is done in courts of law in this State. It shall be the duty of any district court or the judge thereof, upon the application of said Dairy Commissioner, to issue an attachment for such witnesses and compel him or them to attend before the commissioner and give testimony upon such matters as he or they shall be lawfully required to give by said commissioner, and said court or judge shall have power in cases of refusal to punish for contempt, as in other cases of refusal to obey the orders and process of the court.

Sec. 5. Definition. Penalty for Selling Dairy Products not Conforming to the Established Standard. The terms creameries, public dairies, and butter and cheese-factories, for the purposes of this act, shall be considered to mean such as produce or manufacture for sale dairy-products either at wholesale or retail, and shall not include farmers or others who produce a small surplus of such products in excess of their family needs, but this law shall apply to such farmers or dairymen as sell or offer for sale milk or cream to public dairies, creameries, butter or cheesefactories, and in all cases it shall be unlawful to sell or offer for or cream from diseased or unhealthy animals. All milk or cream, butter cheese or dairy-products sold or offered for sale shall be delivered pure and fresh and handled with clean utensils. In all prosecutions and proceedings for the enforcement in any of the courts of this State of all laws and regulations of whatever nature now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, pertaining to the production, sale, and distribution of dairy-products of any kind whatsoever, the standards of purity and the definition of said products shall be such as are hereafter stated, and whosoever shall sell or offer or expose for sale, anywhere in this State, milk, cream, butter, or cheese containing any foreign substances or preservatives of any kind whatsoever to health, or the milk or cream of any diseased or unhealthy animals, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be

TO FARMERS Dollar Book AND DAIRYMEN It will pay every farmer or every farmer's wife to sit right down and write for Sharples "Business Dairying." This valuable book contains information that can be found in no other book, and will help any dairyman to make his business more profitable. It tells How to Feed, What to Feed, How to Care for Feed, What Foods Produce Greatest Amount of Milk, How to Care for the Dairy Cow in the way to get best results, and the whole book is practical. To get all the good out of your milk you should of course use THE SHARPLES **TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR** It is not only guaranteed to more than pay for itself annually, but the ease with which you can skim, the low can, the self-oiling bearings, the simple Tubular bowl with only one little part inside to wash, the moderate price, are all points you should know about. Send today for the free "Business Dairying" and full information about the Sharples Tubular, giving number of cows you keep. Ask for booklet G. 165 Mrs. J. Renken, Trenton, Ia., says "We cleared \$100.00 in six months off seven cows."



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fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense.

Ses. 6. False Testing. Any person or persons, company, corporation, or association, or the manager, agent, or employe of any company, corporation, or association, who shall manipulate or falsely read the Babcock test, or any other contrivance or method used for determining the quality or value of milk, cream, butter, or cheese, or who shall give any false reading of any test; and any such person, company, corporation, or association, manager, agent, or employe thereof, who shall manufacture, sell, or use a milk or cream pipette or measure which is not correctly marked or graduated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense

Sec. 7. Standards of Dairy Products. (a) Milk. 1. Milk (whole milk) is the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving, and contains not less than eight and onehalf per cent (81/2 per cent) of solids not fat and not less than three and onefourth per cent (314 per cent) of butter-2. Milk for butter making may contain less than eight and one-half per cent (81/2 per cent) of solids and less than three and one-fourth per cent (31/4 per cent) of butter-fat, but must be sweet and clean.

(b) Cream. 1. Cream is that portion of milk rich in butter-fat which rises to the surface of the milk on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force, and contains not less than eigh-

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teen per cent (18 per cent) of butterfat. 2. Cream for butter-making may contain less than eighteen per cent (18 per cent) of butter-fat, but it must be reasonably sweet and must be clean. (c) Butter. 1. Butter is the pro-

duct made by gathering, in any man-ner, the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass which also contains a small portion of the other milk con-situtents, with or without salt, and contains not less than eighty per cent (80 per cent) of butter-fat and not than sixteen per cent (16 per cent) of water; provided that the amount of butter-fat or water in the product of any one manufacturer, or in any given quantity of butter, shall be determined as hereinafter provided with reference to renovated or process butter. Butter may also contain a harm-less vegetable coloring matter. 2. Renovated or process butter is the product made by melting butter and reworking without the addition or use of chemicals or any substances except milk, cream, or salt, and contains not less than eighty per cent (80 per cent) of butter-fat and not more than sixteen per cent (16 per cent) of water; provided, that the amount of butter-fat or water in the product of any one manufacturer, or in any given quantity of butter, renovated or process butter, shall be ascertained in the following manner, to-wit:

Not less than five (5) samples shall be taken from five (5) different packages of any one manufacturer, or from any one tub or churning of butter, and a careful analysis made of each separate sample. The per cent of butter-fat and water shown in these several samples shall be added together and divided by five (5). If the product of this division shall show an average of less than eighty per cent (80 per cent) of butter-fat or more than sixteen per cent (16 per cent) of water, butter or process butter thus analyzed shall be deemed adulterated butter and shall be condemned for food purposes by the commissioner. Process butter may also contain a harmless vegetable coloring matter.

(d) Cheese. 1. Cheese is the solid and ripened product made by coagulating the casein of milk by means of rennet or acids, with or without the addition of ripening ferments or seasoning. Cheese may also contain harmless vegetable coloring matter. 2. Whole-milk or full-cream cheese is cheese made from milk from which no portion of the fat has been removed, and contains not less than thirty-five per cent (35 per cent) of butter-fat. 3. Skim-milk cheese is cheese made from milk from which any portion of the fat has been removed.

Sec. 8. Appropriation. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of the State Treasury, chargeable to the general-revenue fund, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary for paying the salary of the State Dairy Commissioner and his assistant and the necessary traveling and printing and other expenses of same for the years 1907 and 1908.

Sec. 9. Registration of Shipping Cans. It is further provided that creameries in this State transporting cream over the railroads for a short or long distance may file with the Dairy Commissioner a distinct mark, or marks, designating their cans used for the purpose of transporting cream or milk. This mark, or marks, may be an indentation in the tin of the can, or it may be an established and well-known color applied on the surface of the can in such manner that the public generally know that said creamery owns and uses these cans for shipping purposes only. This mark, or marks, when approved by the Dairy Commissioner, and when the creamery company or person owning the same shall pay to the State Dairy Commissioner a registration fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), to be paid by him into the State Treasury, shall serve as a distinct trade-mark of the particular shipping cans of said creamery, and if these cans are found in the possession of any one other than the authorized agents and patrons of said creamery, or the railroad or express companies, such possession shall be unlawful and punishable as a misdemeanor by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00)

In all other matters pertaining to weights and measures, and the sale and branding of dairy-products in this State, the same rules and regulations established and promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture under the pure food and drug act of June 30, 1906, shall govern.

Sec. 10. Take Effect. This act shall be in force and effect from and after

its publication in the official State

Sec. 11. Repeal. All laws and parts of laws of whatsoever nature in conflict or inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

My Success In the Dairy Business.

F. F. FAIRCHILD, TONGANOXIE, BEFORE THE STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION, MANHATTAN, KANSAS, JAN, 3-4, 1907.

The subject assigned to me is rather difficult to write about, but if my experience will be of any benefit or encouragement to any one, I will gladly tell of my success in the dairy business.

I well remember the old dog churn when I was a boy. Perhaps some of you never saw one like it. I will tell you how it was made. Father came from New York State and was a millwright by trade. He made the old over-shot water-wheel that runs the mills in the Catskill Mountains. He was always working on wheels, and so he figured on a wheel for churning. He made a large one about eight feet in diameter. He also made patterns for the castings and had them moulded. After everything was finished, this large wheel was set on an incline of about thirty degrees. Then two large dogs were tied on one side and their weight kept the wheel turning. furnished power to run a large dash churn. We thought then that the old dash churn was the best, for we had never heard of any other.

I remember quite well everything about the dairy business during those years, for it was my job to watch the dogs and see that they were on hand to do the churnings. They would try to sneak off to the weods or the lower end of the corn-field. I have many times walked until I was tired out before finding them. I would say, "Dasht Watch! Go and churn." They would walk straight to the house and go to work churning. I did not blame the poor dogs for they had to churn every day and some days twice.

All the cream churned was raised in pans. I have often counted over one hundred pans on racks, all to skim and be washed for the next milking. The butter was packed in small jars and delivered to private families in Leavenworth City for twenty-five cents per nound.

What a change in the dairy business since then! We are now getting over thirty-five cents per pound for butter-fat for milking it, and yet a great many are complaining about not making any money or that the work it too confining. Is it any more confining than the merchant's work or a great many other kinds of business? Almost any kind of occupation is confining if you make a success of it. The greatest trouble is that since times are so flourishing we expect to prosper without much exertion on our part. That is the reason why so many fail in various kinds of business.

CAUSE OF FAILURES IN DAIRYING.

The reason why so many fail in the dairy business is because they have too many irons in the fire. They try to carry on too many kinds of work. I find that we have not an hour's time to devote to anything not in the dairy business. We never think of making a dollar any other way. We can not af-ford to as long as we are in this business. If I want to make more money, I buy more cows and make more milk. It requires only a little more effort, and quite often not any more help or land, for the manure will double the grazing capacity of the land. It has always been a mystery to me why so many keep on plowing their land and let it wash away and get poorer every year when they can seed it down to pasture, stock it with cows, and double the value of it in six years if they manage it right. Some may think that I am talking at random, but I am not. A herd of good cows will pay for themselves, buy a poor farm, make it as rich as the richest in the country, and make you a good living while they are doing it, if you will give them proper

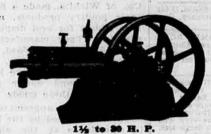
It is often said that dairying requires too many hours. Of course you can put in as many hours each day as you wish, ten or fourteen. If you put in fourteen hours I will assure you pay for fourteen hours' work; and if you put in ten hours you will receive pay for ten hours. What more can you ask? I think that I have been well paid for all the time I have spent in the dairy. The greatest trouble with some dairymen is that they undertake too much. They try to raise a large crop of wheat and corn and fatten some cattle and

THE INVENTION THAT REVOLUTIONIZED Within the last twenty-five years the dairying has been completely revolutionized. In that time dairying has developed from a mere "side issue" to be one of the world's foremost industries. Once the cow was looked upon as a luxury. To-day she is a wealth producer of the first order. What has been the cause of this progress? A single mechanical invention accomplished it,—the invention of the DE LAVAL Centrifugal Cream Separator in 1879. Ever since then dairying history has been DE LAVAL history. Soon the farmer who does not own a separator will be the exception. it is simply a question of the cow owners learning about the wonderful benefits and advantages to the DA LAVAL machine. If you don't know what they are ask the DE LAVAL user and write for a DE LAVAL catalog, or better still ask for a free trial of a machine in your own home. We don't expect you to buy unless you choose and you will be under no obligation whatsoever. We want you to see the invention that revolutionized dairying,—the DE LAVAL cream separator, -- the separator that was first, is first, has always been best and cheapest and has led in every stage of cream separator improvements and dairying progress. The DE LA-VAL stands as a champion of the dairying industry and the leader in the separator field. Its interests are your interests and DE LAVAL success can only come with your success. Now is the time to look into the matter before your cows freshen. Write us to-day for a free trial of a DE LAVAL machine, or at least a catalog. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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hogs, besides carrying on a dairy. There is too much on hand. Of course the dairy is neglected and finally dropped out so as to lighten up the work.

There is nothing hard about the dairy business nowadays. It is light work compared with other farmwork. I have been engaged in all kinds of farmwork, but I think that dairying is superior to any. If I were starting out in life, I should start in the same business. Of course it has its ups and downs the same as other things. But stay with it. You will win out, for I think we have as fine a dairy country as can be found anywhere.

I have always managed to pasture the cows about six months during the year. Of course this can not be done if we overstock the pasture. This is where a great many fail in dairying. You can not expect to get much milk unless your cows get the best of feed and plenty of it. Our cows get grain the year around. They pay for it and we feed it. I think we who are situated so we can dispose of our dairy-products for a good price can not afford to engage in any other business. I used to try to think of something I could run in connection with the

dairy, but always failed. I never could figure as much profit in anything as in cows. This is the reason why I have continued so long in the business. I will give you a few figures to show about how our dairy has been running for the last three years. During the year 1904 we produced 55,590 gallons of milk; in 1905 we produced 64,320 gallons of milk; in 1906 we produced 68,340 gallons of milk, making a total for the three years of 188,250 gallons.

The most of this milk was produced in the winter. We are making two hundred and ten gallons per day now. Our production for December was six hundred and forty ten-gallon cans, or sixty-four hundred gallons. The number of cows milked was sixty-seven. We had been keeping from sixty to seventy-five head. This herd has paid for themselves, bought and paid for over four hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining our city limits, and equipped it with buildings, costing over six thousand dollars. I credit the success of this dairy to good cows, plenty of good milk-producing feed, and the best of care.

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I will sell 60 yearling hens to make room, at \$1.00 each. These hens are barred to the skin. All my last season's pen breeders, the kind that preduce exhibition cockerels. Right here is a chance to get some No. 1 stock at a low price. Let me mate up a trio or a pen that will start you right. I will also sell 10 cocks including the 2d and 5th prise cockers sell 10 cocks including the 2d and 5th prise cockers at the Kansas State show of 1906. Description, price and photographs of any winners sent free. I will also sell cockerels at \$1.50 and up, sired by my first prise males. Write for prices of exhibition stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. H. Miller, Bern, Kans.

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The State Poultry Show.

The eighteenth annual poultry show was held at Wichita, January 7 to 12, and was the largest poultry show ever held in the West. The writer attended the first State show at Wichita eighteen years ago, and has attended every one since, and never has he seen such enthusiasm over the poultry interest as was to be seen at Wichita during this last show. There were more entries and more birds than at any previous show, and the number of new members joining the State Poultry Association was nearly double that of any previous meeting.

The city of Wichita gave us the largest hall she had, but it was in-adequate to the demands of this big show. If a suitable hall had been available, the 1907 show would have gone down in history as the greatest of them all; in number of birds, in number of exhibitors, and in number of visitors.

The quality of the birds exhibited was undoubtedly of a high order, being the pick from all the local shows all over the State, congregated at one great arena to determine their supremacy. It was the first State show where the Barred Plymouth Rocks were not the leading variety. This year they had to take a back seat, for the Rhode Island Reds led all the rest, there being 209 of them on exhibition. Barred Rocks came next with 198. Then came White Plymouth Rocks with 158, Buff Plymouth Rocks 111, White Wyandottes, 124, S. C. B. Leghorns 101, S. C. W. Leghorns 98, R. C. W. Leghorns 72, Black Langshan 91, and Buff Orpington 94. Silver Wyandottes were fewer in number than we have seen for many years, there being only 27 of them. Of turkeys, ducks and geese there were a goodly number, and bantams were larger in number than usual. The new varieties, Partridge Wyandottes and Columbian Wyandottes, were out in force and are rapidly coming to the front. Ross Bros., of Wichita, made a fine display of incubators, brooders, and poultry supplies, and took the blue ribbon on three incubators, the Cyphers, the Cornell, and the Queen. They are headquarters for these goods.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., of Wichita, made a fine display of their poultry products, and took the blue ribbon for best display of poultry supplies. They manufacture the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food, Alfalfa Meal, Everyday Egg-Producer, Chick Feed, and Hen Feed, and have just erected a twenty-thousand dollar plant, where they get out these goods.

That Wichita appreciated the State show was evinced by the large number in attendance at the show notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The receipts at the door came within a hundred dollars of the receipts at Topeka. The chamber of commerce entertained the secretary and judges during the week; and right royally were we treated. Mr. Clark E. Brown is the secretary of this institution, and is energy, vim, and push personified. They have a membership of over a thousand merchants, all obtained in less than a year, and have thousands of dollars invested in the furnishing of their hall. They run a first-class cafe in connection therewith and serve luncheon and supper to several hundred merchants daily. Mr. Brown did yeoman service for the poultry show for several weeks before it occurred, and boomed and advertised it to good advantage. Mr. J. S. Howard, who is president of the chamber of commerce and of the fair association, is a great worker and has the welfare of Wichita always in view. His courtesies to us were many and valuable. He reminded us of the Centurion who came to Christ, saying. "For I am a man of authority, having soldiers under me. I say to this man, Go, and he goeth, and to another, Come, and he cometh and to my servant do this, and he doeth this." Whenever we got into difficulties and could not see our way out, all we had to do was to call on Mr. Howard and he saw to it at once that it was done; and when he gave an order, no matter to whom, we noticed that it was done at once without cavil or delay. No matter in what town the show may occur again, we can never be better treated or better entertained than we were at Wichita.

All exhibitors who were at the show Saturday morning, and who had won premiums, were paid in full and by Thursday morning after the show, all premium money, all score-cards, and all

ribbons had been mailed to the winners, thus winding up the business in less than a week after the show.

The annual meeting of the association was held Thursday evening at the chamber of commerce building, and a larger and more enthusiastic meeting was never held before by the Kansas Poultry Association. The following nine members were elected as the board of managers for the coming year: L. L. Dyche, Lawrence; H. C. Short, Leavenworth; A. J. Waddell, Wichita; R. J. Collins, Wichita; G. R. Davis, Valley Center; W. S. Young, McPherson; M. W. McMannis, Lincoln; W. M. Maxwell, Topeka, and Thomas Owen, Topeka, The board met on Saturday and elected Prof. L. L. Dyche, president; R. J. Topeka, and Thomas Owen, Topeka. secretary and treasurer. On motion the Helpful Hen of Topeka was made the official organ of the association. The awards were as follows:

AMERICAN CLASS.

AMERICAN CLASS.

Barred P. Rocks—Fred E. Smith, Craig, Mo., 1 ckl, 93; 3 hen, 92½; 2 pen, 184.56 C. M. Chapman, Oswego, 2 hen, 92½, Joe B. Moore, Mexico, Mo., 2 pul, 92½; 3 pul, 92½; 1 hen, 93; 5 hen, 92¼; 3 pul, 92½; 5 ck, 83¼; 1 pen, 185.06. S. W. Bloom, Florence, 1 pul, 92½; 5 pen, 182.37. Vesper Poultry Yards, Topeka, 5 ckl, 91½; 1 ck, 90½; 4 hen, 92; 5 pul, 92½; 3 pen, 183.06. Chas Widaman, Herington, 2 ck, 89; 3 ck, 87½. D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, 3 ckl, 91½; 4 pul, 92½; 4 pen, 182.94.

White P. Rocks—G. R. Davis, Valley Center, 5 pul, 94½; 5 ck, 93; 4 ck, 93; 3 ckl, 93½; 4 ckl, 93½; 2 hen, 94½; 3 pen, 183.31; 5 pen, 187.93. Chas C. Fair, Sharon, 3 hen, 94½; 4 hen, 94½; 1 ckl, 94½; 2 pen, 188.75. Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, 2 ck, 94; 4 pen, 188.05. E. O. Spencer, Wichita, 2 ck, 94; 5 hen 94. Mary Noland, Hennessy, Okla, 1 ck, 95; 5 ckl, 93½; 1 hen, 95½; 1 pul, 95½; 3 pul, 95; 2 pul 95½; 4 pul, 95; 1 pen 190.31.

Buff P. Rocks.—J. O. Beeman, Sherman, 5 pul, 93; 2 pul, 94; 3 pul 94; 3 pen, 183.56. A. J. Waddell, Wichita, 1 ck, 91½; 4, 5 ck, 89½; 5 ckl, 91½; 4 pul, 95½; 1 pen, 183.56. Geo. H. Gertler, Topeka, 5 pen, 183.56. A. J. Waddell, Wichita, 1 ck, 91½; 4, 5 ck, 89½; 5 ckl, 91½; 4 pul, 95½; 2 pen, 184.25. Frank Myers, Abilene, 1 pul, 94½; 4 ckl, 91½. J. J. Bleakley, Abilene, 3 ck, 89½; 3 ckl, 91½; 4 hen, 92½; 2 pen, 184.25. Frank Myers, Abilene, 1 pul, 94½; 4 ckl, 91½. J. J. Bleakley, Abilene, 3 ck, 89½; 3 hen, 90½; 1 hen, 90½; 5 he

Bleakley, Abilene, 3 ck, 89%; 3 ckl, 91%; 4 hen, 92; 1 hen, 93%; 1 pen, 184.56.

Silver Wyandottes—E. A. Kretschmer, Lebanon, 4 ck, 86%; 3 hen, 90%; 1 hen, 90%; 5 hen, 89%; 3 pen, 175.25.

S. W. Alfred, Sharon, 2 ck, 89%; 3 ck, 87; 1 ckl, 91; 5 ckl 87%; 2 ckl, 89%; 3 ck, 38%; 4 ckl, 87%; 2 hen, 90%; 1 pul, 93%; 4 pul, 89%; 2 pul, 90%; 1 pul, 93%; 4 pul, 89%; 2 pul, 90%; 1 pul, 93%; 1 pul, 93%; 1 pul, 93%; 1 pul, 91%; 1 pul, 93%; 1 hen, 92; 3 pul, 91%; 1 pul, 92; 1 pen, 181.93. 2 pen, 176.81.

Golden Wyandottes—Chas. F. Herrman, Halstead, 1 ck, 90%; 1 ckl, 91; 2 hen, 90%; 1 hen, 92; 3 pul, 91%; 4 pul, 91; 5 pul, 91; 2 pen, 179.81.

White Wyandottes—B. L. Castleberry, Oswego, 3 ck, 93; 3 pen, 187.25.

Ginette & Ginette, Florence, 2 ck, 93%; 1 ck, 93%; 2 ckl, 93%; 2 hen, 94%; 5 hen, 94%; 1 hen, 94%; 5 pul, 94%; 5 pul, 94%; 5 hen, 94%; 1 hen, 94%; 5 pul, 94%; 2 pen, 186.62. A. A. Shaw, Canton, 2 ckl, 93%; 1 pul, 95; 5 pen, 188.62. F. L. Marsh, Great Bend, 4 ck, 92%; 1 ckl, 94%; 5 ckl, 93; 4 hen, 94%; 2 pen, 187.81. W. S. Young, 4 pul, 94%; 4 ckl, 93. A. G. Burr, Wichita, 3 pul, 94%. Mrs. B. H. Johnston, Wichita, 5 ck, 91%; A. E. Day, Winfield, 3 hen, 94%. Rev. R. H. Tanksley, Mound Valley, 2 pul, 94%.

Buff Wyandottes—G. H. Kittle, McPherson, 1 ck, 92%; 5 ck, 89%; 3 ck, 91; 3 ckl, 92%; 4 hen, 92%; 3 pen, 186.21; 2 pen, 184.68. H. W. Schoff, Wichita, 1 pul, 94%. H. J. Freeman, Wichita, 2 pul, 94; 2 hen, 92%; 5 hen, 92%; 1 ckl, 93%; 2 ckl, 92%; 5 hen, 92%; 1 ckl, 93%; 2 ckl, 92%; 5 hen, 92%; 3 hen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 3 hen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 3 hen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183

Wichita, 2 pul, 94; 2 hen, 93¼; 3 hen, 93; 1 hen, 93; 4 pen, 183.18; 5 pen, 181.18.

Partridge Wyandottes—Robt, J. McHarg, Wichita, 5 pul, 90½, J. P. Bridges, Douglass, 3 ckl, 91¼; 4 ckl, 91½; 4 pul, 90¾; 3 ck, 91¼; 5 pen, 182.43.

M. J. Haxton, Sabetha, 1 ck, 93¾; 2 ck, 92½; 1 hen, 93; 4 hen, 92; 3 hen, 92½; 5 hen, 91¾; 1 pul, 91¾; 2 pul, 91; 1 ckl, 93; 2 ckl, 92; 1 pen, 185.50; 2 pen, 184.12; 3 pen, 182.62. W. R. Fretz, Arkansas, City, 2 hen, 93; 3 pul, 91; 4 ck, 91; 5 ckl, 90¼; 4 pen, 182.43.

Columbian Wyandottes—W. S. Holden, Douglas, 3 ckl, 91; 3 pul, 93½; 1 pul, 94½; 3 pen, 183.81. Donald B. Lothian, Herington, 2 ckl, 91½; 1 hen, 93; 2 hen, 92; 5 pul, 92¾; 2 pen, 184.

M. W. McMannis, Lincoln, 1 ck, 92¼; 4 pul, 93; 2 pul, 93½; 1 pen, 184.94.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—M. F. Sims, 4 ck, 90; 5 ck, 88½; 2 ckl, 92½; 2 pen, 184.88. Mrs. D. A. Sheeps, Walton, 2 ck, 91; 1 pul, 93¾; 3 pen, 183.81. Mrs. W. R. Monroe, Florence, 5 pul, 93; 3 pul 93½; 3 ckl, 91½; 3 pen, 184.44. M. A. Parsons, Wichita, 3 ck, 90¼; 1 hen, 91½, H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, 1 ckl, 93; 1 pen, 184.94. Paul Postlethwayt, Wichita, 2 hen, 91½; 4 hen, 90. Chas Cerf, Wichita, 1 ck, 91½; 5 ckl, 91; 4 tkl, 91½; 5 ckl, 91; 4 plu, 93.8. R. B. Steele, Topeka, 5 hen, 89¾; 3 hen, 90½; 2 pul, 93½; 5 pen, 183.25. Rose Comb R. I. Reds—J. A. Snapp, King City, Mo., 1 ck, 91; 4 pul, 93%; 2 pul, 93½; 4 hen 87½; 3 hen 89; 1

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pen, 182.94. W. R. Watson, Wichita, 1 pul, 95. Mrs. M. A. Reese, Emporia, 1 ck, 91½; 5 ckl, 89½; 5 pen, 179.83. A. D. Willems, Minneola, 3 ckl, 90½; 4 ckl, 90; 5 pul, 92½; 2 pen, 182.25. Mrs. W. R. Monroe, 4 pen, 180. M. A. Parsons, 4 ck, 89½; 3 ck, 90; 2 ckl, 90½; 1 hen, 89½; 5 hen, 87½; 3 pul, 93½; 3 pen, 181.56. J. H. Bartley, Wichita, 5 ck, 89½; 2 ck, 91½.

MEDITERRANEAN CLASS.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—H. C. Short, Leavenworth, 4 ck, 89½; 1 ck, 94½; 3 ck, 94; 1 hen 92½; 5 hen 91½; 2 pen, 186.06. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, 3 hen, 91½. Robt, J. Collins, Wichita, 3 ck, 94; W. J. Roof, Maize, 4 ckl, 93½, P. A. Peterson, Topeka, 2 hen, 91½; 5 pul, 92½; 1 ck, 92½; 4 pen, 184.62. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, 2 pul, 92½; 3 pen, 185.12; 5 pen, 183.81. A. J. Kerns, Salina, 4 hen, 91½; 2 ckl, 94½; 1 pul, 93; 4 pul, 92½; 1 pen, 186.56. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Mr. & Mrs. A. Fleming, Rock Creek, 1 ckl, 92½; 1 pul, 91½; 5 pul, 90½; 2 pul, 91½; 1 pen, 182.93. Otis H. Crow, Hutchinson, 3 pul, 90½; 4 pul, 90½; 2 pul, 90½; 3 hen, 91; 4 ckl, 89½; 2 ckl, 91; 3 ckl, 90½; 2 pen, 181.93; 3 pen, 180.56; Black Leghorns—Otis H. Crow, 1 hen, 94½; 2 pen, 181.93; 3 pen, 180.56; Black Leghorns—Otis H. Crow, 1 hen, 94½; 2 hen, 94; 3 hen, 92%; 4 pul, 94%; 2 pen, 178.56. MEDITERRANEAN CLASS.

Hutchinson, 3 pul, 90%; 4 pul, 90%; 1 hen, 91; 2 hen, 91; 5 hen, 90; 4 hen, 90½; 3 hen, 91; 4 ckl, 33¼; 2 ckl, 91; 3 ckl, 90½; 2 pen, 181.93; 3 pen, 180.56; 4 pen, 178.56.

Black Leghorns—Otis H. Crow, 1 hen, 94½; 2 hen, 94; 3 hen, 93¾; 4 hen, 93¾; 5 hen, 92¾; 1 ckl, 92.

Single Comb White Leghorns—D. E. Rose, Douglass, 3 hen, 95¾; 5 ckl, 94½. C. T. McKeever, Hennesey, Okla., 1 ckl, 95½; 4 ckl, 95½; 4 ck 93½; 5 ck, 94½. C. T. McKeever, Hennesey, Okla., 1 ckl, 95½; 4 ckl, 95½; 2 pul, 96; 4 pen, 190.75. W. C. Watt, Walton, 3 ck, 94½; 2 ckl, 95½; 2 pul, 96; 4 pen, 190.56. W. S. Young, 2 ck, 95; 5 hen, 95½; 4 hen, 95½; 2 pen, 190.62; 5 pen, 189.81. Jas. H. Brinker, Jefferson, Okla., 1 ck, 95½; 1 hen, 95½; 3 ckl, 95½; 1 pul, 96; 4; 5 pul, 95½; 4 pul, 95½; 2 pen, 191.88. Rose Comb White Leghorns—G. S. Randle, Pratt, 1 pul, 95½; 3 ckl, 95½; 5 ckl, 95½; 1 pul, 96; 4; 5 pen, 183.18. Jno. Ditch, Galva, 2 ck, 95½; 5 ckl, 95½; 3 pul, 95½; 2 pen, 190.62; 4 pen, 189.31. W. S. Young, 4 pul, 95½; 2 pul, 95½; 3 pul, 95½; 2 pen, 190.62; 4 pen, 189.31. W. S. Young, 4 pul, 95½; 1 pen, 191.37.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—Ernest L. Laverty, Ponca City, Okla., 3 ckl, 92½; 4 pen, 183.37. Geo. Thorpe, Ashley, Mo., 3 ck, 90; 5 hen, 91½; 5 pen, 182.62. W. H. Maxwell. Topeka, 4 hen, 92½; 2 pul, 93½; 4 ckl, 92½; 1 pen, 193½; 2 ck, 95½; 1 pen, 193½; 2 ck, 95½; 1 pen, 193½; 2 ck, 91½; 5 ckl, 90½; 2 ck, 91½; 5 ckl, 90½; 2 ck, 91½; 3 ck, 81½; 2 ck, 91½; 2 pen, 181. Otis H. Crow, 3 pul, 90½; 4 pul, 91½; 2 pen, 181. Otis H. Crow, 3 pul, 90½; 4 pul, 90½; 1 pul, 91½; 2 pen, 181. Otis H. Crow, 3 pul, 90½; 1 pul, 93½; 4 hen, 91½; 2 pen, 181. Otis H. Crow, 3 pul, 90½; 2 pen, 180.16; 4 pen, 179.81; 5 pen, 184.8. Black Minorcas—L. E. Charlton, Wichita, 1 pul, 91½; 2 pen, 180.16; 4 pen, 179.81; 5 pen, 178.48. Black Minorcas—L. E. Charlton, Wichita, 1 pen, 186.50; 3 pen, 180.16; 4 pen, 179.81; 5 pen, 178.48. Black Minorcas—L. E. Charlton,

ASIATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.

Wichita, 1 pul, 92½; 2 pul, 90½; 1 hen. 91; 2 hen 90¼; 3 ck, 87½; 4 ck, 84¾.

ASIATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS
CLASS.

Buff Cochins—Frank Morton, King City, Mo., 2 ckl, 92½; 3 hen. 94¼; 4 hen, 94; 4 pul, 94½; 2 pen, 186.51. M.
C. Yeager & Son, McPherson, 2 ck, 89½; 5 hen, 90¼; 4 ckl, 90%; 4 pen, 181.91.
C. F. Young, Topeka, 1 ck, 92½; 1 ckl, 95½; 2 hen, 95¼; 1 hen, 96½; 2 pul, 95; 3 pul, 95; 1 pen, 190.87. Mrs. S. M.
Wallace, Shattuck, Okla., 3 ckl, 91½; 1 pul, 95; 5 pul, 93¾; 3 pen, 183.87.
Partridge Cochins—A. J. Haskins, Salt Fork, Okla., 2 ckl, 91¾; 2 pul, 92¾; 5 pul, 91½; 2 pen, 183.18. W.
Jones, Springfield, Mo., 1 ck, 91; 1 ckl, 94¾; 5 hen 90¾; 1 hen, 93¾; 4 hen, 92¾; 3 hen, 93; 1 pul, 92; 3 ckl, 90¾; 2 hen, 93; 3 pen, 182.51.

Black Langshans—M. Castleberry, McCune, 4 pul, 95½; 1 hen, 96½; 3 pul, 95½; 1 ck, 95½; 2 ckl, 96½; 4 ckl, 94¾; 2 pen, 191. Wendell Koontz, Oatville, 6 ck, 91. Mrs. G. W. King, Solomon, 2 ck, 92½; 5 pen, 187.68. W. M. Tipton, Weilington, 4 pen, 187.31. A. B. White, Nichols, Mo., 3 ck, 92½; 4 ck, 91¼; 3 hen, 96; 4 pen, 189.75. H. M. Palmer, Florence, 4 hen, 95½; 2 hen, 96½; 2 pul, 95½; 5 pen, 187.68. W. M. Tipton, 96; 4 pen, 189.75. H. M. Palmer, Florence, 4 hen, 95½; 1 pen, 189.18; 5 pen, 189.68. G. C. Miller, Lawrence, 3 ckl, 95½; 1 pul, 95½; 5 pen, 187.68. White Nichols, Mo., 3 ck, 92½; 4 ck, 91½; 3 pen, 189.4; 1 ckl, 94½; 2 pul, 95½; 5 pen, 187.68. White, Nichols, Mo., 3 ck, 92½; 4 ck, 91½; 5 pen, 189.4; 1 pen, 187.75.

Light Brahmas—Will T. Macauley, Wichita, 3 ck, 91½; 1 pen, 187.75.

Light Brahmas—Will T. Macauley, Wichita, 3 ck, 91½; 1 hen, 93; 1 pul, 95½; 1 pul, 93½; 2 pen, 189.81.

White Langshans.—H. M. Palmer, 2 ckl, 92½; 1 hen, 94½; 1 ckl, 94½; 2 hen, 94½; 2 hen, 94½; 2 hen, 94½; 3 pen, 184.31 Chas, Foster & Son, Eldorado, 5 ck, 88½; 4 pen, 181.68; 5 pen, 177.93. Mrs. Kenworthy, Wichita, 2 ckl, 91½; 1 hen, 93½; 4 ckl, 91½; 2 hen, 93½; 4 ckl, 91½; 5 pen, 184.68; 3 pen, 184.25; 5 pen, 183.62. Vira Balley, Kingsley, 1 pul, 94½; 2 pen, 184.68; 3 pen, 184.68; 3 pen, 184.25; 5 pen,

Berg, St. Louis, Mo., 3 cki, \$1½; 4 pen, 183.87.

Houdans.—A. A. Burr, Wichita, 3 ck, 86½; 2 hen, 90½; 1 hen 91½; 3 ckl. 86; 4 pul, 88½; 3 pul. 89; 2 pul, 89½; 1 pul, 91½; 2 pen, 177.25.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—Frank Hill, 4 hen, 93; 3 hen, 93½; 5 hen, 92½; 1 ck, 90; 1 ckl, 93; 4 ckl, 91¾; 5 ckl, 91¾; 1 ck, 90; 1 ckl, 93; 4 ckl, 91¾; 5 ckl, 91¾; 2 pen, 185.43.

B. D. Hungerford, Canton, 5 pen, 183.45. Mrs. A. Wesser-Davis, Douglas, 3 ck, 86¾; 2 hen, 93¼.

McKenney & Co., Maywood, Mo., 1 hen, 93½; 1 pul, 94½. W. H. Maxwell, To-

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peka, 3 ckl, 92½; 2 ckl, 92½; 1 pul, 94¾; 5 pul, 94; 3 pul, 94¼; 1 pen, 186.75; 3 pen, 185.56.

peka, 3 ckl, 92½; 2 ckl, 92½; 1 pul, 94¾; 5 pul, 94; 3 pul, 94½; 1 pen, 186.75; 3 pen, 185.56.

B. B. Red Game Hantams—Don. R. Doolitie, Sabetha, 2 ck, 93½; 3 ckl, 93; 1 ck 94; 5 ck, 93; 3 hen 93½; 4 hen, 93; 5 hen, 93; 1 hen, 94½; 3 ckl, 93; 4 ckl, 92; 1 ckl, 94; 2 ckl, 93½; 3 pul, 92; 5 pul, 91½; 1 pul, 92½; 2 pul, 92½; 5 pul, 91½; 1 pen, 187.43; 2 pen, 186.62; 3 pen, 185.62; 4 pen, 184.25. H. W. Rehkopf, 2 hen, 93½; 5 pen, 183.37. L. E. Ward, Wichita, 5 ckl, 92. C. E. Heimple, Wichita, 4 ck, 93.

White Cochin Bantams—G. H. Bleakman, Wichita, 1 ckl, 91½; 1 hen, 95; 1 ck, 91½; 2 hen, 93.

Golden Seabright Bantams—W. R. Fritz, Arkansas City, 2 ck, 88½. L. E. Ward, 1 ckl, 92½; 2 ckl, 88; 1 pul, 92.

Silver Duck-Wing Bantams—L. E. Ward, 1 ckl, 92½; 1 pul, 92½. G. L. Blakeman, Wichita, 1 hen, 90½.

Buff Cochin Bantams—Otis Challand. Topeka, 3 ck, 87½; 5 hen, 93; 3 hen, 93½; 1 hen, 94½; 1 pul, 93; 4 hen, 93; 1 pen, 188.37. J. H. Kinahan, Wichita, 2 hen, 94½.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—L. E. Ward, 1 ckl, 94½.

Black T. and Japanese Bantams—Hill & Cave, Sabetha, 4 hen, 91½; 3 hen, 92; 2 hen, 92; 1 hen, 92; 1 hen, 92½; 1 ckl, 95; 2 ckl, 91; 1 pen, 187.

M. Bronze Turkeys—W. H. Johnson, Hennesey, Okla., 1 ckl, 96; 2 pul, 94; 4 pul, 92; 1 pen, 189. S. W. Alfred Sharon, 1 ck, 94; 2 pul, 94; 2 hen, 92½; 3 ckl, 87½; 3 pen, 185.50.

White Holland Turkeys—H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, 1 ckl, 96; 2 pul, 94; 2 ckl, 91½; 3 pen, 185.50.

White Holland Turkeys—H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, 1 ckl, 96; 2 pul, 94½; 3 ckl, 97½; 1 ckn, 97; 2 ckl, 96; 4 ckl, 95; 1 ckl, 98½; 3 pen, 185.50.

White Holland Turkeys—H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, 1 ckl, 96; 2 pul, 94½; 3 pen, 97½; 1 ckn, 97; 2 ckl, 96; 4 ckl, 95; 1 ckl, 98½; 3 pen, 189.57; 2 pul, 94½; 3 pen, 189.57; 2 pul, 94½; 1 hen, 97; 2 ckl, 96; 4 ckl, 95½; 5 hen, 96½; 1 hen, 97; 2 ckl, 96; 4 ckl, 95½; 5 hen, 96½; 1 hen, 97; 2 ckl, 96; 4 ckl, 95½; 5 hen, 96½; 1 hen, 97; 2 hen, 97; 3 ck, 96½; 4 hen, 97½; 1 pen, 198.575; 2 pen, 184.50. W. G. Whealey, Wellington, 5 ck, 96½; 4 hen, 93½; 1 pen, 1

pul, 93.

Brown China Geese—O. C. Sechrist, 1 ck, 95½; 1 hen, 97.
Pigeons—Roy Payne, Topeka, 1 display. L. E. Ward, Wichita. 2 display. Pheasants—Mrs. G. C. Wickham, Anthony. 1 on Golden, 1 on English Ringnecks.

thony. I on Golden, I on English Ringnecks.

The following disposal was made of the special premiums:

M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb., offers one of his 120-egg Old Trusty Incubators, valued at \$12, for largest and best display in American class. Solid colored birds handicapped one point each.—G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kans.

The Hebron Incubator Co., Hebron, Neb., offer one of their 120-egg Hatch-All Incubators, valued at \$12, for largest and best display in Mediterranean class. Solid birds handicapped one point each.—W. S. Young, McPherson, Kans.

M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb., offers one of his Old Trusty Brooders, valued at \$6, for largest and best display in Asiatic class. Solid colored birds handicapped one point each.—H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kans.

To the exhibitor having largest number of solid colored birds, scoring 91½ points and over, \$5 worth of advertising in The Kansas Farmer.—G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kans.

To the exhibitor having largest number of parti-colored birds, scoring 90 points and over, \$5 worth of advertising in The Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. Tay Finkle, Galva, Kans.

The highest scoring pen of birds by exhibitor showing for the first time at the State Show, \$5 worth of advertising in The Helpful Hen.—Wesley Koontz, Wichita.

To the exhibitor sending one pen of birds or more from the longest distance, \$5 worth of advertising in The Helpful Hen.—Wesley Koontz, Wichita.

To the highest scoring bird in show room, Turkgys, Ducks, Geese, and Bantams barred, \$2 cash and an extra fine ribbon.—H. M. Palmer, Florence.

For best dozen of brown eggs \$2 cash.—W. H. Munroe, Florence.

For best dozen of brown eggs \$2 cash.—W. C. Watt, Walton, Kans.

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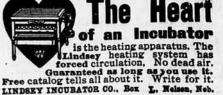




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n east Kansas, any size. Write for list and map. What have you to exchange?

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320 acres one-half mile from Rozel, in the Pawnee Valley, all alfalfa, 200 acres now in wheat, new 4-room house, barn for 20 head of horses, good granary, all fenced and cross fenced. A great bargain at \$33 per acre. Must be sold quick.

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80 acres, good improvements, all cultivated, \$2200. 160 acres, 60 acres bottom, 5-room house, new barn, 4 acres timber, 40 acres wheat, \$5000. 380 acres, fair buildings, large orchard, some timber, 65 acres alfalfa, nearly all level bottom land, \$40 per acre. 480 acres, 125 acres of affalfa and blue grass, nice house, large bank barn, orchard and nice shade trees, price \$15,000; part trade considered. Write for lists to Minneapolis, Florence or Salina, Kans.

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in Trego County, Kansas for \$10 an acre. This is a snap and will not last. Be quick? STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kans.

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160 acres good level wheat, corn and alfalfa land, 125 acres in cultivation. Pasture, meadow, orchard, alfalfa and wheat, 7 room house, barn, good well and wind-milt. Price reasonable, easy terms; sold to settle an estate. Call on or address

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480 acre ranch in Scott Co., Kansas; six miles from Healey, about 100 acres creek bottom land, 2 miles running water, stone house, barn and cattle sheds, good timber. An excellent alfalfa and stock ranch. Price, \$4,000. Apply to

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When you feel languid, tired, nervous and irritable, your vitality is low-your supply of acrve energy exhausted, and your system running down for lack of power,

The organs of the body are working poorly, or not at all, and you are not getting the nourishment needed. This soon impoverishes the blood and instead of throwing off the impurities, distributes it all through the body. This brings

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Feed the nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine, a nerve food, a nerve medicine, that nourishes and strengthens the nerves, and see how quickly you will get strong and vigorous.

strong and vigorous.

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Br. Miles' Nervine is seld by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it falls, he will refund your money.

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Upon the advice of several specialists I am going to New Mexico for my health. On this account I must dispose of all my Kansas property, including the famous Walnut Grove farm, the most complete and profitable stock farm in Kansas. This includes 130 acres of the best land in Kansas, two miles from Emporia. Over 200 good O. I. C. hogs. All our Barred Plymouth Rooks, 36 Collies, 44 head of cows, 3 head of horses, the best farm house in the State. Also one small farm house, 2 large barns, 2 large cattle-sheds, one 300-foot hen house, one 250-foot broiler house, 20 brooder houses, capacity of plant, 4,000. The best hog house in the West, double-deck cement floors; many small hog houses. This is not an experiment, but a successful stock farm. Price, \$20,000 cash.

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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 ment one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, and how necessite to. All replies through this colhain are free. In order to receive a prompt reply unm are free. In order to receive a prompt reply all letters for this Department should give the inall letters for this Department should give the Inment of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas. State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mall, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Inflammation of Tendons,-I bought a 5-year-old gray mare that was sup-posed to be sound, but I now find that the has what I call cramps in the hind legs. In the stall she will move very wkward, sometimes picking her legs up high and will stand and hold them Can notice nothing the matter up. Can notice nothing the matter with her when she moves. I do not know how long she has been this way or whether she has ever been treated. Yale Jasper, Ill. K. O.

Answer .- I think your animal is affeeted with inflammation of the tendons or the cord running down the back of the legs. I would recommend your using a stimulating liniment over these parts daily

A Condition Powder.-I have about 46 head of young mules and horses, and I would like to know what to mix with 100 pounds of corn-meal and how to give it to keep this stock free from vorms and in good condition. I would

like to make a condition powder.

Brookline Sta. Mo.

Answer.—I would advise you to use the following in making up a condition powder. 1 ounce pulverized nux vomica; 4 ounces iron sulfate; 4 ounces fenugreek; ½ pound sulfur; 1 pound salt, and 8 ounces of glycyrrhiza root. Mix with 14 pounds of oil-meal. Give heaping teaspoonful of this mixture in ground feed three times daily.

Warts .- I have a 5-year-old filly that has a cancer wart on fore foot. It has been there for about 18 months, and I have treated her with burnt alum. Up to the present time it has done very little good. The mother wart is about as large as half a hen's egg and remains raw and bleeds nearly all the time. There are several smaller warts around the mother wart as large as a hazelnut, and one is fully three-fourths of an inch long. Please advise me as

Lamar, Mo.

Answer .- I would suggest that you burn the warts off the filly, using a hot iron. In two week's time, if any of the warts have started to grow again, burn them again. I found that by severe burning I have been able to remove warts permanently from the region you mention.

Lump on Shin Bone.—I have a coming 2-year filly that has a hard lump on her skin bone on the outside and in front. Has been there for about a year and was caused by a kick. Can it be taken off and how? Kindly advise me S. A. E. Grenola, Kans.

Answer.—I would advise you to secure from your druggist a bottle of Mist Argentine Compound. Use this according to directions on the lump that is on your animal's shin bone.

Colts Out of Condition .- I have two bay male colts, 8 months old, in good condition that are not weaned, but they gnaw boards and everything they can get to and bear on a board with upper front teeth and make a groaning noise like a cribbing horse. They have plenty of exercise. Can you tell me what to do for them? E. L. what to do for them?

Cunningham, Kans. Answer.-The probabilities are that your colts want salt. Would therefore recommend that you see that they have plenty of salt, and I believe you will and they will get rid of the trouble that they seem to have.

Calf's Throat Sore .-- I have a calf, about 6 months old, that I feed by hand. When it comes to be fed it will take from 2 to 5 swallows of milk, then take a backward jerk, gap with mouth open and drop over on its side as if dead. Will lay there for a minute and then get up and take its milk as if nothing happened. T. M. nothing happened.

Calumet, Okla.

Answer .- I think your calf has something the matter with its throat. Would advise your using a liniment of turpentine and oil, equal parts, over its throat until sore, then withhold for a few days and then begin using the

medicine again.
Indigestion.—I would like to know if Kafir-corn, fairly well seeded and fed,

Special Mant Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

FOR SALE—Five solid red regisfered Shorthorn bulls, 13 to 16 months old. Well gr wn, big fleshy fellows raise4 out side. Could load a car in neighbord. Try me. F. H. Foster, Route 6 , Lyons, Kahs.

FOR SALE—Eight red Shorthorn bulls 14 to 18 months old; registered; Scotch breeding. J.J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kans.

FOR SALE—Bull caives from prise-winning Hol-stein cows. Good ones and cheap to early buyers. Hughes & Jones, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—One bull, and four to six cows of heavy milking breed. Write to Thomas W. Houston, Leavenworth, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight ('ruickshank Shorthorn buils for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie pupples. Dr. J.W. Perkins, 422 Altman Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Garret Hurst, breeder, Peck, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—True Honor 86982, sired by Honor 6694, son of Red Wilkes, dam by Magic; about 16 hands high; 5 years old; sound with exception of wire mark; no bad habits or faults; kind; good foal getter; will be sold on terms to suit at a price he can earn this season, as his owner is a market gardener and cannot keep him. For particulars address his breeder, O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

I HAVE a good 2-year-old jack for sale. Good color, good build and well broken and priced right Thos. Gribben, Hope, Kans.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE—3 and 4 years old. Missouri bred. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, Black Imported Percheron stallions. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2600 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Poland-China herd boar, O. K. Perfection 34224 by Black O. K. and out Ideal Perfection 44124 by Black D. K. and out Ideal Perfection 440. Address C. W. Merriam, Alysdale Farm, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boars sired by Parker Boy'a son of the great Parker Mac, winner of first prize at Kansas State Fair 1905. White & Tomson, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Harmonizer and Hot Shot Poland-China gilts. Bred to a son of Leon Calhoun's great herd boar. Also an April boar by Hot Shot out of a Harmonizer gilt. Good enough to head any herd. James B. Zinn, Box 348, Topeka, Kans.

say a half-sheaf three times a day to horses, is detrimental. Last year about this time I had been feeding alfalfa and timothy hay and a little corn to the horses. I then began to feed drilled Kafir-corn with a little seed in it, and in a few days I had two sick horses. About a week ago I began feeding Kafir-corn again and now I have a sick horse. He does not eat or drink and does not roll or show any signs of colic, but stands and strikes the manger with his front feet a great deal. He does not lie down very much and has not bloated as the ones did last year. He has no fever and his pulse is about normal. I would like to know if Kafircorn is the cause of the trouble, since these experiences indicate that it is.

Alta Vista, Kans. J. Z. Answer.—There is no question in my mind but that the Kafir-corn is the cause of the indigestion in your horse, and I believe that if you will not give your horses Kafir-corn, but will feed them bran and a little corn-chop and oats that they will do better and will

not be subject to the indigestion. Hog-Cholera.—I see by THE KANSAS FARMER that you send out a bulletin containing a formula that is recommended by the Government for hogcholera. I fear that my hogs have the cholera. I have lost two and have one that is sick at the present time. They begin by coughing and refuse to eat. Please send me a copy of the described bulletin. A. H. L.

Hiawatha, Kans.

Answer.-We are sending you press bulletin on "Some Troubles of Swine," which contains a formula for the prevention of hog-cholera.

Lice.—Worms—.Grease Heel you please answer through THE KANSAS FARMER what to do for colts that have lice and worms. I also have one 3-yearold horse that has grease heel or something similar to it. It has an offensive smell. I have been feeding corn and alfalfa. Would you recommend something different?

Junction City, Kans. H. H. M. Answer.—I would recommend that you use a lime and sulfur dip on your colts that have lice. We are sending you a press bulletin describing the preparation and use of this dip.

C. L. BARNES.

Leon Calhoun,

POTTER, KANSAS

Sells 50 Royal Poland-China Queens at auction in

ATCHISON, KANS., FEB. 1, 1907

Sired by Chief Perfection 2d, Meddler, Mischief Maker, On and On, Corrector, Corrector 2d, Nemo L's Dude, Prince Darkness, Sir Darkness, Kansas Chief, Black Perfection, Honor Bright and other good boars. They are bred to Prince Darkness, a full brother to Mischief Maker and a better breeder, breeding better coats and more bone, and On Time, one of the greatest sons of On and On, costing \$400, and out of \$2,468.00 litter. Will be a history maker.

Send at once for catalogue to Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., remembering the sale will be held at Atchison,

LEON CALHOUN, POTTER, KANS.

Auctioneers, Jas. W. Sparks, John D. Snyder, Lafe Burger,

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PLANTS, BULBS, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS—Strawberry plants 35c per 100, \$3 per 1000; Raspberries and blackberries 75c per 10, \$6 per 1000; asparagus (2 year) 35c per 100, \$3 per 1000; rhubarb 4c per dozen, 35 per 100; chubarb 4c per dozen, 35 per 10; currants 60c per dozen; gooseberries 65c per dozen; hardy Perennial plants 10c each; Dahlia and Canna bulbs 5c and 10c each; gladiolias 15c per dozen, \$1 per 100; greenhouse plants, &c. Add postage. Price list free. H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs, Kans.

JUST OUT—Our New Seed Catalogue for 1907. Complete from cover to cover. Latest and best novelties in vegetables and flowers. Free copy for the asking. Send for it now and tell your neighbors also. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SEED CORN—C. E. HILDRETH, Alor, breeder and grower of Hildreth Y. llow Dent corn. First prize at fairs and corn shows. First prize acre yield, 103 bushels, 1906. First prize, acre yield, home county, 93.50 bushels, 1908.

THE COOPERATIVE Experiment Station at McPherson, Kansas has a quantry of seed cats for sale to Kansas farmers. Write for description of varieties and prices to Victor L. Cory, McPherson, Kans.

SWEEPSTAKES CORN at both the Kansas State Fair and the Kansas State Corn Show was grown and exhibited by W. R. Hildreth, Altamont, Kaus., who has the same kind for sale for seed.

25 YEARS OF MU(X'ESS selling high grade seets. Would you have equal success growing get my eatalogue. Its free. A postal will bring it. Write for it now and order seeds early. T. Lee Adams, 417 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy, Millet, Cane seed and other field and grass seeds; also pop-corn If any to offer please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., 804 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Bunch of 16 registered Shropshire sheep, herd register and share in American Shropshire Association for \$2.01. Also to head of Shorthoras headed by son of Victorious, \$400 cash. Frank Hoover, Columbus, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A complete farm cheese making out-fit in go d order, capacity 1 · lts. of cheese per day. W. E. Ross, R. F. D. No. 3, Smith Center, Kans

ARE YOU MOVING to California or Washing-ton State? Special freight rates for January in through cars. Address Merchants Transfer Com-pany, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. We prepare you for positions \$12 to \$20 weekly. Few weeks completes. Scholarship includes tuition, tools, board, diplomas and position. Great demand for barber, Send for our 1907 catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Man and wife of experience to work on stock and grain farm. No drinking or smoking, Give references and state wages. Mrs. W. H. Imbler, 1408 N. Lawrence St., Wichita, Kans.

HONEY—For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Two 5-gailon cans, 120 pounds net—Amber \$4.40; whitest \$9. Also small cans. Comb honey in one pound sections 12%c. Write for price list. Nothing but genuine bees honey. Reference Kansas Farmer Co. Address 'neek & Wailinger, Props, Arkansas Valley Apiarles, Los Animas, Colo.

WANTED—Energetic man to sell rubber boots and shoes on commission to country merchants in January, February, March and April. Will give as many counties around your home as you can visit in this time. A man with horse and buggy ean make good pay. Samipes furnished free. Address, giving particulars, Shoe Salesman, care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—Ladies to work on piece work, \$3 per dozen. All material furnished. No canvassing; steady work. Stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Champiain Bidg., Chicago, Ili.

HONEY-8 cents per pound. Write A. S. Parson, 514 S. Main St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

WANTED—Non-union moulders. Call or write Topeka Foundry, 318 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A good second-hand grain separator. Dr. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—White Holland toms \$3.50, White Wyandotte eggs \$1 per sitting, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. In-quire of H. A. Sandborn, Detroit, Kans.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma cockerels, price \$1 A. J. Hewly, Lebo, Kans.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS.
Rose Comb R. I. Reds, exclusively. Seven years experience with this breed. A few cockerels for sale; eggs in season; prices reasonable. J. M. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1 and \$1.50 each; pullets \$9 per doz; \$5 half-doz. Address A. C. Merritt, Hill Crest Fruit & Poultry Farm N. Central Ave., Topeka, Kans.; Ind. phone 4351.

Steel Blue Barred Rocks

My winning at Kansas State Poultry Show 1907 was 1 pen, 1 hen, 2 cockerel, 2 pullet, 3 pullet, 4 cock, 5 cock and 5 hen, also three out of four prizes award-ed by the American Burred Rock Club,viz, one for best shaped male, one for best colored male and one for best shaped female. Stock for sale. Eggs in sea-

Joe B. Moore, Mexico, Mo.

Stray List

Week Ending January 10.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk. Mule—Taken up by Noah Vaukhn, of Louisburg tp.. Deo. 11,1906, one 2-year-old horse mule, mouse colored, valued at 435.

Week Ending January 17.

Ness County—J. H. Eiting. Clerk, STEER.—Taken up by C. D. Foster in Center tp., December 24, 19-6, one yearling roan steer, crop on left ear, brand on left hip indistinct, valued at \$16. Week Ending February 24.

Anderson County—M. J. Keeton, Clerk. STEER—Taken up on December 7, 1906, by A. F. Blunt in Rich tp., one 2-year-old ref steer with white face; no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Osage County—Jno. W. Yeoman, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by E. N. Banning in Fairfax tp., one 2-year-old red roan helier, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Sedgwick County—C. N. Cartwright, Clerk.
MULES—Taken up by J. S. Branson, in Wichita
City, January 5, 1907. one 3-year-old brown mule, valued at \$75; also one 3-year-old brown female mule,
valued at \$75.

LEGAL.

FRED C. SLATER, Lawyer, Topeka, Kansas.

Collections made in all parts of the country. Advice given on matters by mail. Inheritances co

(First published in The Kansas FarmEr, January 17, 1907.)

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.
George S. Jewell, Plaintiff, vs. Maude A. Jewell, Defendant. No. 24228.
State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.
To Maude A. Jewell, Greeting: You are hereby notified that George S. Jewell has filed in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, his petition in an action wherein George S. Jewell is plaintiff, and Maude A. Jewell is defendant, praying for a decree of divorse against you; and unless you answer the said petition on or before the 1st day of March, 1907, the allegations and averments in said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered agairst you accordingly.

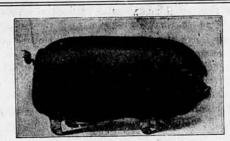
George S. Jewell, Plaintiff.
By Troutman & Stone,
(Seal)

His Attorneys.
Clerk of the District Court of Shaw-

(Seal) His Attorneys.
I. S. Curtis, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

RUSSELL'S SALE OF DUROCS

Grab Orchard, Neb., Feb. 8, '07



of 10 aged sows, including such animals as Manly 7th by Peerless 12163, and Queen of Niagara 100236 by Duroc Reformer. The gilts are out of such sows as Morning Glory 71104 by Surprise I Am, Gusta 109346, Georgia 96870 by Tom Thicket, Quickstep 96868 and other good brood sows. Some of these gilts are safe in pig to Royal Ohio Chief 53709, one of the best sons of Ohio Chief, and the rest are bred to Top Set 44,111 by Thickset, and Eclipse 15439 by Improver 2d 13365. Catalogues now ready. Bids sent to C. E. Shaffer, fieldman for the Kansas Farmer in my care will be honorably treated.

A. J. RUSSELL, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

COL. L. W. LEONARD, Auctioneer.

The following sales are in the circuit: , C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr. February 5, W. M. Brandow, Humboldt, Nebr., February 6, R. J. Miner, Tecumseh. Nebr., February 7.

WALNUT VALLEY STOCK FARM

DISPERSION SALE

New Sale Pavilion, Wichita, Kans., Saturday, February 2, 1907

Representing some of the greatest families of Shorthorns.

-21 Bulls-----8 Heifers 26 Cows—

On account of failing health, I will sell my entire herd of pure-breds. This herd was selected and bred for milk, butter and feeding qualities, and consists of some of as good individuals as there are in the country. They are all pure Scotch or Scotchtopped. Most of the older cows were sired by my great herd bull, Scott Jr., and he is the grandsire of the young ones. The calves were sired by my other herd bull, Maples' Golden Rule, and many of the cows are safe in calf to him.

This is a strictly closing out sale and nothing will be reserved. Remember the date and place and arrange to attend. Catalogues ready to mail on application to

W. J. Snodgrass,

KANSAS DOUGLASS

Ward Bros. Annual Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1907

At the farm near Republic, Kansas. The offering will consist of 35 tried sows and gilts bred for March and April farrow to Model H. 37967. At the farm near Republic, Kansas. The offering will consist of 35 tried sows and glits bred for March and April farrow to Model H. 37967, Paul Jumbo 42209. McWonder and Advance Banker 40311. Model H. is a boar with lots of size and smothness. He won fourth prize in strong competition at the Nebraska State Fair, 1906. Paul Jumbo was shown at the same fair, winning fifth in "a" class of 44. About 16 head of the offering will be tried sows, among them, "Belle Eakin," the sweepstake sow at leading county fairs, 1906. Miss. Marti, also a prize winner, "Auction Girl" by "Auction Boy" 3d, "Bird Louden,"out of the great sow "Louden's Bird," "Lady Grace" by Improver 2d a gilt by "Fancy Chief" and bred to "Shorty Orion," first prize boar at Illinois State Fair, 1906, 3 extra good ones are by "Model H." and out of an "Improver" 2d sow. Others are by "Crimson Noteber" "Shakaspeare" 3d, and other great sizes. "The offering is a good one and represents so good blood line of the great sizes." Jack." "Kant Beat" "Top Notcher," "Shakespeare" 3d, and other great sires. The offering is a good one and represents as good blood lines as can be found anywhere.

Catalogues will be sent upon request. Bids may be sent to any auctioneer or field man in our care. T. J. Charles, Republic, Kansas, sells Polands next day. WARD BROS., Republic, Kans.

Auctioneers: John Breenan, Lafe Burger.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA POLAND-CHINA Jenkins & Son Sell Bred Sows at Byron, Neb., Feb. 6, '07

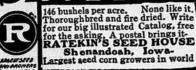
The offering consists of thirty head of our choicest sows, all but two or three being spring gilts-mostly of March and April farrow. both big, strong and heavy boned, and smooth, fine and quite fancy. We do not believe in too much of a good thing either way, either as to fanciness or great size. They are big—weighing 300 to 360 pounds now and not over fat at that; and they have great smoothness, big bone, fine feet, nice heads, and are both showy and the kind that make breeders. They are sired by KING DODO, by Expansion; CHIEF OF PAWNEE by Johnson's Chief; JOHN-

ONTIER 39155 (our former herd boar by On and On); BOLIVAR (bred by Jno. L. Clark); OUR CHIEF the Meese-McNutt boar. We are selling our great two-year-old sow by Corrector out of a Lamplighter dam, bred to Ontier, and an especially fine 600-lb. sow of great quality, by Valley Chief, by Moonshine, also bred to Ontier ..

The sows not bred to Ontier are bred to INSPECTION, JR., by Inspection by Chief Perf. 2d; PAWNEE BOY, by Chief of Pawnee; to a son of the Mogul; and a few to old MOGUL himself, the champion boar at Lincoln, 1905. See field note and write for catalogue. Byron is on the Burlington Ry., from Kansas City to Denver. Send bids to C. C. Shaffer or to Col. Jno. Brennan, auctioneer. great Mogul; and a few to old MOGUL himself, the champion boar at Lincoln, 1905.

30 HEAD.

E. M. JENKINS & SON, Byron, Nebr.



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MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

Over|70 sises and styles for drilling jeither deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or, rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any operate them easily. Send for catal WILLIAMS BROS, Ithaca, N. Y.