

KANSAS FARMER



Volume XLIII. Number 50

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 14, 1905

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A QUESTION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly answer the following through the FARMER? A rents a farm of B for one year, with the privilege of five years if both parties are satisfied at the end of one year. Now, after three years, A is served with a 90-days' notice to vacate by the first of March. I would say that the contract has been broken by mutual consent several times. Can a case of this kind be settled in a justice-of-the-peace court?

Linn County. A SUBSCRIBER.

In considering questions like those presented by our correspondent, the editor is obliged to regard the statement of the facts as correct as understood on a reasonable construction of the language used. Such slight variation of statement as might be made by another in telling of the same matter would, in some cases, make a great change in the case and lead to entirely different conclusions.

It is not stated whether the terms of the lease were reduced to writing and signed by A and B or whether the contract was a verbal one. The Kansas Statutes, Chap. 112, Sec. 6, provide that a written instrument is neces-

sary "upon any contract for the sale of lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest in or concerning them; or upon any agreement that is not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof."

On this statute the Supreme Court held, however, 31 K, 274, that "Where the owner of a piece of land, through his agent and by parole, leases the said land for the term of six years, the lease is void under the act relating to frauds and perjuries [above quoted]; but where the lessee by virtue of the lease takes possession of the leased property, and continues in possession thereof for over five years, such lease will be taken out of the statute of frauds by virtue of a part performance of the contract, and will be valid for the full term of the lease." While "part performance" of a contract amounts to a confirmation as shown in the above quotation, it should be observed that the holding of the court was not for a longer period than one year from the date of the implied confirmation, so that this decision is not out of harmony with that clause of Sec. 6, Chap. 112, which provides that a verbal agreement is not binding, except as it is to be performed within one year from the making thereof. The fact, then, that the agreement between A and B had been partially observed by the parties for three years would not make it binding for a longer term than the current year, unless in writing. In such case the agreement can be only from year to year, and three months' notice to vacate on the first of March is sufficient. If, however, the agreement is in writing and signed by A and B, the above-mentioned infirmities do not attach to it.

On the assumption that the agreement is in writing, the statement of "Subscriber" that the contract has been broken several times by mutual consent, gives room for some important questions. If the departures from

performance of the contract, and will be valid for the full term of the lease." citations here made may help A and B to adjust their differences equitably and amicably. A fuller and more explicit statement of the facts would have made it possible to arrive at more definite conclusions. Often, however, in such cases the diverse views of the parties as to the facts are so great that only a jury can determine the facts and that after a full hearing.

Will it not be possible in this case for A and B to come together as men and with the law and the facts before them settle the matter in a more equitable manner than could a court and jury?

A NEW ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS.

The KANSAS FARMER is able to present on another page what appears to be a condensed statement of the organization and purposes of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, from the pen of Clyde Z. Curlee, secretary-treasurer of the Woodward County, Oklahoma, Union. Mr. Curlee has also favored us with a copy of the official proceedings of the Indian State Union and a paper containing an appeal from the Executive Com-

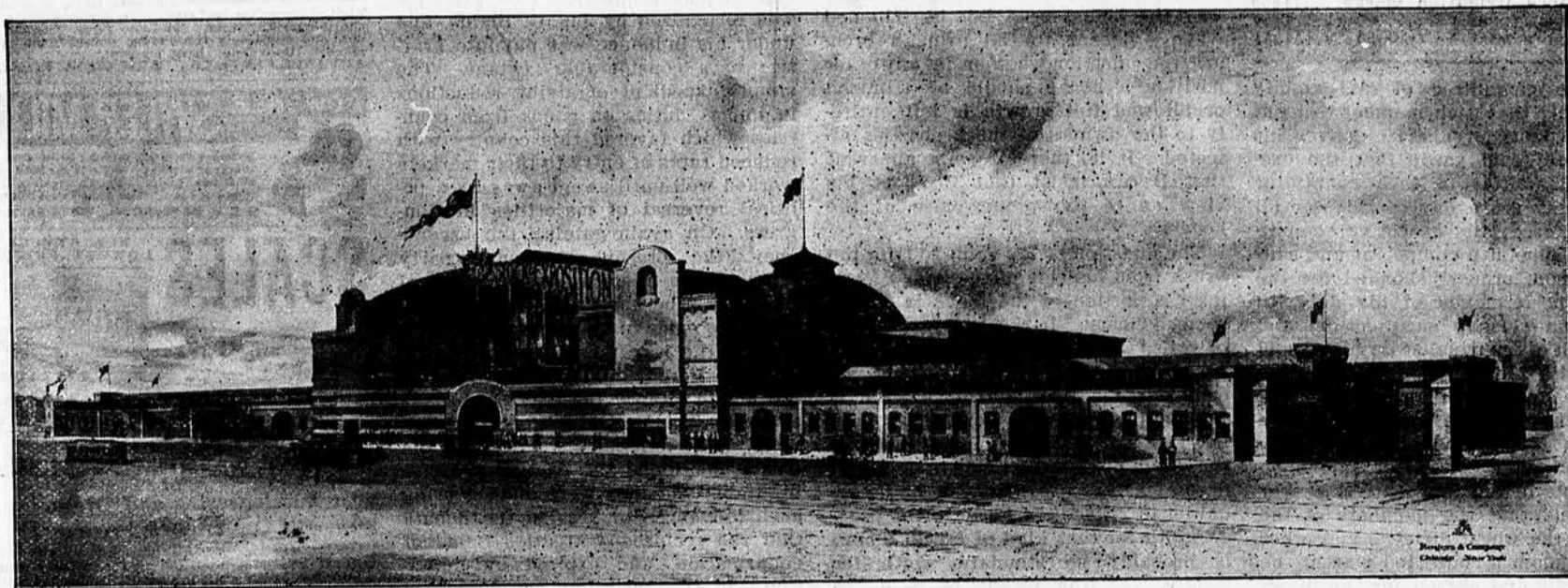
mittee on development made to and adopted by the Indian State Union:

"We, your committee upon the formulation of plans for the distribution of statistics and information, and for devising plans whereby the products of the farm may be marketed profitably and systematically, beg leave to report as follows:

"We recommend that the following plan be adopted by the Local Unions in Indian State: Concert in planting, cultivating and gathering, as well as marketing, all staple crops as follows:

"1. That each member shall report to the secretary of his local union the number of acres and condition of all crops planted or to be planted by him during the ensuing year.

"2. Local secretary to compile same and make report to county secretary who will compile all local reports and send to State Secretary; State Secretary shall compile said reports and send same to National Secretary; and when said National statistics shall have been compiled, the National Secretary shall report the same back to each State Secretary, who in turn shall report the same back to the coun-



The New Building of the International Live Stock Exposition. Show Held at Chicago, December 16-23, 1905.

the terms of the contract have been slight, they would not probably imply an abrogation of the agreement. If, on the other hand, the departures have amounted to abandonment of the contract, even though it were in writing, the substitution of other agreements not in writing might change the lease to a year-to-year arrangement, as in all oral or parole agreements. In such case the three months' notice given would be sufficient.

Under Chap. 103, Sec. 99, also under Chap. 121, Sec. 31, justices of the peace are given authority to hear cases of this kind, provided the title to the land be not involved and the amount in dispute is not over \$300. The editor indulges the hope that the

mittee urging members to sell their their cotton through the Union. So far as appears, this organization seems to have avoided the features which have been fatal to the usefulness and perpetuity of many farmers' co-operative movements. The business showing made is a good one. It is to be hoped that designing and unscrupulous men may be kept out of all responsible positions.

The fact that a few cooperative enterprises of farmers have been successful through a considerable series of years proves the practicability of such enterprises. Where faithfully and ably managed, their benefits are seen in dollars and cents.

Following is the report of the com-

ty secretaries, and they to the local secretaries.

"3. Said reports to begin at first meeting in January and continue monthly through the year. And we recommend a minimum price of ten cents per pound for cotton, one dollar for wheat, forty cents for corn, thirty cents for oats, seventy-five cents for potatoes, — for broom corn.

"4. We are not able, at this time, with the data at hand, to report more fully on prices of other farm products.

"5. We report further that for the current year, in order for uniform action and sale of crop for 1905 for cotton, each county or district shall secure one or more cotton-yards, under the control and management of the

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Agriculture

Fertilizing With Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In last week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER I saw an inquiry in regard to increasing the fertility of the soil. I give my experience with red clover during the last two years, hoping to help others. Previous to this time I had always sowed oats on ground sown to fall wheat, sowing broadcast in March or April. I so often failed to get a stand of clover that I determined to try sowing with spring grain. I plowed my ground from 6 to 8 inches deep, harrowed twice, then took a hoe-drill, with a seeder attachment, and sowed 2 bushels of emmer and 6 quarts of clove seed to the acre. On land adjoining this I sowed 2½ bushels of Texas oats and 6 quarts of clover-seed to the acre, then harrowed the ground sown to emmer, and the oats ground was gone over with four horses hitched to a float 14 feet long. A man stood on the float while going over cloddy places.

The first year I cut 20 bushels of emmer to the acre, and the same fall thrashed 2¼ bushels of clover-seed to the acre. This I cut and stacked as soon as dry enough and after thrashing it made good feed for the cattle. The seed I sold for \$6.25 per bushel. This year I thrashed 31 bushels of emmer to the acre and 40½ bushels of oats per acre but cut only 4 acres for clover-seed out of 30, which made ½ bushel to the acre. I have a fine stand of clover and it is fine pasture in connection with a field of corn-stalks. The field sown to clover last year was mowed for hay this year, and made 1½ tons to the acre. This fall I thrashed 1¼ bushels of clover-seed per acre, and have it plowed to plant in corn next spring. So you see, the first field has brought me in the two years four crops, and the ground is better for corn than it was two years ago.

But I think a better plan is to plow the second crop of clover under when in bloom, just after a good rain, following the plow with a harrow so as to pack the ground and cause a vegetable mould as soon as possible, or pasture the land and plow late in the fall when the ground is in good condition.

Enclosed find check for \$1 to pay my subscription for one year. I think the KANSAS FARMER is growing better, and after taking is 18 years, do not want to be without it. I consider it has been worth \$1,000 to me in that length of time. Success to the KANSAS FARMER, and to all those who read it. Brown County. CHAS. E. THUMA.

Preparing Alfalfa Ground for Corn.

I have some ground that has been producing alfalfa for the past ten years. Some of it is getting pretty thick with crab-grass. I thought I would put this ground into corn this spring and would ask your advice as to the best manner of handling the ground. Shall I plow or list it? Also, what kind of seed would you recommend? D. R. GORDON. Dickinson County.

The alfalfa land should be plowed. It would have been better to have plowed it late in the summer or early in the fall. I would plow it even yet this fall if the weather conditions remain favorable. Perhaps, however, it is practicable to depend upon only early spring plowing. Alfalfa sod is difficult to plow well, the plowshare should be kept very sharp and care should be taken to cut all the furrows turned in order not to miss any of the alfalfa roots. I would advise not to break very deep in the spring—probably three or four inches, and the soil should be well pulverized in order to compact it and prepare a proper seed-bed.

We have always practiced planting with the level planter on alfalfa breaking. However, I believe the lister method of planting preferable, espec-

ially in your section of the State. The difficulty is that the large alfalfa roots interfere with the proper running of the lister, but if the ground is not plowed too deep so that the lister will run in the firm soil, I believe you may successfully list corn on the alfalfa ground. Since you will be obliged to plow the land to get it ready in the spring, you may not be able to plant at the earliest date. In any case I would advise to plant a medium early-maturing corn, since we have observed that late-maturing corn on alfalfa ground is more apt to be injured by hot dry weather in the latter part of the summer than early-maturing corn. Large crops of corn are often grown after alfalfa, but care should be taken to plow the land the year before and cultivate it some during the fall in order to accumulate moisture and develop a firm texture in the seed-bed. New alfalfa breaking is apt to be too loose and mellow, also is lacking in soil moisture, since alfalfa is a great exhauster of the moisture of the soil. The success of the first crop of corn after alfalfa, therefore, depends not only upon the conditions named regarding plowing and preparation of the seed-bed, but also upon the amount of rainfall after plowing. With a reasonably wet spring and favorable summer you may expect to produce a large crop of corn even by early spring breaking, but with little rainfall in the spring and a dry, hot period during the summer, the corn on new alfalfa breaking, as we have found, often fails to withstand the drouth and hot weather as well as corn on old land. The succeeding crops of corn after the first crop are more apt to prove successful than the first crop on alfalfa breaking. A. M. TENEYCK.

Bokahara Clover, Melliot.

We want all the information you can give in regard to Bokahara, or sweet clover. Is this the same clover as melliot, commonly known all over the country as a weed growing by the roadside and in out-of-way places? Is it a perennial or an annual? We write this believing that this will be a great acquisition to the pasturage plants in Western Kansas and other dry climates. We desire to know what you know of the plant and its possible adaptability in this part of the country as a pasturage or forage plant. I notice in your report for the years 1901 and 1902 that it is a hay product and you rank it in value as equal to the common red clover. I also notice that in your analysis of it as a food-plant you do not rank it as high as alfalfa. Is it not possible that the reason it ranks below alfalfa is largely due to the location where the two are produced, and from which the analysis was taken? Do you not think it would make a much better showing if it had been produced in a dry climate, such as we have in Western Kansas?

I would very much like to have you give me as minute information as you possibly can in regard to it as a pasturage and forage, also a seed-plant. We have the reports of several gentlemen in regard to this plant and have accumulated quite a good deal of information in regard to it that makes it seem to us as being something very desirable for this climate and soil.

Kindly give us all the particulars and if you do not have them within your reach, please cite us to authority where we can get them. If there is any information we can impart to you in regard to this plant, we will gladly do so. J. L. BARTHOLOMEW. Wichita County.

This is MELLLOTUS ALBA; it is the plant growing as a weed in many parts of the country. It is a biennial. Seed sprouting this year makes a certain growth, next year a much larger growth and throws up a seed-stalk, blossoms, fruits and dies. As to its value, farmers differ very much, some looking upon it wholly as a pestiferous weed, while others regard it a valuable plant. As far as I know, there is no difficulty in eradicating it from

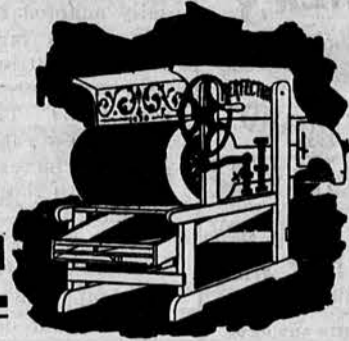
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A. M. FULLER, C. P. A.,
Topeka, Kans.

the different kinds of soil may require different treatment and after care.

A loamy soil is naturally rich in plant-food, hence will need little, if any, manuring in its preparation. But it should be deeply stirred and thoroughly broken up by subsolling. This loamy soil is what may be termed free soil, as it seldom becomes compacted, even by abusive treatment.

A clay soil is the most difficult to prepare, and often requires manuring as well as thorough plowing, reploting and subsolling. It should be also frequently stirred during the summer months, and especially as soon after each rainfall as is practicable to prevent it from baking and becoming compacted. This becomes even more important in seasons of long and continued drouths.

Sandy soils are generally lacking in necessary plant-food. They also have the objection of losing such fertilizers as may be added by the leaching of the rainfall.

The wood growth of loamy soils will be strong and vigorous, but may not be sufficiently mature to withstand the freezing of the most rigorous winters. Clay beds are not so apt to produce such vigorous growth, and orchard trees on such land will be hardier as to winter-killing than are most other soils. With a free subsoil underlying it, a loamy clay soil will probably yield the best results, especially if it be well prepared by thorough culture and subsolling before planting the trees. Timber lands or lands on which forests have formerly grown, if having the proper exposure and drainage, are preferable for orchard sites. Such lands contain all the elements of plant-food necessary to insure a good and sufficient wood growth and fruitfulness. Fruit grown on such lands will rank first-class in size, quality and appearance.

All orchard lands should be thoroughly surface drained and subdrained. No orchard can endure for a great length of time with stagnant water either on the surface or within the soil. All surplus water from excessive rainfall or from other causes should be promptly removed by either surface or subdrainage.

If the natural formation of the land does not afford such prompt drainage it must be provided artificially. Surface ditches or furrows between the rows of trees may afford temporary drainage, but they are objectionable on other accounts that will be apparent; for an orchard thus drained will be bad to get over in its necessary care and in gathering and handling the fruit. Subdrainage is far better on these accounts; besides, it is much more thorough, especially if supplied with well-laid tile.

A thorough breaking up of the sub-soil will afford temporary drainage in a stiff clay soil, but in a few years the soil will again become compacted, when it will require restirring. But in all cases the planter should be the judge of the special requirements of his soil and location as to drainage, etc.

"The Settlement of Disputes" is the subject of an article written by Justice D. J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court for The Youth's Companion's new volume. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will contribute to the same periodical a clear and concise article, historical and unpartizan, on the relations between the United States and other nations.

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The Stock Interest

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Dec. 20, 1905—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.
December 21, 1905—Poland-Chinas. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

Dec. 20, 1905—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.
December 21, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

Dec. 22, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 5, 1906—S. A. Converse, South Omaha, Neb., Red Polled Cattle.

Jan. 11 and 12, 1906—Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Sillwater, Okla.
Jan. 17, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

Jan. 18, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Jan. 19, 1906—Duroc-Jersey bred sows, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.

February 13, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Concordia, Kans.
February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Sec'y.

Feb. 20, 1906—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 21-22, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.
Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans. by H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

February 23 and March 1, 1906—C. A. Stannard, Gudgel & Simpson, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.

Artichokes for Feed.
I would like information regarding the culture and feeding of artichokes. Marion County. J. O. REA.
The Jerusalem artichoke (Helianthus tuberosus), is grown in this country principally for stock food, particularly for hogs. The plant is propagated like the potato, by means of tubers, which may be planted early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is usual to plant in hills three feet apart each way. Give about the same cultivation as required by potatoes; however, the crop will thrive with much less cultivation than is usually given to potatoes.

The tubers mature in about five months, and may be harvested like potatoes or left in the ground over winter. If grown for hogs, the usual method is to allow the hogs to root out the tubers, those remaining in the ground, as a rule, will start the next spring, thus renewing the crop. In the more northern climates, however, and even in Kansas, it is usually safer to replant artichokes each spring. The tubers may be readily kept by burying them in a pit, or they may be stored in a cellar. A good method of keeping them is to cover them with sand and soil in tight boxes or barrels.

The crop will thrive in almost any well-drained soil; it will thrive well on light, sandy or on gravelly soils which are too poor in fertility to produce profitable crops of corn and small grain. In wet land, however, the tubers will rot, and in preserving them through the winter it is necessary to keep them dry, although not exposed to the air, since when exposed too freely they wilt and dry out.

The yield of artichokes is usually greater than that of potatoes, an average crop on good soil and with good cultivation is three to six hundred bushels per acre. Artichokes have about the same food-value as potatoes, and from their composition appear to have about twice as much feeding-value as turnips or mangel wurtzels.

"The Farmers' Cyclopaedia of Agriculture" published by the Orange Judd Co., New York, N. Y., gives the composition of Jerusalem artichokes as follows: Water, 78 per cent; ash, 1.8 per cent; protein, 2.4 per cent; fiber, .9 per cent; carbohydrates, 16.8 per cent; fat, .1 per cent. This is about the same composition as corn silage; and in fact artichokes may be considered rather in the nature of roughage than concentrated feed.

However, when fed in combination with grain, artichokes seem to have a very good effect on stock, acting as a tonic or appetizer as well as a food. Little has been done with growing and feeding artichokes at this station. In experiments conducted at the Oregon Experiment station, hogs which were given the free run of an artichoke-field made a pound of gain for every 3.1 pounds of grain fed, while

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You will find it a better machine oil than anything you have been buying for 25 cents to 45 cents per gallon. Premium Oil is a natural oil, greenish black in color. There is no made oil that is superior to Premium Oil for engines, shafting, shops, elevators, thrashing machines and farm machinery. It will not GUM, has good body, is not affected by hot and cold weather as most oils are. If a farmer, you say you won't need as much as a barrel. Get your neighbor to take half of it. But remember \$3.50 for a 50-gallon barrel, and the empty barrel is worth at least one dollar; gives you oil at less than 6 cents per gallon at your railroad station. If within 300 miles in Kansas freight will not be over 75 cents per barrel. Sample sent on request.

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

YOUR HIDE TANNED

HORSE or CAT-TLE HIDES make fine warm robes. We are the oldest house doing this kind of work. Are responsible and know how. Write for prices. **The Worthing & Aiger Co., Hillsdale, Mich.**

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Des Moines, Iowa.
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET NO. 51

FOR SALE
Fifty-eight Head of **REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE**
On account of poor health I am compelled to close out my entire herd of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle and will offer them at Public Sale without reserve at my ranch three miles South of Dunlap and nine miles due North of Saffordville in Morris County, Kansas.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1905
Fifty-eight cattle consisting of 21 registered Shorthorn cows, 3 to 7 years old; 10 2-year-old registered heifers; 10 1-year-old registered heifers; 11 registered heifer calves; 5 registered bull calves and 1 2-year-old Cuckshank bull. All the above stock in good condition and will be registered in the name of the purchaser except those that are now registered. All bred bred 2-year-old and over. Do not fail to avail yourself of an opportunity to secure some of this stock from one of the best herds in the State at your own price.
Sale to commence at 10:00 a. m. Hot coffee and free lunch at noon.
Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on approved paper.
Two per cent off for cash.
J. B. Lamb, Auctioneer, J. S. Adam, Clerk
D. P. NORTON, Owner, Dunlap, Kans.

where no artichokes were fed it required 5 pounds of grain for a pound of gain. At the Missouri Station one bushel of artichokes and three bushels of corn proved superior for feeding hogs, to four bushels of corn alone. At the same station it required 325 pounds of wheat meal and 825 pounds of artichokes to produce 100 pounds of gain in feeding hogs. F. D. Coburn, in his book on swine husbandry quotes A. C. Williams, an Iowa breeder of Poland-China hogs, as follows: "Forty head of hogs and their pigs may be kept, without other feed, on an acre of artichokes from the time the frost is out of the ground until the first of June, and from September or October until the ground is again frozen."

Artichokes are also readily eaten by horses, and may take the place of part of the hay ration. For feeding milch cows, at the Vermont Station, artichokes showed a feeding-value about equal to corn silage; however, the greater expense required to harvest the crop will hardly make artichokes a substitute for silage, but when hogs may be allowed to harvest them they make a cheap feed. I believe the crop should be more extensively grown by the farmers of this State, especially those who are engaged in the raising of hogs. With alfalfa to supply green feed during the summer and the roughage during the winter months, and with artichokes for late fall and early spring roughage, hog-raising may be made much more profitable and carried on with less labor than by the methods which are now in usual practice of raising hogs largely by feeding grain.

A. M. TENBYCK.
Cure for Warts on Colt.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—I saw in the KANSAS FARMER (Nov. 20) a cure for wart on colt's jaw. Tell the subscriber to apply the yolk of one egg and the same amount of salt made into a paste. Apply every day for three days. It is a sure cure.
Cowley County. R. B. WILSON.

International Live-Stock Exposition.
In trying times even those whose souls are not shaken appreciate the evidences of confidence which others entertain. Men are sure of a turn in the tide; they are rock-rooted in their belief of better things; they hold the future in high confidence, but they seek a sign. One of the most comfortable things in this world is a sign. It has been thus ever since the rainbow of promise was flung athwart the sky. Evidences of discouragement are found in the glut of cattle that has been flowing steadily marketward for weeks. Outlets have been clogged by their unwonted volume, prices have dropped and confidence has been shaken. It is idle for the moment to say that if our foreign markets had been open to us much loss would have been escaped. It is all true, but it does not help the man who took a part of the loss. But that there is confidence of the future opening of those markets will bring comfort and encouragement to many a feeder. That the industry is bound again to flourish is felt, is known, to those who have knowledge of the past and understand its relations to the future. And one of the most significant signs of this confidence is found in the large outlay now being made by the Union Stock Yard Company in the erection of the International amphitheatre. The full meaning of this fact should be studied by every farmer who uses his brains, and when he has mastered its meaning he should lend his individual aid in the work it is destined to do for the cattle industry by planning to be present at the International.—**Breeders Gazette.**

Gossip About Stock.
C. M. Hossack of Willard, Kan., announces the sale of M. W. Janes' thoroughbred horses, to be held on or about December 26. Watch for further announcements in this paper.
W. L. Reid, who has bred Poland-Chinas in Northern Shawnee County

ELLWOOD FENCE

We guarantee Ellwood Fence because we know how it is made. All the resources of the greatest steel and wire mills in the world are brought to bear in getting as near perfection as it is possible.

We mine the ore from our own mines, make it into steel in our own mills, draw it into wire and weave it into the fence—all under our own eyes from the ground until it is ready to staple to the posts. The best known processes are employed. Dealers in every place. Get catalogue.

American Steel & Wire Co.

CHICAGO NEW YORK DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

for several years, has recently purchased a pig for future herd-header sired by the St. Louis World's Fair champion, "Meddler." The dam of the pig is Perfect Lady U. S. She by Perfect I Know and out of Lady U. S. 2nd. Lady U. S. 2nd was dam of Chief Perfection 2nd. Mr. Reid is now using Reid's Perfection, a son of Chief Perfection 2nd, 21701, and out of Tecumseh 2nd. She by Chief Tecumseh 2nd.

The Kansas Agricultural Review, published by the students of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, is by far the handsomest publication of its class that comes to our table. It is well edited, nicely illustrated and beautifully printed. The last issue contains a half-tone print of Sunflower Lad, the first prize and champion Hereford steer at the American Royal. This steer was fitted and shown by the Animal Husbandry department of the college. The photograph was taken by the Kansas Farmer man.

A short time ago, Mr. F. D. Wiggins of Lawrence, Kan., placed a small advertisement in the Kansas Farmer, offering some Jersey cattle for sale. We have now received an order from him to stop this advertisement, as he has sold three car-loads of cattle through it. He writes as follows: "Please discontinue my advertisement as I have sold all the Jersey cattle that I can

spare this year. Through the services of the Kansas Farmer I have sold three car-loads of Jersey cattle and can not spare any more now. I thank you for the excellent service you have rendered me."

McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O., and Kansas City, Mo., writes: "This morning we received a cable message from our Mr. James B. McLaughlin saying that he sailed from London today, (Nov. 23) with ninety-nine stallions. This is our fifth importation this year. We have brought a larger number of horses from France than all of our competitors combined, but this is not the point about which we are the proudest, for it has been our good fortune to bring from France the best horses raised in that country. In a letter just received from Mr. James B. McLaughlin, describing his present importation, he says: 'I have an extraordinary lot; a better lot of young horses never left France. We should be able to please the most fastidious. I hope to land a lot of them in good enough condition for the show at Chicago.'"

J. F. Chandler, owner of the Rockdale Herd of Duroc-Jerseys, Frankfort, Kan., makes a new announcement in his advertising card this week. Mr. Chandler is one of the Kansas Duroc breeders who has made a conspicuous success. Read his advertising card and you will be sure to want some of this

For the Little Ones

Wee Bessie's Mistake.
 Our little Bess, a dainty maid
 Whose summers number five,
 Tripped off to school with lightest
 heart—
 The last one to arrive.
 Small wonder, then, that all the words
 Upon the teacher's chart,
 To her seemed funny zig-zag marks
 She could not tell apart.
 But still she tried with might and main
 And was so happy, when
 From all the big long list of words
 She knew by heart, "the hen."
 That afternoon the teacher said,
 Now, children, with our pen,
 We'll write this letter;" then she made
 A little letter "n."
 "Does any little maid or man
 Know what we call this sign,
 That we must write with greatest care,
 Upon the straight blue line?"
 Our Bessie's eyes shone bright with
 joy;
 Her time had come again,
 "Please ma'am," she said in eager
 tones,
 "That is the tail of the hen."
 —Elizabeth Carlyle.

What Grandma Saw.

Grandma had been out riding with
 papa late one afternoon.
 "What did you see, grandma?" asked
 Lutie, after she came home.
 "What do you s'pose she saw?"
 asked Carl, pettishly. "She only rode
 up to the farm; there's nothing there
 to see."
 "But I'm sure she did see something
 worth telling of," persisted Lutie
 stoutly, "for she always does, wherever
 she goes."
 "Well, I did see something very
 funny," said grandma. "I laughed all
 to myself over it.
 "I sat in the carriage a long time,
 while your father went into the field
 to see Mr. Smith.
 "There was a whole family of turkeys,
 young and old, going to bed for
 the night on the pasture fence, and in
 the pasture was a little colt, as full of
 fun as he could hold.
 "When the turkeys were finally settled,
 after a great deal of fuss and flutter,
 he went up to the fence, and, rubbing
 his nose along it, sent every one
 of them off on the ground.
 Then he ran off, kicking up his heels
 as though he thought he had done
 something funny.
 "Then the turkeys had another season
 of going to bed, and they acted so
 sleepy and stupid about it, while the
 colt nibbled grass and paid no attention.
 "But after they were settled, he
 came up and wiped them off again,
 then ran off kicking up his heels as before.
 "I laughed aloud, and just then your

father came, and we drove home."—
 M. C. W. B., in Youth's Companion.

Grandmother's Garden.

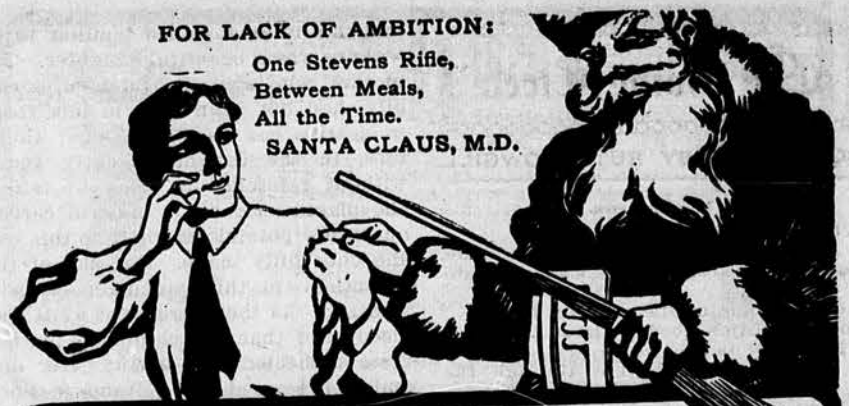
All of these little boys and girls may
 not have a dear grandmother, and,
 even if they have, perhaps she does
 not have a garden.
 But one little girl whom I know has
 a dear, white-haired grandmother, who
 owns a large, square garden full of
 sweet, old-fashioned flowers. It is
 about something which happened there
 one lovely June day that I have to tell.
 The big, round sun was very bright
 that day, and the sky was as blue as
 blue could be. Little birds were flying
 by, perching on the trees and singing
 happily. The clumsy bumblebees were
 buzzing over the sweet flowers, and
 now and then a dainty little humming
 bird poised over a lovely flower cup,
 and dipped her long bill down into the
 honey which was hidden there.
 This garden was a beautiful place.
 All the birds, the bees, and even the
 tiny insects loved to come to it.
 Down by the corner of the fence
 grew a damask rose, and close beside
 the rose was a honeysuckle and a
 patch of mignonette. To-day the rose
 had opened. One by one she had folded
 back her petals until her golden
 center lay exposed to the beautiful
 day.
 "How beautiful the world is," she
 whispered, as she looked around.
 "Indeed, it is," cried the honeysuckle,
 reaching down his pink and yellow
 blossoms to greet the rose. "And, the
 longer you live in this garden, the
 more beautiful the world seems."
 At this moment the mignonette, who
 was only budded, said, "I can hardly
 wait until I am open, that I, too, may
 see the beauty about me."
 But the tall larkspur across the way
 sighed, and shook his tall stalk.
 "I wish I had sweet perfume like the
 rose and mignonette," he said, sorrowfully.
 "When the people come into the
 garden, they pass me by. It is because
 I am not sweet."
 Then the tall sweet-mary stalk, with
 its long, awkward leaves, stirred, and
 said:
 "But you must not complain; for
 you have beautiful blue flowers, while
 I have only stiff green leaves."
 "That is true," said the larkspur,
 thoughtfully.
 "Neither of you people have to go
 to sleep before sunset," chimed in the
 little four-o'clock.
 "Nor do you close when the bright
 sun shines on you," said the gentle
 morning-glory.
 Just then a very large bumblebee
 came along and stopped to listen. By
 this time all the little pansies were
 listening, as well as the sweet-william,
 the hilotrope and the phlox.
 "Do you know what I think?" asked
 the bumblebee.
 "No," cried all the flowers at once.
 "What do you think?"
 "I think God made you all beautiful,
 each little flower and leaf and bud,
 and that He wants you all to be very
 glad that you are just as He made
 you."
 The flowers all looked at each other,
 then at the beautiful garden in which
 they lived, and at the bee, who watched
 them solemnly.
 "It is nice to be a big red rose with
 a golden center," said the damask
 rose.
 "It certainly is nice to climb up
 about the windows, and send sweet
 perfumes in to greet the people," said
 the honeysuckle.
 "I am glad I am only a humble little
 flower," said the mignonette.
 "And I am glad I'm tall and blue,"
 said the larkspur to sweet-mary, who
 answered:
 "And I am glad that I am as God
 made me, just green and sweet."—
 Helen T. Preble, in Christian Register.

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TELEGRAPHY Allen Woods, Pres., Chillicothe, Missouri.

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are a sure cure for "What shall I do?" or any form of listlessness. A "Stevens" may be prescribed with perfect confidence for any bright American lad. It has been the making of many a boy, rousing him from a state of mischievous idleness to wide-awake, quick-witted usefulness. It raises his self-respect by showing him how he can be a real help in ridding the farm of thieving birds and damaging rabbits or foxes. It stirs his ambition as a hunter and trains him to be careful, quick and ready. It takes him out of doors at all seasons of the year, giving him healthy exercise and developing vigorous, manly qualities.

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J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 125 High Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

The Youth's Companion promises as one of the features of its next volume one of the best things ever written by the popular author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush"—"Ian Maclaren" (the Rev. Dr. John Watson). The surroundings and conditions of a small farmer in Scotland, his wife, his children, his house and his acres, are intimately described, and although minute in details, the article has many touches of characteristic humor.

Them folks who never look ahead, but allwuss look back and around them, and akt ackordin, are a-going to learn the most and suffer the least.—Billings.

A Responsible Party.
 Wendell Phillips, the Abolitionist, never permitted a negro slave to wait on him. One day in Charleston, S. C., he came late to the dinner table, and when a negro attempted to serve him, he asked, "How long have you been a slave?"
 "I ain't got no time to talk about dem foolish questions," the slave replied, "wid only five minutes for dinner."
 Mr. Phillips told the man to leave the room; that he would wait on himself. "I can't do dat, suh," said the waiter, "'cause I is 'sponsible for de silber on de table, suh!"—What to Eat.

Topeka Business College

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NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to duplicate the success of these men down South, through the extension of our main line from Atlanta, Georgia, to Birmingham, Alabama, in and between which cities two million people consume farm products. The highlands are intersected with wide grassy valleys, and inter-penetrated with streams of purest water. The alluvial soil of the valleys produce the heaviest possible yields of clover, all grasses, corn, alfalfa, etc., and the mountain lands afford good range for sheep and goats. Lands can be purchased at from \$2.50 to \$35.00 per acre, near town, and good schools. Terms easy. For handsomely illustrated literature and full lists of properties available throughout the South, address, mentioning this paper, J. W. White, G.I.A., Portsmouth, Virginia, or H. B. Bigham, A.G.I.A., Atlanta, Georgia.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Worthiness.

Whatever lacks purpose is evil;
A pool without pebbles breeds slime,
Not any one step hath Chance fashioned,
On the infinite stairway of Time,
Nor ever came good without labor
In toll, or in science, or art;
It must be wrought out through the muscles—
Born out of the soul and the heart.

Why plow in the stubble with plowshares?
Why winnow the chaff from the grain?
Ah, since all His gifts must be tolled for:
Since Truth is not born without pain,
He giveth not to the unworthy,
The weak, or the foolish in deeds;
Who giveth but chaff at the seed-time
Shall reap but a harvest of weeds.

As the pyramid bulged of vapor
Is blown by his whirlwinds to naught,
So the song without truth is forgotten—
His poem to man is man's thought,
Whatever is strong with a purpose,
In humbleness woven, soul-pure,
Is known to the Master of singers;
He toucheth it, saying, "Endure!"
—Selected.

Balanced Rations.

CELESTE M'AFEE FORBES.

There is a certain folly in allowing the expenditures to go beyond the income; and, as one writer says: "The greatest objection to folly is that no man ever made it pay."

We are, perhaps, in our effort to make the most of what we have, blinded by the thought that we are spending money for that which will, some day, be bread; and labor for that which will, at some future time, if not at the present, satisfy. In other words, we are making investments which we deem will eventually, in some line, count for increased possessions. But will they? Or is it only folly? Are we not in reality oftentimes spending money for that which is not and never will be bred; and labor for that which will never satisfy. And have not our unbalanced rations come, usually, as a result of these unnecessary, unwise expenditures?

Society has burdened us with some false conceptions, and we have come to believe it due, not only ourselves, but due our associates, that, primarily, we appear outwardly as well as they; that we entertain as society demands we should; that we do this or that for our children because it is deemed the proper thing required; that the outward appointments of our homes be worthy of the position to which society has delegated us; in short, that we walk as genteelly as is thought we should.

One might ask, "Whose life am I living, my own, or my neighbor's?" Shall my neighbor's expenditures, from a given income, determine the extent and object of my own? Will he, when the tangled web of my own overdrawn accounts has bound me, unwind my snarls? My problem, then, should be answered by my own real needs, my own real necessities.

I believe that half the folly of our unbalanced rations comes from just this erroneous thought—that we must, at all cost, "Keep up appearances." But the crying need is, not to keep up appearances, but to keep the real substance, the real thing itself. And what is this thing—this substance? Is it not whatever makes for truth, for wisdom, for justice, for loving kindness, the brotherly love that seeks his own in another's good? "Another's good" should be emphasized, for there has been on the part of most mothers, the wrong idea of self-sacrifice.

Most of us have felt at times the necessity of self-denial, in order that certain other demands might be met; and these denials, if rightly made, are great character-builders. But how often the wrong thing is yielded up, and for an unwise purpose, and the result, therefore, not the attainment of good! In a home which I once visited—

and this is an instance familiar to all—there was a beautiful daughter. The mother, who was very talented, musically, had not been able in her youth to gratify her own ambitions; therefore, in the daughter's early years, without reference to taste or talent, she planned for her a musical career, and every possible sacrifice to this end she cheerfully made. But one of the essentials in this arrangement was wanting. As the years went on it was discovered that the child had neither taste nor talent for music. Her one ambition seemed to be dramatic work and athletics. So at last the music was abandoned, but not till the mother had spent her youth, starved her own hungry soul, drawn her own intellect by robbing it of sustenance, and—what is more pitiable—had allowed a mental wall of separation to be built between herself and her daughter, because she had starved that divinely implanted yearning for the true, the beautiful, the good, in her own mentality.

George R. Peck said: "It may be wrong—but I can not help thinking that neither hereafter, nor here, does salvation lie in wheat, or corn, or iron."

There are homes where all the poetry and beauty are taken out of life, because the watchword there is "economy," "save." It is written on the bare walls, the empty book-shelves, the sunless rooms, the naked windows where no flowers are seen, the tables where no tempting dishes are ever set, the barren, chilly rooms where no guests ever come! and all the while the wind and rain and genial sun are filling the barns with garnered grain. That which was given by the All-wise Creator for man's upbuilding and spiritual and mental sustenance, has come to mean, "Raise more crops, to feed more stock, to buy more land." In spite of economy, is not the expenditure greater than the real income?

There are boys and girls here in Kansas who have been endowed with "certain inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness"; but they have been disfranchised—their natures warped. Their outlook on life has been too meager to give them one glimpse of the real beauty that lies beyond. They have had no companionship, nothing in common with that vital thing which we call "life".

We should, in our efforts to balance our rations, touch upon the vital points, and let go only those things that do not "make for eternity." Some one has said: "Don't let go of love, or love of romance; they are amulets against wrinkles." Massage the mind with love thoughts, beauty thoughts, and young ideals. Put variety into your own life. Monotony is a great age-producer.

Let us keep the outward surroundings and appointments of our homes as beautiful as we may; but above all things let us not neglect our mental homes. Let us keep them swept and garnished, and always worthy of the royal guests who are waiting to enter there. Then we will not, as the years go by, be laying up antiquated bodies and minds, nor a growing apathy for the society and interests of the younger ones; nor will we be putting aside our best aspirations as a mistaken sacrifice.

If we are adding to our larger sympathies true wisdom, a development of our best aspirations, a mind filled with love thoughts, then we shall have a reserve fund which will gain the truest comradeship; and the judgment of such a mind will have in its household the harmony of "balanced rations."

The preceding paper was read by Mrs. Forbes at the regular meeting of The Western Sorosis Club, at the home of Mrs. A. A. Godard, 616 Taylor street, Topeka, Nov. 25, 1905.

Mrs. Forbes is the wife of D. H. Forbes, hardware merchant in Topeka, and they have a beautiful farm home at Cedar Heights, three miles west of Kansas Avenue, where Mr. Forbes is successfully raising one of the finest Shorthorn herds of cattle in the State.

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It does not contain an atom of phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

A New Book.

Those who are interested in theological discussion and the difference in church creeds, will perhaps enjoy reading "Herbert Brown," a new book of 300 pages, written by O. B. Whittaker of Lincoln, Kansas. With fairly graphic pen the author has pictured the dire results of self-seeking of the churches of different denominations following revival meetings, and culminating in the organization of a union church, whose creed was declared to be the Bible, self-interpreted by the individual members.

The temperance question and its problems add interest to the tragic phases of the story, into which is woven a thread of romance and some fine character sketching.

(Chicago, M. A. Donahue & Co. Price, is \$1.00 cloth, or 50 cents paper covers.)

Treatment of Influenza.

The proper care of the sick is more essential to their recovery than medicine. The physician is more particular about that part of it and more attention is given to the nursing of the sick than ever before. Statistics show a marked decrease in the fatality from diseases and it is partly due to this fact. The time is approaching when the little germ that causes la grip is about, and ready to take lodgement in the human body and, if conditions are right, will multiply rapidly. Those who have suffered from the effects know the result. Prevention is better than cure, and the observance of hygienic rules—keeping the general health good—is the best preventive of any disease. Cleanliness is most essential. It is said that foul teeth furnish a splendid place for the lodgement of germs of all kinds.

Breathing deep through the nostrils, especially in the pure air, lessens the chances for taking diseases.

It purifies the blood and sends it rapidly through the body, thus preventing the taking of cold. Below we print some suggestions for the treatment of grip, taken from "Health."

We have received some requests of late to outline a treatment of this common malady and while we cannot go into all the details of how to treat it, a few general principles may be given which will be of great advantage to those who give the disease sufficient attention in its early stages.

Influenza affects every part of the body. Sometimes its most marked symptoms are in the respiratory tract, or the digestive organs, and at other times its effects are felt in the nervous system. It is nearly always accompanied with irritation of the respiratory tract, and the importance of early treatment of this disease can not be over-estimated, as when it is left to run its course it nearly always produces chronic changes which leave permanent and harmful results in the system. When the disease is first contracted the whole system is more or less prostrated, and a certain amount of fever is present. The patient should at once take a hot bath. The effect of the heat will be to enable the system to rally from the depression which has come over it.

This bath should be taken in a warm room, and the patient should get out of the bath when thoroughly warmed and be wrapped in a hot blanket, with sufficient covering to make him perspire freely for a short time. From this he should get directly into a warm bed, being careful that the surface of the body is in no way chilled by making this change. Absolute and prolonged rest in bed until after all

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Grange Department

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our country, and mankind."

All communications for this department should be addressed to Mrs. Kittle J. McCracken, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

The Kansas Farmer is the official paper of the Kansas State Grange.

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What the Grange Has Accomplished.

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The work of the Grange is of such a nature that its greatest accomplishments can never be cited only in a general way. We may state how many dollars have been saved to the farmers of the country through cooperative trade arrangements, and through mutual insurance companies, both fire and life, and something definite can be stated in regard to the vast saving to the farmers of the country through wise legislation secured, and unwise legislation defeated through the influence of the Grange; but when we undertake to make any estimate of the moral, social, and mental development that has been brought to the farmer and his family through Grange influence and Grange teaching, we are lost in the magnificent results obtained. It is absolutely impossible to give any intelligent estimate of the development of the noble principles of manhood and womanhood in the mind and heart of the million of people that have been connected with this order, and of the millions of other people with whom they have been associated. It is along this line that the grandest results have been achieved. Thousands of farm homes have been made happier and better, and the members of farmers' families have been reaping the highest enjoyments of life through the quickened mental abilities by Grange influence, while a higher ideal in life has been reached through the development of the heart by true Grange teaching. With these general statements, we leave the most important results during thirty-two years of Grange work to the imagination of our readers.

In matters of legislation, among the first objects to claim the attention and engage the efforts of the Grange were the State agricultural colleges of the country, many of which in their early days were united with, and became a part of, classical colleges and universities, thus in a large measure destroying their identity as agricultural colleges, and rendering them practically worthless for the objects for which they were established.

Through the influence of the Grange a separation has been effected in a majority of States, and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges have been established. In most of those States where the efforts for a separation have not been successful, the college authorities have been forced to give much greater recognition to agriculture, and with but few exceptions these institutions, separate and combined, are now doing a grand work in educating the farming youth of the Nation.

It was through the direct influence of the Grange that the additional appropriations for agricultural colleges by the 1890 act of Congress were confined to instruction only in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The Hatch act for the establishment of State experiment stations, which

are doing such a grand work for the agriculture of this country, became a law by reason of the efforts of the Grange to secure its enactment.

It was through the influence of the Grange that the Department of Agriculture at Washington was raised to the dignity of other departments of the National Government, to be presided over by a Secretary of Agriculture in the President's Cabinet, thus giving farmers a voice in the policy of the Government as it affects the agricultural interests of the country.

The transportation question engaged the attention of the members of the Grange in the early days of the order, and in the famous Iowa case the decision was handed down from the Supreme Court of the United States that all railroad franchises are subject to the power which created them; or, in other words, that "the creature is not greater than the Creator."

Through the direct influence of the Grange, the Interstate Commerce Commission was established by act of Congress, which in a measure aims to control interstate traffic, and gives the people a means of redress from the injustice and extortions which are often practiced by those gigantic corporations, thereby saving the people great annoyance and vast sums of money in reduced rates of transportation.

The subject of taxation has always engaged the attention of the Grange, and it is through the influence of this farmers' organization that in many States the burdens of taxation have been, in a measure, at least, equalized by a more equitable assessment of real estate between town or city and farm property, and by the enactment of laws taxing personal property and corporations which had hitherto paid little if any, taxes for local or State purposes.

The Grange is strenuously opposed to adulterations of all kinds, and mainly through its influence State and National laws have been enacted to control the sale of oleomargarine and other butter frauds, and protect the great

dairy interests of the country from these vile compounds which the unscrupulous manufacturers would place upon the market as pure butter.

Through the influence of the Grange most maple-sugar-producing States have enacted stringent laws against the adulteration of this farm product, thereby protecting both producer and consumer from a spurious article.

The Grange successfully fought the driven-well and sliding-gate patents in the courts, saving enormous sums of money in royalties which were being extorted from farmers and others using them.

Through the influence of the Grange upon Congress the extension of the patents on sewing machines was prevented, saving to the people fully 50 per cent in the prices, amounting to millions of dollars annually.

The Grange has a grand record of usefulness in legislation in every State in the Union for its influence on the side of justice and equality in the enactment of many wise and judicious laws in the interests of the people, and for the protection and advancement of farming industries.

A recent victory of the Grange, and one of its grandest achievements, is the establishment of rural free mail delivery in various sections of the country. The Grange was the first organization to publicly proclaim that it was right for the Government to carry mail to the homes of people in the country, and through the discussion of the question and intelligent presentation of the matter to Congress, appropriations have been secured; first, for experiment, and now practically for permanent establishment of the system of rural free mail delivery. This breaks up the isolation of farm life, will tend to secure better roads, and advance farm values wherever it extends. The results in this matter alone will justify the entire cost of the Grange from its establishment to the present day.

The Food Value of a Soda Cracker

You have heard that some foods furnish fat, other foods make muscle, and still others are tissue building and heat forming.

You know that most foods have one or more of these elements, but do you know that no food contains them all in such properly balanced proportions as a good soda cracker?

The United States Government report shows that soda crackers contain less water, are richer in the muscle and fat elements, and have a much higher per cent of the tissue building and heat forming properties than any article of food made from flour.

That is why **Uneeda Biscuit** should form an important part of every meal. They represent the superlative of the soda cracker, all their goodness and nourishment being brought from the oven to you in a package that is proof against air, moisture and dust—the price being too small to mention.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Farming in Virginia.

In the great rush for the West, the American farmer has overlooked the opportunities offered by several of the Southern States to the farmer and homeseeker. Recently, however, a considerable interest is being revived in this wonderfully rich section and no State in this Southern territory offers better inducements than Virginia, the grand old mother of them all. Good farms, with all the advantages of close proximity to large markets, an equable climate, productive soil, excellent transportation facilities, and in the midst of cultivated and hospitable social environments, can be obtained at wonderfully insignificant prices, frequently as low as five or ten dollars per acre, including improvements.

The Norfolk and Western Railway is carrying on an aggressive campaign in repopulating these old plantations and is sending out a very interesting assortment of literature describing the various sections of the State, with many illustrations showing old plantations, crop scenes, etc. To the farmer who is cultivating \$40 to \$100 land, Virginia offers an opening that should not be overlooked; and in a little pamphlet entitled "Good Words for Virginia," dozens of Northern and Western farmers testify to the abundant success they have reaped on these old Virginia farms.

In another column the Norfolk & Western Railway Company present their proposition, and all who write Mr. F. H. La Baume, Agricultural and Industrial Agent of that railroad will receive literature, maps, etc., that can not fail to interest them in the wonderful resources of the Old Dominion.

"Give us a tune," urged the music-rack in the choir loft; "be obliging. Even the bells play when they're tolled."

"No," growled the organ, in its deepest tones, "I'll be blown if I do."
—Philadelphia Press.

A boy's conception of how to make the hens fill the egg basket can hardly be improved upon. Said he: "I make my hens scratch so hard for grub that they are glad to get on the nest and lay an egg so that they may rest a while."

In the Dairy

The Need of a Dual-Purpose Cow. W. P. HARNED, VERMONT, MO., BEFORE THE MISSOURI STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

The greatest benefactor is the person who does the greatest good to the greatest number. The most useful type of the domestic horse is the general-purpose animal. The most popular and the highest-priced type of sheep is the one that combines mutton and wool.

There is a cow question to be solved. To the average farmer and to the agriculturist—or at least, to the large majority of those who live by the farm and stock, this is a very pertinent question.

We have the labor question, we have the race question and the tariff question, and in some places we even have the boodle question. These concern the whole people. Then we have the cow question: This concerns the farmer, the stock-raiser and his family.

How old is the cow problem? If we search the Bible records, we find this is not the latest question of the day. The dairymen and Sunday-school teachers at least are pretty well aware of the account of Jacob and Rachel in Holy Writ.

We do not believe there is a domestic animal to-day, as conditions now exist, in more universal demand the world over than the dual-purpose cow.

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Cream Separators. 'THIS SKIMMING MACHINE takes the cream from the milk quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes.' Includes contact info for The Sharples Separator Co. in Toronto, West Chester, Pa., and Chicago, Ill.

her claim is the universality of her sphere. Perhaps her most natural home is on the small farm or the average farm. Her annual credit account is a good supply of milk and butter for the family and a lusty, vigorous calf that matures into a high-class carcass of beef.

We are far from being at war with any improved breed. The scrub breed is our only enemy. Against him we will combine forces with any recognized breed. We envy not the special-purpose breed. He also has his sphere and certain conditions call for him. But there is a special-purpose breed and there is a dual-purpose breed.

It is all right to develop the exclusive beef type. But this is not the class that furnish milk for the family and butter for the board. It is not the cow for the small farm. It is not the cow for the thousands of large families of moderate means and small estates.

I want to refer again to the fine herd mentioned above—the fine herd with the nurse cows. This description is not overdrawn. I have seen just such herds more than once. This class of breeders aim at one thing. They go in to raise high-class bulls to go out and head other herds. They succeed in their purpose. These young bulls are bought by breeders and go in service, perpetuating their kind.

A WARNING TO SEPARATOR BUYERS. New York's dairy and butter trade paper, 'The New York Produce Review and American Creamery,' in its November 1st issue prints an editorial on 'Farm Separators' which is reproduced below. The above editorial as a means of further protection for separator buyers might well have included the fact that creamerymen and dairymen who are familiar with separator history are in ninety-nine out of every one hundred cases DE LAVAL users.

not an economical process in common farm life, and it is not practicable. Normal prices and normal conditions will not justify it on the average farm, with average means. The game is worked largely on the enthusiastic new beginner, and many disappointments follow.

How pleasant is the contrast where the new beginner falls into better hands and makes his purchases from the conservative, practical breeder of the useful, common-sense sort. Real breeders will send out stock that have the innate quality to do well.

Before quitting my subject I want to refer to one phase of it which is not included in the subject proper, but is suggested by it. I am expected to show the necessity or need of the dual-purpose cow. But exclusive dairy breeders seem almost to think such a cow can not be bred.

milk with the beef. While we have no text-book in breeding, there is among the breeders of beef cattle one well-established law—all four of the beef breeds will concede this—that the best breeding dams are the best milkers.

The Problem of Dairy Cattle Improvement.

A. S. ENNIS, CALIFORNIA, BEFORE THE MISSOURI STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from last week.)

Now, a word about feed. This is a subject to which you will have to give special and careful attention. You must not only look to the needs of your cattle but you must endeavor to get their rations as nearly as possible from products of your own farm.

THE CLEVELAND is the only Ball Bearing Separator. No other can run so easy. You can try it at your home without any expense or obligation to buy. Send for the new free catalogue. THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 34 Michigan St., Cleveland, Ohio.

gradually increase the feed until by the time she drops her calf she will be getting about all she wants to eat. You will find she has made a very large udder and will start off with a large flow of milk. For a few days after calving, feed lightly, gradually increasing, and you will find her responding well to your attention. Keep her in milk for ten to twelve months. There is no danger from milk fever with the first calf; but from then on, and especially with the third and fourth calves, you cannot feed so heavily before calving, neither will she require it; for this time the habit of milk-giving will have been well formed.

Always have a good warm stable, well ventilated; keep it clean and the cows well bedded. Always keep the same cow in the same stall; the same milker milking the same cow, and the cows milked and fed regularly and in the same order each time. Buy the best cow you can and give her all the feed in the land and a warm stable—but yell at her, beat and abuse her, and you will get but little milk from her. There is no more essential thing connected with successful dairying than kind and gentle treatment of the cows. You have not reached the proper point in this respect until you can walk through your herd in the lot, swinging a stick, and not a cow get out of your way. This is not dreaming, but is an accomplished fact at my place, and I can tell you that we are well paid for it, too; and any of you can do the same.

I have briefly touched the six key-notes, which if you study and make a part of your business, are sure to bring success. But I would not have you believe that when you follow these suggestions your success will be without a setback. You are going to meet with disappointments; some of your favorite cows are likely to be found unprofitable; some of them are sure to drop heifers that after much care and attention will disappoint you; some of your breeding crosses will not prove a success; but all of these will only make you the keener in your business, and will only make your ultimate success that much more satisfactory to you. To me, and I think you will find it so, the breeding part of the dairy business is the most interesting. Yet we have a class of dairymen whose only policy is to buy, milk, and then kill. Had I the time I would like to pay my respects to this class of dairymen, but will only take time to say that I have no use for such a policy even though it may make cold, hard cash, for this policy does its utmost to destroy the dairy industry, and if followed to any extent generally it would destroy it. By all means raise your best calves; you will find you can raise much better cows than you can buy, and you will also be doing good to the whole community.

One example of breeding, from my own herd, will illustrate a point which I wish to bring out. When I was about 12 years old I began breeding grade Jerseys, the first cow bought being represented as a seven-eighth Jersey, and I then had access to a first-class Jersey sire. For some years my breeding on this family was quite successful, and when I grew older I began selecting the sire more carefully. But upon one occasion a descendant of this old cow was taken from my herd and bred to a Jersey bull that was supposed to be a fine one; the result was a helper calf, now a 6-year-old cow, so far inferior to her dam in every respect that she would never be recognized. She simply looks what she is—reverted many generations to some back ancestors. And yet, she is not entirely unprofitable. I have several times bred this cow to my own bulls, and her oldest calf has gone right back to the old type and is the very best grade cow in my herd. Her next oldest calf is just coming into milk and promises as well as the other. This inferior cow's dam also has a heifer just coming in milk, and the two heifers can hardly be distinguished. I mention this simply to warn you of the dangers of promiscuous breeding, or

crossing of different breeds. Stick to a line of breeding and although you need not closely inbreed, yet when you introduce an outcross, do so very carefully. Often when breeds are crossed the first cross is an improvement, but in such cases the second cross is nearly always a hard-looking specimen.

I would suggest further that if any of you are in doubt as to proper steps to take in any matter of dairying, write to your agricultural college, some good reliable dairy paper, and any responsible and successful dairyman whom you think could help you out. Just enclose stamps or stamped envelopes and you will surely get replies and suggestions from all. Now, some of these may not exactly agree with others, but they will all be helpful to you and you can use your own judgment as your special case seems to require. I know, had I followed this policy more than I have it would have been better for me, and you will all find the same to be the case with you, I am quite sure. Do not be backward about writing your troubles to private individuals. It is true, many are quite busy and you must not always expect long replies, but I take it that any honest dairyman with dairy interests properly at heart will consider it a pleasure to send you, maybe just a few lines, but enough to put you on the right track if you have made or are about to make a mistake.

Now, just a word in conclusion. Missouri is rapidly developing the dairy industry, and beyond doubt is destined to be one of the greatest if not the greatest in dairying in the Union. I expect to live to see her lead all other States in this industry. Three or four years ago I seldom noticed the transfer of a registered dairy animal to a party in Missouri, and now I venture to say not a week passes but a dozen or more registered dairy cattle are purchased by Missourians. The last week in October there were nearly a dozen transfers recorded of Jerseys alone, and I am sorry I am not in possession of information as to other dairy breeds also. Very few of the old-time native cattle can now be found—nearly everything is either good grades of beef, or fair grades of dairy animals. We are not where we should be, but no other State is having such an awakening of interest in dairying; and as our dairy cattle are improved in quality as also in numbers, our State will gradually and rapidly rank higher and higher until she stands at the top, and she may then well erect a monument of a magnificent dairy bull to commemorate the prosperity and happiness his introduction brought to her citizens. We will then gaze upon the dairy bull as he proudly and impatiently walks up and down the fence of his paddock, and we will say: "To you, Mr. Dairy Bull, do we owe this great honor, our good homes, our valuable land, our profitable business. You took us when we were poor and made us well-to-do. In our adversity you came to our help and in our prosperity you cling to us."

Dairy Barn Question.

Will you give me the measurements for cow stanchions? How far back should the trough be for the droppings? What should be the depth of trough and the slope given to secure best results with a cement floor?

Butler County. F. M. BROWN.

The measurements from the stanchion to the trough vary a little, depending on the size of the animal. Four feet and three inches is considered to be long enough for a Jersey, and four feet and nine inches, to five feet for a Holstein. Ordinarily arrangements are made by running the gutter on a slight angle, making the platform on one end of the barn four feet three inches, gradually increasing it to four feet and ten inches. The depth of the trough depends somewhat on the width. Rightly it should be about six inches deep on one end, with a slight slope toward the end of the platform, giving a chance for the urine to run out and run to one side. The trough should be 18 inches wide.

O. EAR.

A Sanitary Dairy.

Probably no one is better able to cite facts and instances concerning the effect of proper and improper handling of milk than is G. G. Burton of Topeka. He is now furnishing the entire supply of milk to the hospital of the Santa Fe railroad and it, of course, must be perfection as to sanitation. The Red Cross Sanitary Dairy, which he originated and managed for several years in Topeka, might be an object-lesson to dairymen who wish to get top prices for the first-class article in city trade.

Mr. Burton took all the precautions which are followed by the best dairymen to keep dirt out of the milk. Each milker was required to wear a white duck suit, which must be kept clean. The stables were cleaned, swept and scrubbed with great care, and powdered lime was sprinkled about the stalls. The plan of milking through four thicknesses of cheese-cloth and one of cotton-batting was tried, but he could not compel his help to take proper care of the cloths and the result was poorer sanitation than without them.

Mr. Burton made a specialty of supplying milk for babies and invalids, and his product was such that he could get any price he cared to demand. Aside from absolute sanitation, Mr. Burton succeeded in furnishing to the various consumers just the proper amount of the different constituents that they needed, so that the physicians of Topeka were able to write prescriptions to him for certain constituents and in certain qualities, and he supplied them. In this way the doctor was not only able to supply a balanced ration to the delicate stomach of the invalid or baby, but he was also able to supply those constituents with reference to their medicinal value. For instance, by increasing or decreasing the amount of fat in the milk he regulated the laxative effects. This was, of course, easy to control by the use of the separator, but Mr. Burton goes so far as to claim that he was also able to regulate the amounts of proteid and sugar, as well.

Mr. Burton's name was well known in Topeka, for he advertised himself well with substantial looking delivery wagons and sleek horses, and his patrons were loud in his praise. The important thing is that Mr. Burton made a financial success of the enterprise. An ideal article brings an ideal price. H. B. C.

Uncle Sam's Irrigation Works.
A resume of the work performed by the Reclamation Service to date shows



A Simple Davis From The Factory, Direct to You AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES. We make the simplest Cream Separators on Earth, with low down supply tank, simple enclose-a-gearing, and sell at the lowest factory prices, freight prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed, direct saving you all middlemen profits. We make every part and guarantee high quality and durability, and to suit hot, warm or cold milk equal to any on Earth and the easiest to clean, run and understand. Our terms are most liberal and we save you from 20 to 50 per cent. Send for Free catalogue No. 125. DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 64 North Clinton, Chicago, U.S.A.

that 77 miles of main canal, 54 miles of distributing system and 186 miles of ditches have been constructed, including dams, headworks, etc. Tunnels having a total length of 3½ miles have been driven, including more than a mile of the great Gunnison tunnel. More than 250 miles of telephone lines have been installed and are in operation; 126 miles of wagon road, many miles of which were cut out of solid rock in almost inaccessible canyons, 147 bridges and 50 office and other buildings have been constructed.

The works above-mentioned have called for the excavation of 9,350,000 cubic yards of rock and earth, the laying of 70,000 cubic yards of concrete, 12,000 cubic yards of rip rap, 190,000 square feet of paving, 150,000 linear feet of sheet piling and 10,000 feet of bearing piles have been driven. There have been purchased 130,000 pounds of railroad iron, 250,000 pounds of structural steel, 600,000 pounds of cast iron, 1,750,000 feet B. M. of lumber and 78,000 barrels of cement. The Government has erected a cement mill at a cost of more than \$100,000, which has already turned out 15,000 barrels of cement, and is now furnishing about 300 barrels a day. The sawmills operated by Uncle Sam have cut 2,880,000 feet, B. M., of lumber from the Government reserves.

The United States Reclamation Service was organized in 1902, immediately after the passage of the Reclamation Act. As soon as possible, after a discussion of preliminary plans in Washington, investigations were begun in the thirteen States and three Territories which are beneficiaries under this act. By utilizing the data gathered in previous years by the hydrographic branch of the Geological Survey, the service was enabled to concentrate its efforts upon several projects and plans for their construction were soon prepared for the consideration of the Secretary of the Interior.

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

Suppose you took a wagon load of potatoes to town and sold them for 40 cents a bushel to the grocer. You and his clerk unloaded them, you drove around in front, tied your team and came into the store for your money. When the grocer paid you he deducted five cents a bushel for the services of his clerk in measuring them. Wouldn't you call that nifty?

Is it not just as unreasonable for a creamery company to expect you to pay them for the services of one of their men to weigh and test your cream?

SHIP YOUR CREAM DIRECT TO US

The difference is this.

When you ship direct you pay only the express.

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

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

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

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Originator of methods for making more profit for the producer

HORSES.

FRANK IAMs



and his "Big 4" three year old Percheron stallions, weight 3340 pounds. Winners of 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th prizes at Iowa and Nebraska 1905 State fair (over all). They are "sensational show stallions"—"Iams' sort." Iams sells models like these "Peaches and Cream" stallions at \$1000 and \$1500. It's up to you, Farmer John! Will you be "humbugged" by "bunco salesmen?" Iams owns and sells more 1st-class stal-

lions than any man in the United States. He has his "selling clothes" on, no man with cash or bankable note gets away from Iams. "Back up," Bill, see Iams' dally "Horse show" and his "town of horse barns" filled to the roof with wide-as-a-wagon "black boys."

151—STALLIONS—151

2 to 6 years old, weight 1700 to 2600 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent "ton stallions." All registered, approved and stamped by European Government. Dad, it's "100 to 1" that Iams is pushing his competitors off the roof and hypnotizing his buyers with "top notchers" at 50 cents on the dollar, "let live prices." Iams' "horse show" at Iowa and Nebraska State fair was the "talk of the town." The "best ever." All winners and sons of winners. His 2, 3 and 4 year old Percherons, Belgians and coach stallions won every 1st, 2d, sweepstakes and grand sweepstakes prize at Nebraska State fair. At Iowa State fair they were winners of 90 per cent of same prizes in above classes, and the Iowa and judge. Iams pays horses' freight and vertiser, but "he has the goods" better than he advertises. Teddy, it's "16 to 1" that Iams' "Peaches and Cream" stallions are "hot stuff" (for competitors). "It's a cinch" that Iams saves his customers thousands of dollars in commissions and middlemen's profits. Iams places \$1000 insurance for \$60.

\$1,000—SAVED AT IAMs'—\$1,000

Ikey! What a rich graft these "slick stallion salesmen" are working on the honest farmer selling 4th rate stallions at \$2000 to \$5000. Iams sells "top notchers," so good, big and cheap that they do not need to be peddled to be sold. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no "gold brick stallion salesman's" word. Iams has "the goods" you read about. His establishment is worth going 2000 miles to see. Iams makes his competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices" out of the X'mas tree. Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. Georgie, dear! Buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1200 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4000 for. Then I can wear the diamonds. Iams speaks the lanugages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyers, salesmen or interpreters, has no two to ten men to divide profits with. Iams guarantees to sell a better stallion at \$1000 to \$1500 than are sold to Stock Companies for \$2500 to \$5000 by "slick salesmen, or pay you \$100 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye-opener and greatest horse catalogue on earth. References: St. Paul State Bank, Citizen's National Bank, St. Paul, Nebraska.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

Coachers, Saddlers, Big Mammoth Jacks and Jennetts. Yaffi head of Percheron stud and King Jumbo at head of Jennett herd. More prizes won at Missouri State Fair 1904-5 than any other breeder.

S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas.



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Breeders of high class Percherons, 130 head on hand. For sale, now, fifty young stallions. Prize winners at American Royal, and Kansas State Fair.

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could help. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 109 Westertown, N. Y.

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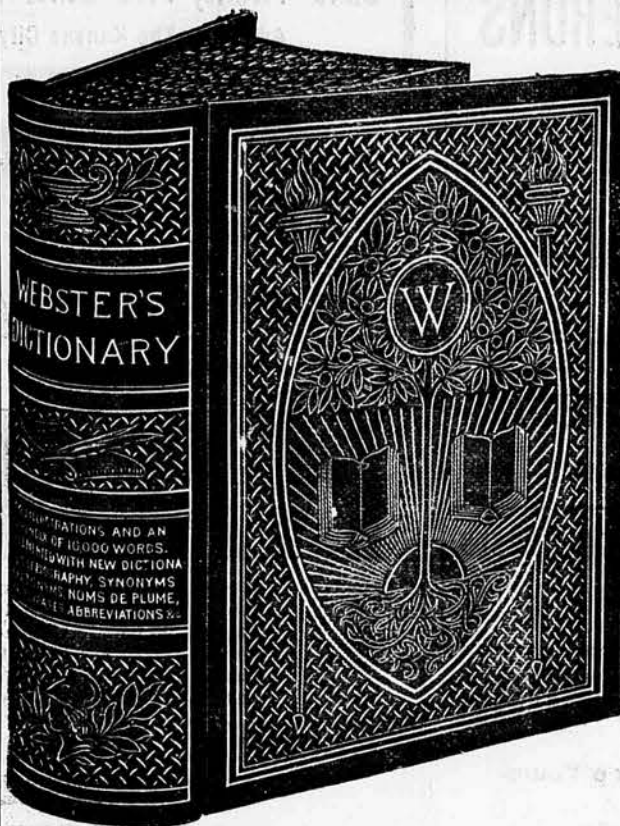


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