

# KANSAS FARMER



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## GREAT WORK OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Congress of the United States adjourned on Saturday night, June 30. The enactments of this Congress mark an era in the country's progress by taking over to the Government functions which have long been held to be without the pale of the Government's duties and powers. Behind the contention of the unconstitutionality of measures long needed, great corporations have deemed themselves entrenched, and while little effort has been made to justify their oppressions, they have succeeded in keeping in the Senate certain adroit and powerful advocates of their view that nothing could be done. These were past masters in the arts of postponement, delay, and amendment. Senators who desired to legislate in the interest of the people found their measures persistently thwarted unless they had made peace with the corporation Senators. The demand for the "square deal" made by President Roosevelt created little alarm to the "czar" of the Senate until, by persistently directing public attention to the need of remedial legislation, so great pressure from the people was brought to bear upon a majority of Senators that they were at once compelled and enabled to break away from the dictation of the man from Rhode Island.

The list of important measures enacted by the Congress just adjourned is a long one. An excellent compilation has been prepared by Congressman Victor Murdock, of Kansas, from which the following measures of outstanding importance may be mentioned:

**Railroad Rate Law**—Empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to declare a rate unreasonable and unjust and to order what shall be a just and reasonable rate to take its place.

**Statehood**—Admitting Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as Oklahoma; and providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one State named Arizona in event a majority of the voters of each so declare.

**Pure Food**—Forbidding interstate traffic in misbranded or adulterated drugs and foods, and defining misbranding and adulteration.

**Type of Isthmian Canal**—Directing that the lock type, and not sea level, be followed.

**Tax-Free Alcohol**—Removing tax from alcohol when denatured and used for industrial, fuel, light, and power purposes.

**Employer's Liability**—Providing that hereafter the fact that the employee of a railroad may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory neg-

ligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison.

**Consular Service**—Reorganizing the consular service and providing for regular inspection of all consulates.

**Canal Construction Reports**—Providing for annual reports on expenditures.

**Agricultural Experiments**—Providing an increasing annual appropriation to State agricultural experiment

of the special reports of the Census Office, and including statistics on dependent classes; on crime; on public indebtedness, taxation; on religious bodies; transportation by water and express; mining, savings banks, fisheries, street railways, telephones, and telegraph.

**Biggest Battleship**—Providing for construction of mammoth battleship.

## ROSE LAWN FARM.

Rose Lawn Farm is located in Shawnee County about four miles west of Topeka. It is owned and conducted by J. W. Vrooman and sons. Mr. Vrooman settled in Dickinson County some thirty years ago. He came to Kansas from Ohio. His neighbors insisted that he could not raise corn on new ground, but he needed corn to fatten his hogs, so he planted it and received a good yield.

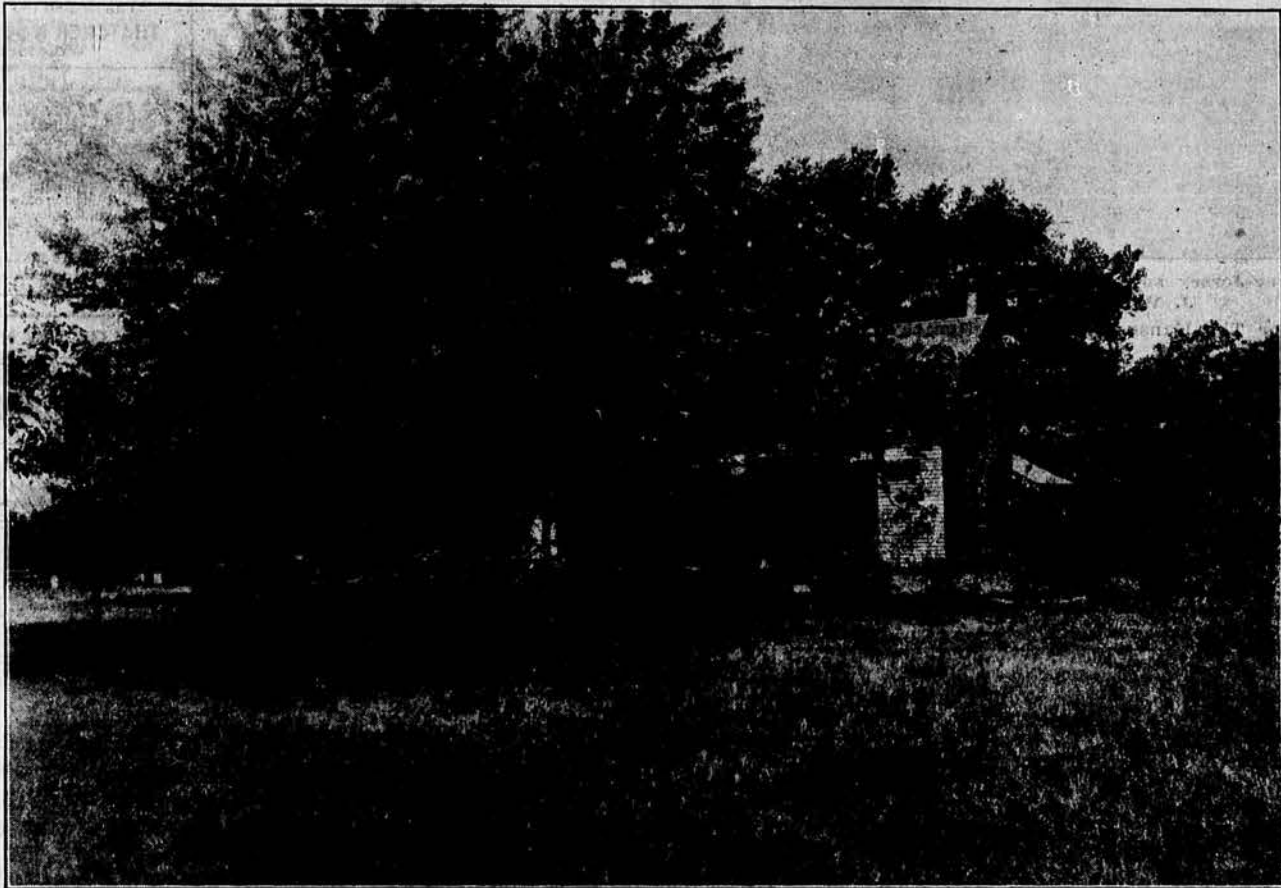
But in those early years fortune was fickle with the farmers of Dickinson County. Fine prospects for crops in the spring would often fill the farmer with high hopes. Sometimes these hopes would be increased until the very harvest, and the crop would give great promise, with the well-filled ears of corn almost ready to ripen. Then the farmer would be doomed to see the fine ears wilt down under the overpowering onslaught of the hot winds.

Other years there would be a deficiency of moisture in the early season, and the corn would fail to come up or would come up only sparingly. But some years fortune would smile on the land, and the crops would come up and would grow and mature and bring forth a good yield. The pastures would be good and the stock would grow sleek and fat. The farmers would appreciate the bounties of nature much more because they had been deprived of them the year before.

Through such changing fortunes, the farmers of Dickinson County labored and saved and learned. The country seemed to adapt itself to settlement, and the settlers adapted themselves to the conditions of the country. People learn by living together and by interchange of experience. Methods which various farmers brought from their home States were gradually interchanged and were tried in Dickinson County, and if they worked were accepted and became a part of the methods of the community.

As the country grew older, the farms were improved and the homes were made more homelike. Substantial fences and shrubs and trees became parts of the landscape. Grass-covered lawns became more numerous; houses were painted in harmonious colors; vineyards and orchards were planted; good barns were built to shelter the stock. The stock itself was improved. The herds of swine and cattle were improved by the introduction of pedigreed blood and by judicious mating. Farmers became fanciers and breeders of pure-bred stock. That kind of farming paid in satisfaction and cash.

The Vrooman farm came to be known as Rose Lawn Farm. It had been a home and a means of support



Rose Lawn, the home of J. W. Vrooman.

Photographed for The Kansas Farmer by Horace B. Cowgill.

stations for conducting original researches.

**Preservation of Niagara**—Action looking to the preservation of Niagara Falls in conjunction with Canada.

**Oil and Coal Inquiry**—Action by resolution calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to inquire, investigate, and report whether (1) any railroads have interest in coal and oil which they transport; (2) whether officers of any road have interest in coal and oil properties or traffic thereof; (3) whether there is any contract in restraint of trade; (4) as to discrimination in car supply in coal and oil trade.

**Meat Inspection**—Providing for federal supervision over manufactured meat products, as to sanitation, and their cleanness, wholesomeness, and soundness, and appropriating three million dollars therefor.

**Lower Brule Reservation**—Authorizing sale of Western portion of the Lower Brule Indian reservation in South Dakota, comprising 56,560 acres.

**Five Civilized Tribes**—Closing up the tribal affairs of the Choctaws, Chickashas, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminole Indians.

**"Sterling" Stamp**—Forbidding spurious stamping of articles by wholesale and retail dealers in gold and silver jewelry, goldware, silver goods or silverware, and describing a standard for the stamps "sterling" and "coin."

**Census Work**—Enlarging the scope

plans and specifications to be first submitted to Congress.

**Banking Act**—Providing that National banks may loan 10 per cent of the surplus in addition to 10 per cent of the capital to any one person, except that the total loan must not be more than 30 per cent of capital.

**Age Disability**—Providing by law that the age of 62 years and over shall be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws.

**Irrigation over Texas**—Extending the National reclamation act over the State of Texas.

**Second-Class Mail Matter**—Providing for a weighing of all sub-classes of second-class mail matter separately as a test, and for a commission to inquire into the cost of such matter to the Government.

**President's Traveling Expenses**—Appropriating \$25,000 for the traveling expenses of the President of the United States.

**For San Francisco**—By resolution providing for \$2,500,000 for subsistence, quartermaster's supplies, and medicine for sufferers from earthquake and conflagration.

**Restriction on Departments**—Preventing executive departments from expending sums in excess of appropriations.

**Antiquities**—Authorizing the President to declare historic landmarks and

(Continued on page 108.)

to its owners; was it not worthy of an attractive name?

The Rose Lawn Herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs became well known in that section of the State. They took many prizes in the fairs of Dickinson and surrounding counties. Mr. Vrooman can testify that pure-bred swine pay. They consume no more feed than do scrubs and they sell for better prices.

survive six months. Its membership has increased six hundred per cent, and it is claimed that it has saved the farmers in that vicinity six times the value of all the elevators in town. It is now more prosperous than ever, having just bought the largest and best elevator in town. It will tax the capacity of the two elevators to do the ever-increasing farmers' grain busi-

sometimes the addition of coloring matter. Portland cement is sometimes also added in making bricklayer's mortar. The finishing coat of plastering is often made by mixing lime putty with finely ground gypsum and tempering with water. This last coat is often called the "putty coat." Sometimes mortar for stonework or for brickwork is made from Portland cement and sand. This is apt to set quickly. By substituting lime putty for a part of the cement, a mortar is produced that sets less rapidly than cement mortar and is stronger and more resistant to weather conditions than lime and sand mortar.

**OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.**

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Has a person any lawful right to place a bridge or culvert across the public highway for the passage of stock without first obtaining a right from the proper authorities? If not, what would the penalty be for so doing? To what township officer should a complaint be made? A READER.  
Republic County.

The public highway belongs to the public for all purposes of passing and repassing, and neither the person who owns the fee to the land nor any other person or persons may in any manner obstruct the free and convenient use of such highway without committing a misdemeanor, as provided in section 34, chapter 154, General Statutes of Kansas. Section 35 of said chapter makes it the duty of the road-overseer to remove every obstruction from the road, and for this purpose he is empowered to order out such number of persons subject to road tax in his district as may be necessary to remove the obstruction.

The punishment for the misdemeanor of obstructing the road depends upon conviction before a court having jurisdiction. Generally, it is not necessary to go to law with a neighbor about such a matter. There is scarcely a farmer in Kansas who will not willingly obey the law when he knows its provisions.

The question of the right of the owner of the land, over which the people have an easement of a highway, to construct a passageway for stock under or over the highway in such a manner as to not interfere with the convenience of the public or the beauty of the highway is not involved in our correspondent's question. In case such passage is desired, the road-overseer should be consulted and the plan of construction should



The prize-winning Duroc-Jersey sow, Orion Girl 70938, and pigs, owned by J. W. Vrooman.

Photographed for The Kansas Farmer by Horace B. Cowgill.

Cattle and hogs make a good combination. The proprietors of Rose Lawn milked a good bunch of cows. They put the milk through a hand-separator and shipped the cream to the creamery. This left the skim-milk on the farm and made the pigs flourish.

Within the last year the name Rose Lawn Farm has been transferred to Shawnee County. The Vroomans were fortunate in getting for their home a farm as attractive in appearance as the name of their former farm suggests, so that along with the Duroc-Jersey swine and the Vrooman methods and enterprises the name of the home could be transferred with propriety. The house is set well back from the road, and the path leading to the door is shaded by an arch of boughs along its complete length. Shrubs of various kinds dot the lawn.

Since the transfer from Dickinson to Shawnee County, the Vroomans have not engaged in dairying. They are now raising pure-bred Hereford cattle. As one drives along the road he will notice a sleek bunch of Whitefaces in the pasture. The cattle are gentle and well cared for. They are also well bred. In a year or two the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER will probably read Mr. Vrooman's advertisement in the Hereford column of this paper, and if so, Mr. Vrooman will succeed in the Hereford business, for his cattle are good and THE KANSAS FARMER can help good breeders in their business. H. B. COWGILL.

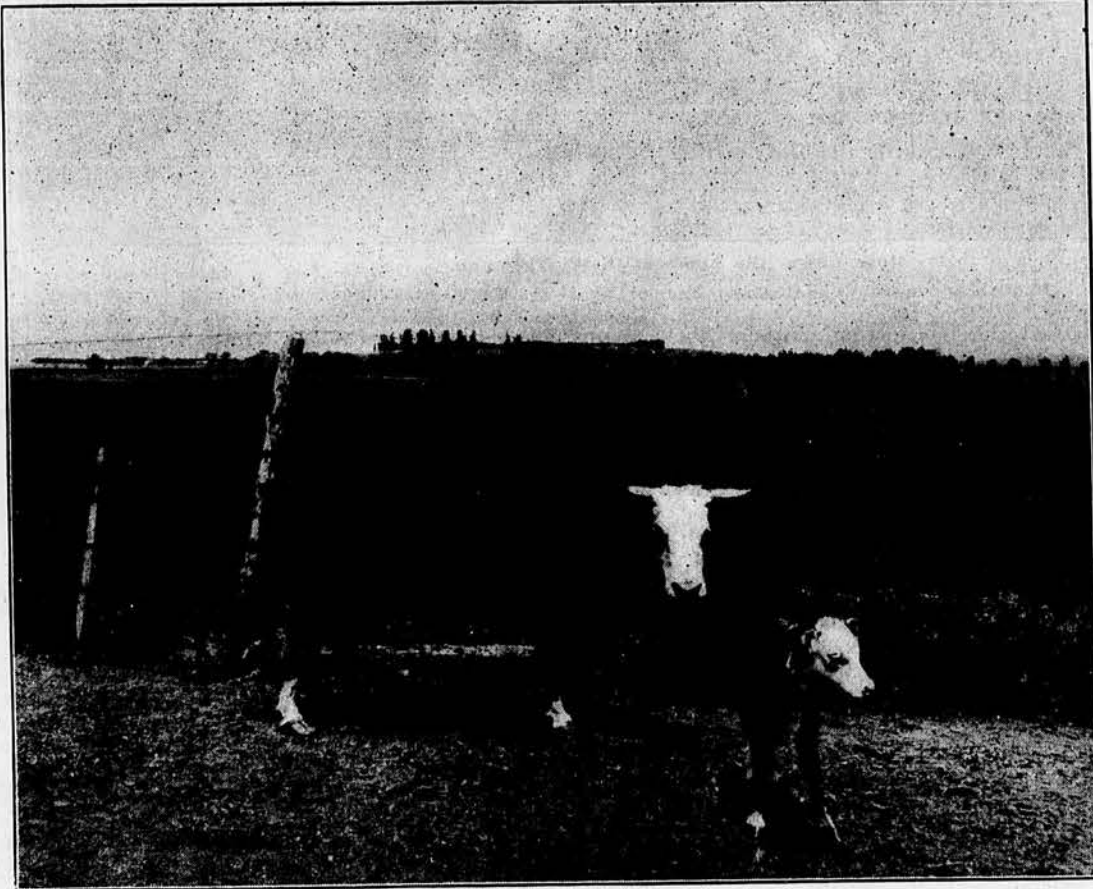
Six years ago a few farmers, at Haven, Kans., built a small grain-elevator. It was predicted by the "talent" that the undertaking would not

ness. The farmers in any locality could do as well if they would work together and try.

**LIME PUTTY.**

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—What is "lime putty," used in making cement mortar? Please answer in THE KANSAS FARMER. HENRY REH.  
Franklin County.

"Lime putty" is prepared by slaking



Rose Lawn Herefords.

Photographed for The Kansas Farmer by Horace B. Cowgill.

stone lime with water, straining out all lumps, and allowing the creamy liquid to stand a few days, either in a pit, in boxes, or in barrels. Thus treated, it assumes a sufficiently firm consistency to admit of being cut out with a shovel. Mixed with suitable proportions of sand and water, the old-fashioned plastering mortar is produced. Bricklayer's mortar is prepared from lime putty, and sand with

be such as to meet his approval. Such approval would not make lawful an obstruction to the highway, but would almost make it certain that an obstruction would not be built.

Dr. Murray, the great linguist, learned to write by practicing with a charred brand on a whitewashed wall.

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**Agriculture**

**Questions Concerning Cow-Peas.**

I sowed 20 bushels of cow-peas on about 29 or 30 acres of ground some two weeks ago. This is on upland between rows of trees. Those that were put in with a hoe-drill are doing better than those I sowed broadcast, but they are all a "sorry" looking lot. Would you suggest waiting a while longer, as part of the peas have not sprouted yet, or would you plow them up and cultivate the trees?

Jackson County. C. E. FRIEND.

You made a rather light seeding of cow-peas, and, with the unfavorable weather conditions, I have no doubt they have made a thin stand. Doubtless, however, the present rain will revive the plants already started and cause the balance of the seed to sprout. I would hardly think it advisable to plow up the field. If you do not think the peas will make much of a crop, on account of being a thin stand, it might be well to go into the field and sow a little sorghum or Kafir-corn, sowing about one peck of seed per acre. With the start which the cow-peas have made, the sorghum or Kafir-corn would not smother out the plants but would add materially to the amount of fodder produced, giving also a good quality of hay. You could plant the sorghum or Kafir-corn with a shoe-drill without injuring the cow-peas much. Probably the rain will make a big difference in the appearance of the cow-peas within a few days. With favorable growing weather the balance of the season, a thin stand of peas may spread and make such growth as to produce a good crop of forage.

If, on account of dry weather, you think it more essential to cultivate the trees than to grow the crop, then possibly the method which you suggest, of plowing up the peas and continuing the cultivation, will benefit the trees more than the growing of the crop. With a sufficient supply of moisture, however, I would not advise to plow up the cow-peas at once, even although you might be compelled to do so later provided the weather continues dry. As soon as the cow-peas cover the ground, they will conserve the moisture of the soil to some extent, although doubtless not to the same extent as would result from thorough cultivation. From the trial at this station, however, we have found that cow-peas are an easy crop on the soil with regards to the exhaustion of the soil moisture, and you are already informed regarding the fertilizing value of this crop.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Harvesting Blue-Grass-Seed.**

Can you tell me the best way—or any way—to gather blue-grass-seed? I have about seventy-five acres of fine, tall, nearly ripe, blue-grass, free from any weeds and well filled with seed. Please write me anything you know about harvesting it.

CHAS. KING.

Jefferson County.

The usual method of harvesting Kentucky blue-grass-seed is to use a stripper, of which there are two kinds in general use, the rotary and the comb. The former is simply a box on wheels with a revolving cylinder in front, the surface of which is covered with numerous wire nails or spikes. This cylinder revolves rapidly, stripping the seed from the heads and throwing it into the box. The comb form of stripper has a platform hung on wheels having a heavy steel comb in front which strips the seed from the grass as it is driven over the field, the seed falling on the platform.

In the "Farm Implement News" Buyer's Guide, the address of only one company handling grass-seed strippers is given, namely, the R. C. King Hardware Company, Carlisle, Kentucky. Doubtless, however, you could secure these machines from other Kentucky machinery firms, since the harvesting of blue-grass-seed in Kentucky is a common practice.

It would seem that blue-grass-seed might be saved by cutting with the mower and curing and thrashing the grass with the common separator. Doubtless, however, the difficulty is to thrash it and save the seed. Blue-grass-seed is ready for harvesting as soon as the heads turn brown, but the harvesting may sometimes be delayed for a couple of weeks.

Great care must be used in curing blue-grass-seed or it will lose its germinating power. It heats very readily and must not be left in sacks

or piles, but at the end of each half a day's work the seed gathered should be spread thinly over a drying floor not over two or three inches thick and where it may have a good draft in order to cure and dry it. New blue-grass-seed properly dried and saved may germinate 95 per cent, but seed put on the market is considered good when it germinates 50 per cent, and a large amount of seed sold will not germinate more than 10 to 20 per cent, a proof that the seed was not properly cured and handled after harvesting. Unless you can secure a stripper, I doubt whether you can economically harvest and save the seed on the field in question.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Harvesting Bromus Inermis.**

A year ago this spring I planted 1 1/2 acres of Bromo-grass in Wallace County. I trusted a neighbor to do the work. He plowed old breaking when dry and it rolled up in clods a foot in diameter. I told him to wait for a rain, then to double disk, seed, and harrow. Instead, however, he planted it broadcast on the clods and harrowed once. Last year it made some growth but was taken by the weeds. This spring, however, it came again in good shape and is thickening up. It now stands from 1 1/2 to 3 feet high, is headed, and is turning some. I can not get a binder or header. Could it be cut successfully with a mower and stacked for seed? I would like to save my Bromo-grass-seed if possible, as I am well pleased with it and want a larger field. I can not get a machine to thrash it until late. Is it too late now to cut for hay? There are some weeds in it this year.

I have planted eight pounds of alfalfa per acre on upland 100 feet to water and it is doing finely.

Dickinson County. J. R. BERRY.

The usual method of harvesting Bromus inermis for seed is to cut with a binder and bind into bundles and shock the same as wheat or other grain. However, it will be possible to save most of the seed by cutting with the mower, and raking and stacking very much the same as you would handle hay. I would advise, however, to cut in the morning and follow at once with the rake, putting the grass into cocks a little later. By handling in this way, much less seed will be shattered than by allowing the grass to cure in the swath and windrow. Bromus inermis may be thrashed with the ordinary separator, using the barley and oats sieves. Run the machine at a low speed and shut off the wind.

Bromus inermis will make good hay, even when it is fully mature. If saved for seed in good condition, the straw makes good feed. I am pleased to know that you have secured so good a stand of alfalfa on the high upland. The small amount of seed which you sowed makes your success in securing a good stand all the more valuable. It is evidently not necessary to sow 20 to 30 pounds of alfalfa-seed per acre on a well-prepared seed-bed, and your results are a good proof of this fact.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Grasses for Sandy Soil.**

I have four acres of land that I want to seed to tame grass. The soil is sloping and washes badly, hence it is rather thin. The surface soil is sandy and shallow, underlaid with a heavy, compact red-clay subsoil. I would like to sow a mixture of grasses. I plan to use it for hay and after a few years for pasture. I want to prepare the land and seed it this fall on account of the crab-grass. What combination would you recommend and what proportion of each? My opinion is that Bromus inermis is not well adapted to this climate.

This land is now seeded to cow-peas which I intend to plow down. At what stage should they be turned under for best results?

GRANVILLE GLENN.

Edmond, Okla.

The Bromus inermis does not succeed so well in the warmer Southern climate as it does in the cooler climate of the Northern States. Prof. Thos. Shaw states in his book on grasses that Kansas is the southern limit for the successful growing of Bromus inermis. Possibly English blue-grass and orchard-grass may succeed better than Bromus inermis in your soil and climate. Since your purpose, however, is to use the land for pasture after cropping it for hay for a few years, I think it advisable for you to sow a combination of grasses, and I would include the Bromus inermis, sowing 8 or 10 pounds of each of the grasses per acre with 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa. If clover succeeds well with you, you might sow the clover instead of the alfalfa, although alfalfa is more permanent

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than clover and there is little danger of stock being injured by pasturing on the combination of alfalfa with the grasses named. Before seeding this field, you had best write to Prof. F. C. Burtis, agriculturist at your Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

Cow-peas should be plowed under for green manure when the crop is green and succulent, about the time some of the pods are about fully developed or a little earlier. If the purpose is to seed the land to grass in the fall, it will be well to plow down the cow-peas before they have made too rank a growth and early enough in the summer so that the land may settle and become firm in order to secure a proper seed-bed condition. It would be well to follow the plow with a sub-surface packer in order to firm the soil, conserve the soil-moisture, and favor the rapid decay of the vegetable matter. The ground should be harrowed after plowing to destroy weeds and maintain the surface mulch, and seeded about the last of August or first of September, or a little later seeding may succeed provided the soil and weather conditions are unfavorable for germinating the seed if sown at an earlier date. I have mailed copies of Press Bulletins Nos. 125 and 129, giving information regarding the seeding of the grasses named. Bulletin No. 133, treating on impurities of alfalfa-seed, has been mailed to you under separate cover, and I have also sent you a copy of Bulletin No. 134, treating on the seeding of alfalfa and saving alfalfa for seed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Information Concerning Cow-Peas.**

I have read a great deal in THE KANSAS FARMER about cow-peas, and I would like to know how to plant cow-peas, when to plant them, and where seed may be obtained? Also state price of seed.

Clay County. E. D. HALBERT.

Cow-peas should preferably be planted, when used for a full season crop, during the latter part of May or early in June. The ground should have been previously plowed and prepared the same as for other cultivated crops. An ordinary corn-planter may be used for planting, being set so as to drop the peas 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. It would be better, however, to change the corn-planter to plant the rows from 30 inches to 3 feet apart instead of 3 1/2 feet as commonly used for corn. An ordinary grain-drill may also be used. The seed-cups should all be stopped up except those on either end and one in the middle, or such as will place the rows at the proper distance apart. The friction feed, such as is found in the Peoria drill, is better for seeding cow-peas than the force-feed drill, such as the Dowagiac and Hoosier, as there is a difference of 7 1/2 per cent (or about half as many), in the amount of peas cracked by these two types of drills. At this station we usually set the drill to sow about two bushels of oats, which will

seed about one-half bushel of cow-peas per acre.

If it is not desired to cultivate the cow-peas, they should be seeded broadcast, setting the drill about the same as mentioned above, which will require about two bushels of peas per acre. This is a better way to seed when the peas are desired for a cover or catch-crop, and probably better when it is desired to use them as a pasture-crop.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

**Insects Fertilizing Alfalfa.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Noting Professor TenEyck's remarks in your last issue regarding the agency of bees in the fertilization of alfalfa blossoms, and his statement that farmers disagree as to the importance of this agency, the fact remains that even in localities where the hive bee does not exist, there are many species of true bees at work giving this valuable aid. This has been especially noticed by me in the westernmost counties of Kansas, where in many localities the hive bee is not kept, or at least is kept in such small numbers and in localities so far apart that it is a minor factor in the work. Yet alfalfa there produces seed as abundantly and as surely as in the irrigated localities where honey is an important product.

Two families of bees furnish numerous species of native forms that are constant and abundant visitors to alfalfa flowers, the Andrenidae and the Apidae. Besides these there are several other families of honey-loving Hymenoptera equally common under wild conditions.

A visit to one of these Western fields that I mention will show a noisy swarm of these various flower-hunting bees and bee-like species. Some of them are of the size and general appearance of the honey-bee, and will be mistaken for that species by the uncritical observer. I will name as examples Melicta interrupta, Epeolus remigatus, several species of Melissodes, and especially Anthidium maculifrons, all abundant in the localities named. The latter I have seen in alfalfa-fields after the honey, in such numbers that the hum of their busy wings was as of a swarm in flight. The species that I have named, are all long-tongued bees well fitted for the work of gathering honey, and although they are not social and provident bees like the honey-bees, they are still very fond of honey, and surely are very useful in fertilizing the flowers.

E. A. POPENOE.

Entomologist Experiment Station.

**Homes for Thousands.**

The Shoshone Indian Reservation lands will be opened to settlement August 15. Excursion rates less than one fare round trip, daily, July 12 to 29, \$26.70 from Chicago, via the Chicago & North Western Railway, the only all-rail route to the Reservation border. Rates of registration July 16 to 31. Write for pamphlets telling how to secure one of these attractive homesteads. All agents sell tickets via this route. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Horticulture

Insect Lives.

J. M. STEDMAN, MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION. (Continued from last week.)

THE BAG-WORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeroformis.)

During the winter while the leaves are off the trees, one frequently finds suspended from the twigs numerous little bags or cases of an elliptical shape, composed of pieces of blades and petioles of leaves woven together with silk. These are the winter quarters of the bag-worm. If one opens a number of these cases, some of them will be found to contain a mass of eggs. These are the female cases, one of which is shown cut open in Fig. 6 e.

The eggs hatch the latter part of May, and the little larvae coming from them feed upon the foliage, and at once commence to construct a little

eggs remain in the bag over winter. An adult female is shown in Fig. 6 c, natural size.

These bag worms sometimes do considerable damage by eating the leaves off of various fruit-, shade-, and forest-trees, but are usually restricted to certain localities, because of the fact that the insects can not readily disseminate themselves. They will feed upon the apple, plum, peach, cherry, pear, quince, maple, elm, locust, linden, spruce, and arbor vitae.

These insects, in the nearly full-grown larval condition, will sometimes leave the trees or shrubs upon which they are feeding and crawl leisurely over the ground in search of some other plant, but one can readily see that this method of dissemination is not rapid by any means, and for that reason one need not be alarmed if a serious outbreak of the bag-worm should be within a half mile or so of his place, because there may be no indication of these insects outside of the limited area, and it would take years for them to be disseminated without some artificial help, such as the transportation of cuttings or nursery stock or young trees.



Fig. 6. a, Bag-worm of Pear-tree; d, moth; e, eggs; f, worm in bag.

case about their bodies composed of silk and portions of the leaves upon which they are feeding. These cases are cone-shaped, and are carried about on the larvae wherever they go. Some are shown in Fig. 6 g. As the larvae become larger, they continue to enlarge this case or bag, and finally it becomes so heavy that it droops, and the larvae then carry it around suspended from the leaves and twigs upon which they are feeding or crawling. A full-grown larvae is shown, natural size, carrying its case about in Fig. 6 f.

The appearance of the cases will differ somewhat, according to the plant upon which the larvae are feeding, since they use portions of the leaves of that particular plant to help construct the cases. The larvae never leave the cases, but are provided with little hooks on the anterior end of the body which holds the case and prevents its falling off, but when pulled out of their cases present the appearance as shown in Fig. 6 a. The larvae become full grown the last of July, and then fasten the cases securely to the twigs by means of silk threads, retire within them, and there transform to pupae.

The adult male, as soon as it emerges from the cocoon, is a clear-winged moth, about one inch across its expanded wings, with a transparent grayish color to the wing, and a very dark body. A very good illustration is shown, natural size, in Fig. 6 d. These males fly about at will. The adult female is interesting on account of the fact that it never leaves the

When these insects do occur, they are easily held in check by spraying with any of the arsenical poisons, preferably with arsenate of lead, which can be applied much stronger than

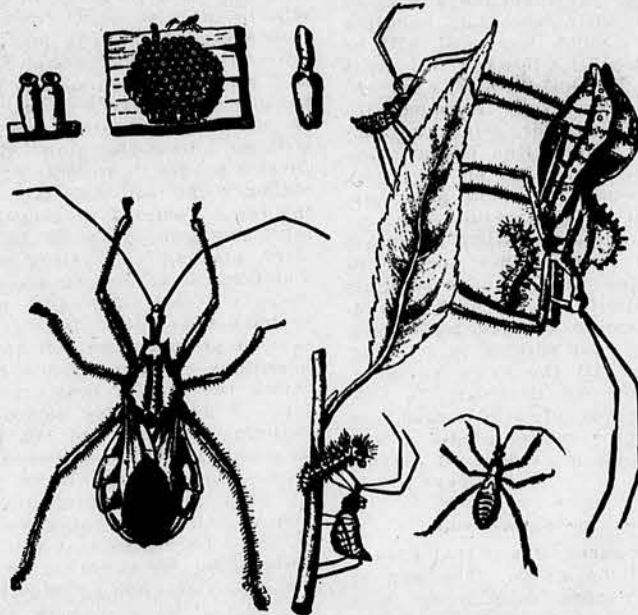


Fig. 9. Wheel Bug, its larva and eggs.

any other arsenical poison without injuring the plants, and therefore be more certain to kill the insects, which, by the way, are somewhat difficult to kill with an arsenical poison. With

perfectly harmless so far as handling them is concerned. They lay their eggs in the fall of the year, in masses upon twigs, weeds, grass, and other suitable places, and as these egg-masses (which are shown natural size in Fig. 8) are very conspicuous, it continually happens that fruit-growers especially, in passing through their orchards, notice the large, brown masses of eggs, mistake them for the eggs of some injurious insect, and remove and burn them. Many cases have come under my notice where fruit-growers have removed hundreds of these egg-masses from their orchards and burned them before taking the trouble to write me and inquire about their nature. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that these egg-masses should be preserved. One can not have too many of them about his premises.

In early summer these eggs hatch into little mantises, which look like the adults, except that they are small and have no wings. They are green in color, and busy themselves continually capturing other insects that are feeding upon the trees or shrubs, or whatever plants they may be on at the time. They capture and devour an immense number of larvae of all kinds, and as they become older, they lie in wait for insects that may approach too near them, when they suddenly throw

cocoon, or bag. When they transform from the pupa stage to an adult, they are not only entirely wingless but are also without legs. They deposit their eggs inside of the cast pupa skin, which is within the case or cocoon, and after finishing the egg-laying process, wriggle their way out and drop to the ground, where they die. These

small trees or shrubs it is a very simple matter to go through them during the winter and pick off these bags and burn them, and in that way get rid of all the bag-worms, but, of course, this is not practicable with large shade-trees, or with large fruit-trees, in which case the spraying should be resorted to.

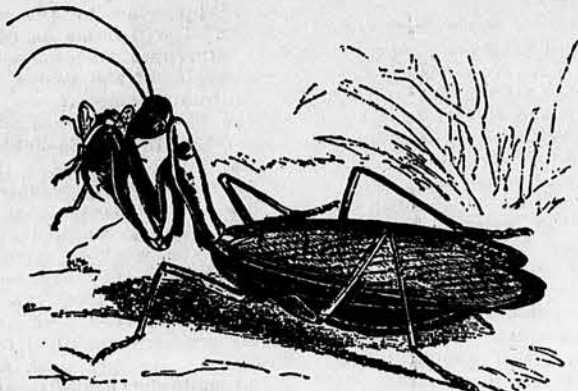


Fig. 7. Praying Mantis.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS.

It is a well-known fact among entomologists that our beneficial insects do more good toward keeping our injur-



Fig. 8. Mantis eggs.

ious insects in check than all spraying and other artificial means which man has ever devised for this purpose. However, this fact is not known among fruit-growers and agriculturists in general. I will, therefore, call your attention very briefly to a few of our common beneficial insects, and especially because of the fact that many of these insects are continually destroyed by the fruit-grower, he mistaking them for injurious ones.

This is especially the case with the Praying-mantis, or Devil's Rearhorse, a picture of which is shown, natural size, Fig. 7, in the act of feeding upon an insect which it has just captured. To be sure, these insects are shunned by most people because of the fighting attitude which they assume when one approaches them, but they are really

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out their modified front legs and grab them, draw them up to their mouths, and devour them. By looking at the figure of the adult, one can see that these modified front legs are formed for catching and clasping their prey. Of course, the great bulk of the insects they feed upon do not need to be caught in that way, as, for instance, the various larvae, which they can walk up to and help themselves.

These insects are protected by their coloring, which resembles the leaves upon which they are found. Certain species are found upon the ground among dead leaves, and they mimic those.

Another insect frequently mistaken for an injurious one is shown in Fig. 9, in its various stages of development. You will observe the insects feeding upon caterpillars or larvae, and

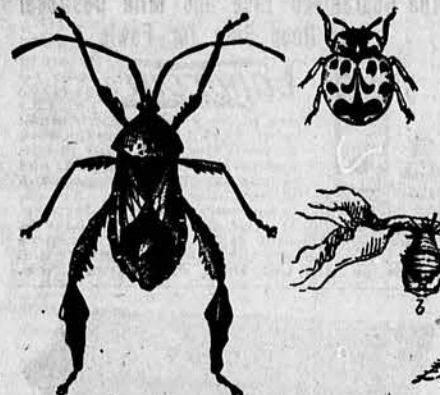


Fig. 10. Thick-thighed Soldier-bug.

from which they are sucking the blood. These insects, being quite large and very conspicuous, are easily detected upon our garden plants, and when injury is being done by other smaller insects one is very apt to lay blame upon this larger and more conspicuous one, and he suffers accordingly. I think that from the illustration you can recognize this insect hereafter and



Fig. 11. Banded Bug. b, beak magnified.

not kill it. This insect is known as the assassin or wheel bug. Two other very common assassin bugs are shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

The lace-winged fly, which is shown somewhat enlarged in Fig. 12, is another very beneficial insect, especially

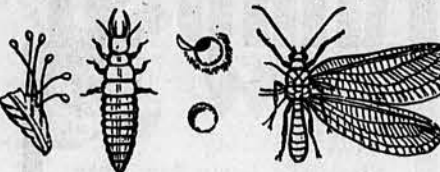


Fig. 12. Lace-wing fly, eggs and larva.

in that it feeds, in the larval condition (which is also there shown), upon plant-lice. The adult insect is a very delicate, light-greenish lace-winged insect, that may be seen flying leisurely above the plants when they are disturbed. They lay their eggs upon the leaves and twigs of the plants infested with the plant-lice. A cluster of these eggs upon stalks, as they always are, is shown in the illustration. The larvae (also shown in the illustration, but enlarged about two times), in feeding upon plant-lice, kill a great many more than they really need for food. They seem to have a perfect mania for going about and killing these plant-lice. Of course, so far as man is concerned, it is fortunate for us that they do possess that peculiarity. You can all observe them if you will unfold a curled-up leaf which has been folded on account of the presence of aphids. When the larvae become full grown, they make a cocoon inside the curled-up leaf with the colony of aphids, and the adults soon hatch and lay their eggs for another brood.

The common lady-bug beetle, of which we have many species, is also one of our best friends. These insects lay their eggs upon all kinds of trees and plants that are infested with scale-insects and plant-lice, and the larvae and adults both feed upon the scale-insects, and in most instances the larvae feed ravenously upon plant-lice. You will find these larvae inside of curled-up leaves containing colonies of

aphids, walking about and killing a good many more aphids than they have any use for, just the same as the larvae of the lace-winged fly above described. In fact, the two kinds of larvae are very apt to be found together assisting in this work of preventing the development of the colonies of plant-lice. By referring to Figs. 13, 14, 15, you will get some idea of the appearance of the adults and larvae of some of the different species of lady-bug beetles. When the larvae become full-grown, they fasten the caudal end of the body to a leaf and transform to pupae, which soon entransform to adults.

We also have a great many beneficial flies, especially certain Tachina-flies, one of which is shown in its various stages in Fig. 16, and also some of the eggs placed on the forepart of



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15. Lady-bug beetles, larvae and pupae.

a larva. Some of them are larger than a house-fly, and some of them are not so large, resembling a house-fly or blow-fly to a great extent. These flies do a great deal of good by depositing their eggs upon the bodies of various larvae or caterpillars. The grubs, when they hatch, bore their way into the body of the host larva and feed upon



Fig. 16. Tachina fly; larva, pupa, eggs.

its tissues, usually not killing the larva, but weakening it so that it is usually able to transform to the pupa stage, but not to the adult condition. Instead of the adult of the host larva appearing, we have the adult of the Tachina-fly hatching out.

But above all of the beneficial insects which I have just called your attention to, the group known as the Ichneumon-flies is pre-eminent in this matter of holding in check various insects. We have thousands of species of these Ichneumon-flies, a large one of which is shown in Fig. 17. Some of these in-

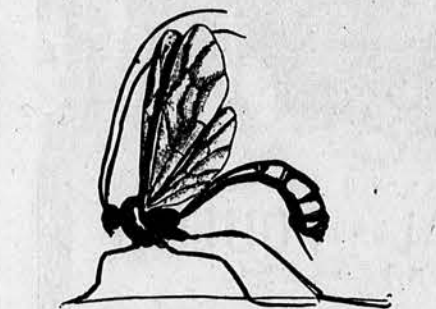
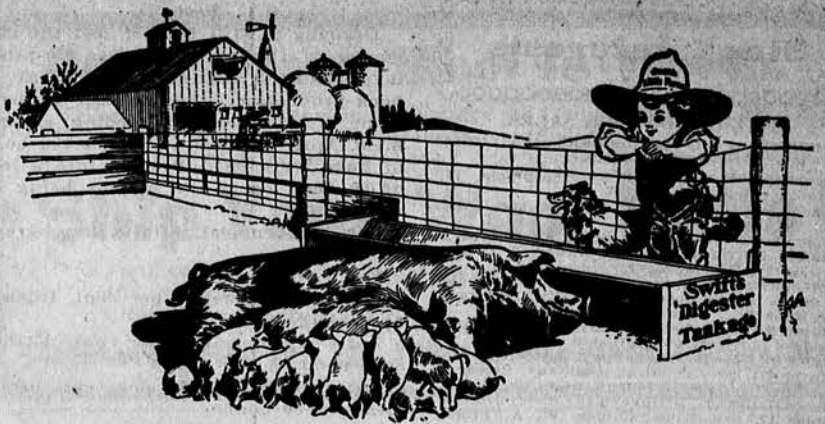


Fig. 17.

sects are extremely small, other are even larger than the figure I have given. You will notice on the caudal end of the body a little, short "sting." By means of this "sting" the various Ichneumon-flies deposit their eggs within the eggs, larvae, pupae, the adult stages of practically all kinds of insects, the result being that instead of the original insect maturing, we have emerging from the dead insect one or more of these Ichneumon-flies, as the case may be. These are the insects that keep the great bulk of our injurious insects in check, and these are the insects which have become known throughout Missouri as the "stinging insects." They do not, however, sting anything but other insects, and do not



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injure fruits and plants in any respect whatever. If it were not for these Ichneumon-flies, we certainly would be overwhelmed with practically all kinds of insects.

### Mildew on Roses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having seen an article recently on the best twelve ever-blooming roses, thought you might be able to tell me what to do for the mildew or something of the kind that has come on mine since it is in bloom. Please reply through THE KANSAS FARMER.

Mrs. J. B. DARRAH.

McPherson County. The following are remedies used for mildew on roses:

1. Sprinkle a fine dusting of flour of sulfur over the whole plant. Do this early when the dew is on.
2. Sprinkle with water well diluted with carbolic soap.
3. Sponge leaves with suds made from soft soap.
4. Spray with weak solution of sulfide of potassium.

All leaves when diseased, or in state of reduced vitality, are more susceptible to injury than when in full health and vigor; hence, these remedies should be used with caution on plants not in full health.

Frequent stirring of the soil about plants will help to prevent mildew.

Some forms of mildew will not yield to any known application, and can be checked only by cutting out and destroying the affected parts.

WALTER WELLHOUSE.

### The Mischievous Dog.

A Dog used to run up quietly to the heels of those he met and bite them without notice. His master sometimes suspended a bell about his neck that he might give notice of his presence wherever he went, and sometimes he fastened a chain about his neck, to which was attached a heavy clog so that he could not be so quick at biting people's heels.

The Dog grew proud of his bell and clog, and went with them all over the market place. An old hound said to him: "Why do you make such an exhibition of yourself? That bell and clog that you carry are not, believe me, orders of merit, but, on the contrary, marks of disgrace, a public notice to all men to avoid you as an ill-mannered dog." Those who achieve notoriety often mistake it for fame.—Esop's Fables.

Now to the winds with politics, To greater measures bow; The strongest "sphere of influence" Must be the football now.

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looked to by horse owners and that it should have continued so popular for so long a time, also that it should be so much better known than other remedies compounded for the same purpose. The only explanation lies in the efficiency of the remedy discovered by Dr. Kendall many years ago. It is so perfectly adapted to horse needs in the treatment of the ailments mentioned, that horse owners in general began using it. Veterinarians also began to use it in their practice. From these, other veterinarians adopted it and other owners were educated to keep it on hand for emergencies. And so it happens that now with the second generation of users, Kendall's Spavin Cure is probably the nearest a universal horse remedy of anything in the world. We have no hesitancy in saying that the remedy, as well as the admirable little book, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases", which may be had free from druggists or the Dr. Kendall Company, should have a place in the stable of every horse owner.

**A Big Live-Stock Show at St. Joseph.**

The management of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company have decided to hold annually what we have been pleased to call the Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show. Our first annual show will be held September 24 to 29, 1906 at the Stock Yards in South St. Joseph. Premiums amounting to between \$10,000 and \$12,000 will be paid to exhibitors, and the show will be handled on the same broad lines as the American Royal in Kansas City and the International in Chicago. Everything is being done to make this one of the best shows of the kind ever given in the western country. Breeders and handlers of all kinds of pure bred stock are very much interested in it, and are giving it their best support. It has been arranged with the Western Passenger Association to extend reduced rates to St. Joseph during the life of the show as are extended to other cities for similar occasions. The facilities which we have here for handling this proposition are unsurpassed.

**Gossip About Stock.**

Albert Smith, of Cadams, Neb., has over a hundred nice spring pigs. Mr. Smith breeds the large type of animal and has in a short time built up a good herd, and by square dealing has succeeded in establishing a nice business. His herd is headed by Chief of Pawnee, a son of Johnson's Chief.

Wright's stock-feeder is about the best proposition the writer has seen. It grew into its present popularity as a hog-feeder, though it is equally suitable for calves. Later the inventor adapted it to poultry, and this only increased its popularity. The writer has been using one of the poultry-feeders for some time and would not be without it. It saves feed and makes our Barred Plymouth Rocks grow rapidly. It saves an immense amount of work and we wonder how we got along without it. It is advertised on page 703 and if you will drop a line to C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo., and mention THE KANSAS FARMER you will get a book that will tell you all about it. It's free.

We recently visited the Poland-China herd of C. A. Lewis, of Beatrice, Neb., and found everything in a flourishing condition. Mr. Lewis is a new breeder, but he is a good judge of stock and has laid his foundation with good animals. They are the large type, his herd boar being Nowel Chief 39289, a son of Johnson's Chief. He is a good individual and will be shown at the Nebraska State Fair this year. Among Mr. Lewis' sows we found Queen Perfection 72782, Maud Perfection 1st 85533 and Hazel Queen 98089, all of them being splendid individuals. Mr. Lewis will dispose of his young stock at public sale this fall, and it will be one of the sales which should command the attendance of breeders of the Poland-China. His announcement will be made later in this paper.

Up at Manhattan, on Rural Route No. 3, may be found one of the good herds of Duroc-Jersey Swine of Kansas. These hogs belong to C. O. Anderson who has

very correct ideas about breeding. His herd boar is Blue Valley Boy 35017 by Hunts Model 20177, the 800-lb. prize-winner owned by J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kans. In Mr. Hunt's sale about a year ago, Blue Valley Boy had three litter sisters that sold for \$180. Blue Valley Boy has proved himself a good sire and his pigs are good ones. The litters are large and the pigs have large size, heavy bone, plenty of finish and a bright cherry-red color. Mr. Anderson has a litter of pigs from Advance Top Notcher by Top Notcher Chief. Their dam was Anderson's Beauty, who is a granddaughter of Higgins Model. Another litter is by Orion Chief 43473. There are now 5 bred gilts for sale that are bred to Blue Valley Boy and that weigh 200 pounds each. These gilts and the young boars now for sale are ridiculously low in price when breeding is considered. Write C. O. Anderson, Route 3, Manhattan, Kans., about these pigs.

Manwaring Bros., owners of Ridge View Berkshires, Lawrence, Kans., writes as follows: "Our crop of pigs is not large, but what we have are of good quality. One litter sired by British Duke, a grandson of Berryton Duke and out of a daughter of Forest King, are very fine, have good size, shape and growth. One litter of ten by King Forest are as even a little as is generally possible to raise. We have a very nice boar of March farrow by Columbia Moonlight, and several good ones by Forest King 72668. Mr. Berry, the breeder of Masterpiece, Berryton Duke, and Forest King, called on us a short time ago, and pronounced Forest King to be a first-class breeder, and if he had not met with a misfortune would undoubtedly have proven himself to be a grand show animal. He is the sire of winners, and the only Berkshire boar had in Kansas winning championship last year was sired by him and is at present in our herd (King Forest). We do not claim to have the largest herd in Kansas, but when we go out with them we generally get some ribbons, which is evidence of their quality. Parties in need of pigs would do well to get our prices before buying elsewhere."

John Schowalter, owner of the Golden Banner Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Cook, Neb., and one of the best known and most enterprising breeders in that State, announces that his Durocs are all doing well and that the crop prospects in his neighborhood are first rate. Mr. Schowalter will hold his first annual sale on September 27, and will be third man in the big Duroc sale circuit which has been organized for that part of the State. The other members of the circuit will be Ford Skeen, South Auburn, September 25; Peck & Putman, Tecumseh, September 26; Geo. F. Dorsch, Cook, September 28. Mr. Schowalter will put some good stuff in his sale. He will put in a large yearling boar, sired by the first prize yearling at the St. Louis World's Fair, who was a son of Oom Paul 2d; one large, fine yearling boar by champion Tip Top Notcher; one yearling by Crimson Wonder, and two yearlings by Major R; a sow by Golden Rule and a fine bunch of 45 head of spring boars and gilts of the blood lines already mentioned. Mr. Schowalter states that ten of his sows farrowed 92 pigs and raised all of them. If any one has a better record for blood lines or for farrowing in his herd Mr. Schowalter would like to hear from him.

We recently visited the herd of Poland-Chinas owned by F. R. Barrett, of Cadams, Neb., and found that he has a fine lot of spring pigs as we have seen this season. Mr. Barrett is recognized as one of Nebraska's foremost and progressive breeders, and the type of animal that he breeds is fast becoming popular among the recognized breeders of pure-breds. Mr. Barrett believes in raising an animal that has the size and feeding qualities that are the most necessary for a useful animal. He has spent lots of time and money during the past few years in laying the foundation for his herd, and now enjoys the distinction of having gathered together one of the most valuable lot of animals in the West. In his pens are found sows by Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, Highland Chief Jr., Guy's Price, On and On, and many

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other noted sires, and he has sprung litters sired by Spellbinder, Mogul, Meddler, and other sires of national reputation. His herd boar Mogul, the Nebraska sweepstake winner of last year, is proving to be a great sire and his pigs will be in great demand this fall. Mr. Barrett has fine yearling boars that he has carried over that will go to some one as herd-headers. They have been carefully cared for and any one needing a high-class animal will do well to write him, as boars of their class and breeding are hard to find. Write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Continued on page 714.)

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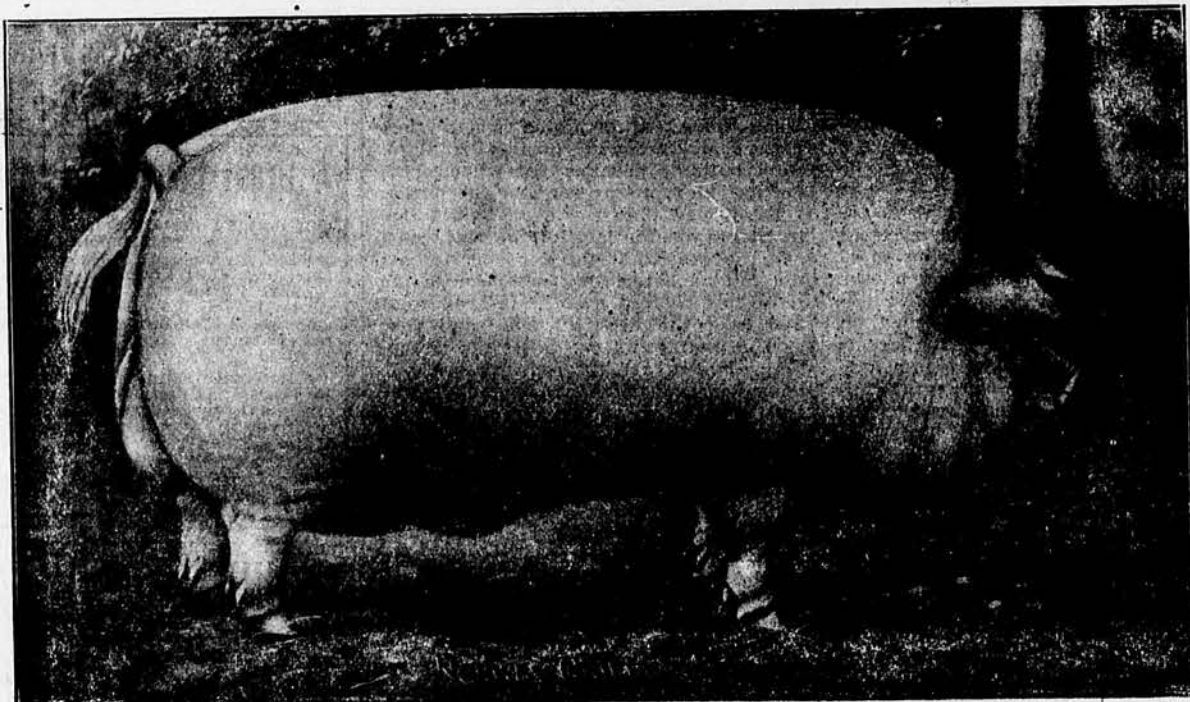
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toy gun and the cannon will be abroad in the land, proclaiming that the anniversary of the establishment of our Government is at hand, and many people will think they are patriotic because of the great display of noise, vocal and instrumental, and of gunpowder. I wonder sometimes what our revolutionary fathers and mothers would think if they should come back to celebrate the day with us. I suppose there were mothers at that time, although we do not hear much about them. I heard Mrs. Anna Shaw say once, "We have had forefathers and Pilgrim fathers and revolutionary fathers and city fathers and I think the world needs a little mothering." For myself I should not so much object to the noise, though I do not particularly enjoy it, if it were not for the great number of terrible accidents that result from it, and for this reason it is always a day of terror for me. I am glad, indeed, that there has been "an arrest of thought" in regard to the manner of celebrating the great day and that in some places those murderous playthings are prohibited. I am glad for the plans that are being made by which the people may congregate, have a pleasant outing, enjoy our blessings, give thanks for them, and help to make our Nation a still greater blessing to all. I love to see people happy, so I wish to keep from them anything which might harm them or tend to retard in them the development of good citizenship.

THE MISSION OF WOMAN.

In this development woman has a mission, a duty as important as any other department of the hive. In our State she has a responsibility in municipal affairs which should not be neglected, for it is a sacred trust as well as a great privilege. Many noble women in the past have looked forward with longing eyes to see this day, but they "died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off." Susan B. Anthony, one of the greatest women the world has ever known, a woman of great faith and prophetic vision, died regretting that she could not have lived to see a provision made for the full enfranchisement of the women of the United States. It is for us, the living, to show our appreciation of their work by using the privilege we enjoy for a good purpose and to use it diligently. Some may ask—What is to be accomplished by woman suffrage? I would answer, "justice." I do not believe as some do, that it would bring the millennium at once, but it would be a long stride in that direction, because it is right. The Creator said in the beginning, "It is not good for man to be alone," and experience has proved to us that it is not good for him to be alone in politics. We have heard a great many disparaging remarks recently concerning the woman's vote in Kansas City, Kansas, which is indeed a veritable bed of anarchy, because the majority of the women who voted cast their ballots for the man who boldly and persistently declared his policy of lawlessness. One good gentleman told me he was so disgusted he was almost persuaded to renounce his faith in woman suffrage. I asked him what he thought of the men's vote, if they ought not to be disfranchised, as a majority of them cast their ballots for the same candidate. "Well," he replied, "the women are so much harder to control than the men." I thought that was something to be thankful for. I told him I felt very much like a character in George Elliott's "Adam Bede," who said, "I ain't denyin' that women are foolish. God Almighty made 'em to match the men," and I think we are pretty well matched, as neither sex has a monopoly of the virtues or vices of humanity, and I believe in a "square deal" for all. The idea that some people seem to have that women should be angelic reminds me of Fannie Fern's advice to a young man in regard to the selection of a wife. She said, "Don't expect to marry an angel; they've all been taken up long ago and anyway you would look nice alongside of an angel, would't you?" Women, too, are creatures of environment as "association begets assimilation and if women are to be angels here, they will have to go in a crowd by themselves and they do not want to do that."

The true spirit of the home is that of comradeship and mutual helpfulness. The mother is the presiding genius of the home while the father is at work providing his share of the bargain in maintaining the home. The mother does not get her returns in money, but anyone who knows anything about the care of the home knows that it

requires a large sum of money to pay for all the labor performed in the home. As a rule, we pay more for labor than material. The labor required to make a barrel of flour into bread costs more than the original price of the flour, and this is true in many other cases. The care and training of children is of so much importance that no commercial value has ever been placed upon it and never can be. This responsibility is usually shared by both parents, but in so many cases the father's business requires him to be absent so much of the time that the most of it falls upon the mother, and how few of our girls who are instructed in the popular sciences of the time are properly equipped for this work. I heard the chancellor of a university say that the girls of the institution had not been as well cared for as the boys; that the boys had special training to fit them for their various lines of work, but that no arrangement had been made to give the girls any training in the work which most of them would take up, that of housekeeping, and that the institution would hereafter have a chair devoted to the study of household economy, such as the sanitary regulations of the home, the chemical analysis of food, and other subjects of like importance. Another line of study of still greater importance is that of the science of motherhood. There are so many who enter upon this work with little or no idea of the responsibility and must learn of experience, which comes through anxiety, perplexity, and heart-ache along with the unmeasured bliss of motherhood, which, after all, is the best return for the investment. A few years ago at the meeting of the National Congress of Mothers, a woman who read a paper on "Training Schools for Mothers" said: "Scientific motherhood means more than a casual thought can grasp. It means a nobler race, an altruistic humanity which shall fit the world for the Savior's advent." The mother should have the cooperation of the father, as his teaching in the family is of incalculable value to the children. He is out in the world and sees and knows much that the mother does not. Many a young man and young woman have been led astray by ideas that were too strong for them, because they had not been taught, as the father alone could teach them, of the pitfalls that were ready to destroy them.

THE GIFT OF LEADERSHIP.

The queen bee has the qualifications of leadership. This is a rare gift possessed by few, either in the insect or human world. Only a few really great leaders are necessary and a person having this gift of leadership can have followers, no matter whether he uses it for good or evil. This is very important evidence that a follower should know his leader and where he is going to land. It is well to place confidence in our fellow beings and it is well to be sure that that confidence is not misplaced. I heard a lecturer once say that the three greatest leaders the world had ever known were Moses, Julius Caesar, and Frances Willard. He called them "hivers" because they had the faculty of holding the masses together and inspiring them to do their bidding.

The contemplation of the spirit of things brings to my memory a little story that I read somewhere many years ago. In a certain town was a two-story building, the upper story of which was used for a church, the lower story for a saloon. One night a wag wrote upon the door the following lines:

"There's a spirit above and a spirit below

A spirit of joy and a spirit of woe. The spirit above is the spirit Divine, The spirit below is the spirit of wine."

This calls to mind many Bible lessons in which the word "spirit" is used. Paul says—"Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the spirit." John says—"Try the spirits whether they are of God," and while he refers to prophets and teachers, I realize that these two spirits have been on trial before the world. The spirit of wine has been tried at the bar of public opinion and has been found guilty of everything that tends to degrade manhood and demoralize the home and the Nation. It has been banished from many places where a few decades ago it was recognized as a necessity. It is fast being outlawed in the commercial world and in this fact lies the hope of the temperance reform. Men are beginning to learn that it pays to be sober, and many will advocate its banishment from this point of view, who would do nothing

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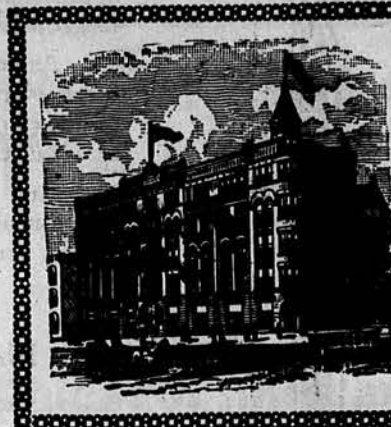
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if viewed merely from the standpoint of morality. Its greatest stronghold now is in the political world and as soon as the people realize their power and responsibility at the caucus, convention, and ballot-box, its power will be broken and its poor, tempted victims will have a choice to be free from its clutches.

The spirit Divine is God in man, the gift of God to every individual. It may be developed to so great an extent that man may walk with Him on earth secure in His abiding presence. Its fruit is love, joy, peace, and is the quintessence of everything that elevates manhood, makes homes happy, and the world a beautiful place where the great Father dwells with His children.

Hail spirit Divine! We acknowledge thy supremacy, and truly blessed in the hive where thy gentle influence is the ruling power.

## The Young Folks

### The Harvest Call.

Hear, oh, hear the call that's ringing;  
Yo Ho! Lads! Yo Ho!  
'Tis to you a message bringing,  
Yo Ho! Lads! Yo Ho!  
To the land with gold grain gleaming  
Underneath an azure sky;  
To a land with bright hopes teeming;  
To the Western harvest, hie.

Hear, oh, hear the call that's ringing;  
Away, Lads, away,  
'Tis to you a message bringing,  
Of the harvest day.  
Then away to work and duty;  
Then away to love and beauty;  
Then away to new adventures,  
In a land no critic censures.  
Away, away, good luck to all  
Who heed the Western harvest call.  
—Gertrude Arnel.

### Fleetfoot; the Autobiography of a Pony.

MARION SEWELL.

#### CHAPTER XXII.—A MEETING AND A PARTING.

The next morning was the one which I have referred to in the previous chapter; the lovely autumn day with no hint of impending trouble in its clear sunshine. I began to hope (as we all will do while there is life in us) that matters would adjust themselves; that some saving power would come to our relief.

Pondering thus, I saw Mr. French come out of the house walking, it seemed to me, with a pathetic attempt to face his misery bravely; saw him meet Howard, and laying his hand on the lad's shoulder speak to him, and oh! the pity of it! I saw the glad smile fade out of the young face and plainly there, came in its place a look of trouble, the first the child had ever known. Then there was no more for me to see, for I turned my eyes away, down the long rows of trees which now assumed gigantic proportions, and the mellow, sweet apples that swung temptingly near might have been wormwood, so little did I care for things which pleased me but a little while ago.

Hazily I noticed a buggy drawn by a tired-looking team come slowly down the road. As the equipage approached, I had a feeling that there were two people on the seat, a man with a golden beard and a girl with two golden braids of hair. They appeared to be paying particular attention to Mr. French's residence, and with some uncertainty they turned in at the gate. The horses pranced restlessly while the strangers waited for Mr. French and Howard to come up, and just as they were within speaking distance, the girl chanced to see me, and clapping her hands cried out in a clear and not unfamiliar voice, "Oh, papa! we are not too late. There he is. I am so glad, Pony, oh so glad!"

By this time she had reached me, and throwing her arms around my neck danced up and down in uncontrollable excitement. I needed no introduction; as you have probably guessed the visitor was Marcella. In my little mistress' case absence had indeed made the heart grow fonder, for never before did Marcella be so demonstrative in the expression of her affection. Not until she had been introduced to Howard and understood her gain was his loss did her face grow sober, and she put her joy into the background, as with puckered brow she tried to think of some plan to make things satisfactory to both parties.

"If you do not move for two weeks you could keep him that long and then"—

"No, thank you," interrupted Howard, "it would be all the same since I must give him up. But it makes

matters lots easier for me to know that he is going home again. I was afraid he would be sold on the streets and someone might get him who'd be cruel to him."

"We saw his description in the paper and knew who it was right away," and Marcella, forgetting herself, began to dance again. But the unseasonable frivolity escaped Howard who was looking on the ground and thinking deeply.

"I always knew," he remarked sadly, "that it would most kill me if anything happened to the dog, but I had no idea until now how much I thought of Fleetfoot."

"Fleetfoot!" exclaimed Marcella. "Is that what you call him?"

"Why yes," Howard answered in some surprise that I should not have always been known by the name he had given me. "What did you call him?"

"Just Pony, but I will know him as Fleetfoot after this."

"How good you are!" burst forth appreciative Howard. "I could never think of him as anything but Fleetfoot."

Just then Mr. Dearcot and Mr. French, after a long and serious talk, which seemed to considerably cheer the latter, came over to where we stood and Mr. Dearcot in his hearty way told Howard what a brave little man he was, and how at any time he might run over to see Pony (not knowing, of course, that I was Fleetfoot), for they were going to hold tight to me now, and as he talked he deftly inserted my head in a new blue halter, ending up by lifting Marcella bodily into the buggy and putting the rope of my halter into her hands.

With praiseworthy self-control, Howard parted from me with a few loving words and pats, feeling, I am sure, that we would meet again sometime in the future. This settled, we went out of the yard, Mr. Dearcot and Marcella taking leave of Howard and his father with the greatest friendliness.

What matter how we got home or the long hours consumed in traveling the muddy, water-soaked roads? Sufficient it is to say that we reached our haven at last and were greeted out at the back yard gate with joyous barks from the pampered Don Q., who recognized me at once, and almost threw me flat on the ground in his wild efforts to prove the fact.

There is little use for me to attempt to describe my reception by the home-folks. I may merely mention that their happiness almost equalled that of Marcella. They were all present, even Daisy, and not a strange face in the group. Marcella's mama had not changed in her appearance, neither had Mr. Dearcot. With the exception of Doris, the children had grown remarkably; even she, with all her plumpness, had added somewhat to her height. Lyall, after commenting on how much taller he was than I, hurried off for a pail of warm water that

he might remove from me all disfiguring traces of perspiration and mud.

This was conscientiously done after I had received a refreshing drink of water, and then I was left to myself in my own old room. The floor was strewn with hay as in the days of yore, but now in my weariness it seemed like a velvet carpet. Being too tired to eat, I lay down and stretched out my limbs, and closing my eyes drew long, delightful breaths. For the first time in my life I was supremely selfish. Forgotten was the sad face of Howard French; forgotten the wide, empty stall so near my own.

### "Glad Have I Lived."

"May you give every one you come in contact with some of the happiness and the joy of living that you gave to me when you lived across the corridor! What is your secret?"

"It's not a secret, dear; and I can give it to you in somebody else's words better than in my own; I love my life, and I always go glad to my day's work."

There was much more in these two letters from one girl friend to another, but these were the stray sentences.

After daily toil in a large city, they had lived across the hall from one another; and the whole outlook of things was changed for the girl with the weak body, and whose eyes looked out on the world about her and "saw as through a glass darkly."

Something of the "joy of living" crept into her dark, tired little life—for joy is contagious—and the strong, brave girl across the corridor was always joyful. In the morning it was always "glad" she went to her day's work, and in the evening it may have been "weary" she returned, but never sad. That was her time "to play and love and rest," and she knew how to do all three well.

Her days were well-rounded ones, and she helped to make them so for others; for, after all, it's the playing and the loving and the resting in this old world that keeps it so sweet, and which makes work the joy it may be. —East and West.

### His Decision.

"Dar has been a pow'ful sight of qualification, yuh of late, about de perils and discomfabilities of wealth," ruminatingly said old Brother Utterback "De rich man sho'ly 'pears to be in a pester, no matter which-a-way he turns. If he clings onto his money dey say he's stingy, and prognosticate about be sacricly wid which a rich man goes th'oo de eye of a camel; if he gives it to de colleges and cemeteries and such as dat, a howl goes up sky high about 'tainted money;' and if he ups and dies wid de wealth in his clutches his kinfolks, plumb onto de third and fouth generation of dem dat hate him, scrap and squabble over it, world widout end, mighty nigh, and de church people rolls their eyes and

speaks solemn when dey names de place whuh dey s'picions de po' old rich man is at

"Such bein' de case, I sawtuh estimates dat I'll take dat ar seevnteen dolluhs dat I's saved up endurin' de past year o' rso, and buy me a dram and some hair ile and a pair o' new gal-luses wid some of it, and den go over and propose to Widduh Gladys Prinks dat she j'ine wid me in de holy bands of wedlock and he'p me to keep fum fillin' one o' dese yuh plutocratter's graves. Yassah; dat's proesizely what I reckons I'll do!"—Tom P. Morgan, in Woman's Home Companion.

## The Little Ones

### The Moon's Baby.

In her dainty little crib,  
Softly nestled Polly,  
Bedtime secrets whispering  
To her chubby dolly.

"Maud," she said, "your eyes are bright  
As my very own, dear;  
I should cry if any one  
Did not think the same, dear."

"You are just the sweetest doll  
In this great, big city;  
If you ever should grow old  
It would be a pity."

### A Cup of Loving Service.

Many years ago in the village of Trenton, lived a little boy by the name of Frederick Adams. He was a small fellow for his age, being then only eight years old. He lived with his mother and father in a pretty house on one of the main roads.

Freddie had a cup which he prized very much, for it was of silver and was presented to him on his eighth birthday by a nobleman by the name of Lord Donovan.

One day Freddie was out walking by himself and had with him his silver loving cup. He soon came to a large forest which he was very familiar with. He wandered about picking flowers and other things. Soon he came to a well which he had named "Jacob's Well," because he said it looked something like the one he had seen a picture of.

When he approached the well he was surprised to see an old woman sitting by it. "Good-morning, mother," said Freddie, "you look tired. Is there anything I can do for you?"

The old woman said that she was tired and thirsty. Whereupon Freddie without another word, let the bucket down into the well and soon brought it up again filled with good, pure water. He filled his cup and gave it to the old woman to drink. She said that she wanted him to drink first, but Freddie, remembering what he had been taught, requested her to drink first. She did and then he drank after her. She soon disappeared in the forest and Freddie saw her no more.

Another day he was playing near his

house when a gentleman rode up on a fine horse and asked Freddie for a drink. Freddie ran into the house and filled his ever-ready cup and brought it out to the gentleman. The man asked Freddie his name, and after learning it he rode away.

Soon war broke out and Freddie's father had to go to war. One day as Freddie was seated by a window of his house and looking very gloomy, because he was thinking of his dear papa, he saw a man stagger toward the house and fall.

Freddie snatched his cap from a chair near by and rushed out to the man. He raised the head of the stranger and saw that he was still alive. The man could barely speak, but managed to say, "Water." Fred laid his head gently down, and dashed into the house.

He soon returned with his cup full of water and a little pail full. He gently raised the man's head and put the cup to his lips. The man drank and then called for more. Freddie filled the cup a second and a third time. The fourth time he filled it it was shattered to pieces by one of the enemy. His own countryman killed the man who had broken the cup, for the bullet was meant for him.

Not long after that Freddie was presented with a gold cup. It was engraved "A Loving Cup Presented to Frederick Adams by Gen. George Washington."—Vincent Earl in Brooklyn Eagle.

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**Our Club Roll.**

Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).  
 Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).  
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).  
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Truly, Rawlins County, (1902).  
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).  
 Chautauo Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Chorus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
 Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).  
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County Route 2 (1899).  
 Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).  
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1903).  
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).  
 The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
 Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
 Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).  
 Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.  
 The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1903).  
 Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).  
 Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.  
 The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kans. (1906).  
 West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).  
 Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1906).  
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermilion, Marshall County (1906).  
 (All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

**A Woman's Club.**

It is just such a one as might be formed in any small place or even in the country. This is how it came about. Mrs. Putnam had an old-fashioned quilting bee—and so gathered together a few congenial friends. After the quilt was finished, refreshments were served; and "over the teacups," the idea of organizing a woman's club was conceived. "Here we are," said Mrs. P., "a lot of busy women who seldom find time for social recreation, which we all need; but if we were banded together and agreed to meet at stated times, we should be sure to bring it about, and might get a good deal of enjoyment out of it."

So they agreed to meet in two weeks and organize. Each one was requested to think the matter over and come prepared to air their views on the subject. At the appointed time every one was in attendance, and the club was organized with ten members. A president, secretary, and treasurer were elected. There was considerable discussion over a name—some one suggested Social Science Club, another the Century Culture Club—and so on, but as the object of the club was to promote sociability, and gain a little recreation, it was finally decided to call it the Rural Recreation Club—the R. R. Club, for short. A fee of ten cents each was to be paid at each meeting.

The meetings were to be held at the home of the members in rotation.

Refreshments were to be served as each one chose. There were to be no cast-iron rules. What they should do was to be determined as they went along. This particular club is now entering upon its fifth year. It has more than justified the expectations of its founders, as a promoter of sociability and a means of recreation to busy women.

It numbers among its members some musicians, an artist, and one literary woman, while the rest are busy only with home interests. The utmost harmony has always prevailed, no idle gossip is indulged in. The affairs of the little burgh are sometimes talked over for the purpose of suggesting and promoting improvements. When the amount in the treasury reaches the sum of ten dollars, it is used for some charitable purpose—sometimes it helps to clothe a family of poor children, sometimes to buy an easy chair for the hospital ward—or to help a struggling church.

Some of the meetings have been devoted to helping a mother who, like the poor woman, "lived in her shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do," or sewing for the children of the sick women; at other times each one brings some light work of her own if she feels inclined. Each one is expected to add something to the entertainment. Occasionally there is a musical afternoon, when all who can are expected to bring of their store. Other afternoons have been devoted to readings from the poets; others to the discussion of current topics, with an occasional bright story from some of the leading magazines. The situation in Russia was the latest topic introduced, and much interesting data was gained from this study.

Each member brings a note-book and pencil ready to make a memorandum of anything bright or useful—sometimes an apt quotation, sometimes a new recipe—for all are alert for information as well as recreation.

It is noticeable that the literary member makes most frequent use of hers. Sometimes she is persuaded to read to the club.

In the matter of refreshments, each one is free to do as she likes.

If the president, by virtue of her office, or Mrs. Gregg, who lives in the big house on the hill and keeps servants, choose to give a spread no one objects; while little Mrs. Piper, who does her own work, feels equally free to serve coffee and sandwiches, and no unfavorable comparisons are indulged in. She finds it most convenient to choose such things as can be prepared the day before. One hot afternoon as she passed some glasses of very refreshing-looking liquid, she quietly remarked that there was nothing bad about it but its name. And what do you call it, they queried, as they sipped the cooling beverage. "Devil's punch," was the reply. Each one was anxious for the recipe, so out came note-books and pencils, while Mrs. P. gave them the

**RECIPE FOR DEVIL'S PUNCH.**

Put six teaspoonfuls of good tea into a large pitcher. Pour over it six cups of boiling water, cover with a cloth and let it stand until cool. Then pour the liquid off from the grounds and add to it the juice of six lemons and sweeten to taste. Cover again and set in the refrigerator to cool.

A fitting accompaniment to the punch was "Devil's Food," which all complimented.

Twice each year the club entertains their husbands and children, and they aim to make it the time of their lives. In the winter season, the entertainment consists of a five o'clock supper at the home of some one of the members. All contribute to this feast, so that it need not be burdensome to the hostess. After supper there are toasts and then follow music, recitations, and a general good time.

In the summer the entertainment takes the form of a ride to some pleasant place and a picnic supper with a ride home by moonlight; or a steamboat ride with a supper at some one of the numerous resorts, and a moonlight ride on the lake. So well are these appreciated by the husbands that they are anticipated with much pleasure.

Other clubs may boast of their great numbers, their elegant club-rooms, and wonderful attainments. This little club is content to revolve in its own small orbit, and reflect what light it can. Its motto is, "To do good and to communicate—forget not."—Jennie Walbridge Briggs, in Field and Fireside.

True blue seldom sees things blue.



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GREAT WORK OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

(Continued from page 697.) prehistoric structures on public lands, public monuments; and regulating excavations of archaeological sites.

A WORTHY CANDIDATE.

THE KANSAS FARMER takes no part in partisan politics. It has other things to do. It believes that the best men in the State should be nominated for the public offices and that the election of such men is the only way to preserve our public institutions and maintain the people's interests.

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The duty of patriotism is conceded by all elders, and the privilege of noisy patriotic demonstration is claimed by all young America. The revolution against excessive indulgence in powder and dynamite on account of danger to life and limb and certainty of disturbance of the peace and quiet of nervous people and the old is also capable of being carried to the length of undue interference with patriotic demonstration.

There are some good people who have so far outlived their youth as to see good only in feelings of solemnity and in acts prompted by solemn impulses. Doubtless the work of the world is earnest work, and its progress as well as the development of the individual comes as the result of struggles through difficulties.

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All humanity requires occasional play-spells.

Men of great working power—the men for whose services capital finds it profitable to pay fabulous prices—maintain their ability to do, their value as prescient accomplishers, by often dropping every care and attending some place of amusement, rushing to some diversion, going a-hunting, or in some way relieving their minds and bodies of responsibility and labor.

True, there are excesses of diversion just as there are excesses of work. Those who wear their lives away in dissipation are a curse to their country and to themselves. Pity that any should be permitted to escape strenuous labor. Unending diversion like unending toil leads to a long train of evils in which insanity holds a prominent place.

While, therefore, we welcome a disposition to make the observance of the Nation's birthday saner than it has been, let it be remembered that marked manifestation of the spirit of patriotism is well suited to the Fourth of July and that the diversion thereby afforded is good for both young and old, that rational diversion makes people better and more useful by making them stronger in mind and body while expression of patriotism develops one of the noblest of human attributes. Let young and old celebrate the Fourth of July now and hereafter.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price.

Miscellany

An Unostentatious Charity.

The Current Issue, of Austin, Texas, presents a review of certain aspects of the great relief work at Galveston and at San Francisco, from which the following excerpts are taken:

"At San Francisco there has been a disaster that in property loss is greater and more diffuse than was that of Galveston. There was no such loss of life as at Galveston. But that fact has made San Francisco a greater charge on charity. The sea swallowed up most of the dead at Galveston, and the dead the sea spared were consumed by fire. It is the living poor, not the dead poor, that taxes humanity and its charity. It is so at San Francisco, where there are more than 200,000 homeless.

"It is coincidental, or rather it is a verification that history repeats itself, that two of the great railroads that suffered and contributed most at Galveston should be the greatest sufferers and readiest and most generous contributors at San Francisco. These are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific systems. The horror of the situation at San Francisco had scarcely dawned upon the country before these great systems had placed their passenger and freight service, and their thousands of employes, at the free command of the stampeded victims of the catastrophe.

"These great systems traverse miles and miles of unproductive territory on their way to the Pacific. Their cost of operation is terrific; and these lines represent the best daring and most engaging optimism that have ever been manifested in railway construction. When they turned over their trains, equipment, and employes at San Francisco, they displayed a charity beside which individual charity is almost inconsequential, as fine and laudable as it has been.

"Nor can this sacrificial charity be decelerated on the idea or the fact that in time they will make the money back. Money swallowed up in catastrophe is not made back. It is lost forever. The railroads will get back to conditions that will enable them to earn as much as before, but the money and the time and service they have given to San Francisco will not be restored them in dollars and cents. The



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very conditions that will bring them rewards in the prosperity of the future will be as much of their making, if not more, than that of any other agency that stands for perpetuity and development.

"Are railroad corporations soulless? We summon but two witnesses, and they are all-sufficient to this inquiry. Stand up Galveston! Stand up, San Francisco! You can make naught but negative answers. Make them, and silence, if you may, these puny pessimists and detractors with whom to sneer at virtue is a habit and ingratitude a constitutional quality."

It will never be forgotten by the early settlers of Central Kansas that when over thirty years ago the grasshopper had eaten their substance, the Santa Fe railroad occupied the position of first friend to the destitute in bringing in supplies. Whether designated as "charity" or "good business," the result was the relief of the needy.

More Permanent Buildings.

It was noted at the time of the recent fire and earthquake horrors in San Francisco that certain English papers took occasion to warn British insurance companies against investments in America, "that land of sudden calamities."

Americans have so long been wont to look on themselves as a chosen people and their land as one of special promise that this foreign point of view seems to them almost sacrilegious. Certainly, however, the records would seem to show a depressing array of figures pointing to unprecedented losses through earthquake, fire, flood, accidents on railroads, on bridges, in mines, in tunnels, in factories, apartment houses, and all manner of lofty and weighty structures. The plain lesson of these casualties, in very many cases, is that the American people, with all their genius and versatility at achieving new effects and compassing new ends, are not thoroughly familiar with the proper uses of and limitations of the building materials they employ.

During the past five years the annual fire loss in the United States has been \$2.50 per capita as compared with \$0.33 per capita in the larger European countries. During the last ten years the total fire losses in the United States amounted to \$1,250,000,000. The insurance companies paid out during this period \$897,000,000, and it is reasonable to assume that the premiums paid by the people of the country during the same length of time for protection against fire exceeded these figures. The old proverb about the relative value of an ounce of prevention and a pound of cure would seem to have some application to the situation.

The amount of money spent by the people, individually and collectively, in rearing temporary structures of doubtful value is also colossal. The Government is now expending \$20,000,000 and the country \$1,000,000,000 yearly in building and construction work. Judged by the lessons of the last decade, much of this sum will go up in smoke or collapse in indistinguishable ruins before all of us are dead.

It is clear, therefore, to every thinking man—excepting only that miserable portion of humanity whom we

may call "the real-estate pirates"—that two things are needed. They are (1) revision of the building laws, and (2) accurate knowledge concerning the strength, fire-resistance, and other properties of building materials.

The United States Geological Survey has made certain tests of structural materials, especially cement and concrete, during the last few years. Its work in this direction might be greatly enlarged with untold benefit to the Nation. It is estimated that investigations, such as it proposes to make, would lessen the quantity and improve the quality of materials used and cause a saving of fully 5 per cent of the total expenditure. This would amount to a saving of \$1,000,000 yearly in the work of the Government alone, and certainly many millions of dollars annually in work done by the States, cities, and people of the country. Indirectly the knowledge obtained from such investigations would save many more millions by diminishing the cost of insurance and preventing much of the terrible loss of life and property from fire.

It is proposed that these investigations be conducted by members of the Geological Survey, but under a board on which are representatives of the Navy Department, the War Department (Isthmian Canal Commission and Corps of Engineers), the Treasury Department (Supervising Architect), and the national engineering and architectural societies of the country. This arrangement will prevent the duplication of such work in different departments.

Mr. L. A. Fitz, Grain Investigator of the United States Department of Agriculture, dropped into THE KANSAS FARMER office last week to shake hands with old friends. Mr. Fitz is another one of the Kansas State Agricultural College boys who have "made good."

He has been working for some time under the direction of Mark A. Carleton, Cerealist of the Department of Agriculture, who is also another Kansas Agricultural College boy and who stands at the head of his profession.

The department is carrying on a series of experiments of its own at McPherson, and another series of cooperative experiments with the Kansas Experiment Station at Hays, and with individual farmers in various parts of the State. These experiments result in a considerable supply of seed of various kinds which the Department would like to sell in order to partially cover expenses. Just now they have on hand and for sale a quantity of soft winter wheat such as is demanded for seed in certain sections of Kansas. Address Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for information as to kinds, prices, etc.

The Kansas Agricultural College has been asked for so much help at county fairs, in judging stock, fruit, and grains, that arrangements are being made to accommodate all fairs that care for such help. Requests should be made early, however. It is recommended that "boy judging" classes be organized at these fairs. Address correspondence to Secretary, Farmers' Institutes, Manhattan.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

**Notes from the Kansas State Dairy Association.**

The centralized creamery has been objected to in some localities, but in the Southwest it is found to be the most practical way to handle the dairy business. It is also the most profitable for the patron. In this region of long summers, and short, mild winters with abundance of fertile land, our farmers have devoted their attention largely to the production of beef, pork, corn, and wheat, and the dairy business has been a side issue. Under these circumstances it is found that the farmer does not have the time or the inclination to manufacture butter at home, and if he did he would be compelled to sell at the country grocery and take what price he could get in trade. Nor can he afford to join with his neighbors in the cooperative creamery. It is more profitable and vastly more satisfactory to patronize one of the great centralized creameries which have stations in nearly every town in the State and which pay cash for the butter-fat contained in the cream delivered by the farmers. These creameries pay a price, too, which usually makes the cream more valuable when delivered at their stations than if it were made into butter on the farm. In localities where cooperative creameries can be established and maintained, they are undoubtedly valuable as manufacturing plants to the community. But in too many places cooperative creameries have been built before the community was ready for them. It takes time to get together a sufficient number of good milk cows to maintain such a creamery, and it takes a longer time to educate the community in preparation for its establishment. What these communities need now is not a cooperative creamery so much as cooperative preparation for a creamery. In other words, better cattle, better methods, and more knowledge are needed before a cooperative creamery can be operated successfully.

No farmer who can patronize a creamery and who has as many as ten cows can afford to be without a hand-separator. The amount of cream that he will save by its use in one year over the old method of setting in cans or crocks will pay for the machine. And if the machine is given decent care it will last ten or fifteen years. The hand-separator is just as important to the dairy-farmer as is the wine-binder to the grain-farmer. There are a number of good separators on the market and competition has forced them to be made good and to stay good. Any of the well-known separators will do the work. It is not so important what separator you get, as that you get a separator and use it and keep it clean. It will make you money.

**Our State University.**

At the head of the educational system of Kansas stands the State University, which is everywhere recognized as one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the world. While this institution has been well and favorably known for a great many years, it has made greater and more substantial progress in every way under the administration of Chancellor Strong than ever in its previous history. During the year just closed the university enrolled about 1,700 students from all parts of Kansas and from many other States and countries as well. This great institution is well equipped in a material way in all its departments and its faculty is second to none. With the large attendance and rapid growth of the university comes a need for larger and better equipment, and we are glad to note that our legislators have at last awakened in some degree to the value of this institution to the State, as well as to the fact that the money appropriated for its maintenance is not an expense but the best possible investment. The money spent by the State on the university has brought and is now bringing results of such vast value that they can not be estimated in dollars and cents. Kansas is proud of her university and of the large number of young men and young women who have availed themselves of the opportunities it offers. Write to Chancellor Strong, Kansas State University, Lawrence, Kans., for a catalogue.

To him who, neglecting the revelations of immediate duty, looks regretfully behind and fearfully before him, life may well seem a solemn mystery, for, whichever way he turns, a wall of darkness rises before him; but down upon the present, as though a skylight between the shadows, falls a clear, still radiance, like beams from an eye of

blessing; and within the circle of that divine illumination, beauty and good, truth and love, purity and cheerfulness blend like primal colors into the clear harmony of light.—Whittier.

**Things Worth Knowing.**

Place an apple in the bread and cake boxes to keep bread and cake moist.  
 Add one or two tablespoons of sugar to strong turnips when cooking.  
 Try rubbing tough meat with a cut lemon to make it tender.  
 Sprinkle clothes with a whisk broom and hot water.  
 Mix stove blacking with a little ammonia to prevent it burning off.  
 Add a few drops of ammonia to the blue water to whiten the clothes.  
 The color in a carpet or rug may be brightened by sweeping with a broom dipped in salt water, shaking well before using, as it only needs to be dampened.  
 If the white woolen shawl has become soiled, dip it in a bath of corn-meal and rub it very thoroughly.  
 All traces of mud may be removed from black clothes by rubbing the spots with a piece of raw potato.  
 Old potatoes are apt to turn a dark color in the boiling, but the way to prevent this is easy enough. Add a tablespoonful of milk to the water in which you boil them, and you will find they are beautifully white when cooked.  
 The housewife sometimes wonders when the doctor orders a light diet for convalescents just exactly what he means. The following dishes may be safely looked upon as light diet under ordinary cases: Tenderloin steak, lamb chops, delicately cooked game, soft eggs, toast, small portions of cereal, chicken, mutton broth, koumiss, eggnog, milk-punch sponge cake, custards, fresh fruit, jelly, and cocoa.

**"An Opportunity for Young Men on the Farm."**

To the young man on the farm who is anxious to make a place for himself in the world: To advance from drudgery to a position of dignity and good pay, we wish to call your attention to the advertisement of the celebrated "Gem City Business College" found in another column of this paper. This noted educational institution has been in successful operation and under the same management for the past thirty-six years, and has been counted as one of the leading commercial schools of America. Its success is largely due to the fact that its graduates are ready for actual business when they leave this school. This comes from the fact that they have acquired their knowledge by actually performing business work and not by memorizing text-books. All over the country are to be found graduates from this school in good paying positions, because they are qualified to fill them. If you are interested in securing a business education that is thorough and at a moderate cost, you should send for the 64-page catalogue published by this school. In their advertisement found elsewhere in this paper, you will see they teach all the modern business branches. Suppose you write to-day to President Musselman, 246 Musselman Building, Quincy, Illinois, for their catalogue and see how easy it is to get a good business education at this school.

**Pure Alfalfa-Seeds.**

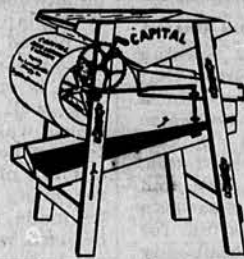
No plant known to modern agriculture is so valuable as Alfalfa. No country is better adapted to its growth and perfect development than Southwest Kansas. Because of its value, it has been found profitable by unscrupulous dealers to mix other seeds with it; hence it is doubly important that the farmer, when buying Alfalfa-seed, should select that from a country where it grows in perfection and from dealers of known reputation. The country is Southwest Kansas and the men are McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans., who won the highest award on Alfalfa-seed at the World's Fair, in competition with all other Alfalfa-growing countries. Write about this seed.

The Vaperene Manufacturing Company, of Holdrege, Neb., desire to call the attention of poultry raisers to their advertisement which begins with this week's issue. With their machine in your possession, the danger of roup and lice in your flock of birds is entirely eradicated. Before this machine was placed on the market, it was tested for two years by over five hundred farmers near Holdrege with grand success. The low price at which it is offered the public makes it possible for every farmer to own one, and its use will prevent sickness and great loss of life among your birds. Write for their book of testimonials and pamphlet explaining all about their invention.

In this issue the Monarch Machine Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, have an ad of their gasoline engines. This company has a reputation for putting on the market gasoline engines of par excellence. Every engine is put up to stand long endurance, and every part is made of the best material. They give a free trial of 10 days, and a guarantee of one year that if any part from a fault of theirs should prove defective, they will replace it free of charge. Their engine can be used for any purpose, such as pumping, grinding, separating, etc. Any one contemplating buying an engine would do well to write this company regarding their Monarch air-cooler engine.

**\$15 "CAPITAL" Seed and Grain Cleaner \$15**

Cheap in Price.  
 Perfect in Workmanship.  
 Invaluable to every farmer.



Does its work accurately.  
 Handles all grains.  
 Is fully guaranteed.

In short the best mill on the market for the money. Write us to-day and we will show you why. Tell us what kind of grain you raise.

The Lewis-Tuttle Mfg. Co.,  
 305 C. Kansas Avenue,  
 Topeka, Kansas

**ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SEEDING**

Pure Kansas grown seed. Write for prices.  
 Highest award at St. Louis Exposition.  
**MOBETH & KINNISON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS**

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Every farmer should grow his own post timber. Get the true catalpa speciosa. We have it. We also offer fruit trees, shade trees, small fruits, grape vines, flowering shrubs, etc. Tell us what you want. We will make the price right.  
**PETERS & SKINNER, No. Topeka, Kans.**

**Great American Desert Seeds**

are best for general use, are grown in the very heart of the region once known as the Great American Desert, at an altitude of over two thousand feet above sea level and without irrigation. They are time tried and drought tested and have proved producers of profitable crops of both grain and forage. Write for list of specialties and prices.  
**M. G. Blackman, Grower and Dealer, Hertz, Kans.**

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**DODD & STRUTHERS, DES MOINES, IOWA**

**Profitable Stock Feeding**

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**H. R. SMITH, PROFESSOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY.**  
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**A SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE**



THE AMERICAN QUEEN is a splendid household monthly magazine, size of The Ladies' Home Journal, twenty to twenty-four pages each issue, beautifully illustrated and printed on good paper, not a new magazine, but an established publication in its tenth successful year, giving invaluable Fashion articles and ideas, Dressmaking hints and practical helpful suggestions, Floriculture, Money-making Ideas, Beauty and Medical Hints and questions on these subjects answered by celebrated specialists. Physical Culture, Animals, Building Plans and Ideas, Beautifying Homes, Splendid Stories, Brilliant Humor, Entertainments for Church, Home and Societies, Fancy Work, Cooking, Money-saving Ideas and other interesting features. Up to date, reliable and helpful.

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  - PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.....
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- FOR \$1.60**

Address  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY**  
 TOPEKA, KANS.

### Dairy Interests

#### A New Idea in Storing Milk and Butter.

A recent invention, called a cooking chest, seems to offer a suggestion that may be of value on the farm. In a cooking chest the idea is to economize heat by preventing its escape. A kettle of meat or vegetables is taken, while boiling hot, from the fire and packed in the chest. As the heat can not escape, the cooking goes on for hours in the chest and without any fire.

The Farm and Fireside, thinking that this invention might be used in cooling milk and preserving butter, asked the writer to make some experiments with one of these cooking chests. The experiments were made with a simple and inexpensive chest that had been used in cooking. The chest consisted of a common, wooden packing box, measuring on the inside twenty inches long, by twelve and one-half inches wide and fourteen inches deep. This box was lined on the inside with heavy corrugated paper and filled two inches deep with sawdust, and covered with heavy wrapping paper. The sides were then lined, three inches thick, with excelsior, and wadded with woolen blanketing, securely tacked on. Inside the box was then placed a tin bread-box (costing twenty cents), and for the whole chest a loose wooden cover was made.

The first experiments were made to find out how long cold water can be kept cold in such a storage chest. The water used was from a very cold well and was carefully tested before and after each experiment with a Fahrenheit thermometer. In the first experiment an enameled-ware pail, holding four quarts, and having a tight cover, was filled with well water at 40° F. The pail was placed in the tin box and wrapped in heavy burlap, and the box closed and completely covered with a heavy blanket. Over the blanket was laid several newspapers, and on these was laid the wooden cover, with a weight on top to keep it pressed down air-tight. The chest was closed exactly at twelve, noon. Seven and a half hours later the chest was opened and the water found to be 54°. In the next experiment the pail, filled with water at 47°, was packed in the chest at half-past seven p. m. At eight the next morning the water was 54°. In the third experiment the water, at 45°, was placed in the chest at eight in the morning, and when taken out at noon was 48°. These experiments show that, by the aid of such a chest, water can be kept cool twelve hours or more.

In the fourth experiment, a quart can of milk was placed in the pail, the water being 44°. The milk-can, before being placed in the pail, was chilled by letting it stand in another pail of water fresh from the well, in order to prevent the can from raising the temperature of the water. The pail and milk-can were placed in the chest and remained there five hours, when the milk was found to be 52°, and a glass of the milk was tested by several persons and pronounced cold and refreshing.

Two experiments were made with well water in keeping butter. The pail was filled half full of water at 50° and a tumbler inverted in it. On top of the tumbler was placed a dish of butter and the chest closed at nine a. m. It was opened six and a half hours later and the butter was firm and hard. In the second experiment the pail, full of water at 48°, was put in the chest without the cover and a dinner plate laid over it and on the plate was placed some print butter and cream cheese. The chest was closed at half-past two p. m., and on opening the chest at half-past six the thermometer resting on the butter showed it to be 54°. The chest was closed again and reopened at half-past six the next morning, when the temperature was found to be 56°, and the butter and cream cheese were firm and hard, and were served on the breakfast table. In this experiment the water kept the butter hard for sixteen hours, and, had milk been placed in the chest with the butter, it would have been cold and just at the right temperature to serve on the table. In another experiment a small quantity of ice was added to the pail of well water. This reduced the temperature to 42°. The chest was closed and not opened for twelve hours, when the water was found to be 52°, showing a very great economy of cold.

The experiment shows that it is possible to keep milk and butter cold in such a storage box. Such a box would

hold an ordinary wooden pail in which could be placed four milk-bottles resting in the water up to the tops. All that is necessary is that the box must be well wadded with excelsior, straw, or sawdust, kept in place with woolen or burlap, and that the pail of water be placed in a tin box that can be taken out and washed, if any water or milk is spilled while packing the box. The well water used in the experiments was unusually cold, but any water can be chilled to 40° or 45° F. with a small piece of ice and then kept cold for many hours. The box might also be made larger. Several boxes could be used when a large quantity of milk or butter is to be stored.—Charles Barnard, in Farm and Fireside.

#### The Importance of Testing Cows.

The question is often asked—Does it pay to take time to weigh and test milk? If an increased production of milk is not obtained by keeping a record of the herd, certainly it does not pay to bother with the scale and tester. But what do the facts say? We find in studying data upon this subject that the average yearly production has been materially increased by knowing exactly what each cow is doing.

In a certain herd, where the milk was weighed and tested for three years, the average production was raised from 194 pounds of butter-fat per year to 289 pounds, or an increase of 95 pounds of fat per cow per year. For the past few years, butter-fat has been worth, on an average, about 22 cents a pound, which would make the 95 pounds of butter-fat worth \$20.90. It cost in the neighborhood of \$5 more per year to board each cow in the third year than it did in the first; by subtracting this from the \$20.90, we have \$15.90 profit. There were 17 cows in the herd, so the total net profit was \$277.30 greater in the third year than in the first.

By knowing what each cow was doing, it was found that a little more grain was needed than was given in the first year, to produce a larger and more economical flow of milk; the test showed that some of the cows were unprofitable, and were sold, and a few better cows were put in their places.

It did not take \$25 worth of time a year to test this herd, and the return for the time spent was \$277.30, which was exceptionally large profit on so small an investment.

Another herd, on which the scale and the test were used, averaged 141 pounds of fat the first year and the second 201. This was a gain of 60 pounds of fat per cow. There are not many cases where such a large increase could be made, without selling and purchasing some animals, but in this instance only a few cows were sold, none purchased, but by a better system of feeding and by disposing of a few cows, this wonderful increase in fat was made. The owner was delighted and surprised to know that a better system of feeding and closer attention to his herd would make such a great difference. He expressed himself thus: "The result of testing has been a great revelation to me."

It is interesting to note the extra care that some persons will give their cows when they begin to keep a record of their herds. At the close of a second year's test, the owner of a herd, of which records had been kept for two years, was asked why his cows made such a large increase, for but few cows were sold and but few added to the herd, yet there was a large increase. The reply was, "I take better care of my herd since I have begun to test; I do not permit them to remain out on cold and stormy days, and I see that they are milked and fed regularly." Ah, therein lies the secret of successful dairying—close attention to the wants and requirements of the herd.

The first year that this herd was tested, the average production was 157 pounds of fat, in the second year, the average production was 207 pounds—a gain of 50 pounds of fat per cow per year, made almost entirely by giving the herd better care. While there are as great differences in cows, there are just as great differences in men, and the man who adopts the system of keeping a record of each cow in his herd, not only finds the poor and unprofitable cows, but he finds also what kind of a dairyman he is. In other words, testing gives him an opportunity to eliminate the poor cows, select the calves from the best, and to find his shortcomings as a dairyman.—Hoard's Dairyman.

A man who lives right and is right has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is

like bells which ring out sweet music, and which when touched, accidentally even, resound with sweet music.—Phillips Brooks.

#### A Pointed Question.

Two cows cost \$40 each per year for keep. One of them yields you 4,000 quarts of milk a year, that bring you \$86. The other yields 1,200 quarts that bring you \$26. The latter loses for you about \$14 and reduces the gain on the former from \$46 to \$32. Why do you keep the 1,200-quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clears \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work, and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year.

There would be no surplus butter on the market for years to come and prices would rule strong if the cows were eliminated which are kept at a loss. Dairy-farmers have not yet half waked up to an understanding of the great practical importance of weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. Many a man would make a fair profit, that now faces constant loss, if he would keep only such cows as pay a profit on their keep.—Farm Journal.

#### The Missouri Dairy Report.

Missouri is not a dairy State but it will be. At the present time there are only 41 creameries in the State, and this count includes the agricultural college and some more or less local city creameries. Yet with only this little start Missouri has appropriated \$10,000 for the maintenance of the office of the State Dairy Commissioner. Not only this, but she appointed the very best man available to the position of State Dairy Commissioner and gave him what assistants he needs. That this money has been well invested is shown, in part, by the first annual report of the commissioner, Hon. R. M. Washburn, Columbia, Mo. This little investment of \$10,000, which will be hardly felt by the people of the State, has already brought big dividends, and the continuance of this office will bring yet larger ones to the people of Missouri. "Poor Old Missouri!" is setting an example to the world in many ways, but in none that is more profitable than in the establishment of the office of State Dairy Commissioner. Mr. Washburn's report shows general and State laws governing the dairy and pure-food interests, a list of Missouri creameries, chapters on cooperative creameries, the centralized creamery, Western butter conditions, cheese-making, a list of

**100% ON YOUR MONEY EVERY YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS**

This is the marvellously good investment that more than 700,000 users have actually found the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR to be. With the average number of cows a DE LAVAL machine saves and earns its whole cost the first year, which it continues to do yearly for its established life of fully twenty years more to come.

There surely isn't another such investment, either on the farm or off it, open to anyone having cream to separate. Why delay making it?

As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash of course there is a fair discount for it, but if not any reputable buyer may secure a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that the machine is actually free of cost for it will earn its cost and more while you are paying for it.

Send at once for catalogue and full particulars.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
 1512 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA  
 2 & 17 Duane St. SAN FRANCISCO  
 General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.  
 100-112 TORONTO STREET, MONTREAL  
 18 & 27 YORK STREET, TORONTO  
 14 & 16 PRINCE STREET, BIRMINGHAM

**The Weaner That's a Winner**



No straps to break or spikes to cut cow's bag. Fits in nose with a spring wire and animal can eat and drink without discomfort. Guaranteed not to make nose sore. At all dealers, if not send 60 cents and dealer's name for a prepaid sample. Special for self-suckers. 75c prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied. Calif. Yearling and Cow size. Iowa Muzzle Co., Dept. M., Carroll, Iowa.

breeders of dairy-cattle, in Missouri, and a fine illustrated thesis by Mr. Washburn on the silo. It is a good report of a year's work well done. We wish that every Kansas farmer could read it.

#### Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Return, \$17.50. Santa Fe.

Tickets on sale daily, good returning as late as October 31, liberal stop-over privileges allowed. Fast Colorado Flyer from Topeka 10.35 p. m. arrives Colorado early next morning. Rock ball track and Harvey eating houses. T. L. KING, C. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

#### \$15 St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return.

From Kansas City via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale June 1 to September 30. Final return limit October 31. Equally low rates to other points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Lower Michigan. For further information, apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Only High Grade Cream Separator at a Reasonable Price. CLEVELAND Cream Separator Direct to You.**

Easy running because it is the only all ball-bearing separator made. Easy to clean because it is the first of the separators to use the wonderful metal, aluminum in its skimming device. A guaranteed perfect skimmer. The longest lived because it has the fewest parts to wear out. Thirty days free trial. On your own farm and under your own conditions. That's the way to buy a separator. And the Cleveland is the only high grade separator sold direct from factory to you and put to work on your own farm without your putting up one cent in advance. Write for the free catalogue that tells the whole story.

**THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Dept. E, 34 Michigan Ave. N. W., Cleveland, O.**

**Ship Your Cream Direct**  
 Where They  
**PAY SPOT CASH**  
 And Always  
**Protect Your Interests**

---

No long waits for your Money  
 No danger of losing a month's pay

---

See that Your Tag Reads

---

**BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO**  
 ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI



**Miscellany**

**The Lay of a Layman.**

F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, BEFORE WHITE'S CLASS ADVERTISING ANNUAL "ROUND-UP" BANQUET AT THE AUDITORIUM HOTEL, CHICAGO, MAY 22, 1906.

Your speaker is not here posing as a doctor of advertising, nor in the role of a man with a panacea for ills, if any, that may afflict the advertising business; is not here to instigate a revolution of methods of which men far wiser vouchsafe approval; not here as an oracle, an expert, a reformer, nor yet a butter-in, but because he was captured young by the interpid, indomitable, irresistible, irrepressible explorer and man-tamer, Frank B. White, in whose hands his captives are as potter's clay. As an advertising layman, a one-time newspaper editor and publisher, one who has been for forty years variously in the positions of those who write, who print, and who read advertisements, he is greatly honored by being admitted to this academy of fine advertising, this annual "round-up" of those who know how.

Observations by the layman may be from viewpoints and angles widely apart from those of the cloth, revealing a perspective unfamiliar and perhaps unsatisfactory; but for these only the layman, never the high priest, is in any wise responsible. In this case, Mr. White was early warned in writing that what would be said might be heresy, and excite only profanity instead of praise.

By many, publicity and advertising are regarded as synonymous, and publicity looked upon as the aim, purpose, and end of advertising. Publicity and advertising, in the more comprehensive meaning of advertising, may be as divergent as the poles. Publicity is advertising, but only in a restricted, narrow, meager sense. Publicity, alone, may be cold, heartless, and even repellent; it breathes no warmth; it announces, but no more. Advertising that does not attract, influence, persuade, tempt, inspire, induce, convince, captivate, that is not magnetic, is the product of an abortion, and still-born. Its usefulness is that of a locomotive without steam, a furnace without fire, or a woman without a heart.

**WASTE OF MONEY IN ADVERTISING.**

Half the money spent for publicity might as well be consumed by fire, in so far as are concerned appreciably beneficial results to the spender. Doubtless, two-thirds of the money spent for publicity has been virtually wasted, except as it was a benefaction to those through whose hands it passed or in whose trousers it lodged. Yet not half the money that might advantageously be used to bring buyers and sellers together is devoted to such purposes. The story runs that in conversation with a Kentucky colonel a Northern gentleman with incautious unwisdom remarked that a certain brand of whisky was not good. The colonel at once took issue, and with warmth summed up a very convincing argument with the, to him, indisputable statement that all whisky was good, although some brands were better than others. So with advertising; the discriminating colonels in the business declare with fair assurance that some kinds are better than others.

All advertising, to accomplish a good purpose, must be built on integrity. Its sponsors must be able to deliver the goods, of the kind and quality promised, in full measure. As to expense, high-cost advertising may be entirely reasonable, while that which looks low-priced may be absurdly high.

Striking illustrations of the idea that half to two-thirds of the money for publicity is thrown away are afforded by calendars, desk-blotters, lead-pencils, tape-measures, fans, badges, and buttons. Well-nigh millions are disbursed every year for gim-cracks, gewgaws, and trumpery of this class, and your speaker believes such expenditures never returned ten cents on the dollar and never will. This, too, in the face of the fact that usually the recipient accepts, uses, and is in a way thankful for the gift. Yet that it in any effective way persuades him to buy your wares or even makes him specially think of you or of them, I regard as a beguiling fallacy. He may have the calendar, blotter, or pencil constantly before him, but the legend or name it bears he reads only at the moment, if at all, to forget, and never to heed. I use on my own desk,

for example, the blotters which this or that insurance company supplies in generous bundles, but they are never perused. I never know what company they are supposed to speak for, and I am no more influenced by them than by the paper on the wall. I look elsewhere and not to such sources for information; if I do not read them they do not inform me, and if not informed I am not persuaded to be a patron. Their gift does not, as is supposed, secure my friendship, for no man whose friendship is of any cash value gives it in return for barter so unsubstantial.

I would rather, for business-building and business-bringing, have three lines of well-placed, favorable reading notice, looking as if they were an expression of a reputable journal, in the right territory, in the right season, than a bale of blotters, a dray-load of calendars, and a badge or button for every one silly enough to lend himself as a sandwich man for my uses.

An egregious mistake made by some, but not a majority, is in vociferously exaggerating the excellence or superiority of the particular commodities offered. This may for once or twice influence suckers, and there may be enough suckers if, as is said, one is born every minute, to maintain a business conducted on such a basis—and there are modern instances which would seem to prove this true—but it is a very punky foundation upon which to build for permanency and an enviable standing among high-grade men or institutions. Notable instances of using bombast, familiar to all who read the agricultural press, are seen in the spread-eagle announcements of a trans-Missouri man whose horses so far excel all others as to make comparison a profligate waste of time; and of a Wisconsin house which handles seeds so superior to all others that their purchaser can scarcely escape affluence, regardless of whether he plants them or whether they germinate if planted.

The business dependent upon suckers and chumps for maintenance is not to be coveted, and he is only a chump who supposes he can fool all the people all the time. Sensible people intuitively and wisely avoid an advertiser who claims he and what he has to sell are the whole thing, and that there are no others. His publicity may sell a gold brick, and its sale give the seller subsistence for the winter, but it gives him no standing in business nor among business men.

In agricultural advertising, of which I mainly speak, it is questionable whether penuriousness or prodigality in space and statement is the greater mistake. The blusterer who claims monopoly of all virtues and besmears them with an unwholesome excess of printer's ink repels by his extravagance. On the other hand, the man whose methods show that three or four lines are his limit leaves the inference that he is about a three-line man, doing about a three-line business on a three-line scale, of foreshortened expectations and quite limited in facilities and in range of acquaintance with the methods and leaders of his craft. This is likely, too, to be a man who never changes his copy and who, if he has anything new to say or offer, makes no sign. Such a man may not be what is known as a "dead duck," but some of us would regard him as one exceedingly lame.

If a man has no care for an identity or individuality; does not care to stand differentiated in a degree from ten thousand others and to have his compeers know what he stands for; is satisfied with the entirely commonplace and obscure, the sort of advertising some men do will insure him obscurity and against identity. Equally true is it that printer's ink, with all its magic, is not alone sufficient to give pre-eminence. Alone it can do little more than daub and smear, but tempered and applied with brains, it illuminates the way to and unhinges the portals of the world's markets, making possession easy.

An indispensable part of advertising, and adjunct of newspaper announcements, is attractive, descriptive literature, creditably illustrated, whether called catalogues, pamphlets, booklets, or primers. Expense is likely in most cases to make it impracticable to tell one's story with completeness in the columns of newspapers, but this can be told economically in private publications which the public, if properly invited, will send for and peruse in a receptive mind and with sympathetic inclination.

I would not spend less money on newspaper advertising, but very much more on tasteful, appealing literature for sending to correspondents obtained by the use of newspapers; material that would with frankness take them

into my confidence, invite theirs, and give them in a measure a bird's-eye view of what I had, why I deemed it desirable, what I was doing, why I did it, and what I could do for them.

**REQUISITES FOR GOOD ADVERTISING.**

Possibly one advertiser in a hundred is capable of preparing the copy for and supervising the issuance of such material. Of the other ninety and nine, some may have the ideas but not the language which arrays them in winning phrase. Some will be prone to too much brevity, or coldly judicial statement, and others may have a diarrhea of verbosity which says everything and tells nothing. Some may have the ideas and language for imparting the written message, and utterly destroy their effectiveness by entrusting the choice of type, material, arrangement, and illustration to a printer who, in that particular line of work, is without taste, skill, experience, ingenuity, or equipment; an artist whose ideals in printer's stock, illustration, and press work have been realized in the one-color horse bills which, beginning in the merry month of May, annually brighten the otherwise gloomy walls of the cross-roads' blacksmith shop.

A man may excel in selecting, mating, rearing, and exhibiting one of more breeds of live stock; he may be the most successful propagator of improved corn; the inventor of the best incubator, separator, corn-planter, limburger, or liniment, hairpin or horsefork; be the manufacturer of the best varnish or velvet, or of a fertilizer with the most delicate and entrancing odors, and yet be an absolute block-head in the choice of means, mediums, and methods for making a ready public aware of what he has in store for it, and what a wearisome waste of years life necessarily is without early possession of his particular product. Through an advertiser's lack of such knack or knowledge, poverty and obscurity may be his, while the same blending of ink and brains as was easy for another would have made him a master, if not a monopolist, in a field which belonged to him, but which unaided he could not harvest.

A railroad manager contracting for locomotives to speed the limited mail would not entrust their designing and construction to a stone-cutter, even though the stone-cutter were a Michael Angelo. A man with his property interests at stake in a court of last resort would scarcely employ a butcher to conduct his case, even though that butcher were an Armour or Swift. He who would have his portrait painted for posterity gives, if sane, his sittings to a portrait painter and not to an artist in whitewash.

The logic of this is that he who would judiciously advertise so as most thoroughly to cover a given field and realize a maximum return for a minimum of legitimate outlay should confer with and have it planned and done under the oversight, if not supervision, of those who are in that business and who make it their special study. This is not necessarily an argument for giving half the outlay to the one who provides the brains, but is a good word for the wise utilization of the qualifications he has demonstrated his possession of; securing his services in applying our ink with an artist's brush and hand and skill, where you and I, unskilled of hand and without a brush, might try with a butcher-knife and have butchery for results. We would resent his undertaking to do the work we have studied for a lifetime; why should we undertake to do his?

The novice is nowhere more at sea or more liable miserably to blunder than in the selection of mediums, owing to their great number, their various claims, characters, and circulations. Some, most vociferous in claims, may be of least merit; others, with incredible circulations, may have so little character that, although they can announce, they do not rivet attention, convince, nor persuade. Those of another sort are fairly good but have rates entirely too altitudinous, considering the service they can render. Still others with what might be called only medium circulation are of such high character, so presentable, so esteemed, and so entrenched in the confidence of their readers that whatever is announced in their columns thereby and at once commands friendly consideration.

In the selection of mediums is where the advice of some one who really knows and will tell the truth becomes invaluable; some one having the information without which intelligent action can not be taken. He will not be found upon every corner, but he is available to those wise enough to seek him, and his counsel, he knows mediums, circulation, character,

**"IT SAVED MY LIFE"**

**PRaise FOR A FAMOUS MEDICINE**

**Mrs. Willadsen Tells How She Tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Just In Time.**

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.



"Before I wrote to you, telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money on medicines besides, but it all failed to help me. My monthly periods had ceased and I suffered much pain, with fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing-down pains, and I was so weak I could hardly keep around. As a last resort I decided to write you and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful that I did, for after following your instructions, which you sent me free of all charge, I became regular and in perfect health. Had it not been for you I would be in my grave to-day.

"I sincerely trust that this letter may lead every suffering woman in the country to write you for help as I did."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of an organ, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

For 25 years Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has under her direction, and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge. Address, Lynn, Mass.

**Periodic Pains.**

**Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills** are a most remarkable remedy for the relief of periodic pains, backache, nervous or sick headache, or any of the distressing aches and pains that cause women so much suffering.

As pain is weakening, and leaves the system in an exhausted condition, it is wrong to suffer a moment longer than necessary, and you should take the Anti-Pain Pills on first indication of an attack.

If taken as directed you may have entire confidence in their effectiveness, as well as in the fact that they will leave no disagreeable after-effects.

They contain no morphine, opium, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

"For a long time I have suffered greatly with spells of backache, that seem almost more than I can endure. These attacks come on every month, and last two or three days. I have never been able to get anything that would give me much relief until I began the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they always relieve me in a short time. My sister, who suffers the same way, has used them with the same results." MRS. PARK.

721 S. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. It does, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Chicago, Ind.



values, seasons, and geography. He knows, or is associated with some one who knows, concise English; knows how to state facts attractively, and say much in a small space. If the most successful business men of the country constantly find it necessary, and by their great success have proved it effective, how much more would it seem essential for men less experienced and less acquainted with the details of publicity to avail themselves of trained helpers!

A distressing habit into which the agricultural press has fallen in recent years, as no other has done, is that of giving extended free puffs with each advertisement or for each advertiser, the bigger the contract the more frequent, distended, and gaseous the panegyric. These Vesuvius flows of vaporous verbosity are supposed to be ingeniously disguised by labeling them "Field Notes," "News of the Trade," "Gossip," "Notes by the Way," or something similar, but in most instances they fail to fulfill the advertiser's expectations, as their every reader knows the source of their inspiration, understands that they were published virtually under compulsion and at once discounts them not less than seventy-five per cent, and more later. The supposed beneficiary receives no such ultimate benefit as he hopes, while the publisher, used as a drudge, has his columns congested with costly matter that not one in a hundred of his readers cares any more for than for the same space left blank. We are all aware that no publisher enjoys giving, or does give without protest, a fifty-dollar reading notice with a twenty-dollar display advertisement, and yet something like this ratio has come to be in too numerous instances expected and exacted as the basis of contracts. Why publishers do not have the courage to cooperate in resistance to such unreasonable and unjustifiable exactions is passing strange.

ADVICE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

If I ventured at all to advise the advertiser, the advice would be largely "Don'ts," and something like this:

Take counsel of some one who knows.

Let him help you, and compensate him for it, as you should expect to compensate your lawyer or doctor.

Don't expect too much. Advertising may seem to work miracles in some instances, but miracles are exceptions and not the rule.

Don't lie. Live up to your announcements.

Don't indulge in flappedoodle, and don't slop over.

Don't be stingy in your appropriation.

Don't be brusque, gruff, "smart," nor exacting with the solicitor. He may be fully as much of a gentleman as yourself, and if he is not, you have a fine opportunity to show him what a true gentleman's behavior should be.

Don't try to tell too much in a small space. Give your announcement daylight and breathing room. A stuffed advertisement is able to have a short reach.

Don't overlook the value of well-made, well-printed, convincing illustrations.

Don't publish yourself as "cheap," doing a cheap-John business, by using "cheap" stationery.

Don't fall, if not located at a well-known point, always to announce your direction and distance from some well-known point, and the railroads that reach you.

Don't forget the value of the short and friendly reading notices.

Don't forget that they cost the publisher money.

Don't demand something for nothing, especially long-winded puffs of yourself and what you have. Pay your way, and pleasantly; the prompt payment is doubly sanctified. The haggler, the skinflint, the knocker, and bluffer may carry his point at times, but in the long run he will lose out—standing if not in money.

Don't, if the publisher makes an error, of commission or omission (and these errors are common to most of us), try to regulate him by rudeness until other means have failed. He may know how to be quite as rude as you and, besides, he has a club. There are few instances in which a publisher is not glad to rectify in good measure any mistakes for which his office is responsible.

Don't drop out. Keep something doing. Change your copy and stay alive. Don't forget to award the other fellow the same square deal you ask for yourself.

After all, the true advertiser, like the poet, is born, not made. Here and there is a man possessed of the divine afflatus which makes his genius conspicuous, however limited his environ-

ment. I know one such in the person of a modest country soda-pop manufacturer in an interior Kansas town. He truly believes his product good for everybody and every ailment or symptom, and as an example of his creating insatiable thirst for it I quote briefly from one of his eight-page booklets:

"Are you morbid, a hypochondriac, looking at the world through jaundiced spectacles? Does it seem to you that everything, including yourself, is going wrong; that pigmies rule the earth while giants groan in chains? Is the sky obscured by clouds, and does the sun appear a monument standing by its own grave? Do the birds sing dirges and the flowers smell of graveyard mold? Is the psalm of life sung to a funeral march, and are the stars mere lanterns in a trackless waste? If so, lose no time, but use at once Harrop's ginger ale—the most wonderful vitalizer known to modern chemistry.

Drink daily only Harrop's ginger ale; a change will come over the spirit of your dreams, and you will be a new person mentally and physically. A marvelous and stupendous change will be wrought. You will be an optimist of the thirty-third degree, and you will repeat with Alexander Smith, 'This world is very lovely! O, my God, I thank Thee that I live.' Your eyes will gaze unflinchingly upon the future, no matter how it may present itself. The sky will be a canopy of pure delight, the night will be radiant with innumerable stars. The melody of the birds will seem to echo from the upper spheres, and the perfume of flowers typify the fragrance of the celestial gardens you expect some time to see. Brother, duty demands that you and your people always drink Harrop's ginger ale—the best on earth.

"Do you have that tired feeling that forbids all physical exertion? If so, try the glorious, wonder-working ginger ale manufactured only by George W. Harrop, and for sale by all dealers. Soon the light will return to your eyes, elasticity to your footstep, strength to your muscles and nerves, and you will have that peace and joy that always attend perfect health.

"Are you suffering from the pangs of unrequited love—that fearful but absurd disease which has overturned so many weak minds and peopled hades with nondescripts and worthless material? Are you contemplating suicide, and surreptitiously obtaining price-lists and samples of poisons and knives and firearms? Then hunt up a dealer in Harrop's ginger ale and drink, deeply, daily.

"Shakespeare, that bright particular star, unapproachable for all time, the master who played upon all the strings of life, would have added his endorsement to Harrop's ginger ale, and so would the prophet Isaiah, who hung the stars to his girdle—and old Solomon.

"The sweet singer of Israel—the psalmist—whose word painting represents the acme of Hebrew poetry, would have fallen on Jonathan's neck and wept for joy had he been permitted to know and use Harrop's ginger ale, the best on earth. Talk about the nectar of Olympus or the feast of Lucullus! They are not to be considered with Harrop's ginger ale.

"Here is a drink which never cloyes the appetite—it is good for peasant and prince, poet or philosopher, statesman or police judge, parson or parishioner, men, women, and babies. It is the favorite of all ages and times, and if in the world to come we have physical needs that must be attended, Harrop's ginger ale—the best on earth—will surely be on the bill of fare."

SUMMER VACATIONS IN COLORADO.

Low Rates via Rock Island Lines.

Colorado, as a place for recreation, is the choice of many thousands of summer tourists.

Colorado is a land of clear, pure air and golden sunshine. It is a land of sparkling mountain streams and grassy-surfaced lakes. There are more enjoyable things to do, more grand sights to see in Colorado than any other place under the sun.

From June 1 to September 30 Rock Island lines will sell summer tourist tickets at rate of \$17.50 from Topeka to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo and return. Return limit October 31. July 10 to 15 inclusive, the special round-trip rate of \$15 from Topeka is effective.

This latter rate is authorized on account of the Elks' Annual Meeting at Denver July 16 to 21. Tickets limited for return to August 20.

Very low rates will also be in effect to Glenwood Springs, Colo., Salt Lake City, and Ogden, Utah, Yellowstone National Park, and to the Pacific Coast, with cheap rates for side trips to nearby points of interest en route.

New and improved train service via the Rock Island is an important feature for the Colorado traveler to consider. Full details of rates, routes, service and any information desired will be gladly furnished by Rock Island ticket agents. A. M. FULLER, T. P. A., Topeka, Kans.



**LAKE BREEZES MANITOU**  
 Can be enjoyed in safe delight on the STEEL STEAMSHIP  
**FOR COMFORT, REST AND PLEASURE**  
 It offers an unequalled opportunity  
**First Class Only—Passenger Service Exclusively**  
 Modern comforts, electric lighting, an elegant boat equipped for people who travel right. Three sailings weekly between Chicago, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Mackinac Island connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, Duluth and all Eastern and Canadian Ports. Ask about our Week-end Trips for Business Men. For Terms, Booklets and Reservations, address,  
**JOS. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A. Manitou Steamship Co., Chicago**

## Destroy the Gophers

In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using

### Saunders' Gopher Exterminator

It is a machine which forces a deadly gas through their runways and is warranted to kill gophers within 100 feet of operation. With it a man can clear from five to six acres of gopher-infested land in a day at a cost of twenty cents per acre. The poison we use can be gotten at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Complete outfit for \$5.

**Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kansas**  
 Mention The Kansas Farmer.

## WALNUT GROVE FARM

...FOR SALE...

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. L. C. hogs. All our Barred Plymouth Rocks, 36 Collies, 44 head of cows, 8 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.

**H. D. NUTTING, Emporia, Kans.**

# HOMES FOR THOUSANDS

One and a quarter million acres to be opened to settlement on the

## SHOSHONE RESERVATION

Dates of registration July 16th to 31st.

## EXCURSION RATES

Less than one fare for the round trip, daily July 12th to 29th via



**\$21.50** Round trip from Kansas City, over the only all rail route to Shoshoni, Wyo., the reservation border.

For full particulars apply to A. L. Fisher, Traveling Agent, 823 Main Street, Kansas City, or fill out this coupon:

**W. B. KNISKERN, Pass'r Traffic Manager.**  
 Chicago & North-Western Ry. Chicago, Ill.,  
 Please send to my address pamphlets, maps and information concerning the opening of the Shoshone or Wind River reservation to settlement.

.....

.....

(Cut out this Coupon)

NW23



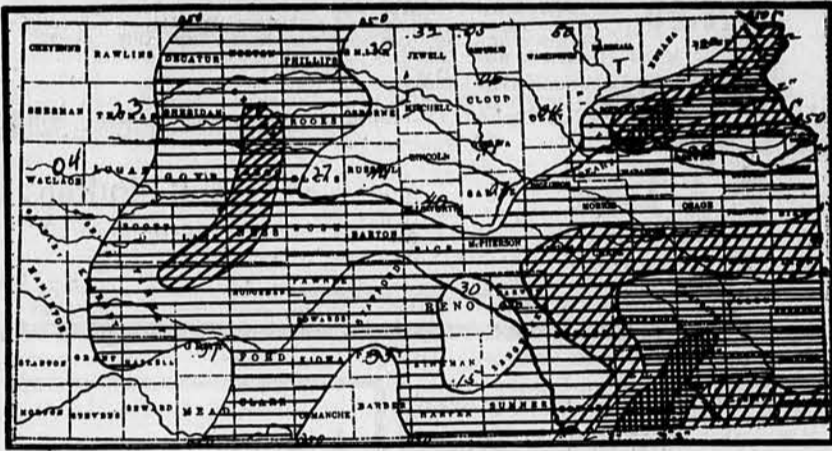
Weather Bulletin.

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending July 3, 1906, prepared by T. B. Jennings, station director:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns: Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal, Total, Departure from normal. Rows include Western Division (Cimarron, Colby, Coolidge, etc.), Middle Division (Alton, Anthony, Clay Center, etc.), and Eastern Division (Atchison, Baker, Burlington, etc.).

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.



SCALE IN INCHES:

Legend for rainfall: Less than .50, .50 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, Over 3, T. trace.

GENERAL CONDITIONS. During the first days of the week the weather was quite cool but on the 27th the temperature rose above the normal and the rest of the week was very warm, and, though brisk winds swept across the State, the weather was sultry. The precipitation occurred on the first and last days of the week with none during the middle of the week, and was greatest in the Eastern Division and least in the Middle Division.

CONDITIONS BY COUNTIES. EASTERN DIVISION. Allen.—The week was warm and sultry, but these conditions were somewhat relieved the latter part of the week by a breeze from the south. The precipitation, which fell on the 24th and 30th, amounted to 1.08 inches on the 24th.

Wind on the latter date. The precipitation for the week was 2.15 inches. Temperatures were uniform and rather high. Elk.—There was a good rain the first of the week and a light rain again on the 30th, amounting to 1.36 inches. Temperatures were a little low the first two days but rose as the week progressed.

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868. Published every Thursday by the "Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas."

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR. Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES. Display advertising, 20 cents per line, square (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.52 per inch per week.

Special Want Column. Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.

Special Want 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.

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

GALLOWAY BULLS.—4 head, 16 to 18 months old, suitable for service. All registered. Address C. A. Kline, R. F. D., Tecumseh, Kans.

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

A BUTTER-BRED Holstein bull calf.—The best purchase for grade dairy herd. See report Santa Fe Dairy Education Special. Start right in your breeding. Sixty-five head to choose from. Geo. C. Mosher, Hillcrest Farm, Greenwood, Neb.

PEDIGREED SHORTHORN BULL 3 years old; sire Magenta, who cost \$1,000 at 8 months. Cheap. S. J. Rents, Leavenworth, Kans.

Pratt.—Warm days and night characterized this week. The highest temperature was 101° on the 30th, the lowest 59° on the 28th and the rainfall 0.35 of an inch.

Reno.—The first of the week was seasonable and the last a little above the normal. The highest temperature was 97°, the lowest 56°, and the rainfall 0.30 of an inch.

Republic.—Temperatures were rather low the first two days but rose steadily towards the close of the week, the highest being 96° on the 30th, the lowest 52° on the 24th. The rainfall consisted of a shower of 0.05 of an inch on the 24th.

Saline.—The weather, both day and night, was warm after the first two days. Only 0.07 of an inch of rainfall was recorded.

Sedgewick.—The precipitation during the week was confined to a copious shower during the morning of the 24th and light rain on the afternoon of the 29th. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal.

Smith.—This was a partly cloudy week with plenty of moisture.

Stafford.—Showers amounting to 1.12 inches fell on four days. Temperatures were seasonable.

Washington.—The weather was generally clear with warm days and nights the last part of the week.

WESTERN DIVISION. Clark.—Fine June weather was enjoyed this week. The days were generally clear with 0.64 of an inch of rain on the 24th.

Decatur.—Light hail fell on the 30th but did no damage. Showers on the 24th and 30th made the weekly rainfall 0.54 of an inch. Temperatures were seasonable.

Ford.—The first of the week was much below normal and the last a little above normal, the week averaging 2° below. Showers amounting to 0.69 of an inch of precipitation fell on three days. The week was generally clear.

Gray.—Showers fell the first four days of the week with a thunderstorm on the 25th. The highest temperature was 98°, the lowest 56°, and the rainfall 0.37 of an inch.

Lane.—The week was clear and warm, the temperature being higher the latter part than the first part. Showers fell on the first three days. The rainfall was 0.71 of an inch.

Norton.—The week began with showers and cool nights but changed to hot and windy weather the last four days. There is not much dust flying yet. The highest temperature was 94°, the lowest 47°, and the rainfall 0.66 of an inch.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

FOR SALE.—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2,600 pounds. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for Registered Percheron mares and fillies; twenty head of registered cows, 9 young calves and more to follow. Hooper Monroe, Route 8, Lyons, Kans.

LOST OR STRAYED.—Brown mare, weight 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat swaybacked. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 836 Highland Ave., Topeka, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted.—Gentleman or lady with good references, to travel by rail or with a rig, for a firm of \$20,000 capital. Salary \$1,072 per year and expenses; salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Address with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, Topeka, Kans.

HELP WANTED.

FARM and ranch hands furnished free. Western Employ Agency, 704 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ONE DOLLAR will buy enough of McCauley's white seed corn to plant seven acres if you send to A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE.—20 good strong spring and yearling Berkshire boars that are just what the farmers want. Prices right. Address E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONEY.—New crop. Write A. S. Parson, 608 S. 7th St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

WANTED.—Non-union molders. Call or write Topeka Foundry, 818 Jackson, Topeka, Kans.

DOGS AND BIRDS.—For sale dogs, hogs, pigeons ferrets, Belgium-hares, all kinds; \$c 40-page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloyd, Sayre, Pa.

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

WANTED.—At once sound young men for firemen and brakemen on railroads; high wages; promotion; experience unnecessary; instructions by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions now open. Write National Railway Training Association, 630 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

EARN FROM \$7.50 to as high as \$18.50 per month. Wanted.—400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen. Big demand in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri. Instructions sent by mail; stamp for reply. Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 203 Skyles Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.

COLLIE PUPS.—Richly bred from trained stock. Ready to ship. From \$5 to \$8. Abner Chasey, Route 5, North Topeka, Kans.

FEMALE COLLIES make the best workers. Spayed females the best town dogs. Four female Scotch Collie pups for immediate delivery, \$5 each. Fine registered stock; mother trained worker. Geo. W. Maaret, Lawrence, Kans.

State Grain-Inspection Department. Under the provisions of an act to establish grades by the Grain Inspection Commission appointed by the Governor of Kansas, passed and approved by the session of the Legislature of 1905, the commission will meet at the office of the Governor of Kansas at the State Capitol on the 6th day of July, 1906 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of fixing and establishing the grades and character of grain in the state of Kansas for the year subsequent to the first day of August, 1906, and for doing or performing any other acts that may be incumbent on said Board of Grain Inspection Commission. All persons interested in the buying, selling or handling of grain in the State of Kansas, are invited to be present and make suggestions or objections to matters pending there before said Grain Inspection Commission. JOHN T. WHITE, J. M. COREY, Grain Inspection Commission.

Stray List

Wabunsee County.—Simon C. Smith, Clerk. STEERS.—Taken up by H. J. J. Wege, in Rock Creek tp., (P. O. Alta Vista), May 28, 1906, 1 red steer, 2 or 3 years old; under half crop in left ear; valued at \$20; also 1 black steer, 2 years old, under half crop in left ear and upper half crop in right ear; valued at \$20; also 1 red white faced steer, 2 or 3 years old, J. K. on left side; valued at \$22; also 1 blueish white steer, 2 years old, under half crop in left ear and upper half crop in right ear, valued at \$15.

Farmer's Account Book and Ledger

Saves time and labor—a few minutes each day will keep it; systematizes farm accounts in every department; shows in the simplest manner how to increase profits and decrease losses; endorsed by farmers everywhere. We stand ready to refund the purchase price on every book not found satisfactory. We deliver this book postpaid, including the KANSAS FARMER one year, both for only \$2.50. Address, THE KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

fell during the first four days. The highest temperature was 100° on the 30th, and the lowest 49° on the 25th. Trego.—Maximum temperatures ranged in the sixties and minimum temperatures in the fifties the last four days but the first of the week was cool. Showers on the first three days amounted to 1.46 inches of precipitation.

**The Veterinarian**

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

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

**Mare Has Skin Disease.**—My 15-year-old mare has some skin disease, which gets worse in hot weather; it is on her front legs and neck; she rubs and bites until the blood comes. Was affected same way last summer. Is in good condition otherwise, but seems short-winded when worked hard in hot weather. What can I do for her? A. R.

Florence, Kans.

**Answer.**—We have mailed you a press bulletin on lime and sulfur dip, and would advise you to hand-treat your mare, giving her three applications of the dip ten days apart.

**Colt Kicked on Hock.**—My 13-months-old colt got kicked on inside of hock at bottom of joint, a month ago; it bled some and seemed to get better; in five days it began to swell and he got lame; it began to discharge and is still running. Joint is not stiff. What shall I do for it?

Palco, Kans. H. P. C.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to use a fly blister over the affected joint; keep the horse's head tied short while the blister is acting. Allow the blister to remain on for from 24 to 36 hours, then wash it off with warm water and grease the place.

**Tetanus.**—I have a 9-weeks-old mule colt that acts very queer; it has something like fits; often the cords on his neck are tightly drawn; he will bring his chin to breast and go down on his knees, then stand on his hind feet; his neck is bowed and turned to the left all the time. These spells are frequent. Have blistered his throat once or twice. Colt eats well.

Cheney, Kans. W. C. C.

**Answer.**—I would think the colt had tetanus but for the fact that it eats and seems hearty; an animal with tetanus, as a rule, has the jaws firmly locked so that it can not eat. If the colt is in the first stages, the jaws would not become locked for some time. Give half a pint of raw linseed-oil if it is able to take it, and 6 drams of eucalyptol. Give a second dose of eucalyptol in 4 hours in a pint of water.

**Cow Bloats.**—I have a Red Polled 4-year-old cow that has a 5-months-old calf. The cow has been bloating for 5 or 6 weeks past, nearly all the time, and is losing flesh; does not seem to be in pain. Have given her a pound of salts. Have not seen her chewing her cud but twice for a month. Has no cough and eats well. Runs on prairie pasture. What is the matter and what can I do for her? C. F. Eldorado, Kans.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to get from your druggist 8 ounces of eucalyptol. Give the cow 1 ounce of eucalyptol in a quart of water every 3 hours, until you have given three doses, and then give 1 ounce in a quart of water every six hours until the cow is relieved. C. L. BARNES.

**THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.**

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)  
Third Quarter Lesson II. Matthew xviii, 21-35. July 8, 1906.

**The Duty of Forgiveness.**

It is right for him who asks forgiveness for his offenses to grant it to others.—Horace.

Though with their high wrongs I am struck to the quick,

Yet with my nobler Reason, against my Fury

Do I take part; the rarer action is  
In Virtue than in Vengeance.

—Shakespeare.

The parable of the king taking account of his servants was a transcript from current history. All the rulers of Palestine were the servants of the emperor. They were likely to be summoned any instant and made to give account of their gubernatorial deeds and revenues. From such a plane Jesus lifts the thought of His disciples to the plane where God is King. It pleases him to bring His creatures into an accounting with Himself. It is evidently not a last

judgment that is pictured, for the unmerciful servant is set loose and given another test. In this parable Jesus portrays a species of preliminary trial which reveals the soul to itself. The effect of this ante-judgment is to reveal to the sinner his insolvency. He is ten thousand talents in debt. These figures simply illustrate the immensity of our liability to God's account. We can not pay a mite out of a talent. In view of his invincible bankruptcy, there is nothing for the sinner to do but to sue for mercy. One of the most consolatory strokes in the parable is this: "The Lord was moved with compassion and forgave him the debt."

This parable is an expansion, in a popular and attractive form, of the truth stated concretely in answer to Peter's question: "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him; till seven times?" The remainder of the parable shows the incongruousness of the forgiven sinner showing an unforgiving spirit toward his fellow. By the very incredibility of the supposed case, Jesus shows that the unforgiving spirit is incompatible with discipleship. The servant who had been forgiven a debt of \$15,000,000 finds a fellow-servant who owes him \$15. He does not follow the example of his king. On the contrary, he seizes his debtor and demands the last farthing. On hearing of this deed the king is wroth, and cancels his own forgiveness.

This is Jesus' answer to Peter's question, "How oft shall I forgive?" Peter had made an advance upon the Talmud and rabbis. They taught the duty of forgiveness to the third offense, but after that, allowed anger, resentment, and revenge. Peter more than doubled the rabbinic allowance. He proposes to forgive seven times. Will not the sacred number suffice? But Jesus' laconic and decisive answer is, "Seventy times seven;" that is practically without ceasing. A definite number is put for an indefinite one. In this multiplication of the perfect number by its multiple, Jesus practically says, "Throw away the multiplication-table when you come to the matter of forgiveness."

1. Jesus' use of current events. For illustration. Rulers to Palestine summoned To Rome for accounting.
2. Accounting to God. In this instance not a last judgment. Preliminary accounting reveals insolvency. Divine forgiveness.
3. Application to man's forgiveness of fellow. Paradox: Forgiven sinner showing unforgiving spirit.
4. No degrees in forgiveness. Question "How oft?" not to be raised. Peter's advance on rabbis not sufficient. 70 times 7. Practically without ceasing. Throw away the multiplication-table when it comes to forgiveness.

**Kansas Fairs in 1906.**


Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1906, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

- Allen County Agricultural Society—Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; September 25-28.
- Barton County Fair Association—W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; August 28-31.
- Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association—Elliott Irvin, secretary; Hiawatha.
- Butler County Fair Association—W. F. Benson, secretary, Eldorado; October 1-6.
- Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association—W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 11-13.
- Clay County Fair Association—Walter Puckey, secretary, Clay Center; September 4-7.
- Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Society—Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; first week in October.
- Cloud County Fair Association—F. W. Daugherty, secretary, Concordia; September 25-28.
- Coffey County Agricultural Association—S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 18-1.
- Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair—J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden; September 26-28.
- Cowley County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association—W. J. Wilson, secretary, Winfield; October 9-12.
- Elk County Agricultural Fair Association—E. M. Place, secretary, Grenola; September 19-21.
- Finney County Agricultural Society—A. H. Warner, secretary, Garden City.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society—Carey M. Porter, secretary, Ottawa; September 4-8.
- Greenwood County Fair Association—C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; August 14-17.
- Harper County—Anthony Fair Association—L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 7-10.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society—J. T. Axtell, secretary, Newton; September 25-29.



# BLACK DIAMOND

## Ready Roofing




More rolls of Black Diamond Ready Roofing are in use today than of all other ready roofings combined.

There's a good reason for it. Black Diamond was the first good ready roofing to be put on the market, and it got a long start. It could never have continued and maintained its present supremacy if it did not have merit. *Thousands of satisfied owners*, whose testimony we have in our possession, have advertised and recommended Black Diamond to neighbors and friends. Records of ten years and more of satisfaction prove the value of this veteran roofing.

**Sample and Booklet mailed free on request.**

Address the nearest office, **BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.**, Black Diamond Dept. New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Cincinnati.



## LOW RATES

VIA

# UNION PACIFIC

**\$15.00** To Colorado and Return July 10 to 16, inclusive, and Sept. 19 to 22, inclusive.

**\$17.50** To Colorado and Return Every day, to September 30.

**\$26.50** To Ogden or Salt Lake City and Return First and third Tuesdays, June to November, inclusive.

**\$30.50** To Ogden or Salt Lake City and Return very day, to September 30.

**\$34.30** To Helena and Butte and Return First and third Tuesdays, June to November, inclusive.

**\$52.00** To San Francisco or Los Angeles and Return June 25 to July 7.

**\$55.00** To Yellowstone Park and Return Including rail and stage, daily to Sept. 17.

**\$60.00** To Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, or to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, and Return Daily to September 15. Limit October 31.

**\$64.50** To California, Returning via Portland June 25 to July 7.

**\$75.00** To Yellowstone Park and Return Including rail, stage and hotels in Park beyond Yellowstone for five and one-half day trip, daily to September 17.

Also very low round-trip rates, every day to September 15, to many other Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia points.

INQUIRE OF

**F. A. Lewis**  
City Ticket Agent,  
525 Kansas Avenue

OR

**J. C. Fulton**  
Depot Agent

## A Home For Half the Money

In the Pacific Northwest. A handsomely illustrated 88-page book,

### "OREGON WASHINGTON IDAHO AND THEIR RESOURCES"

Telling about the three States, and contains a good map of the section. Write for it today, send four cents in postage. :: :: :: ::

**A. L. Craig,**  
ROOM 212 WORCESTER BLDG.,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Rooks County Fair Association—E. L. Williams, secretary, Stockton; September 18-21.  
Shawnee County—Kansas Exposition Company—R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 10-16.