

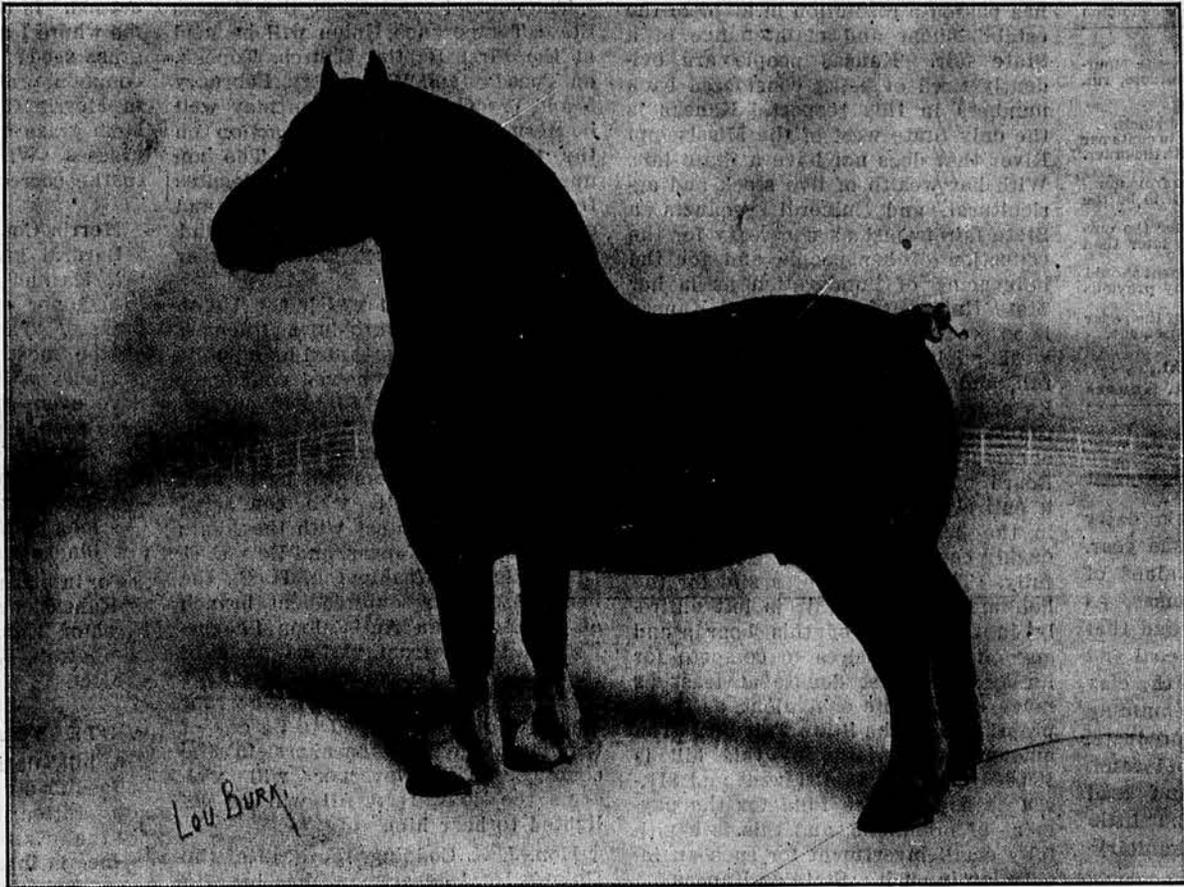
# KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA MISSOURI OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 5

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 31, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



Garibaldi de Bel Air 2262 (23804) Champion Belgian Kansas State Fair 1906. Owned by Robt. Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill., and Wichita, Kansas whose great sale of draft stallions and mares will be held at Wichita, Kans., February 22, 1907.

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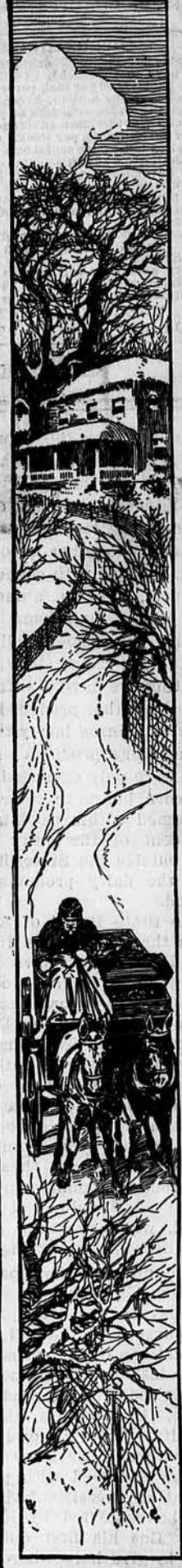
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### THE STATE DAIRY COMMISSION.

One of the most important measures that has been brought before the present Legislature for its action is the bill for the establishment of the State Dairy Commission, which was printed in full in THE KANSAS FARMER last week. Few people realize the magnitude to which the dairy industry in Kansas has grown. Twenty years ago, when the State Dairy Association was established, there was practically no dairy industry in this State. Through the influence of this association and the agricultural press, the industry has grown until it now represents a product of \$17,778,800 per year. To get at the true magnitude of this

industry, let us compare these figures with others which show our agricultural greatness. In Secretary Coburn's last report we find the figures representing the values of the agricultural and horticultural products of the State, and if we add together the entire value of all of the horticultural and garden products, the oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, flax, cotton, tobacco, and broom-corn, we have only \$17,083,817.

Kansas is one of the greatest alfalfa-producing States in the Union and now has over 600,000 acres in that most useful and valuable crop. If we add the value of the alfalfa and all other kinds of hay produced last year together, we still



## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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**THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY**  
 (Incorporated, January 1906).  
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St. Louis.

B. A. Tharp.....710 Missouri Trust Building

Pacific Coast.

David R. McGinnis, 211 Peoples Savings  
Bank Building, Seattle, Washington

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.  
 Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.  
 Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words, per week. Cash with the order.

Electros must have metal base.  
 Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.

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

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



have less than the value of the dairy products of Kansas in the same year.

By comparison with the values of the mineral products of Kansas, as given in the last census, we find that by adding together all of the coal and coke, the salt with cooperage, the clay products, gypsum, stone for building and ballast, petroleum and products, natural gas, cements, lime and sand, zinc, lead, zinc smelting and lead smelting, we have a value of but little more than that produced by the dairy-cows of Kansas last year.

The dairy products of Kansas last year were only exceeded by the wheat and corn, but as these are both largely consumed within the State and as 90 per cent of the dairy products are sold outside the State, it will be seen that the dairy products are not far behind.

The State Board of Agriculture reports that there were in Kansas last year 711,152 milch-cows. As no figures are given as to the product of these cows in this report, the chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington was appealed to, and he is authority for the statement that Kansas cows average only 100 pounds of butter-fat per year, which is 25 pounds per head below the general average of the United States. Even with these low figures the product amounted to the vast sum named when valued at 25 cents per pound, which was the average price for butter-fat during the year 1906.

Any milch-cow that does not produce at least 150 pounds of butter-fat per year is not worth keeping, and it is the purpose of the bill now pending to create an officer whose duty it shall be to instruct the farmers of Kansas how to increase the production of butter-fat, to increase the productive capacity of their cows, and to get more cows. The dairy commissioner will be endowed with police powers, so that any persistent violation of law may be remedied by force if necessary. But his first duty will be always to give help where it is needed.

Kansas ranks at the head of the States as a wheat-producer, but when it is realized that each bushel of wheat produced in the State robs the soil

of its fertility and returns nothing to it, it will be seen that the time is coming, and rapidly too, when a different system of farming must be adopted or farming must be abandoned. A ton of wheat sells at present prices for about \$20, and its production robs the soil of about \$7.50 worth of fertility. On the other hand a ton of butter is worth \$500 and only takes from the soil 50 cents worth of its fertility. The wheat-farmer is constantly selling away the value of his farm when he sells his wheat-crop. The dairy-farmer is increasing the value of his farm the longer he continues in business.

This measure is of such vast and far-reaching importance to Kansas and her prosperity that we hope that every KANSAS FARMER reader will write an urgent letter to his Representative and Senator and urge its passage.

## A STATE FAIR FOR KANSAS.

Every interest in Kansas seems to be in harmony in making a demand for the establishment of a State fair. Every industrial association that has held a meeting this fall and winter has passed a resolution in favor of the establishment and maintenance of a State fair. Kansas people are evidently tired of being considered back numbers in this respect. Kansas is the only State west of the Mississippi River that does not have a State fair. With her wealth of live stock and agricultural and mineral products a State fair is just as necessary for the education of her people and for the influencing of immigration as is her State University, of which all Kansas is so proud. THE KANSAS FARMER this week publishes the State fair bill in full, and directs especial attention to its provisions. It will be noticed that the State fair is placed under the management and control of the State Board of Agriculture, which removes it entirely from politics and places it in the hands of men who are thoroughly competent to handle it successfully. The selection of a site for the holding of a State fair is left entirely in the hands of this board, and any city that desires to compete for its location must donate at least as much cash, or its equivalent, as is appropriated by the State Fair bill. The amount appropriated by this bill is \$50,000 for the establishment and \$10,000 as a guarantee fund for the payment of premiums, and this is a pitifully small investment for such an institution in such a State as Kansas.

Handled as this fair will be by the State Board of Agriculture, there can be no question as to its repaying many hundred fold any investment that may be made by the Legislature. And this matter is so important to every individual in the State that each of our readers is requested to write to his Representative and Senator, urging the passage of this measure.

## WILL PAY CASH FOR ADVERTISING.

For very many years the relations between the railroads and the newspapers have been slowly changing. Formerly the publication of railroad announcements and other advertisements was recompensed in an indefinite way by the insurance of annual passes. These were sometimes supplemented by trip passes, to members of the newspaper man's family. An account of the miles traveled on these passes was kept, but rarely was a newspaper's credit overdrawn. Later many roads entered into definite contracts for stated amounts of advertising to be paid for in mileage tickets. The law of Congress recently enacted has been construed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to make transportation charges payable in cash, only, besides abolishing the pass entirely so far as interstate transportation is concerned.

It has been thought by some that the construction of the Interstate Commerce Commission is an unlawful abridgment of the right of contract, and that if tried in court the right of the railroads and of the newspapers to exchange transportation for advertising would be sustained. There seems,

however, to be a pretty general disposition on the part of the railroads to be governed by the commission's construction.

The Santa Fe system is taking a leading part in this movement. True, every railroad like every other well conducted business enterprise, must advertise. But like other enterprises the Santa Fe proposes to pay cash for its advertising. It is announced that within a few days the Santa Fe company will send out its cash advertising contracts to more than one thousand papers along its lines. At this time no exact figures as to the extra amount the Santa Fe will have to pay out can be given, but it will undoubtedly run up as high as \$150,000 per annum. This is in addition to the large sums required to carry out contracts in some of the larger cities.

The country press is liberally represented on the list, and it is believed after the new plan has been given a fair trial it will be preferred to the former transportation arrangement.

## THE KANSAS STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be held at the First Baptist Church, Topeka, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5 and 6. This organization may well be termed "the church in action on the temperance question". The annual meeting is composed of delegates from the churches, Sunday schools and other religious bodies in Kansas, and from temperance organizations under whatever auspices.

The success with which the Union has prosecuted its work during the past year has been accompanied by a public interest and by a renewed confidence in the ability of the State to enforce its laws that will doubtless be reflected in the annual meeting.

Two noted speakers will be present viz, C. W. Trickett, who conducted the successful contest with the joints of Kansas City, Kansas, and Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, of Washington, D. C., the head of the law enforcement branch of the American Anti-Saloon League. Kansas talent from various parts of the State will be present.

Many persons have heard Governor Hoch, who is considered to be one of the most eloquent speakers in the country. The Governor will welcome the delegates. All will be delighted to hear him.

Hon. J. K. Coddling, the head of the Union's legal department, has been in great demand as a speaker throughout the State. He is one of the big men whose presence gives confidence and whose handshake inspires determination.

The secretary of the Union, Rev. Robert Norris, is one of the men who does things. His Quaker presence in joints has been all unsuspected but the information he has personally obtained has been most valuable. Thousands have had letters from him during the past year and they will have their strength renewed by personal contact with his quiet energy.

None are more vitally interested in the work of the Union than are the farmers of Kansas. Too much of the support of the liquor business is gained by the allurements of the country boy to his ruin in the joint. Every country organization entitled thereto ought to have representation at the annual meeting of the Union.

## ICE, MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Kindly answer through THE KANSAS FARMER the following: Will manufactured ice keep as well as natural ice if packed in ice-house during cold weather?

S. Q. ADAMS.

Mitchell County.

Manufactured ice does not usually keep as well as natural ice because the manufactured article is not as completely frozen. It contains enclosed in the ice crystals considerable uncongealed water. This is simply cold water, and appears as such as soon as loosened by the surrounding walls of ice. If artificial ice were as com-

pletely frozen as is usually the case with natural ice that would be thought fit for the ice-house, there should be very little difference in the keeping qualities. It is said that natural ice from far Northern regions keeps better than that gathered in the latitude of Kansas. This is probably true and may result partly from the more complete freezing of the Northern ice and partly from the fact that the Northern ice has been reduced to a lower temperature and must be warmed somewhat more than the Southern product before it is ready to commence melting.

If manufactured ice can be subjected for a considerable time to very low temperatures, there is no apparent reason why it should not keep well. But if we can have plenty of very low temperature, we scarcely need trouble ourselves about manufacturing ice.

## PRAIRIE GRASSES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I heard a farmer, who has been in Kansas some time, say this morning that prairie grass and bluestem are the same thing. He said that prairie grass seeded. Is this correct? Can you tell me where I can purchase some prairie-grass seed? I always thought the common prairie grass, such as grows in Morris County, and the tall bluestem grass we see here were different grasses. Will you please inform me as to the correctness of my belief?

P. S. GARRETTSON.

Morris County.

Several grasses are native on the prairies and are therefore entitled to the honor of being called prairie grasses. The bluestem grass is one of the most important of these. It produces seed, but sparingly. Some have even doubted its ability to produce seed. It propagates rapidly from root-stems. Bluestem-seed is probably not on the market. Under some conditions bluestem falls to even send up the long stiff seed-stems. Its abundant blades make valuable hay.

For information about native grasses of Kansas, write to Dr. C. W. Burkett, Director Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., for bulletin on this subject.

## WRITE YOUR SENATOR TO-DAY.

A bill, designed for the inspection of feeding-stuffs, so as to prevent their adulteration, is now before the Senate of the Kansas Legislature. Every farmer is interested in the bill, which puts the control of this inspection with the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Unless the farmers of the State support this bill in a very active manner, it may be lost. Write your Senator to-day. Ask your neighbors to write to-day. A large number of farmers, demanding the enactment of this bill, will secure its passage. Don't wait; write at once.

## A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK.

"Types and Breeds of Farm Animals" supplies the need for an up-to-date discussion of the several types and breeds of horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. This volume describes the commonly accepted types, as, for example draft or speed type of horse, dairy type of cattle, and bacon type of swine. It includes discussions of the original habitat, of breed development, European history, special American history, work of pioneer breeders, famous animals, families or tribes, breed characteristics, breed and individual records, as, for example, milk of cows, or speed of horses, etc. Many noteworthy records are given and numerous illustrations of famous animals shown. A comprehensive table of contents and an index form an important part of the book.

The work is primarily intended for students in agricultural colleges and universities. Breeders and feeders of animals, however, will find this volume a valuable reference work.

The author of the book is Charles Sumner Plumb, professor of animal

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

Husbandry in the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University.

This is the first volume in the "Country Life Educational Series", edited by Director C. W. Burkett, of the Kansas Experiment Station. This fact alone assures the value of the book.

The work is published by the great book house of Ginn & Company, Boston. The price is \$2.40. It will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of this price by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, Topeka, Kans.

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, of North Dakota, amending the denatured alcohol law. The purpose is stated to still further reduce the cost of denatured alcohol, by enabling farmers or other persons who wish to produce it on a small scale to distill it in suitable locked stills, and to have it denatured without the expense of a denaturing bonded warehouse. The provision for the transportation of denatured alcohol in tank cars will considerably reduce its cost to the consumer, and thus insure a much larger consumption. It is doubted by THE KANSAS FARMER whether the tiller of the soil will ever engage in the distilling business. But the removal of

the State Board of Agriculture, three members of which shall be members of the Board of Agriculture. The president of the State Board of Agriculture shall be chairman of said board of managers, and for work pertaining to the fair and exposition the board of managers may employ a director and such clerical and other assistants as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 2. The said State Board of Agriculture is hereby authorized to lease or acquire by gift or otherwise and properly equip suitable grounds for holding such fairs or expositions, and to exercise over the same and adjacent grounds within one quarter of a mile of said grounds police powers and control, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to such rules and regulations governing themselves and the public as they may make, and shall have power to appoint, designate and commission peace officers to enforce such obedience.

Sec. 3. The board of managers is hereby authorized and empowered to make any and all regulations, rules and provisions, not inconsistent with law, for the government, management and control of the fairs or expositions and said fair and adjacent grounds, and by and through their commissioned officers, to summarily arrest

properly verified, by the claimant, and approved by the president and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and to be paid out of the funds appropriated to the State Board of Agriculture for exposition purposes, not exceeding the sum so appropriated.

Sec. 7. The board of managers shall keep proper books, upon which shall be entered, in detail, all its receipts and expenditures, in and about the holding of such fairs and expositions, and shall annually, before the first day of January of each year, render to the governor of the State a condensed statement thereof.

Sec. 8. All monies received by the board of managers from such fairs or expositions shall be paid to the treasurer of the Board of Agriculture and shall be by him disbursed upon voucher, approved by the president and secretary of the Board of Agriculture. The said treasurer shall give a bond to the State of Kansas for the safe keeping of and due accounting for all monies received by him, in the penal sum of — dollars, said bond to be approved by the president and secretary of said Board of Agriculture and filed with the Secretary of State.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any monies



**U.M.C.**  
**METALLIC CARTRIDGES**

Users of U. M. C. Ammunition are often called "cranks" because they know what they want and insist on it. If you insist you can have sure-fire, reliable, hard-hitting cartridges—U. M. C.

Game Laws free

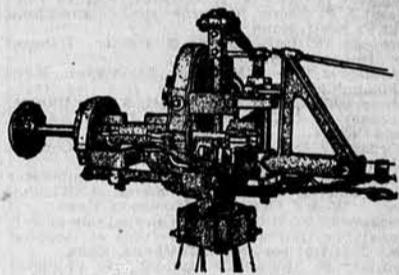
THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
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## THE BRAINS of the Windmill

Hhat's what the windmill head is to the windmill—"the brain," and that's why we make it so good.

It is compact, strong, down close to the work, and has but few wearing parts.

See that outer bearing for wheel shaft, you know that's good. Note the Center lift crank with Double bearings. It's good, too.



The Bearings are interchangeable throughout. They can be easily and quickly changed, too

Large Oil Boxes, Stroke Easy to Change and the best of all are the Roller Rim Gears.

They stop the noise and lesson the wear. Are the best of everything in windmills. See nearest agent or write

**Dempster Mill Mfg. Co**  
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Sioux Falls, S. D.  
Mention Dept. M when you write.



Coco 41570 by Leon 26721 (48377) Dam Ruth 26524. To be sold in the Sixth Annual Sale of Whitewater Falls Stock Farm owned by J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans. Sale at Wichita, Kans., February 19, 1907.

umbrous restrictions will enable those engaged in the production of denatured alcohol to cheapen the product to the advantage of all users.

**THE STATE FAIR BILL.**

An act authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to hold annual fair or expositions within the State; to lease and equip grounds for that purpose; to exercise police power over the same; to award and pay premiums, and making appropriation therefor for these purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1.—The State Board of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered in its discretion, to hold annually within the State, a State Fair or exposition of agricultural, live stock, mineral, mechanical, industrial, and other products, and to award and pay competitive premiums or prizes therefor.

The State Board of Agriculture shall delegate the management of such fair or exposition to a board of managers, consisting of five, to be appointed by

any person or persons violating said rules and regulations, to remove them from the grounds, or carry them before any officer or court having jurisdiction of the offence charged, and to summarily remove any property from the grounds.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall willfully violate any of the rules or regulations made by the board of managers for the management, control and government of said grounds and the public or persons attendant thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court before which said conviction is had.

Sec. 5. The State Board of Agriculture shall have power to sue and be sued, in its own name, upon cause of action arising out of the exercises of the powers granted by this act.

Sec. 6. The Auditor of State is hereby authorized and directed to issue warrants upon the Treasurer of State for any sum specified in any voucher,

in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, which shall be available from and after the passage and publication of this act.

Sec. 10. No city or township shall be eligible for the location of the State fair that does not donate, to the State Board of Agriculture, in cash or its equivalent and for State fair purposes, a like or greater sum than the amount appropriated for all purposes by this act.

Sec. 11. That as a fund to guarantee the payment of premiums awarded at such fairs or expositions, and for which the State Board of Agriculture has not other funds available, there is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the year ending June 30, 1907, and ten thousand dollars for the year ending June 30, 1908. But, the State Board of Agriculture, its president or its secretary shall not approve any voucher for monies to be drawn from the treasury of the State

while any funds accruing from any State fair or exposition remain unexpended.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

The best auctioneers in Kansas are asking the enactment of a law that will eliminate the incompetents, the unreliaables, and the fakes. The expenses of the machinery created by this proposed law are to be paid from fees collected and are in no case is any part of these expenses to be paid out of the State Treasury. This bill is along the line of protecting the public from imposition. It appears to be a worthy measure and should encounter little opposition, since it creates no cost for its execution.

**PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.**  
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Agents can make an average of \$7.00 per day selling the pump equalizers made by the Equalizer Mfg. Co., Waseca, Minn. Write them for particulars and mention this paper.

"The cross is just half-way between heaven and hell."

Stock Interests

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

C. E. SHAFFER.....Northern Territory
L. K. LEWIS.....Southern Territory

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

- February 5, 1907—C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 5, 1907—S. W. Alfred, Sharon, Kansas, Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale.
February 6, 1907—E. M. Jenkins & Son, Byron, Nebr., Poland-Chinas.
February 6, 1907—Wm. Brandon, Humboldt, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 6, 7, 1907—Dr. O. L. Kerr, Independence, Missouri, dispersion sale of herd of O. I. C's.
February 7, 1907—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr. Duroc-Jerseys.
Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 8, 1907—J. B. Myers, Canton, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale.
February 8, 1907—T. J. Charles, Republic, (Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 8, 1907—A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 9, 1907—Poland-Chinas, C. O. Parsons Clearwater, Kans.
February 12, 1907—John Morrison & Son, College View, Neb., Poland-Chinas.
February 12, 1907—Kant-be-Beat bred sow sale of Duroc-Jerseys. John M. Morrison & Sons, College View, Neb.
February 12, 1907—Duroc-Jerseys, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
February 12, 1907—Marshall Bros. and J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kansas Duroc-Jerseys.
February 12, 13, 14, 15, 1907—Interstate Breeders' St. Valentine sale of all beef breeds. D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.
February 13, 1907—O. B. Smith & Sons, Cuba, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 13, 1907—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 13, 1907—W. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 13, 1907—Jno. Wiswell, Columbus, Kans., combination horse sale.
Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt—Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.
February 14, 1907—Gilbert Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 14, 1907—Poland-China bred sow sale at Abilene, Kans. L. D. Arnold, Route 1, Enterprise, Kans.
February 14 and 15, 1907—Parkdale Training Stables, Council Grove, Kans., horses.
February 15, 1907—Frank Lawley, Salina, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 15, 1907—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 15, 1907—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo. and J. E. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China sale at Ft. Scott, Kans.
February 16, 1907—Roberts & Harter, Hebron, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 18, 1907—C. M. White, Bennington, Kansas, Poland-China hogs.
Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.
February 18, 1907—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 19, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Whitewater Falls Percheron stallions and mares at Wichita, Kans. J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.
February 19, 20, 21, 1907—Sixth annual sale of P. r. cherocons, Shorthorns and Herefords at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans.
February 20, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Silver Creek shorthorns at Wichita, Kans. J. F. Stodder, owner, Burden, Kans.
February 22, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 20, 21, 1907—Harvey County Breeders Association, Newton, Kansas, Norman horses, Hereford cattle and swine.
February 21, 1907—E. D. Morris, Bern, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale.
Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kans Duroc-Jerseys.
February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 25, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
February 25, 1907—G. E. Avery, at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
February 26, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Holmes & Mc Daniels, Edmund, Kans.
February 28, 1907—Poland-China hogs, C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.
February 28, 1907—A. L. Sponsler, Mgr., Hutchinson, Kansas Shorthorns.
February 27, 1907—J. A. Larson, Everest, Kansas, Mgr., Herefords at Hutchinson, Kans.
February 27, 1907—Poland-Chinas, W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
February 27, 28, 1907—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Sec.
February 27 and 28, 1907—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.
February 28, 1907—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo. Poland-Chinas.
March 5, 1907—Semi-annual sale of Limestone jacks and jennets, L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton Mo.
March 5, 1907—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton Mo. Jacks.
March 6, 1907—T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kansas, Berkshire bred sow sale.
March 19-21, 1907—All beef breeds at Wichita, Kans. D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
March 21, 1907—Elderlawn Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kans. T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.
April 2, 4 and 6, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. Mc-Gavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
April 16, 17, 18, 1907—All beef breeds at South Omaha, Neb. D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. Mc-Gavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
May 14, 15, 16, 1907—All beef breeds at Sioux City, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

Advancement in the Stock Yards.

No tourist who visits Chicago should fail to see for himself the wonderful improvements that have been made in recent years in the stock yards and packing houses. During the past five or ten years the great packing houses have been open to the inspection of the world. Uniformed guides are waiting at the doors to escort visitors through every department, so that the business has been carried on under the eyes of the world, and during all these years progress has been steady and continuous in providing better buildings and more sanitary conditions in handling the business. In a business open to the world it is really a matter of surprise to sober, sensible people that critics who are looking for trouble and are given every facility to find it have been able to discover so little that can be used as material for sensational literature.

In the past couple of years improvements have been especially marked. The streets have been re-

paved with vitrified brick and are kept clean. Scores of old buildings have been replaced by new structures of the most sanitary construction. There has been great improvement in the water supply obtained from the city on account of the opening of the new drainage canal, which has purified the lake from which the city is supplied, and this has been supplemented by new artesian wells which the packers have bored. The sanitary facilities for employes, have been put in first-class shape and inspectors are present everywhere to see that the employes comply with esthetic standards of cleanliness.

The government has had for years nearly 200 inspectors in the Chicago yards and packing houses, and under the new law several hundred more have been employed, so that every nook and cranny of the business is under the observation of lynx-eyed experts, clothed with the plenary powers of the federal government, and these hundreds of inspectors are watched by old and tried experts, who see that they do their work faithfully. There is no other place on the face of the earth where so many precautions are taken to safeguard the consumer against everything that might be unwholesome or unsanitary.

The employes in the packing houses all wear washable uniforms, which are kept clean, so that their ordinary clothes do not come in contact with the meats they handle, and every year new mechanical devices are added to take the place of human hands. The canning departments have become model kitchens which the most critical housewife might envy in their cleanliness and sanitary arrangements. In these departments the meats are only touched twice by operatives, to remove the bone and waste before cooking and to place the meats in the cans before the final processing at a high temperature, so that they are undoubtedly the cleanest meats that can enter any home in the world. One of the mysteries of these packing houses, which puzzles every visitor is to discover what they have done with the characteristic odor of the meat market. This ancient and well-known odor can not be found in any of the departments where meats are handled, and its absence is the best proof that sanitary progress has reached the highest point.

T. P. Teagardens' Sale of Duroc.

On Tuesday February 12, 1907, T. P. Teagarden, of Wayne, Kans., will sell forty head of Duroc bred gilts and aged sows. Among them will be Carnival Queen 9442 by Odell Jim 29965, who won third in class as a gilt in 1904, first in class and sweepstakes over all in 1905, and first in class in 1906, Red Belle 2d 74310, who won third in class 1906; Beauty Lass 124830, by King Orion 35919; Miss Bob 95776, by Odell Jim 29965, who is the dam of first, and second prize gilts at Belleville, Kans., in 1905; Sadie 6th 74294 by Bishop Chief 12365, who is the dam of first prize boar pig in 1905, second prize boar pig 1906, and second prize gilt in 1906 at Republic County fair; Rosalia 100874 by Richie Perfection 24915 and Fancy Nonesuch 40558. Many of the gilts in this sale are out of the above sows and all of them are safe in pig to Ripley Top Notcher 42697, Chester Mc 55089, Young Model 31111, and Prince Orion 35917. Read his advertisement and send for catalogue. Mention this paper.

New Advertisers.

- Frank J. Brown, farm bargains.
M. K. Fence Co., tubular posts.
E. P. Riggie, wanted, jack.
Gilbert VanPatten, Duroc-Jersey sale.
J. L. Nichols & Co., Sam Jones.
G. A. Fewel, jack and horse sale.
Successful Farming, guess contest.
Zimmerman Seed Co. tested seeds.
W. P. Sheets, Missouri Queen Incubator.
S. T. Divinia, Barred Plymouth Rocks.
J. B. Armstrong & Sons, seed-corn.
W. B. Williams, Buff Orpingtons.
S. C. Piggott, flower seeds.
Great Northern Seed Co., seeds.
T. W. Harrison, Shawnee County farms.
Chas. Guffin, horses.
Economy Poultry Coop Co., shipping coops.
E. Johnson, S. C. B. Leghorns.
Miss Lillian Schaal, M. B. W. turkeys.
Solar Supply Co., free watch and ring.
F. W. Dixon, strawberry plants.
J. C. Robison, Wichita breeders' sale.
Ben C. Lantis, Mgr., Harvey County breeders' sale.
Geo. Briggs & Son, Duroc-Jersey sale.
T. P. Teagarden, Duroc-Jersey sale.
W. H. Maxwell, Buff Orpingtons.
Geo. Groenmiller & Son, Red Polts.
A. D. Willems, R. I. Reds.
S. W. Alfred & Son, Duroc-Jersey sale.
W. D. Nichols, Dickinson County farms.
Dodd & Struthers, lightning rods.
E. F. Bell, Kansas horse sale.
Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., farm machinery.
T. J. Sweeney, W. H. Turkeys.
A. R. Harding, trappers' guide.
Thos. D. Marshall, S. C. B. Leghorns.
D. W. Mickey, bottom farm.
Easterly Nursery Co., trees.
Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Light Brahmas.

A Good Sale of Duroc-Jersey Sows.

The bred-sow sale of Messrs. Peek and Putman, at Tecumseh, Nebr., on January 23, was a great success; both, as to the high class quality of the offering and the good prices realized. There was a large attendance of breeders and a large crowd of farmers present at the sale. Colonel Leonard, was at his best and closed the 35 head out in short order. The top of the sale was the fine sow, Banner's Top, she being No. 1 in the catalogue. She went to W. H. Haith, of Vesta, Nebr., at the long price of \$520. She is a great sow, and there was some very spirited bidding on her, there being mall bids in evidence from two or three outside States. Below we give a list of the sales:
1. W. H. Haith, Vesta, Nebr. \$ 520.00
4. Jno. Hossmeyer, Tecumseh, Nebr. 44.00
5. Paul Grupe, Tecumseh, Nebr. 57.50

- 6. W. H. Haith. 75.00
8. Rossel Bros., Beatrice, Nebr. 100.00
9. W. A. Peek, Tecumseh, Nebr. 105.00
10. S. P. Cummings, Tecumseh, Nebr. 61.00
11. E. J. Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr. 30.00
12. E. J. Lamb. 101.00
13. Gilbert VanPatten, Sutton, Nebr. 125.00
14. Jno. Schopwalter, Cook, Nebr. 66.00
15. J. E. Clark, Cook, Nebr. 59.00
16. S. B. Cummings. 38.00
17. W. A. Peek. 37.50
18. Frank Aldritt, Friend, Nebr. 35.00
19. Jno. Schowalter. 61.00
20. Murray Putman, Tecumseh, Nebr. 150.00
21. W. H. Haith. 81.00
22. Peter Jacoby, Aurora, Neb. 71.00
23. Peter Jacoby. 61.00
24. E. J. Lamb. 53.00
26. E. J. Lamb. 70.00
27. J. N. Bever & Sons, Washington, Kans. 61.00
28. J. N. Bever & Son. 60.00
30. Jno. Hossmeyer. 79.00
31. S. B. Cummings. 70.00
32. F. J. Wilsey, Tecumseh, Nebr. 40.00
33. S. B. Cummings. 25.00
34. F. J. Wilsey. 40.00
35. W. A. Peek. 32.00
36. Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebr. 36.00
31. Head sold for. 2425.00
Average per Head. 78.23
15 head sold for the good average of \$103.93.

Paul Grupe's, Sale of Durocs.

On the January 24 Paul Grupe, of Tecumseh, Nebraska sold a draft of 35 bred-sows and gilts from his good herd. The day was rather cold and the crowd was not as large as it would have been had it been better weather. The offering went mostly to the farmers, there being but few breeders present. The stuff was not fat and several went at bargain prices. The top of the sale was No. 3, in the catalogue, selling for the bargain price of \$60 and going to A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Nebr. This was Mr. Grupe's first sale and we predict that he will do better in the future, as he is enthusiastic in his business and wants the good ones. Below we give a list of those selling for \$20 or better:

- 1. Henry Ulrich, Tecumseh, Nebr. \$42.50
2. Frank Vrtsiska, Pawnee City, Nebr. 45.00
3. A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Nebr. 60.00
4. W. H. Kloepper, Tecumseh, Nebr. 31.00
5. Wm. Russell, Elk Creek, Nebr. 35.00
6. Henry Wolfzeldt, Vesta, Nebr. 36.00
7. Henry Wolfzeldt. 30.00
8. Fred Lane, Tecumseh, Nebr. 23.00
9. A. J. Russell. 51.00
10. Jno. Schowalter, Cook, Nebr. 50.00
11. A. J. Russell. 30.00
12. Murray Putman, Tecumseh, Nebr. 30.00
13. Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kansas. 22.00
14. W. L. Addy & Son, Parnell, Mo. 35.00
15. August Rienne, Steinauer, Nebr. 30.00
16. Arthur Grupe, Tecumseh, Nebr. 20.00
17. Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebr. 27.50
18. Frank Vrtsiska. 27.50
19. Roy Dollittle, Tecumseh, Nebr. 20.00
20. Frank Vrtsiska. 35.00
21. R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr. 57.00
22. Jno. McClung, Tecumseh, Nebr. 21.00
23. Henry Gottelma, Steinauer, Nebr. 21.00
24. Bischoff, Tecumseh, Nebr. 20.00
35 head sold for. \$997.00
Average per head. 28.48

Harry Lunt's Sale of Hot Blooded Poland-Chinas.

Harry E. Lunt's bred-sow sale of Poland-Chinas at Burden, Kans., will long be remembered as one of the best of its kind ever held in this part of the country. His offering was an exceptionally strong one, consisting of fifty of his royally bred sows and gilts bred to his great boars, Peerless Perfection 2d, Grand Perfection, and Corrector Chief. Considering the fact that a number of his gilts were of late spring farrow, and a number of his tried sows had raised fall litters, the prices received were very satisfactory, averaging \$49.15 per head.

Edna Mischief, a fine September yearling by Mischief Maker 30346, out of a Proud Perfection dam and bred to Peerless Perfection 2d 35664 (champion boar at the American Royal 1906) topped the sale going to Frank E. Winn, of Randolph, Mo., for \$125.

Peerless Perfection 2d is a great boar and is justly entitled to all the honors he has received. He is one of those big, smooth, mellow fellows, with a wonderful back, great bulging hams, well-sprung ribs, firm head and ears, and stands upon his toes like a pig. He has great length and depth of body and a fine silky black coat of hair. He bids fair to make a National reputation for Mr. Lunt. Twenty sows in the sale bred to him averaged \$61.40 and fourteen sows in the sale bred to Grand Perfection 77899 averaged \$42. Nine spring gilts sired by Corrector Chief 38663, one of Mr. Lunt's herd-boars, averaged \$60.50.

J. B. Adams, of Moline, Kans., was a consignor to the sale. He is a young breeder but is coming to the front, for he is a liberal buyer of good stuff and is building up his herd right. A list of the sales follow:

- 1. H. H. Cooper, Thomas, Okla. \$ 90.00
2. E. E. Potter, Sterling. 50.00
3. G. W. Roberts, Larned. 70.00
4. F. J. Miller, St. John. 85.00
5. Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond. 50.00
6. F. C. DeMott, Arkansas City. 48.00
7. J. B. Adams, Moline. 60.00
8. Dietrich & Spaulding. 60.00
9. Frank E. Winn, Randolph, Mo. 125.00
10. E. McDaniel, Parsons. 85.00
11. R. Luellyn, Winfield. 90.00
12. J. B. Adams. 55.00
13. G. W. Ross, Alden. 34.00
14. John Boyd, Burden. 27.00
15. W. D. Harris, Burden. 37.00
16. W. D. Harris. 25.00

Good Harness

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

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

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

I make 50 styles of good harness. My line is complete. Each set that leaves my shop is the product of workmen highly skilled in the harness maker's art, and guaranteed to be from the best oak tanned leather,—the only kind I use.

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

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

Now, about my "leader,"—the \$35 set for \$24.00. The cut gives you a fair idea of it. This is a genuine bargain,—a splendidly made 1 1/2 inch team harness, strong, stylish in appearance, and made of the very best grade oak tanned leather. And it is actually worth more today than it was when we made it up, because leather is advancing in price, as you know.

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

My big free Harness Book is full of money saving offers. Send for it and compare our prices, styles and qualities with what your dealer offers. Write me today. Address R. M. Knox, Pres., Western Harness & Supply Co., 691 Main Street, Waterloo, Iowa.



Strawberry Plants that Pay to Plant are Kind We Grow

Our acreage this year is very large and we have a large quantity of first-class plants. Our fields were all under mulch early and we are sure we can furnish our customers with the very best plants possible. We also grow large quantities of other small fruit plants. Our new catalog is different from any catalog you have ever read. It contains valuable information to the fruit grower. It will pay every fruit grower to have a copy. It is free.

Address F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kans.

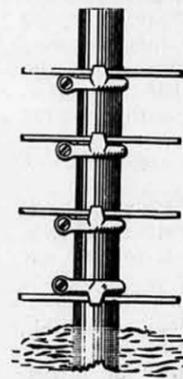
SEED CORN

Ear or Shelled at Farmers' Prices. Selected, Butted, Graded, Tested. GRAIN, GRASS, VEGETABLE SEEDS

J. B. Armstrong & Son, Originators of the Seed Corn Business. Catalog Free. Shenandoah, Iowa.

Flower Garden Seeds

Selected list. Varieties especially suited for attractive yard gardens and cut flowers. Good seeds. Popular prices. Price list free. S. C. Figgott, Deft. D, Quincy, Ill.



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THE M. K. FENCE

COMPANY

St. Joseph, Mo.

Write For Free Circular



TRAPPERS—Have you ever seen the Hunter-Trapper-Trapper, an illustrated monthly magazine about steel traps, snares, deadfalls, trapping secrets, hunting, raw furs, etc? If not, send 4 cents for big 176-page January number. A. R. Harding Pub. Co., Box 799, Columbus, Ohio.

17. Dietrich & Spaulding.....	46.00
18. Dietrich & Spaulding.....	40.00
20. W. D. Harris.....	37.00
21. J. B. Adams.....	70.00
22. A. Dupul, Grenola.....	23.00
23. R. Luelynn.....	36.00
24. R. Luelynn.....	34.00
25. G. M. Chambers, Oswego.....	37.00
26. R. M. Pomeroy, Elk City.....	39.00
27. R. M. Pomeroy.....	39.00
28. C. E. Crowthers, Grenola.....	26.00
29. F. J. Miller.....	50.00
30. H. H. Cooper.....	50.00
31. H. H. Cooper.....	16.00
32. R. Luelynn.....	79.00
33. Hebbard & Roy, Peck.....	55.00
34. L. Snyder, Winfield.....	72.00
35. Tom Judy, Burden.....	22.00
36. F. Gardenshire, Cambridge.....	21.00
37. A. Dupul.....	21.00
38. C. Gardenshire, Cambridge.....	18.00
39. E. Wilbur, Grenola.....	27.00
40. R. M. Pomeroy.....	20.00
41. F. Gardenshire.....	21.00
42. F. J. Miller.....	51.00
43. R. Luelynn.....	29.00
44. C. E. Crowther.....	25.00
45. Snyder Bros.....	29.00
46. W. B. Sypher, Arkansas City.....	45.00
47. H. H. Cooper.....	65.00
48. Snyder Bros.....	33.00
49. R. Luelynn.....	40.00
50. G. W. Roberts.....	106.00
51. G. W. Roberts.....	60.00
52. J. B. ADAMS! CONSIGNMENT.....	
53. W. D. Davis, Burden.....	25.00
54. B. Gardenshire, Cambridge.....	23.00
55. G. W. Roberts.....	33.00
56. W. D. Harris.....	33.00

**Chester Thomas's Duroc Sale.**

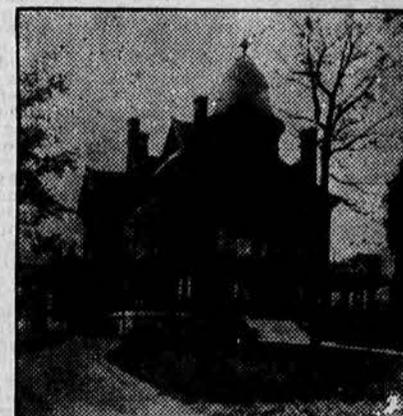
The sale of Duroc-Jerseys, held by Chester Thomas, of Waterville, Kans., last week, was very satisfactory to the buyers, as it enabled them to secure good stock at fair prices. Chas. Pratt secured

average price received on this sale was about \$31 per head.  
 Keep Quality, a March 1906 gilt by Keep On Perfection 34714 and out of a Perfection dam topped the sale, going to W. J. Honeyman, of Modison, for \$67.50.  
 Schmitz Brothers herd-boars are especially worthy of mention. Keep On Perfection is a good son of Keep On, the great champion and prize-winning boar. He is a worthy son of his great sire and a producer of prize-winners in 1906. His get won forty-one ribbons at the various fairs in the State. Chief 2d, another herd-boar, was sired by Grand Chief 29740, F. A. Dawley's \$8,000 boar. He is a fine individual that is making a record in his get. Compromise 88203 the sire of most of their sows won second at the American Royal 1906.  
 Schmitz Bros. have plenty of good stuff left in the way of choice sows and gilts and bred to these good boars will produce a great crop of spring pigs. They also have a number of extra good young boars for sale that will be priced right. A list of the sales follows:  
 1. J. Schilling, Paxico..... \$26.00  
 2. M. Mitchell, Alma..... 26.00  
 3. A. M. Jordan, Alma..... 27.50  
 4. F. Strubble, Alton..... 30.00  
 5. J. J. Ward, Belleville..... 37.00  
 6. C. Dingman, Clay Center..... 44.00  
 7. M. Mitchell..... 25.00  
 8. R. M. Buck, Eskridge..... 25.00  
 9. J. Arkell, Dwight..... 32.00  
 10. W. J. Honeyman, Madison..... 67.50  
 11. J. Collins, Alma..... 26.00  
 12. Mr. Davis, Alma..... 32.00  
 13. E. M. Pixley, Wamego..... 25.00  
 14. A. M. Jordan..... 25.00  
 15. J. W. Hoyle, Dwight..... 35.00  
 17. Frank Zimmerman, Center-ville..... 67.00

rons, some coming three years olds that will weigh over a ton with more bone and lower to the ground than any of any importation we ever made; some coming four year olds and five year olds that are in the best of condition and are the 'wide-as-a-wagon' sort. All we ask is for any one wishing a stallion to come and see our horses at the different stables we have over 300 head to select from. We know that we can please them as to individual merit.  
 "We now are going to offer 50 head of the very best to the public at auction at Wichita and we have established a stable at the same place. We intend holding an annual sale there to give the breeders of Kansas and the Great Southwest an opportunity to improve their stock at their own price. All horses will be sold with our guarantee of 60 per cent and giving the purchasers a credit of one year and six months which gives purchasers of all horses a chance to make two seasons and one collection before payment is due, thus allowing the investment to self paying.  
 "The greater majority of the 50 head to be sold at this sale will weigh over a ton and the fact that we won every first and second prize in every stallion class at the great Kansas State Fair is proof to the public, the quality of stallions, that will be sold at this sale.  
 "We will also have an exhibition at this sale which will consist of stallions which we purchased from His Majesty, King Edward VII of England and Lord Rothschild at the Great International Exposition at Chicago. Premivictor and Girton Charmer, the two aged stallions of this exhibit, are well worth going thousands of miles to see as they are the highest priced draft stallions ever imported to this country.  
 "This sale will not interfere with our

**Mrs. Cora B. Miller Makes a Fortune**  
 Started a Few Years Ago With No Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and Stenographers.

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B. Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown-stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.



Mrs. Miller's New Residence, Earned in Less than One Year.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars' capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

**Million Women Use It.**  
 More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10,000.00 worth absolutely FREE.

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

Remember, this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,000.00 worth is all gone.

**NOTICE**

To those that are tired of hard work and would like to become partner in an old and reliable firm that has grown wealthy at the business they want you to manage, and they propose to help you become independent within a few years. If you will stay with them and work as they have done to accumulate their fortune, it only requires \$125, as guarantee that you mean business which is all returned to you as soon as you prove your ability. Send for particulars and investigate this great business proposition, for it is a chance you want to know about and can not afford to miss it.

The Great Kenworthy Employment Co. Kansas  
 Wichita, Kansas

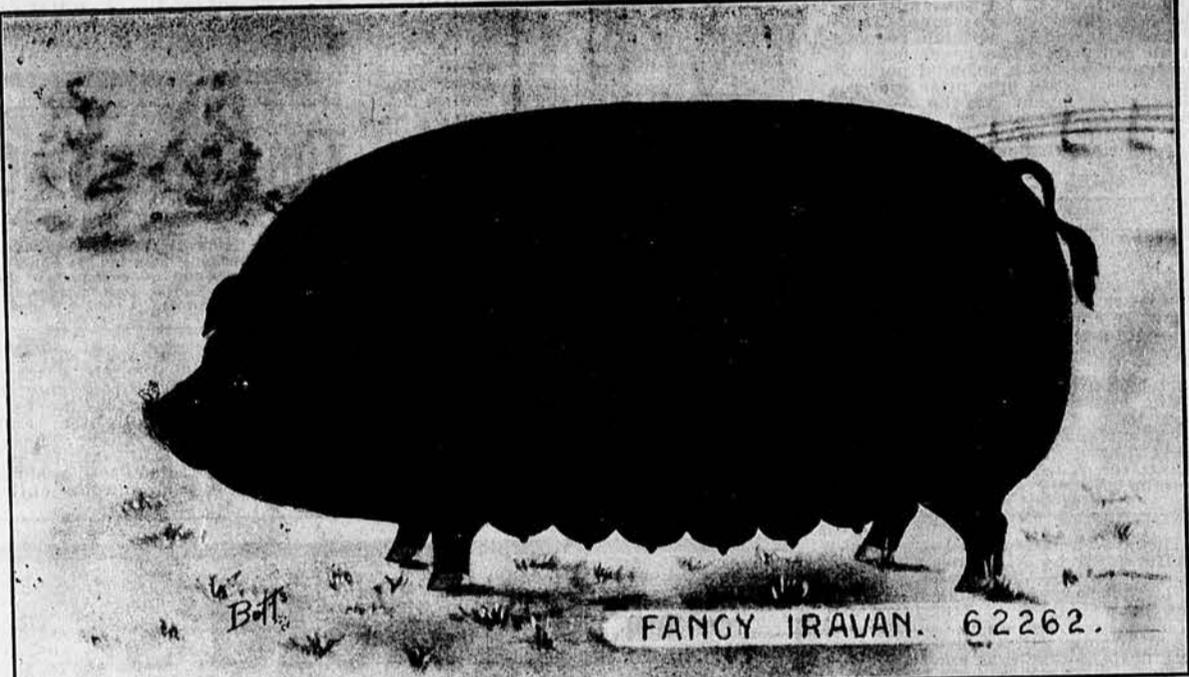
**SCALES** ALL STYLES LOWEST PRICES  
 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL  
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 QUALITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO

**FREE BOOK ABOUT FARM TELEPHONES**  
 Tells how you can have the Markets, Fire Dept., Doctor Repair Shop, General Store, etc., practically on your farm by having the wonderful **Andrae Farm Telephone** in your house. It is a money maker that may save its cost in a day, and make you rich in a year. Thousands now in use. Book tells how put up, their cost, etc. Write **J. Andrae & Sons**, 323 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**\$700** Daily Av. selling Only Pump Equalizers  
 Make all pumps work Easy. Wind-mills run in slightest wind. Fits all Pumps. Merit sells them. Fully warranted Exclusive territory. Write Equalizer Mfg Co. Waseca Minn Dept 12

**No More Blind Horses** For Specific Ophthalmia  
 at Rose Eye, RABY Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a cure

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



Above we show a cut of Fancy Irvan, one of the brood-sows that Jno. E. Jones & Son, of Concordia, Kans., will sell at their great bred-sow sale, Tuesday, February 19, 1907. She is bred to the first prize boar at Kansas State Fair (Fancy Topnotcher), and lucky is the man who is fortunate enough to buy her. She was sired by Ohio Chief 2d, and you all know the long price that her sire sold for. She is a brood sow and has great quality and size. Write for the catalogue of this the best bred lot of sows and bred to the best lot of boars that will be sold this winter. Don't miss it. If you do you will regret it.

the top of the sale in a spring gilt by Improver II for which he paid \$156. Some of the representative sales were as follows:

**SPRING GILTS.**

12. C. G. Steele.....	\$150.00
13. Tom Fitch, Randall.....	41.00
14. J. O. Hunt.....	40.00
15. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville.....	45.00
16. Frank Wall, Alexandria, Neb.....	38.00
18. D. F. Pearson, Waterville.....	37.00
21. Jos. Reust, Frankfort.....	65.00
25. J. E. Joines, Clyde.....	82.50
27. G. W. Wertman.....	29.00
28. J. M. Beavers, Washington.....	67.50
30. Tom Fitch.....	53.00
31. Jno. Day & Sons, Cadmas, Neb.....	42.00
33. Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.....	50.00
34. Chas. J. Cook.....	70.00
37. John Olson, Waterville.....	31.00
38. Chas. E. Pratt.....	67.50
39. Clarence Beavers, Home.....	46.00
40. W. J. Watson, Waterville.....	34.00
42. Chas. Stenson, Waterville.....	33.00
X. Chas. E. Pratt.....	156.00

**SOWS AND YEARLINGS.**

Lula 115290, Jos. Reust.....	\$ 65.00
Rosa A., G. Karshner, Wilcox, Neb.....	77.50
Rose Wonder III 106904, Sherman	
Rose Wonder III, G. F. Keesecker,	
Reedy, Hanover.....	67.00
Washington.....	45.00
Bessie H. III, Grierson Wentman,	
Washington.....	40.00
Belle Wonder 115292, B. T. Cowley,	
Blue Rapids.....	55.00
Miss Reed II, C. G. Steele, Water-	
ville.....	60.00
Grace T. 115296, Tom Fitch.....	61.00
9. Wm. Wornock, Alexandria, Neb.....	86.00
10. Sherman Ray.....	61.00
11.....	100.00

**SUMMARY.**  
 11 young sows, \$ 717.50; average..... \$65.63  
 31 spring gilts, 1,538.50; average..... 49.63  
 42 head, . . . . . 2,256.00; average..... 53.71

**The A. & P. Schmitz Poland-China Sale.**

The bred-sow sale of Schmitz Brothers, of Alma, Kans., was held as advertised on January 24 at their farm two miles from Alma.  
 Their offering consisted of forty of their best sows and gilts and was of good quality as to breeding and individuality. The attendance was not large and there was not the interest shown by local buyers that there should have been, considering the good stuff that Schmitz Bros. always produce. The

18. C. Dingman.....	25.00
19. J. Schilling.....	50.00
20. Markham Bros., Council Grove.....	39.00
21. M. Mitchell.....	38.00
23. Andrew Pringle, Eskridge.....	25.00
24. J. Schilling.....	26.00
25. R. M. Buck.....	23.00
26. Harry Lunt, Burden.....	30.00
27. J. W. Hoyle.....	21.00
29. R. M. Buck.....	23.00
30. Wm. Newlin, Hutchinson.....	50.00
31. J. Case, St. Peters.....	22.00
32. C. Dingman.....	30.00
33. F. Strubble.....	28.00
34. Dietrich & Spaulding.....	25.00
35. J. Schilling.....	23.00
36. Mr. Mass, McFarland.....	30.00
37. Geo. TenEyck, Alma.....	23.00
38. Frank Strubble.....	28.00
39. Frank Strubble.....	30.00
40. C. Dingman.....	24.00

**Robert Burgess & Son's Annual Sale.**

Robert Burgess & Sons, of Winona, Ill., write:  
 "We take pleasure in announcing to the public that hereafter we shall hold annual sales at Wichita, Kans., our first being held there on February 22. The offering will consist of the grandest lot of good young Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Hackney stallions ever placed at auction.

"Our aim in this sale is to surprise the public with horses of good color, size, bone and of such quality as is rarely seen even in a stud, and we further wish to inform the public through the columns of your valuable paper of the magnitude of our business of this last year as we have now sold more horses at our stables this fall and winter up to the present time than we have done in three years previous.

"Selling at the barns without a doubt is not the only proper way, but is the most satisfactory to both the seller and the buyer as it gives each the opportunity to become personally acquainted with the other, eliminating all the ifs and ands which are always placed in every deal by the salesman. We have sold over fifty head since the International Exposition and our horses have the great weight and size, are very fit, and have done remarkable work.

"We now have close to one hundred head of black and black-gray Perche-

regular barn trade whatever, as we have over 250 head to select from at our different barns for our spring trade, not including our new importation which will arrive soon and consists of Percheron, Belgium and Shire stallion. Sale starts sharply at 8.30 a. m."

**Valley Point Poland-China Sale.**

T. J. Charles, owner of the Valley Point herd of pure-bred Poland-China swine, Republic, Kans., has recently bought a new herd-boar. This is Expando 43211, by Expansion. Mr. Charles thinks he is without doubt one of the best Expansion pigs now living, and this belief is confirmed by H. C. Dawson & Son, who own Expansion and who are the breeders of Expando. Mr. Charles' first herd-boar is Eureka 35409 by Chief Tecumseh 3d, dam Miss Mary Lincoln. His second herd-boar is Belleville Chief 29123 by Kansas Chief by Chief Tecumseh 3d. His third herd-boar is Mogul Jr. 38801 by Mogul, the Nebraska champion. His dam is Fancy by Chief Tecumseh 3d. In the sale, which is advertised on another page in this paper, will be consigned forty-two head. Twelve of these are tried brood-sows, with fifteen fall yearlings and fifteen spring gilts. In mating them Mr. Charles has divided them about equally between Eureka, Mogul Jr., and Expando, with a few by Belleville Chief. The largest and one of the best sows in the sale is Mammoth Beauty (86666) by Marcus Hadley 32283 tracing back to Chief Tecumseh 3d on the dam's side. This sow took first in class at the Nuckols County, Nebraska, fair and when in show condition will weigh about 800 pounds. She was bred to Eureka and should sell for not less than \$200. Lady Lou (103769) by Eureka and bred to Mogul Jr. is another good one. Another by the same sire is Leto, who has proved an extra good mother. She is also bred to Mogul Jr. Other good ones are Miss Money Maker by Eureka and Our Beauty by Eureka, both bred to Expando. There will be four good ones out of the great litter of eleven by Belleville Chief, dam Perfection Sunshine. Two of these, numbered 9 and 10 in the catalogue, are both bred for early litters. Queen Dodo (103772), a line-bred expansion, Guy's Queen by Guy Hadley, dam Portis Queen; Standard Queen, whose dam was by Expansion; Star by Perfect Success and bred to Eureka are among some of the choice specimens that are listed in this catalogue. For years Mr. Charles has been

breeding a type of boar that has size and quality and a type of sow that has bone, length and plenty of finish, and we believe an inspection of this offering will convince the buyer that he has succeeded in producing the kind of hogs that will sell themselves without the aid of any hot air. A postal card will bring you a catalogue.

**Alfred's Duroc-Jersey Sale.**

We call special attention to the coming sale of S. W. Alfred & Son, of Sharon, Kans., Feb. 5, 1907. They offer 56 head of the very best individuals and some of their show herd, the very best fall yearlings and two year sows on the farm. They have one spring gilt which stood 2d at Kansas State Fair this fall which goes in this sale, a litter mate to the great show sow, Red Berry, that farrowed 16 pigs and with 70 days fitting won 2nd at Kansas State Fair this fall, and many others of equal value. Their herd is rich in the blood of King Alfred, Sharon King, Sharon Wonder, May Boy, Improver 2nd, Monarch Chief, Golden Orient 2nd, and McS. Pride. King Alfred is the sire of the great show sow, Red Berry, and 10 sisters of equal value.

They also offer fall gilts sired by Sharon King, he by Ohio Laddie, and Spring gilts by Sharon Wonder, he by Missouri Wonder. Sows and Sharon King Gilts will be bred to Sharon Wonder, 2nd at Kansas State Fair this fall out of Condition. Sharon Wonder's gilts are bred to King Wonder's Rosemoss he by King Wonder, the fifth and first at the Kansas State Fair this fall, and reserve junior champion. He refused \$175 for him at the same fair. They also have an Improver sow that farrowed 26 pigs, spring and fall litters, raising 21, and a part of these gilts are in this sale, also some Orient blood, 27 spring gilts sired by Sharon Wonder, weight at 17 months old, 650 pounds. The sows and gilts are all safe in pig by these two great show boars and the greater part of these sows and gilts are show animals. So don't overlook them. The herd of sows left on the farm are bred to seven of the most noted sires of the breed as follows: Sharon Wonder, King Wonder's Rosemoss, son of Silk Worm, son of Gold Finch, son of Choice Goods and two more sires of equal value. The

speed, and endurance. Rhohurst, 3-year-old, full brother to Five Crosses, will weigh 1300 pounds. These stallions combine size, speed, and endurance, and are perfect in form and action. Bardance, by a son of Ashland Wilkes, Myron McHenry, with a record of 2.15 1/4. Westbrook, 2.23 1/4. Muscottell, stallion, 3 years old, by Allertell, he by Allerton, dam by Muscovite, record 2.18, a fine standard-bred mare by Pilgrim. Brookboy, by a full brother to Joe Patchen. Standard-bred mare by Escobar, owned by Dr. Riddle, of Enterprise, and as many more noted trotters and pacers from different parts of the country will be consigned to this sale.

E. F. Bell, proprietor of the Parkdale training stables, is one of the principal consignors, and manager of this sale. He is a horseman of great experience, and a splendid judge of quality, and in making up this great offering he has selected only the best. No breeder, fancier, or prospective buyer can afford to miss this sale, for Mr. Bell has some of the greatest attractions ever offered at a public sale in the West.

This sale is advertised in this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER. Catalogues are now ready and may be had for the asking. Write for one, and be sure and attend this sale, which will be held under cover February 14 and 15, 1907.

**Sixth Annual Sale of the Whitewater Falls Percherons.**

The Kansas Farmer is just in receipt of what it considers the handsomest sale catalogue that has ever come to this office. This catalogue is issued by J. W. & J. C. Robison, owners of the Whitewater Falls Percheron stud, for their sixth annual sale of sixty head of stallions and mares to be sold at the sale pavilion on the fair grounds at Wichita, Kans., on Tuesday, February 19. This sale is so important to Kansas and Oklahoma that the Western Passenger Association has granted a special reduced rate on all railroads. The cover page of the catalogue contains a splendid portrait of Casino (45462) 27830, first prize and reserve senior champion at the World's Fair in 1904 and the greatest Percheron that ever came to Kansas. This sale will be one of a series of sales in which Short-horns, by J. F. Stodder, Burden, S. C.

Perfect Challenger, Nonpareil, Woodbury, and others. All bids fall short at Dawley's, as he has brought together in one herd the very cream of the Poland-China breed. His sale catalogue is a wonderful collection of pedigrees, such as can be found nowhere else. It is blue book of the aristocracy of the Poland-China. It is free for the asking. Write a postal card at once to F. A. Dawley, at Waldo, Kans., and get a catalogue, so you can pick out what you want to buy when you attend the sale.

**Harvey County Stock-Breeders Association Sale.**

On February 20, 1907, the Harvey County Stock-Breeders Association will hold a two days' sale at Newton, Kans. Hereford cattle and pure-bred swine will be sold. The quality of this offering is such that it should attract buyers from a long distance. The Norman and Hereford offering is especially strong, when we consider the quality of the stock consigned.

J. H. Tangeman, of Newton, Kansas, will be the principal contributor of Norman horses. He has been breeding Norman horses for the past fifteen years, and has a reputation, for breeding only the best. At the head of his herd is his famous stallion, Prince Dictator 28573 and Perfection 25404. Prince Dictator is a magnificent animal, black in color, and weighs over 2,000 pounds, has very heavy bone, short, strong back, well sprung ribs, splendid quarters, good legs and feet, fine head and eyes, is wonderfully muscled, has a fine silky coat, and is a great breeder, producing almost his exact image is all of his get. He traces back to the world-famous stallion Brilliant.

Perfection, is of the coach-horse type, almost perfect in form and color, and enjoys the proud distinction of never being beaten in the show-ring. He was sired by Powerful 6670, one of the most noted stallions in Illinois. Mr. Tangeman has some of the finest mares in the country; many of them will weigh a ton, but are very smooth, with lots of quality, and bred to these famous stallions, they produce colts that have size, quality, and finish. Mr. Tangeman's offering will consist of one splendid 2-year-old stallion by Prince Dictator and out of one of his best mares and tracing back to Brilliant in both sire and dam; three yearling stallions, three yearling fillies, all by Prince Dictator, and from his best mares, and a number of fine mares in foal by Prince Dictator and Perfection.

The principal consignor of Herefords is N. Molzen, of Newton. He has been a breeder of this famous breed of cattle for many years, and his original stock is from the noted herds of C. A. Stannard's Sunny Slope farm and of Gudgeon & Simpson. His herd bull is Wild Eyes 143483, by Beau Donald, he by the famous bull, Wild Tom, and was bred by J. K. Rosier, Butler, Mo. Mr. Molzen's consignment will consist of his herd-bull, four splendid cows, by such noted sires as Lord Portland 11195, Star

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

**BIG JACK AND HORSE SALE**

75 big, registered Jacks, Jennets and registered trotting, saddle and driving horses. Closing out the Johnson County Jack farm February 22, 1907 rain or shine, as we have a big tent. Write for catalogue.

G. A. Fewel, - Leeton, Mo.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
—EXCLUSIVELY—  
EGGS { \$3 per 15 | Get the Best Start Right  
          \$5 per 30  
S. T. Divinia, R. 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

**The Blossom House**  
Kansas City, Mo.

Opposite Union Depot. Everything first class. Care in connection. Care for the Stock Yards, the up town business and residence parts of the city and for Kansas City, Kansas, pass the door. Solid comfort at moderate prices. A trial will please you.

Elm 51193, Commodore 56738, and Sir Rodney of Brookside, the cows all having calves at foot; four fine yearling heifers by Sydney 81697 he by Dainty Dave, he by Lamplighter; and three yearling bulls by Sydney. These are all fine individuals and will make useful animals. Mr. Molzen will reserve nothing. He is closing out his entire herd.

**IMPORTANT LIVE STOCK SALES NEXT WEEK.**

- February 5, Duroc-Jerseys, C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr.
- February 5, Shorthorns & Polled Lurhams, F. A. Hummel, Humboldt, Nebr.
- February 5, Duroc-Jerseys, S. W. Alfred, Sharon, Kans.
- February 6, Poland-Chinas, E. M. Jenkins & Son, Byron, Nebr.
- February 6, Duroc-Jerseys, Wm. Brandow, Humboldt, Nebr.
- February 6 and 7, O. I. C. Dispersion, Estate Dr. O. L. Kerr, Lewellyn Jones, Mgr., Independence, Mo.
- February 7, Duroc-Jerseys, R. T. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr.
- February 7, Duroc-Jerseys, Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.
- February 8, Poland-Chinas, J. B. Myers, Canton, Kans.
- February 8, Poland-Chinas, T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans.
- February 8, Duroc-Jerseys, A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Nebr.
- February 9, Poland-Chinas, C. J. Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.
- February 9, Duroc-Jerseys, E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Nebr.

new blood they have added this winter is surely in the purple, one gilt, Gen. Coronge he by Ohio Chief, grand champion at Kansas City Royal last fall, one gilt by Tip Top Notcher, one by Kansas King, he by Kant Be Beat and one by Brilliant. In addition to this would say they brought their herd from Iowa five years ago and have added new blood every year, the best that money could buy. In connection with these sows and gilts they have a litter of 6 boar pigs farrowed October 14, 1906, from the great \$6,000 boar, Ohio Chief. Their dam is bred in the purple and also a great show sow. They have good bone, color, back, ham, and length. These pigs will be on exhibition and at private sale only. In addition to the Durocs they breed M. B. Turkeys and S. L. Wyandottes which won 26 State Poultry Show ribbons this winter. There are a few pages on poultry in their catalogue of sale which is free for the asking. Sale under cover. No postponement. Don't forget to send for catalogue.

**Great Horse Sale.**

There will be a great sale of high-class trotters, pacers and young standard-bred stallions at the Parkdale training stables, Council Grove, Kans., on February 14 and 15, 1907. The standard-bred horses will be sold on the 14th, the first day of the sale, and buyers interested, in this class should arrive not later than noon of the 14th for the sale will commence promptly at 1 p. m.

On the second day of the sale 40 head of heavy horses and young mules ready for the market will be offered to the highest bidder.

This will be one of the greatest sales of high-class standard-bred horses ever held in the West, and should attract buyers from every part of the country. In this offering will be Bizzy Izzy, the famous filley who has a 3-year-old record of 2.24 1/4, and who will be a sure 2.10 trotter in 1907. Bellbar 37180, full brother to Bizzy Izzy, with a record of 2.10, is one of the finest trotting stallions in the State. He is a perfect picture of grace and beauty and has already made wonderful record both on the track and as a breeder. Symboline, the 4-year-old, 2.19 1/4, by Symbolier, and one of the fastest of his get, promises to beat 2.15 on half mile track this year. Coinetta, with a record of 2.19 1/4, is by the famous stallion, Free Coinage. Escozade, by Escobar, dam by Ashland Wilkes. Heppweight, who was second in 2.16 1/4, making Maud H. take this record. Gold-Bar, 2 years old, full brother to Escozade, is a colt of wonderful promise, and almost perfect individual. Clarence B., full brother to Bizzy Izzy and Bellbar. Handsome, 3 year old filley, by Escobar, owned by S. A. Feigley, of Council Grove. Georgia L., full sister to Lena Leo, owned by Dr. Norman, of Eureka. Five Crosses, son of Wilkes Boy out of dam of Bizzy Izzy, weight 1300 pounds, is a splendid individual of the Coach horse type, just the kind of stallion for farmers to breed to, and get size,

Hanna, Howard, and Marshall Bros., of Atlanta; Herefords by A. Johnson, Clearwater, Jas. Atkins, El Dorado, J. S. Smitt, Florence, A. E. Metzger, Lone Star, and D. Fox & Son, Atlanta; and Poland-China hogs by J. C. Lorrimer, Derby, and others will each have one day. The first day will be devoted entirely to the sale of Percherons, and this sale will be held at 12:30 o'clock. In this sale will be thirty Percheron stallions and thirty mares, all registered, many of them bred and some with foals at foot. This is the best offering that has ever been made by the Robisons in any of their sales and has been selected carefully from their herd of more than 200 head. A number of Casino colts will be offered and several mares that are bred to him will be in the sale. The offering will include the show stud of 1906 with which they won so many premiums at the fairs and horse shows. Mr. J. C. Robison, the manager, thinks that they have a number of other horses in the sale that are fully the equal of those that were in the show-herd. At any rate buyers will have the assurance of finding all the animals offered in the pink of condition and with absolutely no question as to their breeding and registration. The headquarters for buyers will be at the Carey Hotel. The terms of the sale will be cash and every stallion over 2 years old is guaranteed a breeder. The mares and fillies that are of suitable age are bred to some one of the great stallions now on the Whitewater Farm, and this fact ought to increase their value in the sale. Stock will be at purchaser's risk as soon as bid off, but will be loaded on the cars free of charge. Catalogues are now ready. Read the sale advertisement and be sure to be in Wichita on February 19.

**Richly-bred Poland-Chinas.**

C. O. Parsons, of Clearwater, Kans., has some fine Poland-Chinas. His herd boars are Ideal Keep On 36989, a son of the great Keep On, and Meddlesome 40250 by Meddler, the World's Fair champion. A number of his sons are by champion boars, and a result of this combination is as fancy a lot of gilts as you can find in the country. Mr. Parsons is a good developer, and his young stuff is exceptionally well grown out. He has a nice bunch of pigs of early fall farrow by his herd boars, out of his best sows, that will be in prime condition for the spring trade. Mr. Parsons, in connection with J. B. Freeze, S. Wear, and E. Forward & Son, will hold a bred-sow sale in Wichita, February 9. Their offering will be a rich one and should be well attended by breeders and buyers.

**Dawley's Great Poland-China Sale.**

F. A. Dawley, of Waldo, Kans., will sell a lot of his sensational Poland-Chinas at Salina, Kans., on February 15, 1907. This sale is made up of the queens of the breed, every one of which is an attraction. Many of the offering were sired by Perfection I Know, Grand Chief, Chief Perfection 2d, On and On, Keep Ahead, Proud Perfection, Corrector, Corrector 2d, Perfection E. L., Top Chief, Next in Line,

**Arnold's Grand Perfection**

("Greatest Producing son of Dawley's \$3000 Grand Chief")

**Bred Sow Sale**

Abilene, Kansas, February 14, 1907

(The day before Dawley's Salina sale.)

**SOWS Sired BY CHAMPIONS:**

Meddler, On and On, Chief Sunshine 2d, Perfection I Know, Grand Chief 29740, Sunflower Perfection, Highland Chief Jr., Nonpareil, et al.

**BRED TO CHAMPIONS:**

S. P.'s Perfection (Iowa), Grand Perfection, E. L. 2d, Lawrence Chief, Orpheus.

**L. D. ARNOLD.**

Burger, Burton, Curphey, Auctioneers

Write for catalogues today.

on account of advancing years and poor health. The swine consigned to this sale will be of the very best quality and will probably be bred sows from some of the best herds in Harvey County. This offering will be strictly choice all the way through and no breeder can afford to miss this sale, which will be held in conjunction with the big sale at Wichita and there will be reduced rates on all railroads.

This sale is advertised in this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER. Look it up and write for a catalogue to Ben C. Landis, manager, Newton, Kans.

**CHRONIC ASTHMA CURED.**

**Miraculous Recoveries From Asthma And Catarrh Due To Vienna Treatment.**

Evidence of the wonderful cures effected by the Vienna Toxic treatment in asthma, catarrh, and bronchitis continue to pour in from all parts of the country. Diseases of the respiratory tract have evidently this time met their master. Obstinate cases are cured in less than sixty days. The dose is minute and acts directly on the membranes and tissues and it has wonderful tonic effect.

The Toxic Laboratory, 1269 Broadway, New York City, who are the sole dispensers, have generously offered to send a test treatment to every sufferer who will write for it.

**Agri-culturel Remedy Co., 523 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.**

Gentlemen:—I received the box of Anti-Scour all right. I had a fine sow that farrowed nine pigs December 19 and they seemed to be born with the scours. Two of them died before the medicine arrived. I gave the sow five doses of Anti-Scour and in thirty-six hours the rest of the pigs were well, and I have never had a litter of pigs do better.

Yours truly,  
T. W. TIPTON.

Jamestown, Kansas.

We have hundreds of unsolicited testimonials like the above. Send for our booklet on "Bigger Pig Money." Its free.

**Gossip About Stock.**

Farm help wanted. See Special Want Column.

The McMillan Fur & Wool Co., of Minneapolis, have mailed us their new circular, which we have on file for reference. This house has been established some twenty-eight years and on account of their extensive business, which minimizes the proportion of fixed expenses, are in a position to pay high prices. They make a specialty of receiving goods through shipments, and shippers find returns very satisfactory.

R. G. Sollenbarger, owner of the Peerless Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, at Woodston, Kans., makes an important change in his advertisement this week. The gilts that are offered for sale are fine and are bred to Havelock Wonder 48977, a son of the great Crim-son Wonder 26355; Parker Orion 53929, a son of old Parker Mc 29283; Peerless Perfection 53937, a brother of Grant Chapin's great herd boar, Red Raven 47607. The dam of these two fine young boars is Mary D. 72036. The 45 fall pigs now for sale at the Peerless farm were all sired by these boars, and many of them are show-yard prospects. All of this stock is in fine shape to ship now.

One of the great attractive sales of Poland-Chinas in the near future is that of Leon Calhoun, to be held at Atchison, Kans., February 1, at which he will sell 50 royal Poland-China queens, sired by Chief Perfection 2d, Meddler, Mischief Maker, On and On, Corrector, Sir Dark-ness, and others of similar fame. The sows are bred to Prince Darkness, a full brother to Mischief Maker, and a famous sire himself. Send at once for catalogue to Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kas.

In spite of the worst kind of weather and of high water which impeded or prevented travel, the Duroc-Jersey sale of J. F. Staadt, held at Ottawa, Kans., last week was a success. Every head was sold. While the highest price was only \$46, the lowest was \$26, and the average was \$33. This would be a good average at almost any sale, but under the circumstances it was remarkable. Evidently Mr. Staadt's herd boars are making good. Long Wonder 21867 is a grandson of the International champion of 1903, and was a winner of first and

# A dollar's worth of Standard Stock Food

- contains more feeds,
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- last longer and
- produce more and better results,



than a dollar's worth of any other stock food made, whether it costs 5c or 15c a pound.

**YOU** can easily prove this to your own satisfaction, simply by examining various stock foods and their manufacturers' directions for feeding.

The Standard looks better, smells better, tastes better and is better—stronger, richer, more concentrated—and a much less quantity of it is required at each feed.

That's why it lasts longer and costs you less per animal per month.

It gives the best results at least cost. Sold on our Square-deal, Money-back Guaranty. You run no risk.

We have more than 400,000 satisfied customers who have proved that "It Makes Stock Thrive." Ask your dealer to supply you; if he cannot, do not take a substitute but send to us direct. We will ship immediately and protect you with our Square Deal Guaranty.

**Free to You** Our big stock book, "The Standard Feeder," 160 pages, 200 illustrations, 12 chapters on the feeding, care and handling of all kinds of live stock. Regular price 50 cents, and you could not buy its equal at several times the price. But free to you if you give us the name of your dealer and tell us how much stock you keep. Write today.

**Standard Stock Food Co., 1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.**

grand championship at the leading Nebraska fairs, and he also won at the Nebraska State Fair. Nelson's Model 22095 was also a first-prize winner at the Nebraska State Fair, where he showed in a class of 60. Oriole 49173 is a good son of old Orion 5293, the greatest sire of the State Fair winners that ever lived.

The Valley Point Farm sale of pure-bred Poland-Chinas, by T. J. Charles, Republic, on February 8, will be one that will appeal to breeders generally on account of the very desirable consignment as shown by the catalogue. In the consignment will be forty-two head, 12 tried sows, 15 fall and 15 spring gilts, which have been bred either to Eureka Mogul Jr. or Expando, with a few to Belleville Chief. The type of hog bred by Mr. Charles has special reference to size and quality, and the sow has the bone, length, and plenty of finish. The offering will sell without any "hot air" contingent. Write at once for catalogue.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm at Bushnell, Ill., has just received word by cablegram that Mr. J. H. Truman of their firm has shipped another consignment of stallions, which left London on January 25 and are expected to arrive in Bushnell, Ill., about February 9. The past reputation of the Truman Pioneer Stud Farm will not suffer by the importation they are now making from the other side of the Atlantic. They aim to have their consignments of horses arrive in time to meet any possible demand that may be made upon them. At their stables may be seen Percheron, Shire, Belgian, Suffolk, and Hackney stallions in variety to please the most fastidious.

Geo. Groenmiller & Son, of Pomona, Kan., who have owned the Coburn herd of Red Polled cattle for so many years, announce that they now have the best lot of young stock, both bulls and heifers, that they ever had at one time. Included in this lot are a number of show animals that are for sale, and now is a very excellent time to purchase in order to be ready for the fairs and shows next fall. The great Iowa State Fair begins in August this year, and from that time on until the International at Chicago, the first week in December, there will be ample opportunity to win a lot of money on Red Polled cattle. This breed is gaining in popularity every day because it comes most nearly to the ideal type of the dual-purpose animal.

Dodd & Struthers, who have been so long and favorably known as manufacturers of Iowa's famous copper-cable lightning rod, have demonstrated in the past years that they have discovered the true philosophy of the lightning-rod and that it can afford sure protection to buildings. From their office at 720 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Io., is issued a very interesting and valuable booklet that is full of instruction and that will be sent free of charge to any one applying for it. At this time of year it behooves the owner of buildings to protect himself against damage by lightning, and it seems that no manufacturer has yet devised a better protection than that afforded by the copper-cable lightning-rod manufactured by Dodd & Struthers.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, the great importers and breeders of draft stallions at Lincoln, Nebr., have made an important change in their advertisement and announce their regular annual spring sale. Watch the columns of The Kansas Farmer closely for a full announcement in regard to this sale, as they will offer a choice lot of Percheron, Shire,



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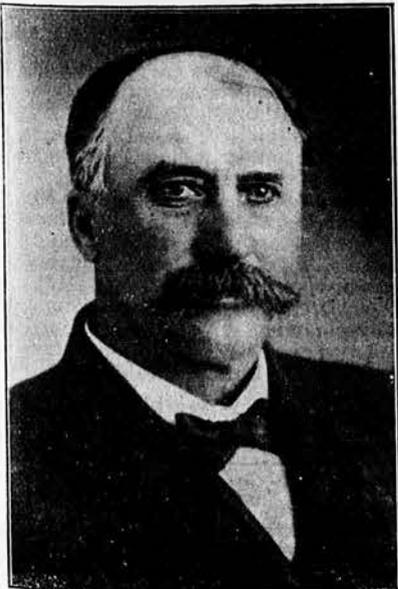
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**W. P. SHEETS, Manufacturer,** BOX 562. PRINCETON, MO.

Belgian, and Coach stallions at buyers' prices. The other sales that have been held by this firm have been remarkably successful because of the quality of the stock offered and the prices at which they sold.

E. S. Cowee, Route 2, Scranton, Kans., makes an important change in his advertisement. He announces some bred gilts and some fall pigs of both sexes for sale. The sows are bred to Notcher 42867, who is considered the best herd-header in Osage County. He was sired

by a half brother of Tip Top Notcher, the World's Fair champion. The gilts that Mr. Cowee is now offering for sale were sired by Bob Fitzsimmons 38031 and are from old, matured sows and each is a member of a large litter. Mr. Cowee recently bought some Duroc-Jerseys at the R. B. Marshall sale at Willard which will add some new blood to the lines already represented in his herd. The old customers of Mr. Cowee will be thus able to buy from him now without danger of getting hogs that are nearly related to those already purchased.

### Stock Interests

#### Tankage For Hogs.

What, in your judgment is the way of feeding tankage to hogs weighing about 125 pounds?

Brown County. T. A. EISENBERG.  
If you can conveniently grind your corn. I would advise mixing the corn chop and tankage previous to feeding. Then moisten slightly and place in suitable troughs. I am enclosing a copy of the press bulletin No. 149, giving the results of one of our experiments in feeding tankage to swine. In this experiment we made the tankage 1-6 of the ration, cornmeal constituting the remainder.

In a later experiment we tried reducing the percentage of tankage, mixing it in the proportions of 92 pounds cornmeal to 8 pounds of tankage. This will give about 1/4 percent of tankage daily to a hog the size of the ones you mention.

In case you are feeding ear corn, or shelled corn on a feeding floor, the tankage may be successfully fed perfectly dry in troughs, in an amount to give about 1/2 pound daily to each animal in the pen. It should be weighed or measured out, and distributed in a trough so that all may have an equal chance. They like it very much, and will lick it up perfectly clean.

The bulletins sent you will give you some idea as to its value in immediate results in feeding corn. The later experiment, in which the percentage of tankage was reduced, shows that practically the same results were obtained as in the former test, daily gains of about 1 2-3 pounds being made with the tankage, and only 1 pound daily with the clear corn-ration.

G. C. WHEELER.

#### A Same View of Farming in Kansas.

T. A. BORMAN, TOPEKA, BEFORE THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The more people a country has to feed the more intense and economical becomes its agricultural system. Economy in farming contemplates economical crop-production, which is economy in the use of the soil. In economical soil-culture dairying becomes the most important factor, for it maintains or restores fertility cheaply and effectively. In the economical production of human food the cow is without a rival. She produces ten times more food for mankind than the beef steer, from an equal amount of feed consumed. It will be seen, therefore, that the cow is an economist—in agriculture and in feeding the nations of the earth. This points to the inevitableness of dairying throughout the earth in the centuries to come.

Holland and Denmark offer the best examples we have of intensified farming. The dairy-cow is the backbone of the agriculture in these countries. The product of the cow amounts to 70 per cent of the sales from the Danish farm. Bacon hogs, very largely the product of the dairy, veal calves and eggs, also largely of the dairy, are the other important items of sale. Everything grown on the Danish farm is fed, and besides millions of dollars worth of bran, corn, and alfalfa are imported from this country. The people are prosperous and happy, and land is worth from \$500 to \$1000 per acre. For Kansas such conditions are centuries distant. There is no occasion for present generations worrying through fear of inability to adjust themselves to such conditions. Before this time comes in Kansas, time will have mellowed our desire for riches with the satisfaction of contentment in home and family, and will have gradually, but surely, prepared us for the change. We can see in Denmark and Holland what we may be sometime—these are true prototypes of our far distant future.

But, it is conceded, there is a place for the dairy in our Kansas way of doing things. This is evidenced by the 40,000 or 50,000 farmers whose names are on the pay-rolls of the Kansas creameries. While it may be justly claimed that these farmers are not interested in dairying from any economical use of land or food production, they are interested to the extent that the cream checks pay the current farm expenses and provide the most certain means of livelihood. It appears, therefore, that the milking of a few cows supplies a long-felt want.

#### PRACTICAL DAIRYING IN KANSAS.

To what extent is dairying in Kansas practical? Certainly not to the extent to which it is carried on in Denmark, except possibly in certain exceptional instances. The Kansas farmer can profitably milk all the cows his



# Be Sure to Get the Old Trusty Book Free

It does not matter where you live or what kind of chickens you raise, you'll be interested in the Old Trusty book for 1907. I honestly believe that it contains more common-sense chicken talk than any incubator book you ever saw.

Of course, it has a lot to say about Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders, but you are interested in that, too, because Old Trusty means bigger success for you; more chicks hatched and more chicks raised.

Old Trusty is the most trustworthy, the most economical, the most perfectly regulated, and the most easily operated, incubator in this big, wide world. It operates itself. That's why more OLD TRUSTY Incubators and Brooders were sold last year than of any other one kind on earth. That's why we dare send them to you on

**40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial** freight prepaid, and a five years' guaranty back of them.

That's why it will pay you to try an Old Trusty right now. You run no risk.

It has all other incubators beat on every feature that goes to make success. There's a good reason: Old Trusty is built on experience not theory. Johnson, the Incubator man, has spent 20 years in finding how.

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It's bigger and better than ever. More good pictures—most of them of chickens and chicken raisers who know and love Old Trusty. It's chock-full of good, common-sense chicken talk, founded on experience, which, after all, is the only kind of "scientific hatching" that's worth paying any attention to.

It tells all about Old Trusty and the most liberal trial plan ever given an incubator.

If you raise chickens or are thinking of raising chickens, you ought to have this book.

And all it costs you is just the asking for it. Let me send you one. What do you say?

**M. M. Johnson Company,**

Clay Center, Nebraska.  
The McClanahan Co., Eugene, Oregon, and  
Los Angeles, California, Pacific  
Coast Agents.

## It Operates Itself

### Made of California Redwood

- with double walls throughout.
- with the only heating system that gives a perfectly even radiation of heat to all parts of the egg chamber.
- with a double direct-action regulator which is so perfect that Old Trusty could be and has been run without a thermometer.
- with a patent jacket around the boiler that saves from 15 to 50 per cent of oil.



Johnson Pays the Freight

help will permit. If he has three or four milkers in his family, fifteen to twenty good cows should be kept in milk all the year, except in July and August, when the cows should be dry if possible. Excepting these two months, this plan allows him to give his time to the harvest. Besides this he escapes that season when milking is most unpleasant and when butter-fat prices are the lowest. I believe it practical to milk cows to the limit of help. There is no limit in Kansas to the amount of good feed obtainable or to the profit to be derived from the cow. Cows and calves are recognized as a necessity on every farm—so considered from the view-point of the every-day farmer. He has them whether beef prices are high or low, whether crops are good or poor. By milking these cows his profits can be multiplied by three or four—or increased in the proportion to the amount of intelligence exercised in the conduct of his business. If we feel that our farms are not properly equipped without cows and calves, why should we hesitate to increase its profitableness by improving the cow and milking her and by rearing the calves cheaper. The farmer must give his cows a maintenance ration, even if he raises only calves. The feed-cost over and above that actually necessary to keep the cow represents the cost of her milk. If butter-fat can be produced at a cost not to exceed 7 or 8 cents per pound and can be sold at an average price of 21 or 22 cents, what part of the farmwork will pay better? Besides, the cow will have marketed for cash at good prices a lot of roughage produced on the farm which has no cash value.

We have not yet reached the point where we can lose consideration for the calf. But for profit—the object for which a farm is conducted—we must produce a cheaper calf. We can no longer afford to have the cow spend all her time for one year raising a steer calf. A cheaper calf than hers can be reared on skim-milk and grains of the farm. Thousands of good yearlings annually prove that this can be done. It has been calculated that the skim-milk yearling costs about one-half less than the calf reared by the cow. The hand-reared calf can and should be a good one. The better the calf the more money he will bring his owner. So in line with other operations in the dairy a well-reared calf is essential for the greatest profit. The rearing amounts to more—or fully as much as the breeding of the calf. I have seen well-grown grade calves—in fact well-reared dairy bred calves—sell for more money than the pure-bred starved white-face. In many instances there is not so much wrong with our breeding as with our

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Is a Great Money Saver  
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## SAM JONES' LIFE AND SAYINGS

BY HIS WIFE

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feeding. Only a few days ago I saw a herd of the various scrubs—yet pure-bred Shorthorns which had cost their owner a lot of money. That man's cattle needed a substantial cross with a corn-crib and an alfalfa-stack. This is the kind of cross most farmers' cattle need. The beef for the world must in the future come from the farms—from which bunches of eight or ten calves will be sold each year. The calf for beef will always be secondary and will become so to a greater extent as time wears on. Beef is not an economical food and will in this country be gradually displaced by milk-products. So in building for the future, we can not afford to sacrifice the dairy value of our cows for meat.

**THE KANSAS COW.**

The average Kansas cow is not such a poor cow for milk as we are led to believe, if she is judged alone by Secretary Coburn's figures, which credit her with about sixty pounds of butter-fat per year, or an annual income of \$10 to \$12. I think his figures are correct, but the man owning the cow is to be blamed for the small return more than the cow. There are thousands of cows milked by farmers, which are absolutely worthless as milk-producers, but in the average farm-herd there are many profitable cows—those which will make under proper conditions 200 to 300 pounds of butter-fat per year. The Kansas Experiment Station has proven beyond any doubt the correctness of this statement. You will recall the work of the famous scrub herd—which represented probably a fair average of Kansas farm cows. A number of these cows proved very poor milkers, but the poorest of them averaged 142 pounds of butter-fat per year. Compare this with the average of the Kansas cow—60 pounds butter-fat the State over. The best ten cows of the scrub herd averaged 340 pounds butter-fat per year. Here were some real dairy-cows found among a herd of 40 of the common cows of the State. The average of the entire herd for one year was 250 pounds of butter-fat. You will see, therefore, what feed and care will do for the cows of Kansas. If proper feed, care, and intelligence in handling our common cows will increase the annual product per cow 240 pounds of butter-fat per year, is it not worth while to know how it can be done? Will it not be profitable to milk cows producing \$60 worth of butter-fat per year in addition to the calf and skim-milk for the pigs? If the cow consumes \$20 worth of feed per year and returns a total income approximating \$80, as is possible, why should not every farmer milk all the cows he can, provided it is a money-making proposition he is looking for.

Experiment Station figures are not the only figures at hand in support of the profitability of the dairy. J. C. Ihde, Belleville, Kans., a few days ago, wrote me that in 1906 from his 10 common cows he had sold \$445 worth of cream, an average of \$44.50 per head, besides the calf and value of the skim-milk. A farmer near Topeka sells his whole milk to a creamery in town and says he realizes \$100 worth of milk per head. These are dairy-bred cows. He had no skim-milk left, for he sold the entire product, and his income represents everything received from the cow except the calf. A year's record of five herds of farmers at Meriden, Kans., shows an average income of \$45.13 per head from the sale of butter-fat. And so we might enumerate in support of what is being done with our common cows when under proper care and in the hands of men who know how.

**HOW TO GRADE UP THE HERD.**

The common cow is not good enough, but she furnishes the best obtainable foundation upon which to build a herd of greater efficiency in the dairy. The farmer who is really interested in increasing his profit must undertake a process of selection. There is a wide difference in value between the best and the poorest cows of his herd. He must learn to know the good cows and retain for future usefulness the heifer calves from these cows. The poorest cows should be sold and in many instances the money derived from such sale could to most excellent advantage be used in building a stable for the remaining cows. The best of the common cows should be bred to a good Holstein bull, according to my idea. I think the grade Holstein is the best farmers' cow obtainable in this country. There are farmers, however, who are so prejudiced against the Holstein that they would quit the dairy business or refuse to enter it, if they bought it necessary to introduce Holstein or other dairy breeding in their herds. Dairy blood is the best but not absolutely

## Make Dairying Pay

Just consider the part the cow takes as a producer for the farm. She not only furnishes in milk many times her own weight in a single year, but reproduces herself annually, and her off-spring is either sold to the butcher or raised to go through the same process of production for perhaps twelve or fifteen years to come. But to keep cows or run the dairy requires care. You can't have milk without furnishing its equivalent—feed. And the skillful dairyman will carefully increase the ration for his cows until he finds the limit of each animal's digestion. At this point is where the profit lies.

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Is the medicinal stock tonic and prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). Is especially designed to make cows give more milk, market stock grow faster, horses do more work, and to relieve minor stock ailments. It is not a food in itself but makes all the food of the farm produce more milk, more meat and more work.

Professors Quitman, Winlow and Finlay Dunn, the most noted medical writers of the age, tell us that bitter tonics improve digestion, iron makes blood and the nitrates assist nature in expelling poisonous material from the system. Such ingredients make up Dr. Hess Stock Food—Isn't this pretty strong proof? Sold on a written guarantee.

**100 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lb. pail, \$1.60.** } Except in Canada and extreme West and South.  
Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic and this paper is back of the guarantee.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 98 page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

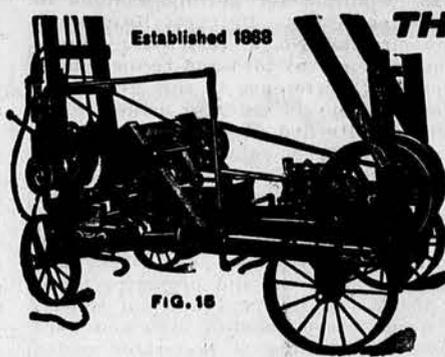
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necessary to obtain a reasonable degree of profit from the dairy. I certainly would not use a bull whose ancestors long have been bred for beef or a bull which may himself have been reared by a nurse cow. It is impossible to get milk by such breeding. I would use in preference a bull calf from my heaviest milk-producing cow. I would then know at least that his mother was a milk-producer. Life is too short, however, for a farmer to undertake to feed out and milk out beef quality, which breeders have bred into their stock and which is as firmly rooted as the Rock of Ages. The quickest and most effective plan of grading up for the dairy is with dairy blood. The sacrifice from a beef standpoint will not be so great as at first it may appear. The more butter-fat a man gets the less he cares about beef and the less value beef is to him.

**THE FEED OF THE DAIRY-COW.**

The kind of cow, the breed, or the color of the hair, does not assure the milk supply. There is another very important element and that is the feed. A few years ago there was a great deal of talk about balanced ration, particularly before farmers' institutes and other meetings where suggestions pertaining to dairying were appropriate. With alfalfa and corn, or Kafir-corn on practically every farm, Kansas has lost sight of the term, "balanced ration." Alfalfa and corn have become its synonym, and I am glad of it, for a few years ago at mention of balanced ration farmers would start for the door and give up in despair at attempting to learn anything about feeding for milk. Now they feed alfalfa and corn, the cheapest and best milk feed in the world, and do not know that it is a balanced ration. Ignorance is bliss. For the farmer who wants to feed a balanced ration and can't, according to the usually accepted standards, the feeding question has been greatly simplified the last few years. Prof. Haeccker, of Minnesota Experiment Station, who is now in this city, is to my knowledge the first man to upset the theory that a 1,000-pound cow needed in her feed 2 1/2 pounds of protein per day when producing 35 to 40 pounds of milk daily. At his station his cows have done their normal work for two winters on a protein allowance of 1 1/2 pounds daily. To the man who has studied the question of compounding a good dairy-ration of Kansas feeds, outside of the use of alfalfa, this discovery of Prof. Haeccker's will be appreciated. Kansas has the best of cow feed, millions of tons of it. To realize good value, the farmer must harvest it at the proper stage of its growth, protect it from damage by the elements, and get it before a good cow in palatable condition. If there are good dairymen in this room they have been shocked at some of my remarks. I realize that some of these people are not orthodox. They do not conform to the ideas of genuine dairying. I have heard learned



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and wise men tell Kansas farmers that they could not do a profitable dairy business without pure-bred dairy-cows, that a silo was absolutely essential, and that by all means dairying should not be attempted until a good barn had been built and the King system of ventilation installed, etc. Pure-bred cows are by great odds the most profitable animals. A few years ago I saw a herd of about 20 Holstein cows which averaged about 15,000 pounds of milk per year. These 20 cows produce as much butter-fat in one year as 200 of our average cows in Kansas, but such cows are not obtainable by our farmers. The cows can not be had in the first place, and besides we can't pay the price, and if we could we would not get as good results as from our scrubs. True dairymen are born, not educated. Only such can handle successfully highly organized dairy-animals. The dairy-bred cow has a place in Kansas in the hands of those who are capable of making dairying a specialty. Such men will and are to-day making magnificent successes of dairying in this State. The silo is almost indispensable on the well organized dairy-farm, so is the barn, but we in Kansas must be directed to a system of dairying which will enable us to raise the money to provide a silo and barn. We must grow into good cows and learn to know their needs and requirements and as we ourselves are prepared for better cows, we will instinctively get them together with the silo. I think that in many cases irreparable damage is done the farmer's interest by presenting to him the impossible instead of the practical.

It has been my opportunity to meet large numbers of dairy-farmers in all parts of Kansas in their own cow-lots, and give them such words of encouragement as I could. I know the Kansas farmer is susceptible to a reasonable proposition. When the dairy business is presented to him in a practical way, he will take hold. He is taking hold in spite of big wheat-crops and extraordinary prosperity. He is staying with the old cow, improving her breeding and his feeding, and increasing his profit. His neighbors are catching on and they are milking. We need not worry about the growth or success of the dairy business; it is inevitable.

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Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

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LEADERS, CURE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP FURS.  
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C. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

**Agriculture**

**Alfalfa — Bromus Inermis — Bermuda Grass.**

I wish to know from the experiments of the college if alfalfa-seed raised on irrigated land out West is the proper seed to sow on land in the eastern part of Kansas. It has been a question raised by some. Is it not true also that Northern seed as well as Northern trees are the best for the middle West? The Oklahoma Experiment Station claims that Bermuda grass does well there for a hay-crop. How is it for Eastern Kansas? Is there any thing better for hay, not counting the old prairie grass?

Osage County. J. S. JONES.  
We have not made experiments to prove or disprove the statements made in your letter, that alfalfa-seed grown on irrigated land in the West may not be so well adapted for growing in Eastern Kansas as seed grown in our section of the State on land not irrigated. Such experiments as we have made indicates that when the seed has equal weight and soundness it makes little difference whether it is Eastern or Western grown or whether it was grown on irrigated or non-irrigated land. For my part, I prefer to plant good, heavy, sound seed of strong vitality, grown on irrigated land, rather than to plant seed which is shrunken or less sound, even though it may be locally grown or grown on Western lands not irrigated. It is a fact that irrigated alfalfa in the West, especially the crop used for seed, often receives much less water by irrigation in the growing of that crop than the rainfall which a crop in this section of the State may receive.

There is a prevailing opinion among alfalfa-growers in Eastern Kansas that Western-grown alfalfa-seed which is irrigated is not so good for planting in our section of the State as home-grown seed or seed grown on dry land, but I have not found farmers who could satisfactorily prove their opinion by actual tests. We intend to make a more thorough study of this point next season and the seasons following.

In general I believe your statement, "that Northern-grown seed and Northern-grown trees are best adapted for the middle West", would stand the test of experiment in comparison with Southern-grown seed and Southern-grown trees. It is also my opinion that you will find that home-grown seed, which has been well-bred and selected, and the home-grown trees, which have been properly handled, will succeed even better than seed or trees grown farther North. Sufficient experiments to prove the point have not as yet been made at our Ft. Hays Branch Station in Ellis County.

The Bermuda grass is not very hardy for growing in Eastern Kansas. It may be advisable to plant this grass in a small way, largely for experiment, and to test its hardiness, especially in the southern counties of the State. In this State, however, Bermuda grass is not equal to other grasses as a hay-crop. For eastern counties of the State, timothy and clover are much to be preferred, and Bromus inermis and English blue-grass are much harder and more productive than Bermuda grass when grown for hay. It has been my understanding that Bermuda grass is valuable as a soil-binder and as a pasture-grass, but not especially valuable for hay.

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English blue-grass and Bromus inermis I have mailed you copies of press bulletins Nos. 125 and 129. On land which will grow it successfully, I prefer alfalfa to any other crop that you can grow for hay.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**To Restore Soil Fertility.**

I have a piece of bottom-land rented in Marion County, which is half-covered with artichokes and cockle-burs. It has been in corn for a great number of years and does not produce more than a half-crop any more. I should like to be advised as to what crop to plant under the circumstances. I am afraid if I sow oats that the weeds will take the crop, or if they do not, the oats will grow so rank that they will lodge. How would a spring crop of barley do? How would you prepare the seed-bed?

Marion County. ELMER BUTTS.  
I have mailed you a copy of circulars numbers 2, 3, and 5, giving information regarding crop-rotation and soil-fertilizers. Perhaps barley may be preferable to oats for seeding on the land described, and a change to small-grain crops will benefit the land to some extent. However, in order to increase the fertility of this soil and improve its physical condition, it will be necessary to lay it down to grass or alfalfa for several years.

I would prefer to sow some annual legume-crop, such as cow-peas or soybeans, to partially restore the fertility of the soil and improve its physical condition in order to insure the starting of the grass and alfalfa when these crops are needed. The application of barn-yard manure will also greatly assist in putting this soil into a favorable condition for getting a stand of grass or alfalfa. By carefully reading the circular, No. 5, referred to above you will get my idea and recommendations with reference to the ideal rotation of crops in order to maintain the soil fertility and at the same time get the largest production and profit from the land.

I would recommend to plow the land in question, for barley, as early in the spring as possible, working it down with the harrow so as to firm and pulverize the soil and prepare a good seed-bed. If the land was not weedy, I would recommend to disk and harrow; but plowing is preferable under the conditions which you describe. If the winter continues open, it will be advisable to plow this land now or any time in February or March. Barley or oats should be seeded very early in the spring. In your section of the State, I should sow about the first week in March.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Durum Wheat.**

I would like to ask through THE KANSAS FARMER if durum wheat will yield well in Pottawatomie County. When is the time to sow it? About what time will it ripen?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The durum wheat is really adapted for growing in a drier climate and succeeds well in the western part of Kansas. I would recommend barley in preference to durum wheat for spring seeding in your section of the State. For further information regarding durum wheat, I have mailed you a copy of a letter answering inquiries on this subject. I may say briefly that the durum wheat should be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the soil is in condition for cultivating. Durum wheat matures about ten days to two weeks later than the Turkey wheat.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Red Texas and Black Oats.**

The undersigned is conducting an experiment with a view to unravelling the question of the appearance of a black oats said to be inferior, in the midst of the Red Texas variety, where the latter has been grown for a couple of years from home-grown seed. The results of our experiments during the past season are extremely interesting, and throw much light on the matter. The reports of our results thus far will be contributed in due course to the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER. In the meantime, the writer wishes to obtain additional contributions of mixed seed from farmers, with which to carry on a more extended series of parallel investigations, and will be greatly obliged to farmers reading this paragraph and who have mixed seed as described, if they will send a quart or so of the seed with an account of the grower's experience in the matter. The writer also wishes to know particularly whether the growers ever find black seed mixed with the Red Texas sort when they buy it originally from outside, and particularly TEXAS, sources.

Opinions as to the relative merits of the two varieties are also requested.

The packages of oats may be shipped by express, "collect," to the undersigned, and a written description of the grower's experience can be wrapped up in the package with the seed and sent without extra expense.

H. F. ROBERTS.

Botanist Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

**Questions About Cow-peas.**

In the December 27, issue of THE KANSAS FARMER I noticed an article about cow-peas. The writer of this article said that people sow them for hog pasture.

I have sowed rape two seasons for hog pasture, but my hogs do not like it much. I had to starve them to it before they would eat it. In other words, when I feed enough corn, they do not care for rape, so I quit sowing it. Will hogs relish cow-peas better than rape? Do cow-peas compare favorably with clover or alfalfa as pasture in feeding or fat-producing value?

If sown the later part of May, how soon could they be pastured by hogs? What variety would you recommend for Jackson County? Would they give pasture all summer, or would they have to be resowed?

Jackson County. We have used cow-peas at the Experiment Station very little. Rape has been our chief annual forage-crop. We plow up all our feed-lots and sow to rape every spring as soon as the cattle and other stock are out. We have sown one or two lots to cow-peas, but found the pigs did not care for the peas until late in the fall when the grain had ripened. Our hogs have always relished the rape, and have eaten it very greedily, and I am at a loss to understand why we get so many reports of hogs not eating it unless starved to it.

In nutrients, cow-peas cured as hay approach very nearly to alfalfa. It is possible that the swine would become accustomed to them and eat them through the year as forage. Our only experience, however, was that they left them until everything else green was eaten out of the yards before touching them, although late in the fall the pigs very greedily gathered up all the ripened peas.

G. C. WHEELER.

**Alfalfa.**

N. C. DUNLAP, KEARNEY, NEBR., BEFORE THE NEBRASKA ALFALFA-GROWERS.

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Containing as it does from ten to fifteen per cent of protein, while bran has about twenty per cent, we can readily determine its value for the protein alone by figuring on that basis. If bran is worth \$20.00 per ton, alfalfa is worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per ton.

There is no place on earth where it is grown to greater advantage than right here under the bright, sunny skies of Nebraska, side by side with corn, and each is dependent on the other to make a balanced ration with which we defy all competition in the production of beef, pork, and mutton. We have no plant with which to compare it, either in its drought-resisting ability or the tonnage of its yield. Its roots go down unchecked by hardpan until they find sufficient moisture to immune it against drought. Its tops grow up to furnish forage for our stock and lift the mortgages from our farms.

Alfalfa has come to stay. Each season it spreads its dominion into new fields; each year thousands of acres are being planted in new localities with results which far exceed the fondest hopes of the experimenter.

**ALFALFA AS A STOCK-FOOD.**

There are no lands on our farm too valuable on which to plant it and none from which greater returns will come for the care and expense of harvesting. With ordinary care, and under ordinary conditions, it will yield from three to four crops, aggregating three to four tons of hay per acre each year, with which we can feed our horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. There are men blinded by ignorance, or prejudice, or both, who will say that it is not a fit hay for horses, but these same men will spend their hard earned cash for prepared stock-foods and high-priced condition powders. May heaven speed the day when we will have more alfalfa-fields and fewer "International" stock-foods with their high sounding names for a bewildering composition of low-grade compounds.

Musty alfalfa, like musty hay, is no feed for a horse, but ripe, well cured

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alfalfa has no equal for the working horse which can be kept in better condition on less grain than on any other hay. Cattle and sheep will sometimes bloat when allowed to pasture on it, just as they would on any other clover. We do not claim for it all of the good and none of the bad, but we do emphatically say that for a protein-producing plant it stands in a class all its own without a peer, and without a rival worthy of the name.

After the last cutting it taken off in the fall, and early freezes have killed the thick aftermath, we have an unequalled winter pasture for horses and sheep. No better summer pasture is known for hogs. They should have range enough so you will be compelled, several times during the season, to put up a crop of hay which will keep the pasture fresh for them and they will require no other feed, but it is best to allow them a small ration of corn.

Cholera, or swine-plague, is unknown where hogs are allowed to run at will on abundant alfalfa pasturage. The profit derived from hog-raising alone, where corn and alfalfa are both raised on a farm, is enough to keep many a man out of the poorhouse.

Some may say that the time will soon come when the alfalfa business will be overdone and will be a drug on the market. If you have too much of it, just plow it up and use the lard for corn. It will pay you to grow alfalfa for the fertility it adds to the soil, even if you never cut a crop of hay or use it once for pasturage. Think of what it adds to the soil! According to the learned chemist of the Department of Agriculture, alfalfa at two years old adds to each acre over \$100 worth of fertility in nature's most essential plant-foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. We will never have too much alfalfa until the ever-increasing demand for export is filled, and every pound of Nebraska corn is fed, with Nebraska alfalfa, to Nebraska cattle, Nebraska sheep, and Nebraska hogs, and our farmers are shipping train loads of fat steers to Nebraska packing-houses, each one of which would make Nebraska's Challenger look like a skim-milk Nebraska calf.

In securing a stand of alfalfa two things must be carefully and intelligently done, that is selection of seed and preparation of the seed-bed. A properly prepared seed-bed planted to unhardy seed will usually have a scattering stand, but you had better throw your good seed into an old well than on unprepared land.

PREPARATION OF SEED-BED.

To prepare the field for alfalfa it should be plowed four or five inches deep and before the clods have a chance to dry and harden they should be crushed with a float, then harrow and float again in the opposite direction. After each rain, as soon as the surface is dry enough so it will not pack, and before a crust forms, the harrow should be used again.

About the middle of April, or as soon as danger of frost is passed, the seed should be sowed evenly over the field and with a harrow thoroughly cover it, after which nothing should be done until the weeds are from ten inches to a foot high, when they should be cut with a mower. If they are heavy en-

ough to smother the young alfalfa-plants, they should be raked up and hauled off.

We have found that a corn-field that was well cared for the past season is an ideal place to secure a stand. If there are a few pigweeds, so much the better, as you are almost sure to get a good stand where there is plenty of pigweed. The pigweed seems to grow best on land which is suitable for alfalfa and it is easily discouraged by mowing.

It is best to plow the ground in the fall or early in the spring and then keep it harrowed after each rain until seeded, as time gives the soil an opportunity to settle and the many harrowings prepare it for the alfalfa-seed which comes up in a few days after seeding. When first it comes up, it is very tender and brittle and you should not attempt to harrow it to break the crust, should one form, as the harrow will do more harm than good. If you have carefully followed me there is not much danger, as the different kinds of weeds which are sure to be present will have the start of your alfalfa and you will see where they are going ahead and breaking the crust for your alfalfa-plants.

In seeding we always use a Cahoon seeder, which can be bought from any hardware store at from \$3.50 to \$4.00, and with the little slide set at 9-16 of an inch it will put on about ten pounds to the acre, taking a strip one rod wide, the operator walking at an ordinary pace; then turn and go over the field the other way and you will be less likely to have balks than if you try to put on the full twenty pounds to the acre going once over.

After your meadow is established, it is generally considered a good plan, each spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, to go over the alfalfa-fields with a disk and thoroughly pulverize the surface, as this cultivator not only loosens the soil and thereby conserves moisture, but it kills all grasshopper eggs which have been deposited in the field.

In some parts of the State pocket-gophers are quite-bad. I have found that a little strychnine and potato dropped into their holes—or an intelligent boy, a few steel-traps, and a handful of shingles will solve the gopher problem.

SEED SELECTION.

Selection of seed is a matter which often must be left to the honesty and judgment of another, as it is not always possible to get it grown in our own locality and for that reason we should be careful of whom we buy. Seed shipped in from the South is dear at any price, imported or foreign seed is worse than none, and northern seed, or that grown in a climate similar to our own, is the best.

Land situated on the high, dry, uplands of Central and Western Nebraska are well adapted to seed-growing. Special machinery is required for harvesting, thrashing, and cleaning, which often brings the cost of the seed up to ten and fifteen cents per pound.

Constant mowing for hay is a benefit to alfalfa, but allowing it to stand for seed often weakens it to such an extent that several years are required for recovery. For that reason many growers refuse to try for a seed-crop, no matter how flattering may be their prospects. The future of the seed business is veiled and must be solved by a set of natural conditions aided by the intelligence and industry of the man behind the gun.

The future of the alfalfa industry, when grown for forage and fed with our own corn, is far-reaching and of importance to us all, for on it depends much of our future prosperity, the fertility of our soil, and the successful issue of many an agricultural enterprise.

I can not close without acknowledging that I am indebted for what little I know about alfalfa to the fact that for several years I have been a close observer of the methods employed by the greatest alfalfa expert the age has produced,—H. D. Watson,—and by carefully studying the teachings of F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Kansas.

Alfalfa is now successfully grown without irrigation in every county within the State of Nebraska. I have closely watched its development and in spite of what others may think, I do not hesitate for a moment to say there is not an acre of tillable land within the borders of the semi-arid districts of Kansas, Colorado or Nebraska, but what with proper preparation and the proper planting to the right kind of seed can be made to produce at least one ton of alfalfa hay each year without irrigation.



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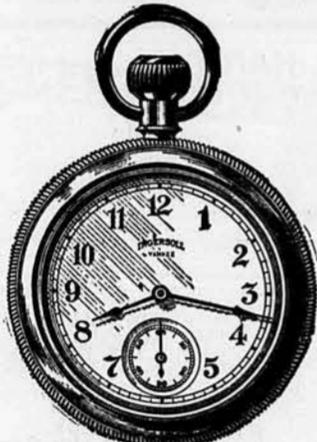
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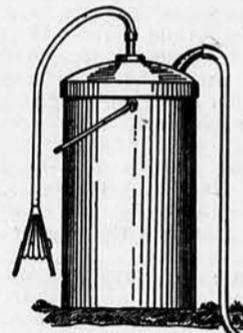
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**Beautifying Country Homes.**

A. REINISCH, SUPT. OF PARKS, TOPEKA, BEFORE THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There was a time when parks and pleasure-grounds were a luxury that only a few could enjoy.

Wealthy landowners, with refined tastes and sensitive to the beautiful in nature, surrounded their homes with beautifully laid out grounds. A stately building towered out of the foliage of magnificent trees and shrubs, between which were provided open spaces for formal gardens with a profusion of rare flowering and foliage-plants.

From the verandah, or pergola, the eye could roam over a clean stretch of rich green turf, bordered with a bank of shrubby growth and trees, with a variety of forms in body and sky line.

Some who possessed still more wealth could add fountains, lakes, bridges, pavilions, grottos, etc. to their still larger grounds. But all these grounds were exclusive, to be enjoyed only by their occupants and invited guests; the "people" could admire them from a distance only.

By a process of evolution the park has come down to the cities and towns. The park idea has become so general that everybody has an appreciation of and a desire for beautiful natural surroundings.

The civic improvement societies can be found in nearly every city and town and in many farming communities. We have developed a higher standard of civic pride and with it a higher standard of home adornment and surroundings. In fact we have become so accustomed to improved grounds, public and private, that we look for them, and when we come upon a beautiful building with unimproved, neglected, or ill-fitting surroundings, we are unfavorably impressed by the discord.

The growing interest in ornamental trees and shrubs has gradually increased the demand, which again is balanced by an ever-increasing supply, both in quantity and quality, and as to variety there are new plants introduced nearly every year and we can arrange to have some shrubs in bloom from the earliest spring days until freezing weather in the late autumn.

The first step in beautifying the grounds of a country home is to decide upon a plan, so that one may know all the details of the work before it is begun. This plan generally consists of three parts: 1. The general plan, showing all existing and proposed improvements and their relative position on the ground. 2. A working plan, giving measurements for locating drives, walks, and other proposed features that may appear on the general plan. 3. A planting plan, showing the location of all the trees, shrubs, and other plants to be used; all drawn to a scale, so that they may be easily transferred onto the ground.

The house should be so located that the larger portion of the grounds can be seen from the windows of the principal rooms. The dining- and living-rooms should receive the most careful consideration, and contrasts in forms and colors created, to give landscape enjoyment in the dreary days of winter. Among the plants for this purpose are the evergreens, trees and shrubs with arching, or drooping branches, and those with colored bark, like the white birch, Kerria, red-twigged dogwood, etc.

The lawn should be kept free and open, except for a few specimen plants as a bridge from the smooth and even turf to the dense masses of groups and borders.

The drives and walks should rather lead around than through the lawn, as they would lessen its apparent extent and would tend to destroy its restful effect.

**THREE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.**

In laying out a place, especially its drives and walks, we should be governed by the three fundamental principles—design, fitness, and utility. Near buildings a formal effect will harmonize with the severe lines of the architecture and the walks and drives can be constructed on straight lines, but away from the house they should rather follow easy curves, but not serpentine. A long drawn letter S is a good form, reversing from right to left, or from left to right, as the case may be. The curvature can be very slight on the plan, yet it will appear quite strong executed on the ground. The most common mistake made here is too much design and not enough utility. The nearer these curves approach a straight line the more utility they possess, while if a walk between two points is made much longer by a curve

than a straight line would be, it loses utility and we dislike to follow it. On very extensive grounds a straight line in the shape of an avenue is quite proper and possesses the beauty of linear perspective, which is impossible to obtain from curves. Fitness also adds to the beauty of our arrangement of the grounds. If we build a rockery, however careful and of the most suitable material design, on the level ground, it will be nothing more than a pile of stones; but if we use a slope, or dig a break in some inclining ground, we have at once a natural place for the employment of rocks. Here the rockery seems to fill a vacancy and adds variety and completeness to the general scheme.

Having located our drives and walks, the next step is to grade the land, that is, to give it the proper or desired surface. Generally very little grading is necessary, and if we find uneven places, they can often be utilized and become a part of the design, except in the lawn, where it is desirable to have an even and unbroken surface, though this surface need not be a uniform grade.

The more thoroughly we prepare the ground for planting, the better results we may expect and be saved future disappointments. To insure a perfect lawn, we should use only one variety of grass and if for some reason a mixture is used it should be made up of varieties of similar habit to insure an equal growth. If done in the fall, a very light sowing of rye should precede the grass sowing. The rye is harrowed in and then the grass sown and well rolled. As the rye comes up soon and grows quick we have a green surface all fall and winter besides the protection to the tender and slow growing grass. If the ground is poor and has not been enriched before planting, a fertilizer may be used as a top dressing later on. Bone-meal and fresh wood-ashes, 100 pounds to 1,000 square feet are quite beneficial. If stable-manure is used, it should be well rotted and free from weed-seeds.

Next we locate the groups and borders of shrubs and trees, which should be so selected as to give a succession of flowers through the entire season, and so grouped as to give certain desired effects. The sky line is of great importance and must be broken and varied as well as the front line. Care must be taken not to obstruct any pleasant and desirable view from the house or other important points, but on the other hand, to carefully screen unpleasant views. The evergreens in masses are best used for back-grounds as their effect is too heavy for the middle or fore-ground, except as specimens.

The ground being a supplement to our roofed dwelling, and as we spend a good deal of our time outside, it will be desirable to introduce into some conveniences, such as shade, shelter, seats, etc., and also some ornamental features—fountain, sun-dial, arbor, etc. The shade is mostly supplied by trees, but a summer-house affords both shade and shelter from rain and gives us a peculiar feeling of seclusion and rest, which can not be experienced in the open. A table and some seats will transform it into a dining-room or parlor. It is a good plan to connect it with the veranda of the house by a vine-covered pergola and so have a shady walk between the two.

A lake or some other water effect is very desirable and should be considered. It enable us to use a class of plants which are as rare as they are beautiful and easy of culture—the water lilies. A fountain can be so located that the overflow will feed the lake, the same water maintaining the two.

Another feature of interest and decorative value is the sundial, pointing only to the bright and sunny hours of the day. This can be constructed of stone or metal, or laid out on the ground, the lines and figures made with plants, or inorganic material.

In addition to the planting material mentioned—trees, shrubs, and sub-shrubs—there are many species of hardy herbaceous perennials of great decorative value, which should be considered when making up our planting list.

**Valuable Silage Book Free.**

We are advised by the publishers, The Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio, that they will send a free copy of their new book "Modern Silage Methods" to all who will write for it and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

This book is an authority on the subject—many Agricultural Colleges are using it as text book in teaching. It contains 216 pages, with 40 illustrations, is of library size and well indexed—a mine of information for those interested.

**MOTHERHOOD**

The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine because it gives tone and strength to the entire feminine organism, curing displacements, ulceration and inflammation, and the result is less suffering and more children healthy at birth. For more than thirty years



MRS. JAMES CHESTER

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

has been the standby of American mothers in preparing for childbirth.

Notewhats Mrs James Chester, of 427 W. 35th St., New York says in this letter:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every expectant mother knew about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A neighbor who had learned of its great value at this trying period of a woman's life urged me to try it and I did so, and I cannot say enough in regard to the good it did me. I recovered quickly and am in the best of health now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a successful remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It has cured almost every form of Female Complaints, Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation, Ulcerations and Organic Diseases of Women and is invaluable in preparing for Childbirth and during the Change of Life.

**Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women**

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

**ALFALFA SEED**

Kansas grown. Highest award at St. Louis for best alfalfa seed in world. Crop of 1906. Also Cane and Millet, Macaroni Wheat and other Field Seeds in carload lots or less. Write for prices. McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.

**Kentucky Blue-grass Seed**

For a beautiful as well as a most profitable pasture sow Blue-grass. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed, of our own raising, and full particulars write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, PARIS KENTUCKY.

**SHAWNEE NURSERY CO., TOPEKA, KANS.**

Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, small fruits, hedge plants, roses, bulbs, herbaaceous plants, etc. We employ no agents. We sell direct to the planter at reduced prices. Send for catalogue and price list.

**BEST FOR THE WEST**

Plant the seed best adapted to your soil. The Missouri Seed Co. have made a study of the kind of seed best adapted to the old and new sections of the West and Southwest, and handle no other. Be sure to get our large seed book. No better seed grown for irrigated ground. Address MISSOURI SEED CO., 1434-28 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo. **SEEDS**

**Western Seeds for Western Planters**

The Barteldes Seed Company

Lawrence, Kans. Oklahoma City, Okla. Denver, Colo.

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

**EVERGREENS**  
AT BARGAIN PRICES  
For spring planting we offer the following choice varieties assorted as follows:—

100 Scotch Pine	2 Yrs. Old In. High	6	\$1.00
100 White Pine	"	4-6	1.00
100 Norway Spruce	"	4-6	1.00
100 White Spruce	"	4-6	1.00
100 Ponderosa Pine	"	4-6	1.00
100 Amer. Arbor Vitae	"	4-6	1.00

Bargain price \$1.00 per 100 or in 500 lots \$5.00 prepaid. These trees are suitable for wind-break purposes or ornamental planting. Also 50 other bargain lots at from \$1.00 to \$10.00 prepaid. Write for catalogs D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

**ONE MAN**  
Can sow more grain with a Cahoon hand broadcast seed sower than six men can sow by hand. 5 acres per hour is a fair average for the Cahoon, and the seed is distributed evenly, with a great saving of time.

**The Cahoon Hand Seed Sower**  
is a practical machine for any size farm. It increases the farmers profit both ways—in better crops raised, and time and seed saved. Write for new book "Sowing for Results" and 50th anniversary Souvenir. Goodell Co. 89 Main St., Antrim, N.H.

**YIELD COUNTS**  
The Famous Hildreth Yellow Seed Corn, winner of first premium and sweepstakes at Hutchinson State Fair, and Corn-Breeders' Contest at Manhattan. Our corn won second in yield (103 bushels per acre) and the acre measured was not given any special treatment whatever. We have a large amount of good seed for sale. Write early for price. The Deming Ranch, J. G. Haney, Mgr., Oswego, Kans.

**FIELD'S SEED CORN**  
Sold ear or shelled. All graded, tested, proven—then guaranteed. No better at any price. Test it in your sprouting box. If you don't like it—fire it back. You'll get your money back double quick. "Guaranteed-pure" Clover seed. Garden seeds that will really grow. Catalogue and samples free.

HENRY FIELD, SEEDSMAN, BOX 55, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

**HEALTHY TREES** HONEST IN QUALITY WE PAY FREIGHT  
Grafted apple 4c, budded peach 4c, budded cherry 15c, Concord grapes \$2 per 100, Black Locust \$1 per 1000. Complete colored cat. free. Galbreath Nurseries, Box 22, February, Neb.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Miscellany

A Protest Against the Fake.

F. D. COBURN, TOPEKA, BEFORE THE STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Your orator stands before this august and corruscating assemblage of rhetorical decorators, these wholesale and retail purveyors of figured fluency, jeweled periods, and pungent publicity, confessing himself, in gratitude too profound for any adequate expression, the lifetime recipient at their hands of more good treatment, more kindly and greater undeserved generosity, than was ever bestowed upon any other of their public servants or fellow citizens, whatever his merits, sex, age, color, or previous condition, of pulchritude. If his pathway has been made smooth, always given an inclination that led to higher places, easy of ascent and fragrant with friendship's blossoms, it is you who made the grade easy and have strewn the flowers.

What he may say to you here will not be new, and he has said it one way or another before, but it pertains to a subject that with him is always to the front. Should you detect in it aught that seems to savor of censure, rebuke, or upbraiding, coming from one of your long-time associates so unworthy to sit in judgment, you will know it is bestowed in the same spirit of affection as the fond father's chastisement of his contumacious son, the parent wrathfully declaring the while that the pain to him is far greater than to the boy. The purpose is to consider briefly the abuse, by work overtime, of three or four words in their relation to our State, and perhaps mildly to suggest in part the irreparable damage wrought by their unreasonable, immoderate, and uncalled-for use in the public prints; that is to say, our own newspapers, which collectively are nowhere surpassed in any like territory.

NEARNESS TO NATION'S NAVAL THE POSSIBLE CAUSE.

The thoughtless practise or habit of disparaging in the public prints one's surroundings, as we so frequently do, surely obtains to no such extent in any other part of the world, and the question may well be raised if it is not a mild sort of monomania, possibly due to our nearness to the center of the universe; to having as our abiding place what has been denominated by the brilliant Ingalls as the navel of the nation; about which may disport, as about the poles, atmospheric, magnetic, and electrical currents unknown elsewhere, and productive of phenomena as strange, startling, and inexplicable as some of the statements we print. There is not the slightest suspicion that malice, even in an infinitesimal degree, attaches or ever has attached to these verbal aberrations. Probably no syllable of any objectionable phrase was ever penned with intent to do the commonwealth harm, or by one whose intentions, if he had stopped to analyze them, were not like the virtue expected in Caesar's wife; but we have been taught from early youth that mere good intentions have supplied the paving for puryatory.

The citation of numerous instances or offenses is entirely unnecessary, and only one, by no means unusually flagrant, need be used as typical of what we have been publishing about conditions here since the State's beginning, whenever there was a snow-fall accompanied by a breeze of so much as mud-turtle velocity, and not infrequently when there was no breeze at all. The Government Weather Bureau, in its instructions to its observers, says:

"The term 'blizzard' is applied to those storms that occur in the front edge of extremely severe cold waves, where the wind is running from thirty to fifty miles or more per hour, with the temperature 10 degrees below zero or lower, and the air full of ice driven with tremendous force by the terrific wind. Such storms have occurred in Nebraska and the Dakotas, but seldom, if ever, in Kansas."

KANSAS A STRANGER TO BLIZZARDS.

Nobody questions such a definition, and everybody, everywhere, except perhaps the senders of "specials," and writers of headlines, accepts it at face value as an accurate description. By every one, certainly every one outside the State, a blizzard is understood to mean the frightful thing the Weather Bureau says it is—something very, very bad—and nothing less. Uncle Sam's Kansas weather observers, who has been in the State forty years, says he has known of but one storm that could be

called a blizzard, and the few so-called cyclones were only such tornadoes as frequently occur in a more destructive degree in many other States. His statement is that the word blizzard comes from Scotland and does not rightly relate to a storm at all, but means "a knock-out blow."

On November 18 last, a Topeka paper of wide circulation, and far more moderate in its language than many others, contained at the top of column in the most conspicuous position on its first page, three dispatches under this scare-head:

BLIZZARD IN KANSAS.

THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE IS VISITED.

BEST HARVEST IS TEMPORARILY INTERRUPTED AND TRAFFIC IMPEDED—STOCKMEN ARE CAUGHT UNPREPARED.

This three-deck heading was followed by three "specials," in substance as follows:

"Garden City, Nov. 17.—Special. The blizzard struck Southwest Kansas with moderate force. Traffic is greatly impeded, and best harvest has been suspended."

"Lakin, Nov. 17.—Special. An unusual November snow-storm began at seven o'clock this morning and continued until noon, like a fierce little blizzard."

"Syracuse, Nov. 17.—Special. A blizzard prevailed here to-day, a heavy snow being driven by a strong north wind. Stockmen were caught unprepared."

These dispatches were of such an incredible nature, especially when the time of year was considered, that Colonel Jennings, the capable head of the Government weather service for Kansas, was at once requested to ascertain officially from his observer just how terrible the weather conditions had actually been at these stations on the date named, for a better understanding of the grievous affliction that the "blizzard in Kansas" must have caused her brave people, in order that needed succor might be sent to sustain the survivors until they could gather up their few belongings, if any were left, and be transported to Siberia or some other country less inhospitable than the newspaper dispatches would show Kansas to be.

The replies, which he submits, are in substance thus:

"Garden City, Nov. 22, 1906.—Replying to yours in regard to the so-called blizzard here on the 17th, I will say: There was in no sense a blizzard. The lowest temperature was fifteen degrees above zero. There was no wind; when there was any breeze at all it was not five miles an hour. In fact, when the snow was falling it was constantly melting, the snow-fall being in the daytime, and the lowest temperature at night when it had entirely cleared off. You can fully and officially contradict the sensational reports of blizzards here. Live stock has not suffered."

B. F. STOCKS, Observer.

"Lakin, Nov. 23, 1906.—Replying to yours of 21st: There was no blizzard here on the 17th, nor signs of any. The maximum temperature was thirty-six degrees and the minimum twenty-five degrees above zero. Two inches of snow fell during the day, very light and flaky, falling very nearly straight down, and there was no wind to blow it anywhere."

C. H. LONGSTRETH, Observer.

"Coolidge, Nov. 23, 1906.—On the 17th we had a snow, practically without any wind of any degree whatever. The snow when melted made 23 hundredths of an inch of water. It did not drift here or at Syracuse. It certainly did not look much like a blizzard."

PAUL RICH, Observer.

The local paper, learning from its distant exchanges that there had been some weather changes, made comment on the fact, but knew that any description of a terrific storm would be branded as false by every one of its readers, and hence would be entirely unsuited for home use, because not true. It said:

THE INVISIBLE DENATURED BLIZZARD.

"Southwest Kansas was last week visited by a denatured blizzard, but our people were unconscious of it until they read the Chicago Record-Herald. This variety of blizzard is similar to those elsewhere, except that all the pain and suffering are eliminated. So modest and retiring is it that, were it not for unceasing vigilance, it would come and go and the people would be none the wiser. A trait of our blizzards is that they do not show their teeth, but eat out of the hand and do many

other stunts showing a sweet and tractable disposition."

Many of you have lived here the most of your lives, yet probably not one can truthfully say he ever saw in Kansas the semblance of a blizzard. What must strangers, the censorious, and even our credulous friends, think of a State (they always think of the State and not of the particular locality) where these distressful conditions are advertised to begin the middle of November and logically are liable to recur at frequent intervals until April?

PERIODS OF INCLEMENCY NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

But admitting that there may be occasional periods of inclemency here; days in those months of the year known in less favored climes as "winter," when the health-laden, air-cleansing snowflakes are wafted sideways instead of downward; intervals of atmospheric unrest, and occasions of procrastinate precipitation in summer; they are in no sense peculiar to Kansas, and why pay tolls to grasping telegraph corporations for parading before a sensation-greedy if not envious public statements the aforesaid public never remembers except to our detriment? The occurrences described, however distressing they may be, concern only their neighborhood, and screaming them afar to strangers who have no sympathy and no understanding of how little such happenings may really mean to a State is a waste of tolls, composition, and presswork in the interest of scandal-mongering, and a pandering to pessimism. Of course, locating the alleged horrible situations in Kansas is of far greater profit to the local correspondent who writes for foreign consumption than having them somewhere else. As put by a news man who knows their selling value, "A shiver in Kansas is worth a frozen corpse in Minnesota. Gooseflesh west of Newton is better," for our purpose, "than a municipality frozen stiff in North Dakota. Let Kansas freeze on. The world demands it—and Kansas doesn't particularly care."

ARIDITY TALK AN INHERITED HABIT.

As to the word "drought;" the expression "Kansas drought;" It appears to have been set over on the standing galley at a time when a stray dry spell from the Staked Plains, so the story-books say, got lost somewhere amid the verdure of Kansas in 1860, but which probably no member of this association present has personal knowledge of, and since those far-away days resort to this form of verbiage in the intervals between our heaven-distilled showers has become an inherited habit; repeating with dull monotony the suggestion of a dryness that was simply short on saturation—or at worst inadequately humid.

In opposition to such misuse of worthy words, and the pernicious, unwarranted beliefs they foster, your speaker has long insisted that the great agricultural need in much of Kansas is provision of ways and means for escaping the baleful effects, not of aridity, but an excess of water; such a superabundance as at times makes her fertile valleys look like the Great Lakes, and their owners "like thirty cents."

That with this problem solved, Kansas, having a soil of marvelous fertility and a climate unequalled, may yet be conceded a no mean place in American agriculture. Ample proof of the water situation is shown by the legislation providing for drainage boards and drainage districts in every one of our 105 counties; by the organization already of some of these boards and districts and the voting of large sums in taxes for working out their far-reaching plans.

Some Kansas Legislatures may have been imperfect, but none was ever so weak as to enact any general legislation for the drainage of droughts.

A patch of earth of size of this State, that can in two decades, as Kansas has in the past two, produce 3,017,743,073 bushels of corn and 1,027,483,401 bushels of wheat, worth in the aggregate \$1,488,629,194, and reared for slaughter meat animals worth \$889,224,960, is not the habitat of droughts, and is not a region where they could make day wages in the most prosperous times. This being true, why continue, season after season, to advertise in our highest-priced reading space as especial Kansas products calamities we can not deliver? No State the farmers of which have their Sunday false teeth plugged with gold should submit without protect to a reputation so damaging.

KANSAS WINDS INSUFFICIENT.

Legend and fiction, of our own writing, by suggestion through the misleading headline rather than by direct statement, taken collectively, portray Kansas as a region alternately blistered or

**Hoes**

You can do twice the work with some hoes that you can with others.

Any boy that ever hoed a potato patch knows the difference.

The right kind of a hoe is neither too large nor too small; not too heavy or too light. It is just the proper size and shape to do the kind of work it is intended for. Its quality is excellent and its hang is accurate.

Hoing becomes agreeable work when you have the hoe that fits your hands and the work you have to do. There are just such hoes made

Ask Your Dealer For

**TRUE TEMPER**

Hoes

True Temper Hoes like the Forks, Rakes, Potato Hooks and all other farm and garden hand-tools that bear the label are "The best tools you have ever bought at the same prices you have always paid."

If they had not been tested for quality and construction by the most severe methods at the factory, they wouldn't be allowed to wear the label.

Remember there's a tool for every kind of work. And you'll save time and money by using the right kind of a tool every time.

Let us tell you more about that. Just ask on a postal card for our free book, "Tools and Their Uses," and it will be sent to you at once.

**American Fork & Hoe Co.**  
436 Am. Trust Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio

**Farms That Grow "No. 1 HARD" WHEAT**  
(Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel)

160 ACRES  
FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

are situated in the Canadian West, where Home-steads of 160 acres can be obtained FREE by every settler willing and able to comply with the Home-stead Regulations. During the present year a large portion of

**New Wheat-Growing Territory**

has been made accessible to markets by the railway construction that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great Railway Companies. Grain-growing, mixed farming and dairying are the great specialties.

For literature and information address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada or the following authorized Canadian Government Agent.

**J. S. CRAWFORD**  
125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Mention this Paper.

**Gulf Coast, Texas**

Offers greater opportunities to the farmer, homeseeker, and investor in land than any other place in the world today. We own and control 1,000,000 acres in the gulf coast country, which we will sell in tracts to suit everybody, from the fruit or truck farmer, who wants 5 to 10 acres or up; the homeseeker, a quarter section or section, to the investor or syndicate, who wants up to 100,000 acres. Prices, \$4.50 to \$85 per acre, according to size of tract and location. This land is all fine, black loam, from 2 to 5 feet deep. Clay subsoil. No brush. Ample rainfall. No irrigation necessary. Fine water in wells, 25 to 250 feet deep. Sufficient elevation to assure a fine atmosphere, and cool, refreshing breezes, all within one to ten miles of railroads, and within 30 to 100 miles of ocean transportation. Healthful climate and fine neighbors. Profits of \$50 to \$60 per acre annually can be made, according to crop grown. Corn, oats, alfalfa, rice, cotton, sugar cane, oranges, figs, all kinds of garden truck. Some crop every month in the year.

Call or write for our book, "Truth About Texas," and state map, free. Excursions from all points, first and third Tuesdays of each month. Come and see. Buy from owners and save commission. Easy terms.

**PICKERT-HAMMOND LAND COMPANY,**  
Opposite Grand Central Station,  
Houston, Texas.

—SEND YOUR HIDES TO—

**Bayer Tanning Company**

to be tanned for robes, coats, rugs, harness and lace leather. Practical and technical knowledge of tanning. Superiority in workmanship and finish makes our work the kind You want. Write for new price list.

**Bayer Tanning Company, Dept. C, Des Moines, Ia.**

**VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.**

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diplomas granted; positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TORONTO, CANADA.**

frozen, and wracked by unceasing winds—much of the time, in one place or another, being twisted loose from the rest of the universe by the vagrant and always remorseless "cyclone." On the other hand, fact and history record that thousands of Kansas farmers, who erected windmills and air-motors expecting them to pump water and provide power for the lighter farm machinery, have found them almost, if not entirely, valueless, because of absence and unreliability of breezes sufficient for their turning; and the result is that the far more costly but reliable gasoline-engines have been and are being installed for the needed work. Surely no region where windmills must be run by gasoline, or by the family cow working a tread power, can righteously be accused of sitting in the draft.

Why asperse our wind? Health, vigor, healing, and hope are borne on its wings; it even brings the savage close to the infinite; for does not the poet sing of

"Lo! The poor Indian, whose untutored mind Sees God in clouds, or hears Him in the wind?"

It is on lands and seas of perpetual calm that pirates propagate and plot, and never where the balm-laden zephyrs of Kansas play.

**HIGH COST OF THE FAKE.**

An observation of nearly forty years has brought the conviction that from the heedless, inconsiderate, and unjustifiable use by our own people of the word "blizzard" our State is poorer to the extent of not less than 50,000 thrifty people and \$100,000,000 of investments; that a like number of people and a like number of dollars have gone elsewhere or remained away because we have tagged the State, from Wallace to Wyandotte, with the word "cyclone," printed in the most alarming type at command, until the expression "Kansas cyclone" has become to the rest of the world a yellow flag; that as many more wealth-producers and as much money would also be in Kansas to-day if we had employed to some laudable purpose the valuable time and plum-bago consumed in exploiting aridity that existed chiefly in the overworked imaginations or in the palates of its inventors. Every farm in Kansas would easily be rated as worth and sell for from five dollars to ten dollars more per acre than now, and most other investments be rated higher in a like proportion, were it not that the State has been so long and so persistently scandalized by the publication far and wide of so many hurtful stories, most of them having little or no fact for a basis, and the others of only a local or neighborhood instead of a State-wide application. The State, having been repeatedly caught with the goods and convicted of the most unblushing, unmitigated, and unmeasured prosperity, should accept the decision and stop the mouths of those who rely on technicalities for having the case remanded.

THE INVADING GRASSHOPPERS NOW DEAD. The western half of the State, especially, has further suffered to a very large extent by the writing, printing, and reiteration of the word "grasshopper." Kansas was never a grasshopper State on her own account. It is true that our grandparents babble of a season, so remote that half of our present population have only hearsay knowledge of it, when their fields were defoliated by migratory locusts that swarmed from the fastnesses of the far-away Rocky Mountains. In other more recent years, here and there in the frontier counties, gardens and patches of alfalfa have been gnawed at by bugs, some that crawled, some that flew, and possibly some that hopped, as they are in other State, by similar pests, but the reputations of those States were never impaired a penny's worth by such incidents, because the incidents were never advertised and paraded as common to and characteristic of their region. It is true, too, that Noah's neighborhood in some remote time experienced a season of excessive humidity, but the newspapers of that county sensibly ceased long ago to make alarming newspaper tales about the probable recurrence of the incident whenever the fall rains happened to be unusually heavy. Why not be as wise as those earlier journalists were about their wet spell, and let the long-deceased grasshoppers stay dead?

**DEVILS UNKNOWN IN KANSAS.**

The evil of printing such unfortunate statements in our own papers alone, even if their authors were actuated by malice, would seem sufficient to satisfy it, but the evil has then only begun its work. The same parties who send these specials, for instance, to Topeka papers, are likely to supply them at the same time also, quite elaborated and amplified, to make them worth the money, to a list of Eastern papers of many times greater circulation than our own, and if such metropolitan papers do not obtain the news direct, which as a rule they do, the stories are copied from the Kansas papers as authentic, and with abundant assurance paraded, exaggerated, and commented upon as being true, or rather under the truth, on the theory that no Kansas paper would be other than loyal, and, being loyal would not voluntarily consent to print statements derogatory and damaging to the State or to its citizens unless sustained by absolute truth. This goes on, and has gone on, until the minds of practically all strangers have become thoroughly inoculated, conscientiously and justifiably, with the belief that Kansas is possessed of more devils of earth and air and a greater diversity of hoodoos than ever afflicted any other country since Adam's birthday. Hence it is that when we journey beyond the Missouri and vouch-safe that we are from Kansas, our auditors politely avert their faces while they softly cachinnate, one with another, inwardly sorry for us, and renewing their vows that neither they nor theirs shall ever live or invest their savings or surplus in a region confessedly so bedeviled.

**TWO PIANOS! CASH! BIG PRIZES FREE!**

**FREE If You Can Tell How Many Dots**

**IF YOU CAN COUNT AND PLAN YOU CAN WIN!**

SUCCESSFUL FARMING will give to those who can count the dots in the piano correctly or nearest correctly, the following list of prizes: **CAN YOU DO IT?**

- Two Elegant Pianos, one to a lady and one to a gentleman.
- 2nd. Two Hundred Dollars Cash.
- 3rd. One Hundred Dollars Cash.
- 4th. Fifty Dollars Cash.
- 5th. Twenty-five Dollars Cash.
- Next 5. Ten Dollars Each.
- Next 10. Five Dollars Each.
- Next 25. Two Dollars Each.

CONDITIONS: 50 cents pays for one year and one count. \$1.00 pays for two years and three counts. You get \$50 extra if you have three counts, it will pay you to have three. See conditions below.

**Don't Delay!** If you want a Piano or other Prizes, send your counts at once.

**PRIZE WINNERS IN PAST CONTESTS**

**A Piano for \$1.00.** Surely people may enter your contests knowing that they will receive fair treatment. How glad I was to win a piano for so small an amount and wholly unexpected. The paper alone is worth all I paid.  
MRS. L. W. NOTT, Marion, Ia.

**He Won a Piano.** Refer people to me if they are honest. I got a piano for a prize and never heard of you until I answered your ad. Your paper is worth twice the subscription price.  
W. C. ELLIOTT, Audubon, Iowa.

**\$100.00 Prize.** I got my \$100.00 and it was the easiest I ever earned. The dots are hard to count but I know the prizes go to those who win them fairly.  
AMY R. BARNES, Van Horn, Iowa.

**Won \$350 Cash.** To Whom It May Concern: I won grand prize of \$350.00 Cash in last contest. I was much surprised. I want to thank as to Successful Farming's fairness to me and everybody.  
JOHN A. GOODWIN, Richmond, Va.

**\$100.00 CASH** Do You Want \$100 Cash? I received the \$100 in greenbacks. Thanks to you gentlemen. Your contest must be fair. The judges have been impartial. Refer to me.  
J. W. SMITH, Home, Okla.

**\$50.00 for Canada.** Canada I won \$50. Never knew there was such a paper until I answered ad, now I will never be without it again.  
Miss E. Fournier, Mantana, Quebec

**Won a Piano.** I received the elegant piano which I won in your recent contest, and all was perfectly grand. I am recommending you to all my friends and you are at liberty to use my name as reference any time you wish.  
ISAAC SHOTWELL, Rockland, Ohio

**Others Who Have Won:** \$100—Eva I. Eredonia, Kas. \$100—C. S. W. rman, Vinton, Ia. \$50—S. Irving Steye, 35 E. Balt., Baltimore, Md. \$100—E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo. \$50—L. F. Stinson, Arcata, Calif. \$50—A. J. Perdue, Altoona, Ia. \$50—Albert Peterson, Holdrege, Neb. Piano—Mr. Libbie Greulich, St. Paul, Minn. Piano—W. S. Keever, 87 Freeman St., Cincinnati, O. Piano—Gemachlich, Kensington, Kan. These are but a few of many. We could give a list of hundreds if we had space. You might as well be a winner, if you go at it at once.

**A Piano for Illinois.** An elegant Piano for a Dollar. That is what I got and anybody that thinks your prizes are not awarded fairly don't know. There can be no favorites or I would not have won.  
MYRA A. FURSMAN, Panoia, Ill.

Nobody connected with our paper will be allowed to compete. Contest closes June 30, but get your counts in at once. See about time prize above.



If this chart gets destroyed another printed upon heavy paper will be sent upon receipt of 2c stamp for postage.

**Test of Skill**—This contest is not to be confused with the guessing or estimating contests. Our contest is a test of skill in counting and planning and the best man wins. It depends upon you. There is no guess or chance about it. Do not hesitate about entering but get your counts in at once.

**CONDITIONS**—50 cents pays for a year's subscription to SUCCESSFUL FARMING and one count; \$1.00 pays for two years and three counts and makes you eligible for the special \$50.00 prizes given to winners of 1st prizes if they have three counts. See below.

**AWARDS** will be made as follows—The persons giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second, etc.

**\$50 PRIZES**—We believe everybody should have three counts so they can have one each side of what they think is correct to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give \$50.00 extra to winners of 1st prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get 1st prize only, but if you have three counts you get \$50 extra.

**TIME PRIZES**—\$25.00 Extra. We feel early counters should be rewarded and we will give \$25.00 to the person sending best answers by March 31st.

In case of tie we will write each person so tied asking them to make as few words as possible from the letters of the alphabet, using each letter of the alphabet twice and only twice, and no one word more than once, each letter left over counting as one word. To the one tied in the counting who gives us the fewest words as above will be awarded first prize. This practically eliminates all question of tie, but if there should be any possibility be a tie in this the prize will be divided equally between those so tying.

Subscription without counts is 25 cents per year, additional counts after you have three entered as per our terms in paragraph "condition" above may be entered at 25 cents each.

Publisher SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 211 Tenth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

I enclose \$..... for subscription to SUCCESSFUL FARMING, and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') Contest. If \$1.00 is paid send three counts; if only 50c is paid send ONE or ONE count. The extra \$50.00 go only to those having THREE or more counts entered.

My Count is: (1).....(2).....(3).....

NAME.....

P. O..... State.....

**Address all letters to SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 211 Tenth, St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

the same time also, quite elaborated and amplified, to make them worth the money, to a list of Eastern papers of many times greater circulation than our own, and if such metropolitan papers do not obtain the news direct, which as a rule they do, the stories are copied from the Kansas papers as authentic, and with abundant assurance paraded, exaggerated, and commented upon as being true, or rather under the truth, on the theory that no Kansas paper would be other than loyal, and, being loyal would not voluntarily consent to print statements derogatory and damaging to the State or to its citizens unless sustained by absolute truth. This goes on, and has gone on, until the minds of practically all strangers have become thoroughly inoculated, conscientiously and justifiably, with the belief that Kansas is possessed of more devils of earth and air and a greater diversity of hoodoos than ever afflicted any other country since Adam's birthday. Hence it is that when we journey beyond the Missouri and vouch-safe that we are from Kansas, our auditors politely avert their faces while they softly cachinnate, one with another, inwardly sorry for us, and renewing their vows that neither they nor theirs shall ever live or invest their savings or surplus in a region confessedly so bedeviled.

**KANSAS PEOPLE RESENT CALUMNIES.**

We have for a third of a century been derisively or pityingly laughed at by a majority of the people wherever we went, when the name of the State was mentioned. No man is less mortified than a Kansan by merely being laughed at by those who laugh only because of ignorance, but when the ignorance is due to damaging misinformation supplied by ourselves and it

makes ourselves and every material thing we possess or cherish of less value in the eyes of humanity than it otherwise would be, we may well feel aggrieved if not humiliated.

While food famines doubtless occur in Russia, coal famines and blizzards in Dakota, cyclones in Mississippi, drought in Asia Minor, and the inhabitants of Iowa, driven from home by the tyrant, Frost, seek shelter in their churches and there hover around fires that glow and worm with the sunshine stored in their Kansas corn-cobs, the State of Kansas is a stranger to such misfortunes, and no son of hers should let go unchallenged a statement that she is otherwise.

The Kansas man is accused of much noisy advertising, and of relating when away from home preposterous tales of his State's climate, people, products, possessions, and possibilities—of dealing much in airy persiflage. These accusations have a basis of truth. They are in part accounted for by his righteous pride and sublime faith in the region where he so gladly cast his lot, and where, perhaps in fear of the lot's eluding him, he early made it fast with an extra thick mortgage plaster. But a more potent reason would seem to be that he always considers himself in a measure on the defensive, against aspersions and calumnies cast upon his State by persons who have formed their ideas of it from what has been written and printed, not by our enemies, but by ourselves. And this, too, strange as it may seem, when he, at home, may be a dealer in the same sort of fabrication he so vigorously disputes the truthfulness of when abroad.

So, as one of you, who loves his country and his home, I appeal, not

in fault-finding, but in affection, to you who love yours no whit less, to see to it that your hands and pens are guilty of no act which shall place us and ours before the world in a light less favorable than truth justifies or even demands. I ask no concealment or denial of any important fact, but unless a derogatory statement is abundantly true—amply and in good measure justified by the facts and necessary for the world to know—do not give it voice. It is a safe proposition to say that the papers are few which have justification for using anywhere, once in five years the words "blizzard," "drought," "cyclone" or "grasshopper" as applicable to Kansas, and it is equally safe to say there is never occasion to use them in headlines. If we must dwell on such a condition as either suggests, let us use some less hateful word, and never have it appear in any conspicuous position. It is more often the headline that is deadly than what follows. Lock your forms and your doors against the quartet of words that have cost our commonwealth so many millions.

**LET'S NOT ROCK THE BOAT.**

We are all passengers on the same boat, alike hopeful of safely making the same landing; or ticketed over the same road; or all in a way occupants of a community nest. Why should we be constantly rocking the boat? Why should we countenance the man who leaves open the switch? Why befool the nest? Why should we be everlastingly handing to the other fellow a blunderbuss pointed toward ourselves and, when it has gone off, claim we didn't know it was loaded? The blunderbuss and the boomerang are always loaded.

# Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

## Boys Make Men.

When you see a ragged urchin  
Standing wistful in the street,  
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,  
Dirty face and bare red feet,  
Pass not by the child unheeding;  
Smile upon him. Mark me, when  
He's grown old he'll not forget it;  
For remember, boys make men.

Have you never seen a grandsire,  
With his eyes aglow with joy  
Bring to mind some act of kindness—  
Something said to him, a boy?  
Or relate some slight or coldness  
With a brow all clouded, when  
He recalled some heart too thoughtless  
To remember, boys make men.

Let us try to add some pleasure  
To the life of every boy;  
For each child needs tender interest  
In its sorrow and its joy.  
Call your boys home by its brightness;  
They avoid the household when  
It is cheerless with unkindness;  
For remember—boys make men.  
—Selected.

## Early Impressions.

One of the most encouraging signs that the world is growing better and making progress is the evident care and thought that is given to the children. When we read the newspapers we are inclined to believe, for the time, that surely the world is on the downward road to ruin; but when the mind reverts to the great philanthropic institutions for making good citizens, and considers the thoughts and minds of our best and greatest people, we are made to feel that the general trend is upward and onward. The fact that we are beginning with the children is an evidence that humanity is growing wiser and is realizing that "the boy is father of the man," and therefore to make good citizens, one must start with the children as the foundation. Childhood is the time that is meant for the preparation for the activities of life, for the development of those things that bring the greatest good to the child and to those with whom he may come in contact. The first years of the child's life is the impressionable age—before he is thirteen or fourteen years of age—after which his reasoning powers begin to develop. This is the time when he is most easily influenced; when he may be turned from the wrong, and when evil inherited tendencies may be checked in their growth. This is the time when he learns the difference between right and wrong and learns it by experience and by example. He is not yet able to control himself, but must be governed and controlled by some one in authority and taught how to control himself. The training of the will—teaching self-control and self-reliance—is the most important thing in the right formation of character. You may compel a child to do right over and over again till the habit is formed, which is good, but if he is taught to make himself do right he will be stronger and learn to combat evils as they come up.

This plastic age is the time when parents may do their best and most lasting work for the making of the child's character. Impressions are more lasting than in later life. They are made through the eye and ear. The child learns much by watching others and imitating their actions; therefore, what parents want developed in their children they should cultivate in themselves. If they would have them honest and truthful, they should be perfectly honest with themselves and in all their dealings with their children, never deceiving them or lying to them. If parents wish their children to be considerate of others, they must have regard for the rights and happiness of the child as well as for his friends and associates, and in the same way may teach by example as well as by precept. Children are naturally devoid of deceit and are artless in their behavior. They hate cant and insincerity. Parents should be careful never to punish in anger or with a show of doing it because they are the stronger, but in love and for the child's good.

Since so many impressions come through the eye, the value of the child's surroundings is inestimable. Time and money are well spent when used to surround him with those things that make for his betterment. It is not a foolish expenditure to buy pictures to adorn the walls of the home, or books that will mould his character

into an ideal one, when we remember that it is man, the future citizen of the world, the handiwork of God, with an immortal soul, that we are shaping. Great care should be taken, and no pains spared when choosing for the home, especially when getting for the child's own room. A lady who is more than fifty years old was relating an instance that occurred when she was less than four years old, which illustrates the lasting effects of early impressions and also demonstrate the importance of care in choosing pictures that will be pleasing at least. She said: "My earliest impression is a picture that hung on the wall over my bed and which I had to look at the last thing every night before I went to sleep. It was that of a white horse upon the back of which was crouched the body of a fierce tiger, with his teeth and claws imbedded in the flesh of the horse. The blood ran down from the wounds and the whole thing was frightful to me. I went to sleep every night afraid and very uncomfortable. This picture is as vivid to me to day as though I was looking at the real thing and will never be erased." If that had been a picture of "The Guardian Angel" or "Sir Galahad" or "The Evening Prayer" or some one of the many that are pleasing and that teach some beautiful lesson, that woman would have had a happier remembrance, and would be better both physically and morally.

## Success With Flowers.

W. A. HARSHBARGER, BEFORE THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The subject assigned me is success with flowers on city lots; what to plant and how to plant to have flowers from frost to frost. In a way this gives me a blanket franchise on the whole floral kingdom. However, I will try to confine my remarks to a comparatively small number of plants.

I need scarcely allude to the permanent value of the movement toward civic improvement. Hand in hand with culture and refinement goes a love of the beautiful. The time is not far past when Kansas was new, and the stern necessity for earning a livelihood left little time for anything else. Happily conditions have changed, and we may now give attention to those details of home adornment that make for a higher and better civilization.

## PLANS NECESSARY.

In arranging the planting of a place, be it a city lot or a park, the first essential is a plan worked out on paper. On large estates this is generally done by a landscape architect. However, on small city properties occupied by persons of limited means, this is not always practicable, nor is it entirely desirable. It is a good plan for a person to develop with his home, and something one has done for himself has an interest all its own, even though it have some faults. Just take a piece of paper and draw to a convenient scale the lot with the buildings and walks carefully located. This is the foundation. You can profitably spend many winter evenings filling in details. Make it a family affair. Include even the little tot, who will certainly be the most industrious member of the firm when planting time comes—a little destructive perhaps, but always well meaning. If your first plan does not suit you, try again. Consult your friends, get a desirable feature here, another there, work them over, and incorporate them. Avoid patchy work. Make each part bear a direct relation to the finished whole. First of all you will want a good unbroken lawn. This may be regarded as fundamental. Make the plantings in borders as a frame to the lawn. In the lawn, right in the grass, small early-flowering bulbs may be planted. Some suitable varieties for this purpose are scilla, chionodoxa, snowdrop, grape hyacinth, and crocus. These all bloom very early, and mature their foliage before the lawn needs mowing. While such bulbs are not, as a rule, permanent here in Kansas, owing probably to our dry hot summers, yet they are so cheap and pretty that they pay even if they only last three or four years. On larger grounds, all of which are not kept clipped, this list may be extended by including narcissus in variety, camassia, and other late-maturing kinds. In planting avoid irregularity. Follow nature's plan; here a patch of blue, dense in the center and

thinning toward the edge, where it gradually merges into another patch.

So much for the lawn. Now to the planting. For convenience let us divide our plants into two general classes: (a) those for cutting, and (b) those for yard adornment. Of course these groups overlap, as few flowers are not good for cutting. The first group should be grown well back in the garden where they may be cut at will without giving the yard a ragged appearance. There are so many plants available for cutting that I can only mention a few of them, choosing those with which I have had success. Let each add to the list his favorites.

## FAVORITE FLOWERS.

First in importance is the rose, probably the oldest cultivated flower. My preference is the class known as the hybrid tea. It has proved hardy in my garden with very slight protection, just a mulch of barnyard litter over the roots. Indeed I have wintered several of the teas with slight protection. The hybrid perpetuals are very hardy, and bloom with reckless abandon in the spring, just one tremendous crop, then with the exception of a few scattering blossoms in the fall do no more until the next year. Some of them are classed as ever-bloomers, but with the exception of the American Beauty have not proven so for me. There are so many varieties (more than 3,500) and I have tried so few of them that I hesitate to give a list. However, of those I have tried my choice is Burbank, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Gruss an Teplitz, La France, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, and Marie Van Houtte. These are true ever-bloomers, commencing early and keeping everlastingly at it until after pretty severe frosts. In planting always give roses an open sunny place where there is a good circulation of air and where tree-roots can not reach them. This is imperative. I like the rows to run north and south, so both sides of the row will get an equal amount of sunlight. The best soil is a rather heavy clay loam, worked at least two feet deep, and enriched with well rotted cow-manure. I much prefer to plant two-year bushes. If they are budded varieties, they should be planted deep enough to get the point where the bud was inserted three inches below the surface. If this is not done, sprouts from the wild stock are likely to come up, and unless removed choke out the budded part. I had often read this, but it cost me two fine bushes to really learn it. A summer mulch of lawn clippings is valuable to conserve moisture.

Another cut flower of sterling worth is the gladiolus. For cheapness, ease of culture, freedom of bloom, durability of cut spikes, and range of fine colors, it stands very high. Its one lack is fragrance. There are many very fine named varieties, and many types of hybrids to be had in splendid mixture. Probably the very best mixture is the one known as Groff's Gold Medal strain. The flowers are very large and the colors pure. By careful planting the gladiolus can be had in bloom a long time. In making successive plantings always use the small bulbs first, reserving the larger ones for the last planting. The first planting can usually be made the latter part of March or early April. The bulbets from Groff's hybrids prove hardy in my garden, coming up in the spring like weeds. Prof. Massey writes me from North Carolina that they become quite troublesome there.

Another plant of sterling worth is the dahlia, queen of the autumn. From the first of September until frost a bed of dahlias will furnish a profusion of blossoms in a bewildering array of forms and colors. The named varieties now run into the hundreds. Of the more than one hundred varieties that I have grown, none pleases me better than good old pink A. D. Livoni. The cactus varieties are very handsome, but generally have poor stems. The single forms are also very pretty and very profuse bloomers. The dahlia is easily raised from seed and blooms the first year. The best soil for dahlias is a rather light loam. I like to plant them in rows four feet apart and two and a half feet apart in the row. By this means I manage to get a crop of peas off the same ground. My experience is that there is no real gain in planting before May 1, and they may be planted as late as June 1 with good success.

Other plants that are good for cutting are the sweet peas, nasturtium, and aster. Sweet peas and asters like a heavy clay loam well enriched. The nasturtium blooms better in comparatively poor soil. I have had Burpee's Reselected Earliest of All sweet peas

## How to Fool a Lazy Liver with Artificial Exercise

**E**VERY serious Sickness has a small beginning. And, in nine cases out of ten, that beginning is made in the Bowels.

Constipation is the beginning of most diseases. It paves the way for all others. Lack of exercise, hasty eating, improper food, are its first causes.

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It isn't necessary to be sick-a-bed, you know, in order to be mighty uncomfortable. Even a slight indigestion affects the nerves, dulls the mind, and obscures the merry sunshine of Life.

\* \* \*

The time to adjust the Bowels is the very minute you suspect they need adjustment.

- If your tongue is slightly coated,
- If your breath is under suspicion,
- If your head feels a trifle heavy or dull,
- If digestion seems even a little slow,
- If Heartburn, Belching, Colic or Restlessness begin to show themselves,
- That's the time to eat a Cascaret.

It acts as pleasantly as it tastes. It is as congenial to your Bowels as it is to your Palate.

It stimulates the muscular lining of the Bowels and Intestines, so that they mechanically extract nourishment from the food and drive out the waste.

\* \* \*

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In bloom May 2, from seed sown in March.

In mentioning these few plants I have covered the season from spring until hard frost. There are many other kinds that should be included. Let each add his old-time favorites, and from year to year add new ones, and there will be no lack of these chaste emblems of the purest and best sentiments of which our race is capable.

FLOWERS FOR THE FRONT YARD.

Now let us attack the front part of the yard. Here we wish varieties that are ornamental in foliage as well as flower, so arranged as to form a constantly changing picture attractive every day of the summer. On a city lot part of our border will probably have partial shade from adjoining buildings. Also the question arises as to whether we shall plant annuals or perennials. My answer to this is, plant both. It is common for some of our leading landscape artists to refer to annuals as uninteresting, even ugly. I fall to see why a red poppy is ugly because it is annual and handsome because perennial. Perennials have the advantage of comparative permanence and start earlier, so it is well to use them largely, but for the first year or two while they are small there is need of annuals to fill in. Here again I will confine my remarks to varieties that I have grown, without implying that others are not equally good. Suppose we begin at the house. If this faces east or west, there will be a strip of ground between the house and walk on the south that gets the full effect of our summer sun. Many plants will do well here if given water. In such a location I have grown portulacca, single and double petunia, salvia, Coleus, antirrhinum, and many others. The coleus colors up amazingly if given plenty of water. However, I have come to regard this as the ideal location for hardy chrysanthemums. With some water, or a good, cool mulch, they thrive in the heat, and when cool weather comes bloom very freely. Frosts do not get them so soon, and they are bright after the same kinds in the open are destroyed. The past season my bed remained attractive until about December 10, or nearly a month after they would have been destroyed in the open. To get bloom from the same bed in the spring I use early tulips among the "mums." The combination works well, giving a good show of color at both ends of the season and a bank of cool restful green all summer. In color, I prefer the whites, pinks, and yellows. The old gold and tawnys, while pretty, do not make the show one wants after other out-door flowers are gone. On the north side of the house is a good location for ferns, fuchsias, hencheras, and other shade-lovers. If there is room for a border on the north property line, which is usually not far from the house, it will be a good place for columbines, delphiniums, nicotianas, pansies, and plants that are best in partial shade. Many of the lilies should be included in this list. Of course this implies that it is not full of tree-roots. If there are large trees within twenty feet of it, their roots will eventually take complete possession.

Now let us take up the main border. At once the question arises, shall we have shrubbery? Some, perhaps, but go slow. When you set out a small shrub, bear in mind that in a few years it will be large, and if planted close, there will be the eternal struggle for existence, and something will be crowded out. If the mature size of the tree had been kept steadily in mind when some of our better streets were being planted, they would now be lined with splendid trees instead of spindling deformed ones standing almost as thick as corn. Shrubs are valuable for winter effects, and should be judiciously used. However, this opens up so large a field that in this paper I dare not enter it. There are more than two hundred forms of the lilac and new hybrids are being rapidly added. The ones selected can be used as a background for the hardy perennials. Suppose we begin our border with peonies. These are hardy as oaks and at home in a heavy loam, which should be worked at least two feet deep and thoroughly enriched with well decayed manure. Set peonies at least three feet apart each way, as they are not to be disturbed for five or six years. Clumps of lilies will do well in the spaces between the peonies. For this purpose auratum, the speciosims, and longiflorum are good. By a judicious choice of varieties peony blooms can be had for six weeks, and the lilies can be made to add another eight weeks to this, thus giving a good long season of bloom. At present the peony

nomenclature is in such a confused state that one can hardly order from two firms without getting duplicates under different names. Probably the safest plan is to select some reliable specialist, as for example C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebr., and get plants from this one source. In the peony the best kinds are the cheapest, particularly if one has room for only a limited number. It is practically a permanent plant, and rapidly grows in value. Then, too, a poor plant occupies just as much room as a good one. Festiva maxima was introduced sixty years ago, and the supply has never caught up with the demand. In the fall after the foliage is dead, mulch the bed with coarse, strawy manure. In the spring the coarsest of this can be removed and the balance carefully worked into the soil. In my judgment September is the best month for transplanting peonies. The peony does well in full sun or partial shade.

Next we may have a plot of hardy phlox. This is also a reliably hardy, increases rapidly, and does well in full sun or partial shade. Here, too, there is a large list from which to select, ranging in color from white through pinks and reds to deep purple, by some called blue. They vary in height from one to four feet. The phlox blooms a long time, in fact nearly all summer, with a little management. Large clumps bloom first, plants from cuttings come next, and finally seedlings. If after the main stalk has ceased blooming, it is cut off below the panicle, the branches will push up and bloom. The phlox is deservedly popular. It is hardy, increases rapidly by division or from cuttings, or from seed, which should be sowed in the fall. It is best in a loamy soil, and is improved by a mulch of lawn clippings. Clumps should be divided every third year. October is the best month to plant, though it succeeds almost as well if planted in early spring. Plants should be set eighteen inches apart, and the first year if they look lonesome annual phlox or other annuals can be grown between them.

If there is a part of the border that has partial shade from a house, it will be a good place for a clump of hydrangea. This is a splendid hardy shrub that can be kept low, and with moderate care makes a fine display for a long season. In its growing and blooming season it likes lots of water.

Now we may pass to the blue shades. Here the hardy delphinium will be our standard plant. It does equally well in sun or shade. In color it ranges from the deepest blue to almost white, and in height from three to seven feet, with much variety in its fine foliage. The delphinium comes into bloom early, and if the old stalks are cut to the ground when they cease blooming, new stalks will rapidly appear and bloom. It can thus be kept in bloom right up to fall frosts. If given its own way, after its first spring bloom it will give its attention to maturing a heavy crop of seed, which will practically stop its blooming. The delphinium is so readily grown from seed that it is hardly necessary to buy plants. There are many fine strains of seeds on the market, most of which originated with Messrs. Kelway.

Now we have gone along the border and marked three prominent points in it with three good reliable varieties. This is only a small start. The remaining work of filling in, blending from one color to another, remains, and is a large and varied enough problem to allow each one to express his individuality and use his favorites. For instance, the delphinium clump furnishes a center about which to group other plants in the blue series, such as platycodons, veronicas, annual larkspurs, etc. So far as possible plant in clumps. The object should be to keep as much bloom as possible all the time, and yet have the border change in appearance as the season advances, so as to avoid monotony. If there are bare or thin places, sow annuals. Little gem, sweet alyssum, and other low-growing annuals can thus be used as a carpet. Some good plants of very easy culture, and nearly all easily grown from seed, are Physostegia, columbines, Shasta daisies, gallardias, coreopsis, pyrethrum, the hardy pinks, particularly the ever-blooming kinds, as Napoleon III and Perpetual Snow. Pyrethrums begin to bloom in April and last about a month. They have pretty, feathery foliage, and daisy-like flowers in great profusion, ranging in color from pure white to the brightest carmine. In well-drained sandy soil the Shasta daisy blooms for me all summer, and blooms profusely. Some of the blossoms are five inches across. It is one of my favorites. Gallardias are a combination of red



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and yellow and are constant bloomers right up to frost. Coreopsis is deep golden yellow and profuse for about two months. Columbines are in almost all the shades of the rainbow, and in addition have very fine foliage. Kelsey's anthemis is also a profuse bloomer of a fine yellow color, but spreads so as to be a nuisance. For me it took the border, spread into the lawn, and even grew between the bricks in the walk. I have discarded it, or nearly, so and have been three years doing it.

#### FLOWERS FOR THE REAR LAWN.

At the rear of the lawn there is a place for a screen for the garden. Here is a good place for a shrubby border, but is my favorite position for a canna bed. I have a bed thirty-five feet long and eight feet wide in this location which gives a fine tropical appearance to the whole place. By placing such tall varieties as Kate Gray, Pennsylvania, Pillar of Fire, in the rear row and working down gradually to such dwarfs as Niagara, Express, and Tarrytown for the front row, one can have a lavish profusion of bloom beginning two feet above the ground and reaching up full seven feet, ranging in color from light cream of Mt. Blanc through yellows and reds to the deep maroon of Duke of Marlborough, with some good pinks, and with foliage ranging from light green to dark coppery bronze.

A pretty finish is added by using salvia or geraniums for the front row. Plant cannas a foot and a half apart each way in soil worked deep and made very rich with well rotted manure, and give them plenty of water during the hot dry weather, or else mulch them heavily. I do both.

Now along the alley in the rear of the garden where we must have a fence is a good place for vines. Here the Rambler roses and clematis paniculata do well. However, I like to use Japanese morning-glories with a row of hollyhocks in front of them.

If now there are places for isolated clumps, the hardy grasses are fine, and produce very showy effects. Arundo donax, plain and variegated, reaches a height of fifteen feet. Erianthus is almost as tall. The Japanese eulalias are to be had in four varieties, all very handsome. Some of these might go into the border. They grow from five to eight feet tall with handsome plumes, and are the acme of grace.

I have now reached the limits of a small place and long passed my time limit and yet have scarcely begun. Somewhere there should be a bed of iris, the poor man's orchard, also a bed of lilies in variety, a clump of hardy poppies, a clump of yuccas, a bed of pansies, and so on. This paper is at most a rambling excursion through a flower garden. No attempt has been made to give formal plans, and really formal plans are neither necessary nor desirable. Each yard, however small, should reflect the individuality of the one who cares for it.

#### FASCINATING WORK FOR THE BREEDER.

In conclusion permit me to say a word a little wide of my subject. It is this. Be experimenters; plant-breeders on a small scale. It is wonderful how plastic and easily guided the plant kingdom is. Have you a favorite flower that lacks in size, shape, depth of color, substance, or fragrance? Then come to its rescue. Select the best plant in the bunch. Watch the individual flowers as they unfold and mark the few that come nearest to your ideal and save the seed. Plant these, and again select the one best plant and a few of the best blossoms, always working toward a preconceived form. The variations are likely to be slight, but they are cumulative and six or eight years of such selection will work a marvelous change. This is to me the most fascinating work that the garden affords. It brings me in close contact with nature where deception is not for a moment tolerated.

There is a pleasure in looking forward to anticipated results that words will not describe. Of course the plant-breeder uses other methods, notably hybridization or crossing, but always the absolute essential is careful selection, making the variation cumulative in a fixed direction, instead of haphazard. By selection alone, and working on a wild form, Luther Burbank produced his crimson eschscholtzia from the yellow one, also his crested heuchera from the plain leaf form. He also has the Shirley poppy well on the way to a blue, by the same means. Of course Mr. Burbank is the foremost plant-breeder of the world, with perceptive faculties of the highest order. We may hope to equal him, but can at least follow along the road he has so clearly blazed out.

### The Young Folks

**Young Women's Christian Association.**  
Any Young Woman who is planning to come to Topeka, will find peculiar advantages at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 522 Jackson Street. Best rooms, reading room and lunch room are at the disposal of all women at any time. A boarding house directory is kept at the rooms, and also an employment bureau, free of charge. On each Sunday afternoon, at 4:15, a gospel meeting held to which all women are invited. The first week of October is the time set for the opening of the club work, and the classes in Bible Study, in English, Parliamentary Law, Sewing, Water Color and Travel. The Gymnasium also opens then, with classes in Physical Training under a competent instructor. The printed announcements will be mailed on application to the General Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to out-of-town women, especially to make use of the rooms.

#### The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine.

Alice Lee stood awaiting her lover one night,  
Her cheeks flushed and glowing her eyes full of light;  
She had placed a sweet rose 'mid her wild flowing hair;  
No flower of the forest e'er looked half so fair  
As she did that eve as she stood by the door  
Of the cot where she dwelt by the side of the moor.

Her lover had promised to take her a walk,  
And she built all her hopes on a long, pleasant talk;  
But the daylight was falling, and also, I ween,  
Her temper was fading, 'twas plain to be seen;  
For now she'd stand still, then a tune she would hum,  
And impatiently mutter, "I wish he would come."

"You may say what you like, 'tis not pleasant to wait,  
And William has oft kept me waiting of late;  
I know where he stays,—'tis easy to tell,—  
He spends many an hour at the sign of the Bell;  
I wish he would keep from such places away;  
His rakish companions do lead him astray."

She heard a quick step, and her young heart beat fast  
As she said, "I am glad he is coming at last!"  
But it was only a neighbor, who hastened to speak,  
And he marked the quick flush on the young maiden's cheek;  
And his aged eye twinkled with pleasure and glee,  
As he merrily said, "So you're waiting, I see."

"Now don't think at all I'm intending to blame,  
For love ought ne'er be a subject of shame;  
But I tell you to warn you, I fancy, my lass,  
Young William is getting too fond of the glass;  
And oh! if you wish for the love that endures,  
Say the lips that touch liquor shall never touch yours."

He went on his way; but the truth he'd impressed  
Took root and sunk deep in the fair maiden's breast,  
And strange things she could scarce account for before  
Now appeared quite plain, as she pondered them o'er,

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She then said with a look of deep sorrow and fright,  
"I really believe that the old man is right."

"When William next comes I will soon let him know  
He must give up the liquor, or else he must go;  
'Twill be a good chance, no doubt, to prove  
If he is really sincere in his vows of deep love;  
He must give up at once and forever the wine,  
For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

She heard a quick step coming over the moor,  
And a merry voice she had oft heard before,  
And ere she could speak a strong arm held her fast,  
And a manly voice whispered, "I've come, love, at last,  
But I know you'll forgive me, then give me a kiss;  
I'm sorry that I've kept you waiting like this."

But she shook her bright curls on her beautiful head,  
And she drew herself up while quite proudly she said,  
"Now, William, I'll prove if you really are true,  
For you say that you love me—I don't think you do;  
If really you love me you must give up the wine,  
For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

He looked quite amazed. "Why, Alice, 'tis clear  
You really are getting quite jealous, my dear."  
"In that you are right," she replied; "for you see  
You'll soon love the liquor far better than me.  
I'm jealous, I own, of the poisonous wine,  
For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

He turned then quite angry; "Confound it!" he said,  
"What nonsense you've got in your dear little head;  
But I'll see if I can not remove it from hence."  
Said she, "'Tis not nonsense, 'tis plain common sense;  
And I mean what I say, and this you will find,  
I don't often change when I've made up my mind."

He stood all irresolute angry, perplexed;  
She never before saw him look half so vexed;  
But she said, "If he talks all his life I won't flinch."  
And he talked, but he never could move her an inch.  
He then bitterly cried, with a look and a groan,  
"O Alice, your heart is as hard as a stone."

But though her heart beat in his favor quite loud,  
She still firmly kept to the vow she had vowed;  
And at last, without even a tear or a sigh,  
She said, "I am going so, William, good-by."  
"Nay stay," he then said; "I'll choose one of the two—  
I'll give up the liquor in favor of you."

Now, William had often great cause to rejoice,  
For the hour he had made sweet Alice his choice;  
And he blessed, through the whole of a long, useful life,  
The fate that gave him his dear little wife.

And she by her firmness won to us that night  
One who in our cause in an ornament bright.

Oh! that each fair girl in our abstinence band  
Would say, "I'll ne'er give my heart or my hand  
Unto one who I ever had reason to think  
Would taste one small drop of the vile cursed drink!"  
But say, when you're wooed, "I'm a foe to the wine,  
And the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

—Harriet A. Glasebrook.

#### If You Do Not Want To Take Consumption.

The following was sent out by The Chautauquan and ought to be circulated widely. It is believed by those who have investigated the subject that the dread disease of tuberculosis can be stamped out. These rules are good not only to prevent disease, out to promote health:

Do not spit except in a spittoon or a piece of paper, cloth or a handkerchief used for that purpose alone. On your return home have the cloth burned by your mother or the handkerchief put in water until ready for the wash.

Never spit on a slate, floor, sidewalk or playground.

Do not put your fingers in your mouth.

Do not pick your nose or wipe it on your hand or sleeve.

Do not wet your finger in your mouth when turning the leaves of a book.

Do not put pencils in your mouth or wet them with your lips.

Do not hold money in your mouth.

Do not put pins in your mouth.

Do not put anything in your mouth except food and drink.

Do not swap apple-cores, candy, chewing-gum, half-eaten food, whistles, bean-blowers, or anything that is put in the mouth.

Peel or wash your fruit before eating it.

Never cough or sneeze in a person's face. Turn your face to one side or hold handkerchief before your mouth.

Keep your face and hands and fingers nails clean; wash hands with soap and water before each meal.

Do not kiss any one on the mouth or allow any one to do so to you.

When you don't feel well, have out yourself, or have been hurt by others, do not be afraid to report to the teacher.

Be just as careful and cleanly about your person at home as in school.

Clean your teeth with toothbrush and water, if possible, after each meal, but at least on getting up in the morning and on going to bed at night.

Learn to love fresh air and to breathe deeply and do it often.

**No Excuse for Shabby Clothes.**

No matter how well made a thing is soon takes to a shabby look unless it is given the right sort of care.

Many a woman who thinks she takes care of her clothes takes a dress out

flinging the skirt carelessly over the back of a chair and leaves it there for several hours, perhaps to take on ugly creases.

Perhaps to send your things to a tailor every little while is too much of a strain financially. Be your own tailor then, so far as pressing and cleaning and the rest of it goes. Constant pressing does wonders, but be extremely careful how you press, always using a piece of muslin or linen between iron and cloth.

Otherwise you'll have that dreaded shiny mark that is so impossible to get rid of.

Go over your clothes every little while, getting rid of spots before they become too apparent from the dust that has been attracted to the surface. Don't let hooks and eyes stay loose after they have worked so, as they are bound to do.

In your tour of investigation note every little rip and weak spot, and repair it before it has time to affect the set of the skirt. And so little a thing as a loosened hook, incredible as it may seem, can have a serious effect upon the set of a skirt, and a loose button can change the set of a coat.—Selected.

The important feature of the Youth's Companion's issue of January 24th is the very interesting article on "The Centenary of the 'Clermont,'" contributed by the United States Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain. He intances the several experiments in steamboating previous to Fulton's, and presents a graphic picture of the spread of the new mode of navigation after the successful voyage of the "Clermont" on the Hudson in the summer of 1807.

The Little Ones

A Boy's First Room.

I've got a room, now, by myself. A room my very own. I have a door that I can shut, and be there all alone; I have a shelf, a closet, too, and a window just for me; and hooks where I can keep my clothes as neat as neat can be. I have lovely paper's on the wall; a rug is on the floor—I had known how fine it was. I'd had a room before.

I like to go there after school, way off from every one; felt—well—sort of scared at first, but now I think it's fun. I hear the voices of the folks down-stairs seem faint and far away.

I hear the rain upon the roof; I watch the birds at play; yes, it's often very still. At night there's not a sound—but I let mother in, of course, when bedtime comes around. —Youth's Companion.

The Story of a Little Star.

"Papa," asked Jack, "do dreams ever come true?" "Sometimes dreams seem to come true, Jack," said his papa, thoughtfully, "but we do not expect that to happen in the present age. In ancient times many things had to be foretold in dreams, as people did not have the various means of gaining knowledge that we have now. I know a lady who says that, although her dreams do not come true, they are very useful, as she dreams beautiful stories for boys and girls. She always writes down the dream the next morning. I will tell you one of her stories. This is called 'The Story of a Little Star.'"

"A little star once said to the moon, 'I wish I could go to visit the earth. Now the moon was so kind hearted that she called a good fairy and asked her to take the star on a journey to the earth. The fairy looked thoughtful and troubled, but finally said that she would take the star. She put the little star on the upper point of her crown and carried it to the earth. They passed over the beautiful country, even looking into some of the houses, but they did not stop anywhere.

"When the fairy said they must return the little star was not ready, so she hung back trying to get away. In the end she made herself so heavy that the good fairy nearly fell from the crown and she was riding. In trying to free herself from falling she knocked her head so hard against the edge of the crown that the little star was knocked off the crown. She fell down to earth and was so bruised and frightened that she cried bitterly. She begged the good fairy to come and take her home, and promised that she would never complain any more. "The good fairy could not take her

back, but told her that she would give her a beautiful home. So she sent her to Babyland. Since then she shines in the eyes of all babies. That is why we love them; for the little star is so happy in her beautiful home that she always shines when the baby laughs, and sometimes she even shines through tears."

"Is it really true, papa?" asked Jack. "You look into baby's eyes," said papa, "and if you see a shining light you will know that it is the happy little star."—Cora Chase in Pets and Animals.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Our Club Roll.

- Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas, (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County, (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1885).
Chalisco Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1902).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1902).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1902).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Richardson Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1902).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1902).
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kansas (1906).
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).
Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1906).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1906).
Centralia Reading Circle, Nemaha County.
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

Program.

Roll-call—Incidents in the life of Abraham Lincoln.

- I. The foreigner in our country.
II. The newspaper in the home.
III. Sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

As Lincoln's birthday is near at hand, it will be well to remember it with incidents in his life, in response to roll-call.

I. The land is rapidly filling up with people from the old world—some fleeing from persecution, some from famine, and some to try their fortunes in a new country. It is becoming a serious problem and a many-sided one. It will not fail to broaden the vision of any who may investigate and study the subject.
II. The newspaper is almost a necessary evil in the home. There is so much that is helpful and one almost has to read it in order to keep up with the times. But the question of keeping the objectional things in the paper from our children is worthy of our serious consideration.

A Good Work.

The following report for the consideration of club women has been issued by Miss Mary Abbott, chairman of the education committee of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs:

"I am glad to call your attention first to the work, in behalf of better ethical instruction in the schools of our Nation, and to announce that a conference on that subject is to be held in Chicago in February, with members of other National organizations of women and of the National Educational Association. Such a conference was planned in connection with the great annual meeting of the National Educational Association at San Francisco last July, which was rendered impossible by the earthquake. The superintendents' department of that organization will meet in Chicago, and its officers are arranging for a two-hours' conference between ten of its members and two representatives each from the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Congress of Mothers, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The chief subject for discussion will be the best methods to be used in both home and school for producing high character in the children of our land.

Advertisement for Buckeye Drills and Cultivators. Includes illustration of a man and text: 'NOW IS THE TIME To Talk It Over With THE BUCKEYE MAN'.

Advertisement for The National Grain & Elevator Co. Includes text: 'The National Grain & Elevator Co. Receivers and Shippers of Grain.' and 'ARE YOU POSTED DO YOU KNOW'.

Advertisement for Hides Furs and Jas. C. Smith & Co. Includes illustration of a building and text: 'Hides Furs Jas. C. Smith & Co. Topeka, Kans., St. Joseph, Mo., Wichita, Kans., Grand Island, Neb.'

Advertisement for The Farmer's Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas. Includes text: '\$31,500,000.00 at Risks 30,000 Member'.

Advertisement for Holsteins at Auction. Includes text: 'Holsteins at Auction. On Tuesday, February 12, 1907, I will sell in the sale pavilion at Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., 40 head of high-class registered Holstein-Friesian cattle...'.

Each organization is gathering pamphlets and courses of study, for comparison and approval at this conference. Club women are urged to send outlines of any methods which have been found to be particularly successful or any suggestive plan of study along these lines. It is hoped that this conference will bring about a permanent and helpful relationship among these six organizations in their work for education. For Civic Reform. The Sorosis, one of Topeka's largest clubs, has started a move against the use of money received from fines of houses of bad repute and other illegal resorts for civil purposes.

**Dairy Interests**

**Dairying For Profit.**

FRANK E. UHL, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, BEFORE KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION, MANHATTAN, KANS.

Some twelve years ago, in a certain village in Eastern Kansas, a bank and a creamery were organized at about the same time. The capital stock of each was subscribed by business men and farmers. The board of directors in each was nearly identical. The leading factor in organizing the bank, a young man who had grown up in the business, became the cashier. The promoter of the creamery betook himself to other green fields, and a man without business training, who had lately learned butter-making, was selected manager and butter-maker. Notice here a great advantage in favor of the bank. The cashier deals with known quantities and can compute results with mathematical exactness. His previous training aids him to steer clear of dangerous credits of all kinds. As a consequence the bank's growth though slow is sure. On the other hand, the manager of the creamery must contend with patrons, machinery, testing of milk, pay-rolls, with a deteriorating product, and with a market in some distant city. So far as known honest men were always employed, but owing to market losses, added improvements, replacing old or impractical machinery, ignorance or scientific principles of butter-making, etc., no dividend was ever declared, although receipts of milk ran as high as 14,000 pounds daily; in winter not so much, but it was always considered a good winter point.

Like many others this cooperative creamery was sold to a centralizing plant in 1900. It had been in operation about six years. The share-holders realized 65 per cent on the dollar, which was much more than it was worth to the centralizing plant, as later developments demonstrated. It has since sold to a private party at less than one-third the figure realized by the original share-holders.

At the time the creamery was first sold the bank-stock was worth \$150.00 per \$100.00 share, and \$50.00 had been paid in dividends to each share. The bank has since paid \$90.00 per share in dividends making a total of \$150.00 and the stock is valued at above \$500.00. In other words, \$650.00 for the investment of \$100.00 some twelve years ago.

Why this great difference in results? Judging by the patronage of 5,000 pounds to 14,000 pounds of milk daily, which the creamery at one time received, it should have taken the lead as a business venture. With a progressive and aggressive management, together with its proximity to Kansas City, in the natural course of business events it should to-day be supplying milk, sweet cream, and extra creamery butter for special trade to the people of Kansas City.

**REASONS FOR FAILURES IN CREAMERIES.**

Among the reasons why the creamery did not succeed and why so many farmers did not continue milking cows were the cheapness of land and ease of raising large crops of grain; the discouraging prices paid for butter-fat a few years ago; the natural antipathy to the milking chore as people become more prosperous, ignorance in judging the value of cows from form or results, hence the keeping of too many unprofitable ones; ignorance in feeding, caring for, and milking cows; ignorance of correct sampling and of the principles of testing milk; ignorance of the variations that can be expected in tests from day to day or month to month, without apparent cause; lack of mutual interest between farmer and creameryman—interest which comes from thorough understanding of the responsibility each should have to the other.

The above picture has been drawn because it is a more or less familiar one. Many think there is no money to be made in dairying, and point to the empty creamery building as evidence to support their assertion. The whole-milk creamery was not adapted to our scattered farms, and for the reasons mentioned above it could not endure as a general proposition. There are localities, especially favored or owing to some progressive creameryman, where the whole-milk creamery has succeeded. For the most part the system was artificial and must give way to a more natural one, a system which has not yet reached its equilibrium. As the dairy business becomes more stable it will become more profitable to engage in it. Those who already have or are

getting together good dairy-herds are storing a capital which will yearly become more valuable to them.

**A DAIRYMAN'S MISTAKE.**

The writer offers here some of his experience and observations, trusting they may be of use to others.

Ten years ago he purchased thirty head of yearling heifers in the Kansas City stock-yards. By their color and bone, they indicated better than the average breeding. In the fall twelve of them were chosen to raise for milking and the balance sold. A month later two others were sold at the earnest solicitation of a stock-shipper. It was here the author made one of the mistakes of his dairy experience. He should have sold them all at the good figure offered and gone to a dairy school. Then after studying dairy form he should have bought good milk-cows in their prime with the money remaining. He would have delivered more milk to the creamery, with less work and the consumption of very much less feed.

The heifers were bred to calve the first of September, so that they would develop a long milking period and be dry the hootest and most disagreeable part of the year. It is also the best method to realize the greatest number of pounds butter-fat produced with the least cost per pound, for the evident reason that the cow is naturally giving a large flow of milk during the season of greatest cost of feeding; then as spring comes on she is further stimulated by the pasture grasses, holding to a good flow until time for drying off.

In the first year of my dairy experience the herd numbered ten, nine of the heifers just mentioned and one cow five years old. The total yield of milk for the year was 27,800 pounds as near as it can be estimated, by adding to the creamery statements the quantity estimated for table use and calf-feeding. This is an average yield per cow of 2,780 pounds, an income per cow of \$19.38, butter-fat valued at 15 1/2 to 21c per pound, the price paid by the creamery at that time. Profit was a minus quantity, experience probably worth the difference.

My last year of dairying presents a more encouraging showing, though very far from what it should be. The herd numbered twelve, consisting of one Jersey and one native heifer, four Jersey and six native cows. The total yield of milk was 67,515 pounds. The averages per cow, together with highest and lowest records, were as follows:

	Ave. per cow	Highest	Lowest
Pounds of milk..	5626	6590	3625
Pounds of butter-fat . . . . .	237.5	276.4	145
Income . . . . .	\$55.76	\$68.40	\$34.25
Cost of feed . . . . .	20.95	22.00	18.00
Net income . . . . .	35.70	46.40	16.25

All milk used for the family and all whole milk used in feeding was credited to the cows. Butter-fat was valued at 20 cents, the average price paid at the creamery during the year; skim-milk was credited at 15 cents per 100 pounds; and calves at from \$2.00 to \$6.00 each. Pasture was charged at \$1 per month; grain was charged at cost, and roughage at market value. Six cows gave net returns of more than \$40 each.

In feeding these cows I was rather practical results, as any other dairy-farmer should be; hence net returns were of more interest to me than were pounds of milk and butter-fat. After the practical limit is reached, a further yield of milk is gained at sacrificial cost of feed as well as needless strain to the nervous system of the cow. I do not wish to be understood as criticizing the experiment of our State of a few years ago, in feeding a herd of scrub cows. It was a valuable illustration of what can be done, but I question the policy of a dairy-farmer who would feed his cows to their utmost capacity for assimilation, because of the extra cost and danger, if persisted in, of injury to the nervous system resulting in abortion or other cow ailments.

The low feed-cost above noted was secured by feeding comparatively little grain. For the most part protein was fed in clover, oat, and limited quantities of alfalfa and soy-bean hays. Bran and oil-meal were the only mill-feeds bought. Late pasture and turnips furnished succulence for the ration. In summer the cows were pastured both day and night. Night pasture makes the milk secretion continuous and helps to overcome the shrinkage in milk-flow due to flies.

It may be of interest to know that only two of the original ten heifers completed the sixth year of milking. One died at first freshening with symptoms of milk-fever, a strange thing in a native heifer; one developed actinimycosis and was disposed of; two of them



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Besides you can skim the milk immediately after milking—save the handling and the expense of storage. A good milk-house costs more than a Tubular and isn't half so profitable—even if you already have the milk-house it will pay in labor saved, in crocks and pans saved, and the increase in cream will be all clear profit. Of course, when you buy a separator, you want the one that will get you the most profit—you'll want the Tubular—the reasons why are all given in a book which you will want and which we want to send to you free if you will only write for it, ask for book H. 165



Mr. Mac Tuttle, Danville, Ill., says "The first week we used the Tubular we made a gain of 1 1/2 lbs. of butter from five cows."

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,** Chicago, Ill.  
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA.

developed very small udders, and were sold before the second season; one was sold after a second year's trial was too far below my standard of 250 pounds butter-fat per year; another followed later on for the same reason; one lost one-quarter of her udder and was fattened for the block; only one was deemed worthy of remaining with the herd to complete the seventh year, as number nine indicated that her profitability was waning. The tenth was almost an ideal dairy-cow—color red, medium size, very slightly arched backbone, broad hips, wither medium thick, chest and paunch of good proportion, clean limbed, well balanced square udder, head clean and neat, countenance pleasant, eye prominent and bright indicating a dairy temperament; an ideal cow to handle in every way except that she would kick if startled while milking.

Judging from the experience just mentioned, in starting a dairy-herd, it is advisable to buy a small herd of good cows rather than to raise them from a bunch of native heifers. With dairy-bred heifers the outcome would be more in favor of raising them. After having the herd started, it is well to place at its head, if not a pure-bred dairy-bull, one whose form and breeding shows a predominating tendency to reproduce the dairy type in his offspring.

Nothing pays so well as a pure-bred sire, however, and if bought while young, the difference in cost is not great.

The heifers should freshen at from twenty-two to twenty-seven months old, depending upon the rapidity of their growth. If bred too early their growth will be stunted, the yield of milk small, and the labor of milking tedious. If growth is rapid and breeding delayed too long, the heifer will lay on too much flesh and breeding will be doubtful. The first lactation period should continue longer than a year in order to encourage milking to its full capacity, and the heifer should be dried off for a rest of some six weeks before freshening again. This rest is nature's way. It saves labor and more milk will be given the following year. My practise in drying cows of their milk is to milk them out each time, but increase the interval between milkings until the milk will be reabsorbed by the cow. To prevent complications in the udder, it is necessary to milk a cow before calving.

It is not so much the breed as the care and feed given a cow of any breed that makes her produce practical results. She must have shelter from sun in summer, from wind and storms in winter, and provided with water and appetizing nutritious feed.

**STABLING FOR COWS.**

My plan of stabling secured comfort and cleanliness for the cows very suc-

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cessfully. It is as follows: The floor of the manger is raised four inches above the platform, the latter being just long enough for the cows to lie on comfortably. The side of the manger next the cows is from ten to eighteen inches high, and permits them to put their heads into the manger in lying down or getting up. If the cow is too short, she is compelled to lie forward in the dry by a piece of 2 by 4 being placed far enough from the gutter so that her feet, when standing naturally, are between the 2 by 4 and the gutter. A neck-chain is used for fastening. Simple partitions of 2 by 4 braces are placed between each set of two cows, to keep them from standing along the platform. The cows keep cleaner than some I have seen in high-priced patent stalls. The gutter is from four to seven inches deep and some sixteen inches wide, making it easy to clean.

In calf-feeding I use the stanchion as recommended by the State Experiment Station. It is convenient and when once used becomes a necessity. I second the recommendation of the station in regard to stock-foods also. They are an expensive luxury as a feed, and oil-meal is sufficient as a conditioner. Cottonseed-meal, although of bright yellow color and finely ground, does not seem to give any better results in feeding for milk than oil-meal, although the analysis gives it near fifty per cent more protein. It seems to lack in appetizing quality. The cow does not relish it, hence does not respond in proportion to the analysis. On the other hand, any succulent food stimulates the milk-flow more than the chemical analysis indicates. It is well, then, to have some feed for an appetizer. The best on is pasture grass. Ensilage, roots, pumpkins, sugar-cane, or some choice hay or grain, are others. Treat the cow well. She will pay well for a little extra care and attention. Pet rather than slap her, and always speak kindly. Have her transfer the affection for her calf to you as much as is possible. It will pay in dollars and cents.

To increase the profits of the dairy then, one must buy or raise better cows. Feed them roughage and grain as they can make practical use of it,

furnishing the protein in alfalfa or clover as much as is possible. Test and weed out the unprofitable ones and those giving low net returns. Have a standard and raise the standard from year to year. Be considerate of the herd at all times.

Conditions are changing. Land is becoming more valuable. Intensive farming must increase. We will have smaller and better farms. The dairy-cow, the best helpmeet in intensive farming, will win her rightful place. She will be a necessary factor in saving and increasing the fertility of the farm.

THE PART PLAYED BY THE MILKING MACHINE.

The milking-machine will act an important part in the evolution of dairying. It is already a practical machine, much more complete than was the sowing-machine, harvester, telephone, and many other inventions that have revolutionized industry in other lines. The milking-machine has come to stay—the milk-maid must go. This means more stability and added dignity to the dairy business. It will make dairy-farming more attractive. On Sunday evenings and holidays, all the boys will not have to stay at home. They can take turns at pumping the cows. The cream-separator can be running at the same time by the same power which runs the milking-machine. The cream can be cooled as the other work about the barn is being done. The skim-milk can go immediately to the calves and pigs, and the cream to the ice-house, milk-cellar or well as the case may be, to await being made into butter for the elite, or shipped later to a central creamery. The milking-machine will raise dairying a step higher in agriculture.

To attain the best results each must adapt to his own use such as he can from the experience of others. He must not try to follow too closely the rules laid down by some sage of another State or locality situated among different conditions. No two dairymen are located alike, and there are often two or more ways of obtaining the same result. What is practical for one may be impractical for another. Each must study and decide upon the best method so far as he alone is concerned—do things his own way but first consider whether the way can be improved upon.

The faculty of good judgment is necessary to the success of any undertaking. Dairying is no exception to the rule. May the dairy business of Kansas grow and prosper in the year 1908.

Perhydrazine Milk—A New Sterilized Milk.

The problem of freeing milk from germs and yet retaining all its nourishing properties has probably been solved by Drs. Roemer and Much, both of whom have been associated with Prof. Behring in his bacteriological work. The process consists in the use of peroxide of hydrogen under conditions which kill the germs. To each liter of milk is added two to four drops of a ferment obtained from beef liver from which the blood has been expressed. This ferment, which contains minute particles of albumen, destroys the unpleasant taste given to the milk by the peroxide of hydrogen. To the forty grammes of albumen contained in one liter of milk under normal conditions, there are, therefore, added minute quantities of homologous albumen.

"Perhydrazine milk," as it is called, does not materially differ from raw milk. It can, however, be kept for a long period without deteriorating. Samples of the milk which were placed in an incubator for seven weeks remained sterile. Experiments made by mixing cow milk containing tubercle bacilli with perhydrazine milk proved that the latter destroyed the tubercle bacilli. In contrast to heat sterilization, the amount of albumen remains unchanged. This was ascertained chemically, and by means of the addition of tetanus antitoxin. The renneting power does not change. Peroxide of hydrogen can not be determined in the milk one-half hour after the addition of peroxydase. With paraphenylenediamine the reaction does not take place immediately as in the case of raw milk, but only after four to seven hours. To the taste perhydrazine milk does not differ from raw milk. The cost of the milk is increased four to five cents per liter. Perhydrazine milk must be kept in a dark place. Exposure to light will give it a bitter taste, but there will be no appearance of germs. As the German law prohibits any addition whatever to milk, a general introduction of the method can not now be made. At present its use is confined to agricultural practice.—Scientific American.

WHY

98 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES USE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

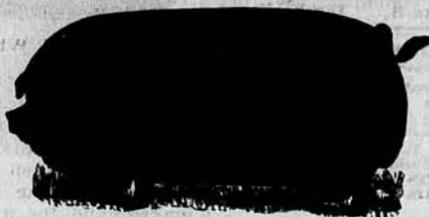
To-day over 98 per cent of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators. This fact means much to every cow owner. Without the separator creamery operation would be almost impossible. No matter whether the creamery is buying whole milk or cream its success rests upon the centrifugal cream separator. Those who are buying whole milk skim it at the factory with DE LAVAL Power machines—those who are buying cream advise their patrons to purchase DE LAVAL Hand machines. The biggest and most successful creamery in the world is buying cream from more than 40,000 patrons to whom it has sold DE LAVAL Farm machines, after many years of experience with all kinds of separators. Had the DE LAVAL not been the best and by far the most profitable separator for anyone owning two or more cows, this great creamery would never have taken the responsibility of placing them with its patrons. And this is true in hundreds of other instances, for creameries can be found in every part of the world having from a few hundred to many thousands DE LAVAL patrons. Wouldn't you like to find out why experienced creamerymen prefer the DE LAVAL to other separators? You may learn the reason by asking for a DE LAVAL catalogue, or better still a DE LAVAL machine—to examine and try out at your own home free of all expense. Don't wait, but write us to-day.

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Chicago: Randolph & Canal Sts., 1213 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA, 9 & 11 Drumm Street, SAN FRANCISCO. General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. Montreal: 100-112 Yonville Square, MONTREAL, 75 & 77 York Street, TORONTO, 14 & 16 Princess Street, WINNIPEG.

RUSSELL'S SALE OF DUROCS

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



40-HEAD-40

Consisting of 10 aged sows, including such animals as Manly 50964 by Peerless 12163, and Queen of Niagara 100236 by Duroc Reformer. The gilts are out of such sows as Morning Glory 71104 by Surprise 1 Am. Gusta 109346, Georgia 96870 by Tom Thicket, Quickstep 96868 and other good brood sows. Some of these gilts are safe in pig to Royal Ohio Chief 53709, one of the best sons of Ohio Chief; some are bred to Noah 57061 by Griddle Greaser out of Gusto 109346 by Valley Chief 15211 and the rest are bred to Top Set 44111 by Trickset, and Eclipse 15439 by Improver 2d 13365. Catalogues now ready. Bids sent to C. E. Shaffer, fieldman for the Kansas Farmer in my care will be honorably treated.

A. J. RUSSELL, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

COL. L. W. LEONARD, Auctioneer.

The following sales are in the circuit: C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr. February 5, W. M. Brandow, Humboldt, Nebr., February 6, R. J. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr., February 7, E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, February 9.

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We Sell Premium Machine Oil at Less Than Half the Price You Now Pay.

Our Premium Machine Oil is sold at \$3.50 per barrel. Thousands are using it and find it all right. Every barrel guaranteed, and you be the judge. Other oils cost \$5.00 to \$6.00 per gal.; ours costs \$3.50 per barrel. Freight rate is \$2.00 per barrel all points within 100 miles of Benedict, Kans. For each additional 25 miles add 2c. After receiving and using 5 gal., if not satisfactory, return the balance, with bill of lading, and I will refund full price paid for said oil.

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FOR SALE—40 White Plymouth Rock cockerels, also one M. B. gobbler. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kans.

175 CHOI E BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS—Hawkins and Bradley strains. Cockerels \$2 up, pullets \$1 up; eggs \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45. Chris Bearman, Route 9, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of B. P. Rock cockerels at \$1 each. D. N. Hill, Lyons, Kans.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Bradley strain. Few exhibition. Also breeding cockerels and pullets. Write for prices. Mrs. W. A. Scheeler, Argonia, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS my specialty; a fine lot of cockerels from prize winners for sale reasonable. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

WHITE ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES—Young and old breeders for sale at attractive prices. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eight grand matings. Send for price list on eggs and Colbie pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

BUFF ROCKS (TURKEYS)

Winners at State Poultry Show 1907; also slate turkeys. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

J. O. Beeman, Sherman, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS A SPECIALTY

Also Nine Other Leading Varieties. If you want to win at the poultry shows, or make a success of poultry on the farm, we can supply you with stock. Circulars free. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1 and \$1.50 each; pullets \$9 per doz; \$5 half doz. Address A. C. Merritt, Hill Crest Fruit & Poultry Farm N. Central Ave., Topeka, Kans.; Ind. phone 4361.

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

Steel Blue Barred Rocks

My winning at Kansas State Poultry Show 1907 was 1 pen, 1 hen, 2 cockerels, 2 pullets, 3 pullets, 4 cock, 5 cock and 5 hen, also three out of four prizes awarded by the American Barred Rock Club, viz, one for best shaped male, one for best colored male and one for best shaped female. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

Joe B. Moore, Mexico, Mo.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat and Good to look at. W. F. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. Write for prices. Fredrick P. Johnson, St. Marys, Kans.

CHOICE PURE-BRED R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets at \$1 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs \$1 per 15. Reduced price on large orders. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Bred for show and egg purposes. Stock and eggs for sale H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kans.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Wyckoff laying strain. Price, 75 cents and \$1. Henry Martin, Newton, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EGGS, 15 for \$1.50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshey, Bendena, Kans.

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 East First street, Newton, Kans.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each; two or more 80 cents each. Fine white pure, thoroughbred birds. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rock, barred to the skin—fine, pure and vigorous; hens, cocks and pullets, \$1 each; two or more, 80 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Centerville, Illinois.

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

FOR SALE—Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 317 Osage Street, Leavenworth, Kans.

I WISH TO CLOSE OUT

my entire stock of Buff Leghorns and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Will sell very reasonable some very nice birds. Address Mrs. S. M. Kelper, 2410 South 16th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Mount View Poultry Farm

P. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns, winners at Kansas State Show. Young and old stock for sale. Some exceptionally fine cockerels for immediate sale at \$2 and up. A few hens at \$10 per dozen.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Route 2, Ozawie, Kans.

Advertisement for J. A. Lovette, Prop., Mullinville, Kans. Includes a map of Kansas and text: 'Examine any fowl bought of us at the express office. If not satisfied return and get your money less express charges one way. Our fowls are strictly tops. Buff Black and White Langshans, five varieties of Leghorns, and many other breeds to select from. Get busy or your choice will be gone. Write J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.'

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Incubators in High Altitudes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Five years ago I came to Roswell, N. M., bringing with me my incubator. My first experience was a failure. I could not get much of a hatch and had to rely on a flock of Langshan hens for chickens. The next year I had an incubator cellar. Then I had a little better success, but still not good, about 30 per cent of the eggs hatching. I bought a hydrometer, or "moisture gauge." It showed no moisture in the cellar. Being July, I let the incubator go until the next spring. I then went to work to supply moisture. After trying everything I had ever heard of, I thought of an atomizer that I had purchased for use while afflicted with a bad cold. I cleaned the oil out of it with strong lye water. On the eighteenth day of incubation I opened the door of the incubator, drew the egg-tray out half-way, and sprinkled the eggs with warm water, applying the water with this atomizer. I sprinkled the eggs three times a day. I placed

Standard requirements than it mated to extremes in shape or color. For when an extreme type is mated to the opposite extreme type, the progeny is more apt to show the characteristics of either one of the parents, rather than to show a blending of the two extremes. On the contrary the offspring of a uniform mating is more apt to be more uniform throughout in color and shape. We offer these suggestions to our readers as the result of much thought and study and some experiments along this line. For their own enlightenment we would advise at least one mating under these rules, and they can contrast the results from such mating with the results from the old way of mating and be governed in the future by whichever mating shows the best results.

The Blue Andalusian.

Please give through your column the exact marking of the Andalusian or Blue Game fowl; also the true color. Are they all blue or ought they to be mixed with some other color?

Mrs. MAGGIE GRESS.

Answer.—Correspondents desiring the markings of any standard variety of fowls should remember that the Standard of Perfection, a book published by the American Poultry Association and describing all the standard varieties of



A flock of White Wyandottes, special mating for eggs, bred by the Nebraska Poultry Co.

the atomizer at the lamp end of the incubator, in this way keeping the water at an even temperature. On the morning of the twenty-first day I looked, and for a time it appeared to me as if I were back in Michigan. The tray was full of chicks, Leghorns, and lots more pecking their way out of the shell. It won't do for any incubator-maker to tell me his machine is a no-moisture one. All their guarantees do not save an incubator full of good eggs. Moisture must be had in high altitudes, but it must be applied evenly over the eggs. B. R. BUFFHAM. Roswell, N. M.

The Mating Season.

Now that the poultry shows are over, the thoughts of the fancier turn to mating up his pens for the coming season. It is an axiom among poultrymen that extremes in shape and color should be mated together so as to derive a perfect average. That is, a male with a very large comb should be mated to hens with a very small comb; or a large, big-boned male should be mated to undersized hens or pullets so as to produce an average-sized progeny. Color is supposed to work the same way. For instance, a light-colored Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel is mated to dark females, or a dark-colored one to light females, hoping to strike a happy medium in color. Another rule that is generally followed is to mate a cockerel with hens and a cock bird to pullets, hoping to equalize the vigor and hardness of the mature fowl with the immaturity of the young specimen and thus secure a fair average of strength and vigor. While the rule of contrasts will work all right at times, it goes all away at other times, and is not a safe rule to follow blindly. Rather than pick out the extreme of one kind and mate it to the extreme of the opposite kind, we would try to get both parents as near the Standard description as possible, and we would feel certain that the progeny would be nearer

poultry, is a copyrighted work, and that we are not allowed to print long quotations from it. This book can be obtained through THE KANSAS FARMER office at \$1.50 postpaid. Of Blue Andalusians the Standard says: "The Andalusian has the distinction, unique among domestic fowl, of wearing the National colors—red, white and blue—its face and eyes being red, its earlobes white, and its plumage blue. The typical Andalusian of the Standard must be preeminently a symmetrical, graceful, compact fowl, of medium size, without coarseness of structure or clumsiness of carriage. The general color is a slaty-blue, with wing-bows a blue-black. Standard weights of Blue Andalusians are: Cock 8 pounds, cockerel, 5 pounds, hen 5 pounds, pullet 4 pounds.

Poultry Notes.

Some of the poultry-breeders may not have been feeding their hens for eggs, during the winter, wishing to have them lay well when the hatching season arrived. Well the time for that is now at hand, and it behooves the breeder to provide egg-producing food from this time on. We have never found anything better than a good warm mash to start the hens to lay. Feed it either in the morning or at noon. The mash should be supplemented by a liberal quantity of grain, scattered in the litter so as to keep the hens busy scratching for it. The mash should be composed of alfalfa-leaves or alfalfa-meal, well scalded, to which should be added bran and corn chop enough to compose a crumbly mass. A little

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS AND BUFF LEGHORNS—Won first pen state Show; catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1924 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans., is sold out. Eggs in season.

Hammer's White Wyandottes

35 cockerels for sale at \$1.50. These are high scoring birds. My strain is noted for eggs. Lewis A. Hammer, Clearwater, Kans.

POULTRY BARGAINS.

White Wyandotte cockerels \$1 each. White African Guinea \$2 pair. Indian Runner Ducks \$2.50 pair. Choice farm-raised stock. Some prize winners. L. D. Arnold, R. F. D., Enterprise, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

If you need the highest quality for breeders or show birds at reasonable prices write me. Cockerels now ready for shipment. Illustrated catalogue free. Address G. A. Wiebe, Box A, Beatrice, Neb.

WYANDOTTES—Pure white. Young stock at \$1 each. L. E. Brown, Norton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Show birds or choice breeders at \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS

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The Reliable's 25th Birthday This is our Silver Jubilee year. For 25 years Reliable Incubators have represented the latest and best in incubator building. They have stood the test of practical use all this time and are farther in the lead than ever. Send for free catalog. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box B-68, Quincy, Ill.

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beef-meal or dried blood should be added to it, unless you have green cut bones from the butcher. This mash should be salted to make it more palatable.

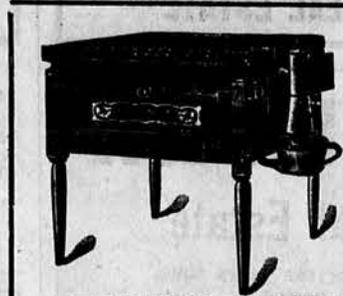
In a few weeks the sitting hen will be in demand, but she is always a scarce commodity at this season of the year. This scarcity calls for something to take her place, and the incubator comes in and does the incubating, while the hen is allowed to go on with the process of laying eggs, something for which no substitute so far has been found.

Speaking of incubators reminds us that an incubator man, M. M. Johnson, of Clay Center, Nebr., has just been elected president of the Nebraska State Poultry Association. The gentleman who nominated Mr. Johnson spoke as follows: "Some years ago when our association was very hard up and had no coops or money to buy them with, we laid our case before M. M. Johnson, of Clay Center. He responded by furnishing the coops for the entire show. For this annual show the association had placed the premiums so high that their funds were almost exhausted, and were not financially able on their own account to hire the Lincoln Auditorium for the poultry show. Then the association troubles became known to the incubator man at Clay Center, and he quickly responded with the funds necessary to hire the auditorium. The incubator man is well-fixed now and he can easily spare the \$100 necessary, but pointing back to the time when the association needed the coops, the incubator man was as hard up as anybody. In recognition of his loyalty to the Poultry Association and the poultry industry of Nebraska, I nominate him as president of our Association". He was elected of course, and while some might think that an incubator man should not have been placed in this responsible position, this will not apply to Johnson, for he is just as much a chicken man as any of us. His lectures on poultry- and chicken-raising proves this. He has studied the old hen faithfully and intelligently, and we verily believe he knows almost as much about raising chickens as the old hen does herself, which is saying a great deal. Whatever Mr. Johnson takes hold of, he does with all his might, and we have no doubt but that he will prove to be the most energetic and progressive president the Poultry Association of Nebraska ever had.

The Apiary

Bee-Keeping in Kansas. Now that the Legislature is in session, it is important to bee-keepers in Kansas that action be taken by that body upon two things: (1) The foul brood law, enacted during the last session, should be so amended as not to require more than five petitioners in any county of the State to secure the appointment of a bee-inspector; and (2) the Legislature should also authorize the bee-inspector of any county adjoining a county having a less number of bee-keepers than five to have jurisdiction in any such county, to treat and stamp out foul brood until such time as five or more bee-keepers shall live in any such county. The Legislature should appropriate among other items a fair sum of money to be used in teaching practical and scientific bee-keeping at the Agricultural College at Manhattan. As early as 1877 I delivered a lecture at that college on the habits and management of the honey-bee, hives, etc., at the request of President Anderson. I am informed that some bees are kept there, but that next to nothing is being done to enlighten the students of that institution concerning this important industry. I say important because with the increased fruit-growing and the production of alfalfa, Kansas is rapidly proving to be one of the best States in the Union for the production of honey. Her soil is self-draining, which fact insures a fairly dry atmosphere and is an important item in preventing an excess of dampness and mould in the hives during winter time. The State is also free of mountains, so that bees can not take up quarters in cavities among rocks in places inaccessible to man. In some of the States bees build in such places and harbor foul brood to the serious detriment of bee-keeping. Aside from this, when the resources

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of a State are as great as these of Kansas are becoming, it should be borne in mind that at no distant period every industry in this country will be worked here as is the case in all Europe, for all there is in it. While bee-keeping on a large scale is not a pursuit many persons can engage in as a source of wealth, a limited number can do so and will. While very many can keep a few colonies in connection with poultry-raising and fruit-growing. Thousands of farmers can keep two or more colonies and in this way place upon their table the most wholesome sweet in the world. As matters now are, it is astonishing to witness the very extensive absence of information on bee-keeping among the great army of otherwise well educated men and women of the country. This should not be. G. BOHRER, Rice County.

The Wonderful Success of O. L. CHASE, Individual Paint Maker of St. Louis.



No other paint maker in the country has stirred up the manufacturers in his line so much during the past twelve months as has O. L. Chase, Individual Paint Maker of St. Louis, manufacturer of the O. L. Chase Made-to-Order Paint. Individual Paint Making means making paint for each individual, making the paint to fill every order after the order is received. That is what Mr. Chase is engaged in doing. He has taken his stand against the "ready-mixed" paints which deteriorate in the can. O. L. Chase paint is ready to use but not ready mixed. He supplies his color pigments, freshly ground, in one can, his old process linseed oil in separate cans. That's the way they come to the user. The exact date of their making (Guarantee of absolute freshness) is stamped on every can. There is no chance in O. L. Chase Made-to-Order Paints, as in ordinary ready-mixed paints, for chemical action to eat the life out of the oil.

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Mr. Chase's paint book, entitled "My Fresh Paint Book," is certainly a remarkable work on the subject of painting and paints. A copy may be had by writing him for it. Address O. L. Chase, The Paint Man, Dept. 31, St. Louis, Mo. It is a good book for those who will be painting this Spring, to send for.

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FOR CHEAP LAND AND HOMESTEADS write to Chas. P. Knight of Burlington, Col. He has land priced right and has a cinch on several good homesteads close to town. Will not stand long. Land from \$5 per acre up. Write today or come at once. Chas. P. Knight, Burlington, Colo.

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