

# KANSAS FARMER

## WITH WHICH IS COMBINED FARMERS ADVOCATE

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## PREVENTING TUBERCULOSIS

PREPARED BY ARTHUR J. BILL FOR  
THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Knowing that many herds of cattle are already infected with tuberculosis entirely unknown to the owners, and that the disease is gradually spreading, the next question is that of a practical remedy. The tuberculin test is the one reliable method of finding the disease. But compulsory testing and the slaughter of all diseased animals seems impossible, because of the great loss, especially in pure-bred herds, because there are ways of evading the law, and because no State can keep furnishing money enough to pay the owners even part of their loss.

The agricultural people of Illinois, who are making a special study of anti-tuberculosis, don't see any real need in drastic legislation of this kind, and do not want it. But they believe that the cattlemen themselves should conduct some sort of economical campaign that will prevent heavy losses of stock by this disease, and that will head off radical legislation (otherwise sure to come) and unwise enforcement by officials who do not realize the farmers' serious problem in this matter.

It developed in the recent tuberculosis conference at the University of Illinois that Dr. Bernard Bang, Denmark's great specialist in this disease, in addition to his interesting budget of clear and proven details, did not fail to bring along the culmination of the whole matter,—the very information needed by cattlemen of the United States—a cheap and conservative method of stopping the infection and one that has been in successful operation in Denmark for eighteen years. This is as follows:

### FAMOUS EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Bang, under special Government grant, attempted in 1892 gradually to change a tuberculous herd of cattle into a healthy herd. He tested the two hundred and eight head, finding 80 per cent of the milk cows and 40 per cent of the young cattle and calves diseased. He made a solid board partition in the stable, and completely separated the healthy animals from those that had reacted. The calves of the diseased mothers were removed immediately after birth from the infected stable, and after having the raw milk of their mothers the first day, were always afterward given boiled milk or the milk of healthy cows.

This plan was followed year after year. The isolation was somewhat defective, the farmer did not promptly remove the highly tuberculous animals, and some infection of the healthy herd was revealed by the semi-annual tests. But, in spite of these drawbacks, the healthy division increased year by year and the task of cleaning up the herd was finally completed by selling the rest of the reacting animals, about thirty head.

The superior milk from this farm is now sold in Copenhagen as "milk for infants," and in the test of last year out one of the two hundred and eleven animals reacted.

**SUCCEEDS IN FARM PRACTISE.**  
Dr. Bang says it was soon demonstrated that the principle of keeping the calves and healthy cattle away from infection was correct, and that wherever carried out carefully, his method has shown that a healthy herd can easily be raised from the calves of diseased mothers. He wants the badly infected animals killed at once, but would keep those of the infected division that do not show progress of the disease and, raise their calves in healthy quarters on milk protected from infection.

**RESULTS ON SEVENTY-FIVE FARMS.**  
Seventy-five owners, 3,637 cattle tested the first time 1892-1898, nearly two-thirds or 2,246 reacting. After the testing and isolation had

been continued for a number of years, the final test applied to the 5,256 animals in the healthy sections thus developed, revealed only thirty-four diseased cattle.

Sixty-six of these demonstrations were on small farms having a total of 1,825 cattle, of which 1,045 reacted, and the last test showed 1,896 cattle in these herds, not one of which was infected. These results were computed by Dr. Bang in 1905.

Could any one want more complete and striking proof of the practical success of this simple means of preventing contagion?

### SEPARATE INSTANCES.

The following items explain these applications of the Bang method a little more clearly: In a Jutland herd

of 225 cattle, 139 reacted in 1894, (82 per cent of the full-grown animals); in 1908, there was just one reaction out of 245 head; entire cost of treatment, \$270.

In 1896 Count Wedell had 240 cattle tested, 166 reacting; in 1908, 264 tested, 3 reacting.

Ahlmann of Jutland, had 271 diseased cattle in 1895, 80 per cent of all; in 1908 only .6 reacted in his healthy herd of 373, and his reacting division had been reduced to 10.

E. Tuteln, Scaland, 115 head reacting in 1895, 70 per cent of all; last test, only 2 reacting out of 158.

Tesdorpf in 1893 tested only his calves and young cattle, 183 head, finding 31 diseased; in 1907 only 11 animals reacted out of his 876 healthy cattle at four farms, while the reacting and non-tested division had been reduced to 114.

Count D. S., Island of Samsø, 315 tested, 286 reacted, 90 per cent of all; healthy animals isolated at separate farms. In 1901 one farm had 208, every one healthy; at the other farm, four reacted out of 126. In 1907 only 2 animals reacted out of 593, and the reacting division was reduced to 30 cows.

Langermann tested 45 calves in 1896, finding 15 diseased; the testing of the calves was continued and gradually a perfectly healthy herd was bred, numbering 197 this year.

Scavenius tested 94 young cattle in 1895, half reacting; in 1907 only 9 diseased cattle out of 443, and a reacting division of 41.

The total expense of this isolation on one small farm where the cattle were badly diseased was only \$54, and in some instances the cost was still less.

In Hungary many highly infected herds were freed of tuberculosis in four to six years by the Bang method.

Prof. Gustav Regner reported to the International Veterinary Congress at Budapest in 1905, 36,149 cattle showing 33.6 per cent of infection, and that two to nine years' application of the Bang method reduced the diseased animals to 4.7 per cent.

At the Urbana conference Dr. H. L. Russell, now dean of the Agricultural College, told of his successful use of the Bang method in Wisconsin; in his first attempt he raised twenty-seven healthy calves from diseased mothers in three years. He says that he used a foundation of sand, of disease, and reared upon it a healthy herd, and that several other badly diseased herds in Wisconsin have been handled in the same way with signal success. In one case a diseased cow produced five healthy calves.

Prof. V. A. Moore of Cornell University reports that this method has been applied with success at the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station and by several private cattle owners.

This is all told to give an idea of how extensively and how effectively this economical method of control and prevention has been practised by farmers under many different conditions.



Kansas—"Now, young man, I don't mind going fast, but I want to go safe."

# Opinions of Our Correspondents

## Shed for Alfalfa Hay.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to Mr. Dewar's inquiry about the most practical and economical plan for building an alfalfa hay shed, I wish to submit the following results of my somewhat extended experience.

A desirable height for a hay shed is 20 to 24 feet from eave or square to the ground. A desirable width is not less than 20 or more than 32 feet, and it may be as long as necessary.

This height is necessary for economy in storage capacity, as less depth of hay would not insure solidity of the contents or most economical capacity between roof and floor.

Perhaps 20 feet is preferable as a greater height, while insuring greater storage capacity, causes a waste of power and time in raising the hay into the shed as all must be raised above the square of the building and dropped again to the bottom or otherwise according to the progress that has been made in filling the shed.

In determining the width of the shed bear in mind the greater the width the less cost of construction for given capacity but the greater labor in spreading hay as it falls from the fork, which of course is attached to a carrier under the comb of the rafters. Perhaps the best width is a medium of 24 to 26 feet.

A  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch roof (which is preferably shingled though grooved boards will do) gives space enough for the door above the square to admit hay which is brought in by the horse fork from the wagon standing outside.

A cheap and strong frame for this shed may be made by setting in the ground, at a depth of three feet, hard wood poles about 12 inches in diameter and 23 feet long set 10 feet apart in the lines of the outer walls. To tie the building together we set poles in the ground the same size and length as those used in the outer walls; 20 or 25 feet apart, or from the end of the building, running cross ties at the top of the poles only so the hay will not rest on them heavily. From the top of these center posts run diagonal braces to the plates. Side up the building and it is completed.

If this hay shed is in the field the hay may be taken to it from the windrow or swathed with "godevils," but a far better way is to build your hay shed in the feed lot or better still smaller sheds in different feed lots so the hay may be fed from these sheds in the most economical way.

When the building is in the feed lot I would put no siding on the south side but instead make a shed 18 or 20 feet wide and fill with hay dropped into it from the main building after it is filled almost to the square. This can easily be done by attaching one end of two smooth poles under the tracts where the hay is dumped and letting the other ends rest on the hay at the side of the building next to the shed. On these the hay can easily be dumped into the side shed. The shed roof should extend up to the square of the main building. This will give you 14 or 15 feet of space under the shed roof at the eave and it will not take any more boards to roof this shed than to have sided the main building, only you will have to get grooved boards for the shed roof.

Side up the ends of this shed and make a manger on the open side and feed the hay out of the shed first. You can then use the shed for shelter for the cattle, while during the colder weather you can feed out of the main building through a manger you made before filling the building with hay.

This manger should be made by spiking to the posts of the main building two 6-inch joists, placing them 20 inches apart at the proper height for the kind of stock to be fed. Below the lower 6-inch joist nail on 6-inch boards to within 7 inches of the ground. Through this 7-inch space the hogs will get the alfalfa leaves the cattle have left in the bottom of the manger.

The hay sheds being built in the feed lots will necessitate the use of the side delivery rake and the loader, but on the other hand will prevent the necessity of any work in feeding, as it removes the necessity of rolling the hay from the top of the mow into the mangers. J. F. TRUE.  
Jefferson County.

## Tile Draining for Gumbo Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to the inquiry of C. R. Elkinton concerning tile draining of gumbo land, will say, the only requirement to make every acre of gumbo land worth one hundred dollars is thorough tiling.

By thorough tiling, I mean a line of tile laid every 65 feet, emptying into a main line of sufficient size to carry off the water from the several laterals. Your main, must have a free and unobstructed outlet on a plenty of fall. Plenty of fall means two inches to one hundred feet. Your laterals must be

not less than eighteen inches, and not more than thirty, below the top of the ground. If your laterals are more than forty rods long, you should start with say ten rods of five-inch tile, thirty rods of four inch, and twenty rods of three inch at the upper end of the lateral. You should always use a "Y" at the main line when you start off with a lateral. The tile must be carefully laid, straight, and level, using the twelve-inch sections of the best shale tile you can get.

This class of work will cost on an average about one dollar a rod, all complete—not to exceed this price, and every dollar you invest in this way will pay you at least twenty per cent. You can well afford to mortgage the farm and borrow the money at six per cent to tile all your wet land. I am speaking from experience and not theory. I have several miles of tile on my farm and it is satisfactory. I can assure you that tiling of gumbo land in Kansas is a paying proposition. I have tried it and expect to try it again. I would say to you, go thou and do likewise. FARMER.  
Lyon County.

## Rations for Fattening Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like for you to give me your best advice for feeding hogs. I am thinking of feeding a bunch of hogs for market and I want to feed for profit. I would like to know how much corn a hog will eat a day and what the average gains are. Also what you think are best rations for fattening hogs, and any other information you have. P. F. ADAIR.  
Strong City, Kan.

With present prices of corn it would not be profitable to attempt to feed out hogs on a straight corn ration. Better and more economical gains will invariably be made where some supplementary feed rich in protein is supplied in addition to corn. Where corn alone is fed a 200 pound hog on an average will not consume to exceed 5 or 6 pounds daily for any length of time, and his gains would hardly exceed a pound per day. As a result of tests made here at the station the past winter we have found that a combination of cornmeal 70 parts, shorts 25 parts, and meat meal or tankage 5 parts, have given the most economical results. In one test gains were made at the rate of \$4.74 per cwt. with this combination. The hogs consumed on an average  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pounds daily of this mixture through a feeding period of 56 days. Of course they were eating more than this daily at the latter end of the period. In these tests corn was priced at 56 cents per bushel, shorts

\$1.20 per cwt., meat meal \$2 per cwt. The gains made per head daily with this ration were about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per head. Ordinarily I would not advise feeding shorts to hogs in the fattening pen, but when corn is as high in price as it is at present, results will be somewhat more profitable if shorts are fed. G. C. WHEELER.

## Winter Plowing of Corn Stubble—Timothy Seed.

What is your opinion of late fall or winter plowing of corn stubble where the stalks have been removed from the field, said land to be listed to corn next year? Is it a benefit or a detriment to the next crop, or would it be just as good to disk the ground in the spring just before listing?

I have some timothy seed, owing to the lateness in the season in getting the seed, I did not sow in the fall because of the dry weather. How early should I sow in the spring and how much seed per acre? Part of the land is fall plowed. A. L. ALSPAUGH.

## Lost Springs, Kan.

Our experiments in plowing land in the latter part of the winter and early spring have given better results than disking. There may be little preference between plowing and listing. Until this season, as an average for the past five years, the method of early listing and splitting the ridges at planting time, has given somewhat larger yields than early plowing. This season, however, the plowed ground gave the larger yield. For further information regarding these experiments, I am mailing you copy of bulletin 147.

As to whether you should plow or list this ground this winter will depend upon whether you wish to plant the corn with the lister or the surface planter. The plowed ground does not list so well as listed or unplowed ground. Late fall or winter plowing really may have some advantage in destroying the insects which hibernate near the surface of the ground during the winter. Also the loosening of the soil will put it in better condition to absorb rain, catch the snow, etc., and heavy land is often benefited by the late plowing through the disintegration of the soil which may take place by freezing and thawing.

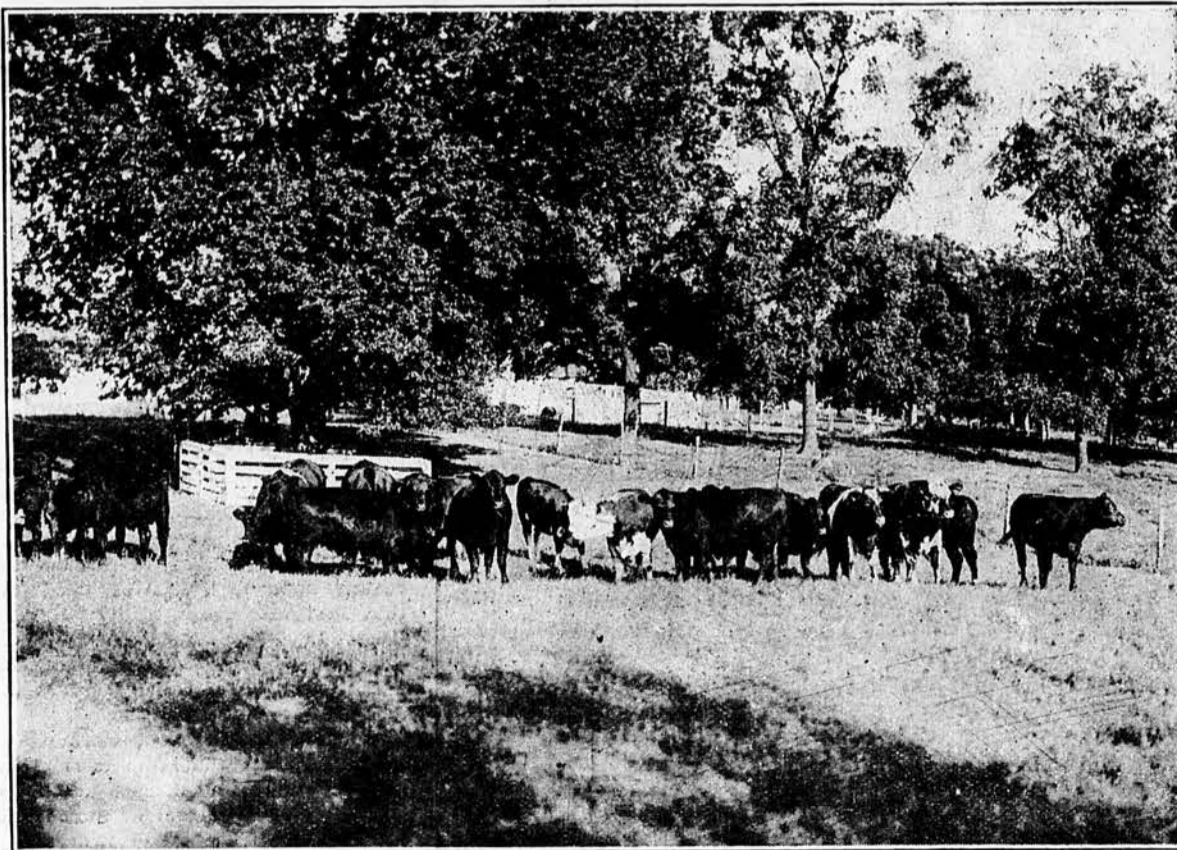
I may state that I often favor winter cultivation of the soil when it is in fit condition to cultivate, either disking, plowing or listing. Perhaps benefit may result from the handling of heavy clay or gumbo land in the late fall or winter, while there is some danger in loosening light, sandy soils, that the soil may blow and the field thus be injured by winter and early spring winds.

Timothy is often sown in the spring with good success. Sow as early as the soil can be put into fit condition; usually the earlier the better. The young plants are not apt to be injured by freezing. Take care to thoroughly pulverize the soil and prepare a firm, well settled seed bed. It is usual to sow about 10 to 12 pounds of timothy seed per acre when the timothy is sown alone. It is preferable to sow timothy with clover, either Mammoth or Alsike. Sow about 6 or 8 pounds of timothy with 4 to 6 pounds of Mammoth or 3 to 4 pounds of Alsike clover per acre. A. M. TENEYCK.

## A Question of Contract.

A has winter wheat sown on ground that was farmed to corn by B. B wants to sell the stalk field to a third party. A objects to having another man pasture his growing wheat. Is there a law by which he can prevent this? J. M. GREEN.  
Scottsville, Kan.

This is a matter which is dependent solely on the conditions of the lease. If nothing was said or agreed upon between A and B about letting a third person enter the field and remove the stalks than A has his civil action of trespass against the third party, or he can prosecute him criminally in trespass. There is no law to prevent a party coming upon the land of another and committing a bare trespass but there is a remedy by injunction to prevent such party from committing a nuisance thereon. GEO. G. ORR.



The show herds on pasture, owned and exhibited at the fairs of 1908 by the Missouri State University. This picture shows that the quickest and most economical way to learn how to properly handle live stock is to do it through an agricultural college.

# The Farmer in the Town

PROF. TEN EYCK IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE MANHATTAN AUDIENCE ON UPLIFT OF RURAL LIFE.

In an address before the civic organization of the town of Manhattan, Prof. A. M. TenEyck, professor of agronomy of Kansas state agricultural college, made some very pointed remarks on civic righteousness and the work to be done along civic improvement. Manhattan has large numbers of retired farmers as citizens and the remarks addressed to them are so general in their application to this class of town people Farmers Advocate reproduces Prof. TenEyck's address in part:

"In my farmers' insitute work I meet many farmers and farmers' wives who have sent or are contemplating sending their boys and girls to the agricultural college, and one of the questions I am asked, perhaps more than any other, by mothers and fathers is: 'What kind of a town is Manhattan—is it a clean, moral, Christian city, in which my boy or girl will be safe from contaminating influences?' I have answered as best I could, referring always to the good reputation of our city, to the churches, Christian Endeavor societies, and Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. organizations of our college. I have always upheld the good name of Manhattan and I hope to the advantage of the young men and young women who have come here, and not to the grief or sorrow of any of the fathers or mothers with whom I have spoken.

"There are a few public spirited men in Manhattan and several of these are in the city council. In fact, a man must have considerable public spirit to accept an office which requires a lot of time, pays no salary and gives little thanks. Rather, the councilmen are apt to receive only criticism and censure. We should remember that councilmen are busy men and they can hardly be expected to give detailed attention to all the problems and propositions which come before them.

"I said to one of the members, 'One thing which I would criticize about your city council is that the members are nearly all business men.' 'Why do you not have some retired farmers in the council?' 'Oh,' he answered, 'we tried that until about six years ago and couldn't do a thing—the retired farmers wouldn't favor a single public improvement that cost anything for fear of raising their taxes.' and he continued, 'we just had to get together and compel certain business men to agree to accept the office of councilman and since then, Manhattan has begun to make some civic improvements.' The trouble with Manhattan is not in its government, but mainly and primarily its citizens. The government, if anything, is better than the citizenship.

"The citizens may be divided, not always by definite lines, but in a general way, into several classes: business men, laboring men, retired farmers, women and children. Do not think because I have named women and children last that I consider them of least importance. Indeed, if I were called upon to decide which of these classes may have the most importance in their relation to civic righteousness, I would be inclined to name them in the reverse order, children first. Civic righteousness is an ideal condition, hardly to be attained, yet to be striven for. Really, what we are concerned with now is civic betterment and civic improvement, and the training of the citizens who shall be is really of the greatest importance.

"In a sense we are all laborers, but in the large cities the laboring classes are usually considered as a separate group of citizens who often need special

help and training in citizenship. In Manhattan, however, we have no great factories; the business is largely mercantile or building construction and the workmen are usually closely identified with the business interests of the city and may be said to have the 'business view' of city life and government.

"The business men are really at present the center about which everybody and everything revolves in this city. With them, business interests are paramount. As already stated, some of them are more or less public spirited, and have the interests of the city at heart, but always with the 'business view.' Our business men are anxious to have a clean town because a 'dirty' or immoral town will injure business. The question with them is not 'is it right?' but 'is it expedient?' not 'is it best?' but 'will it pay?' Will it bring more trade to Manhattan? Will it attract visitors? Will it bring more students to the agricultural college? All for the purpose of bringing more dollars into the cash drawers and increasing the bank accounts of the business men.

Now, it is right, it is business, to consider these things, but to make business interests practically the sole consideration is wrong, and I fear that the watchword of the business men, 'business first' is largely the standard for the whole town, and explains in part the selfish spirit, the lack of unity and brotherhood that characterizes this city.

"The 'plug' farmer comes next. Now, I hope that none of you who feel that you belong to this class will take any offense at the term. I can think of no shorter or more appropriate word to describe you. A large proportion of the families of this city, and I believe they include a large proportion of the best families, so far as good morals and character are concerned, are the retired farmers' families. Men who have moved to town to educate their children or, after earning by years of toil and saving, a goodly competence, they have rented the farm or perhaps turned it over to the boys and retired from active business, and this is not a bad plan—to retire from active business in old age and 'give the boy a chance.' The greatest objection to it is moving to town. The question is why will the successful farmers who wish to retire from active business leave the country with all its advantages of quietness, healthfulness, fresh air, and natural beauty, and move into a dirty, muddy, crowded town, there to rust out or pine away the few remaining years allotted to them. There is some excuse for moving to town to send the children to college, but would it not be as well or perhaps better to send them alone, trusting them to take care of themselves, and develop character by meeting and resisting the temptations of town life, and have a wholesome, beautiful country home to welcome them back to during vacation?

"You will not feel aggrieved, I am sure, knowing my calling, when I say that I am more interested in civic improvement in the country than in the city, and it disturbs and disheartens me to see these farmers and their wives, just as they have reached a period in life when they may be of most public benefit to the country, pull out for town where they are often practically useless

so far as civic development and improvement are concerned.

"Neither a farmer nor his wife falls in with city ways; they are used to the ways of the country and they are too old to change, and often live unsatisfied lives in town, pining for the old home on the farm. How much better for them and for the country community, if they could retire from active business and still remain in the country, and instead of building a house in town, build a new home, near the old one, yet removed from the toil and care of farm work. Here Mr. Farmer could plod along among his trees and vines and Mrs. Farmer could care for and enjoy her new home and both could have leisure to take part in all the good works proposed to make the country more prosperous, more agreeable and more enjoyable, and in this day and age with the extra money which it would take to maintain the city home they might have their automobile and drive to town any day to trade and see the sights with never a thought of time or distance. If farmers would take up this practice of retiring in the country, the country would soon be supplied with all the advantages of the city: with good roads, rural delivery, rural railways, electric lights, telephones, and local water and sewerage systems.

"But coming back to the subject of the 'plug' farmer in town. He soon learns it costs more to live in town than it costs to live in the country. The country is large, the fields are broad, his nearest neighbor lived a half a mile away; he has worked and lived largely for himself and his family; he did not have to be concerned about his neighbor's roadside or barnyard, and when he moves to the city he does not change. Often he builds a nice house and has a nice lawn, but he has little interest in public utilities and public improvements—they cost money. He finally has to pay for the sewer and water and electric lights, and if he is up-to-date, he must eventually have a telephone, all of which may be controlled by individuals or corporations. He pays the price grumblingly and accepts poor service, perhaps, with many complaints. However, this is usually as far as he goes. Farmers have lived a separate life in the country and they continue to live a separate life in the city. They do not fraternize or work together; hence there is a lack of public spirit and the city suffers. However, if this class of citizens can be awakened and drawn together in any important public movement in Manhattan, they will prove a power for good; because they have character and courage—the very elements required for civic improvement and reform.

"The women are the power behind the throne in Manhattan the same as they are in other progressive cities and this is not flattery. Referring to city improvements, Hon. George W. Ward, mayor of Birmingham, Ala., says: (Outlook, August 22, 1908) that he believes that this movement, to be effective, must be taken up by the woman. To quote his own words: 'They are more interested than the men and have better judgment in such movements; they realize more fully their importance.'

"In the boy and girl of today we have the elements of character which make the man and woman of tomorrow. The education and training of children for

citizenship is the important work in all civic improvement. However, children, especially as they reach mature age, as young men and young women, may be most important helpers in the cause of civic righteousness. The cause of good citizenship taken up by our Young People's Christian Endeavor Societies has not only been a great advantage as a developer of these qualities in the young people themselves, but it has been a force for righteousness in the walks of life. I often quote the old adage 'old men for counsel; young men for war;' and I believe that some such plan as will enlist the services of both the old and the young in a single great organization, the old to counsel and the young to act is the plan which will give ultimate triumph for the forces of righteousness.

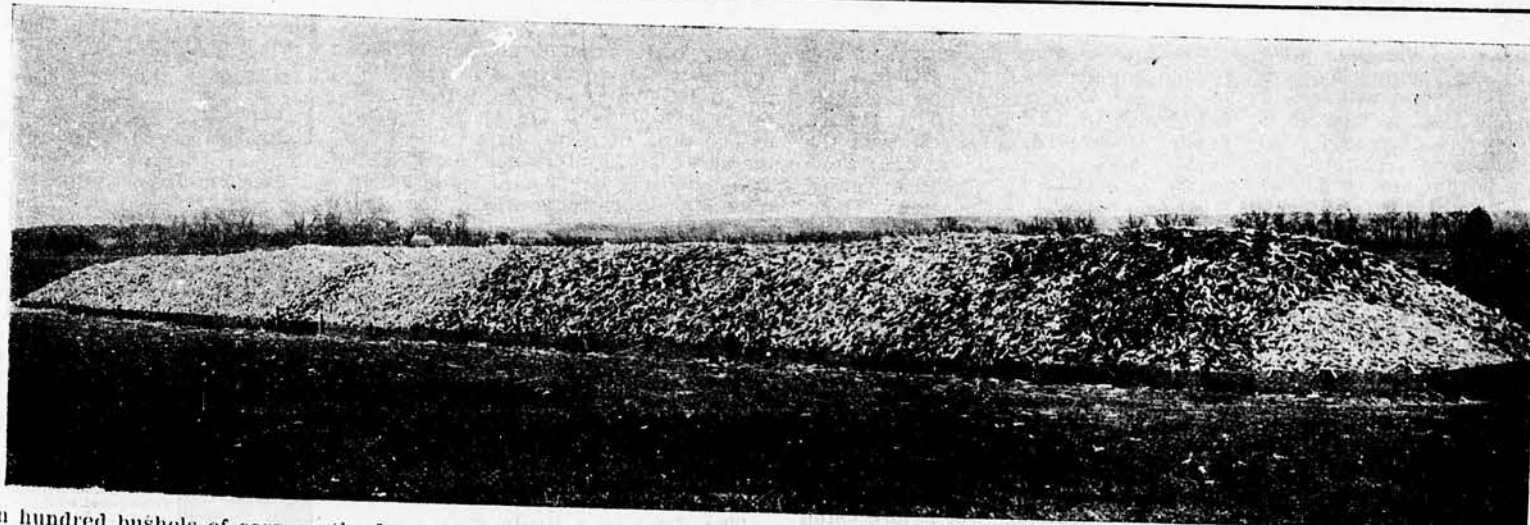
"A great moral movement is rapidly spreading all over the country. It has gained the greatest headway in some of our large cities. Already it numbers its organizations by hundreds and even thousands. A large number of the smaller cities have civic improvement organizations, several of the larger cities have two or more, while New York City has six, and the total membership of these organizations reaches into millions. There are five great national civic organizations in the United States: the National Municipal League; the American Society of Municipal Improvements; the League of American Municipalities; the American Civic Association; and the Public Education Association. One of these, the American Civic Association, represents 480 different local improvement societies.

"These societies are well organized and well supported. They have their special committees for different lines of work and ample funds for carrying on such work, the sustaining membership dues sometimes being as high as \$25 per year. The fact that members will give so liberally for this cause shows the great interest and faith which the people have in the movement. In many of the large cities these civic organizations are accomplishing wonderful work, in the purification of city politics and punishment of grafters and corruptionists, in making material improvements, and in the training of children for citizenship.

"This is the age of combinations; the age of the strenuous life. Life is too short and time too precious to waste it by duplication of Christian effort. The churches are behind the age. The greatest Christian men agree that 'Christianity must concern itself in a vital way with the life that now is. The church must become a great aggressive power for fostering the spirit of brotherhood and co-operation, an active exponent of social justice and modern idealism in society.'

"This movement for moral reform has not come in a day. It is not a mere revolt against oppressive economic conditions, nor is it simply an insurrection against political bosses and robbery. It is a quickening of the conscience of the people, and an attempt, sometimes instinctive, often blind, but with a great wisdom at the bottom of it, to bring the business and social life of the country into harmony with moral ideals. The churches have had much to do with this movement, but not nearly as much as they ought to have had. They have not led it. At the first glance it appears to have grown up very largely outside their walls. Many of its most ardent leaders who were filled with ethical enthusiasm,

(Continued on page 15.)



Eighteen hundred bushels of corn on the farm of Gus Borg, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. While this is far from being a good way in which to store a corn crop, it serves to illustrate the wonderful climate of Kansas where such expedients are possible.



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I am doing a large mail order business, reaching many states and selling to some of the best breeders and farmers in the land, because I have the best breeding that money can buy and keep nothing for breeding but the best individuals. Others are making money dealing with me. Why not you? Write me today. I guarantee to please you. **J. R. SPARKS, Hunter, Okla.**  
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**\$147,000,000 for Live Stock Paid Out at Kansas City Stock Yards in 1908.**

More calves, hogs and sheep were received at the Kansas City Stock Yards in 1908 than ever before in a single year. The total number of animals unloaded at the yards was 7,850,000 head, an aggregate 600,000 greater than in any previous year. The cash paid out for this live stock was also greater in amount than ever paid out in any single year before, and averaged nearly half a million dollars for every business day of the year.

Development and improvement in every branch of the trade is going on all the time at the Kansas City Stock Yards. Packing houses enlarge their plants constantly, put in machinery of the latest pattern, and extend their trade limits. More country buyers look to Kansas City every year to furnish them with stock and feeding cattle and sheep. More cattle, hogs and sheep are raised and fed in Kansas City territory every year, and better bred stock is the slogan of the producer. Railroad service to the Kansas City market is more adequate each year, new territory is being penetrated all the time and every encouragement and assistance is given toward the upbuilding of regions already reached. Everything considered, the future of the Kansas City Live Stock Market cannot fail to meet the most extravagant prophecy.

**More Inquiries About Tiling.**  
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like a little information on tiling land. I have seen several pieces lately on the subject, but have not seen what I want to know. How deep should tiling be laid, and how far apart? Would tiling laid 18 inches to two feet deep drain as much land as it would put in four or five feet deep?  
How long after tiling is laid can the results be noticed in the drainage of the land?  
**R. B. WILLIAMS,**  
Labette County.

**VETERINARY**

**Sweeney in Colt's Shoulder.**—I have a 2-year-old colt that is sweened in the shoulder. It was done while running in the pasture about one month ago. I have used a little liniment on it. What will cure it or can it be cured?  
**T. E. W.**  
Boicourt, Kans.  
Ans.—Take oil of turpentine, 3 ounces; aqua ammonia, 3 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 4 ounces; sweet oil, 4 ounces; soap liniment sufficient to make one pint and a half, mix and apply once a day.  
**Cow Bloat.**—What is good for cow bloat?  
Ans.—A stick tied in the mouth like a bridle bit will help in mild cases. Two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a quart of water or one ounce of chloride of lime in a quart of warm water every two hours until bloating has ceased. One quart of raw linseed-oil and two ounces of turpentine is a good home remedy, but in urgent cases the safest and best way is to remove the gas with a trocar, and if one is not handy use a sharp knife.

**Shoats Weak in Hind Parts.**—I have shoats, six months old, that are weak in their hind parts. They eat alright and seem perfectly healthy otherwise except their weakness there. They will get on all fours and go awhile that way and then down they will go.  
**H. A. L.**  
Ans.—Place the ones affected in a pen by themselves with a good bed. Give, on an empty stomach, 3 ounces of castor-oil and 2 teaspoonfuls of turpentine in the milk. Give three times a day to each one 15 drops each of t. nux vomica and Fowler's solution. Give milk and sloppy food with some flaxseed-meal. Apply a good strong liniment to the back once a day.

**Horses Have Sore Mouths.**—I have two horses, five years old, with sore mouths. I have been told that it was lamper. Their gums are swollen badly extending below their teeth. They have been in this condition about four months. No treatment has been given

**HIDES AND FURS**

**BOYS: We want to help you to make a little CHRISTMAS MONEY.** Write us at either of the following places: **TOPEKA, KANS.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Grand Island, Neb.** Ship us your **HIDES AND FURS.** We guarantee prices as quoted in this paper. Until Christmas we will pay expressage on **FURS** where it does not exceed 10 per cent of value. Catch the wild animals, skin the dead cattle and horses. Shipping tags free. Don't wait. **DO IT NOW.** Enclose this ad.

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**FRED WHITE : : : : : BELOIT, KANSAS.**

them. I would be glad if you would tell me what to do for them. **E. C. Macy, New Mexico.**  
Ans.—Lance the gums with a good sharp knife in about two places back as far as the first two bars and squeeze out the blood. Make a wash of 3 ounces of alum and 5 ounces of bolic acid in about 4 quarts of water and swab out their mouths three times a day. Lampers seldom interferes with the horse and the gums are naturally down in all horses below their teeth. I would recommend having their back teeth examined, there is where the trouble is usually found.

**Don't Neglect This When You Buy a Grain Drill.**

A very important point to be considered in the purchase of a grain drill is the foundation upon which the drill is built. That foundation is the frame. It must be strong, otherwise the drill will sag in the middle, and consequently throw the driving mechanism out of order, and seriously affect the even sowing of the seeds. Look well to the frame and feeds when purchasing a grain drill. The furrow openers should have careful consideration. The frame on a Superior Grain Drill is made of the kind of steel that is used for railroad bridges—angle steel—in one piece, bent cold at the corners, thoroughly reinforced and braced, also having an I-beam steel bed rail, and it can not sag or get out of proper alignment. The feeds are accurate in their handling of all kinds of seed—from the tiniest grass seeds to bush lima beans; no cracking of seed either. The purchaser can get any style furrow openers he may desire. The Superior Drill is manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, and is so strongly guaranteed by them that the farmer runs no risk whatever in purchasing. Superior Grain Drills are used by the best farmers in every country in the world where grain is grown and it makes no difference what a farmer's seeding conditions may be, he can get a Superior Drill that will meet his conditions to perfection. Write to the manufacturers for their Superior catalogue, and if you want special information, it will be freely given. Don't buy a grain drill until you have investigated the Superior. Go to your local dealer and tell him you want to see the Superior.

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If you want a square deal and quick returns on your shipments send your hides and furs to us. It doesn't matter whether you have one hide or a carload. We have the largest hide and fur house in the Southwest, and we pay the **TOP PRICES.** Established 1882. Write for classified price list, and free shipping tags. Special prices on large lots or carloads. Special proposition to fur shippers.

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It will be to your interest to have my price list and shipping tags. I do not issue an all-in scale of prices. One price on each grade and don't forget, I pay that price.

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Send us your horse and cattle hides; we will tan them and make them up into coats and robes at a great saving to you. Write us for our attractive booklet, telling how to care for hides, prices for doing the work; also shipping tags sent free.

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# DAIRY



The measure of satisfaction secured from the dairy is dependent upon the profit returned to the farmer for his feed and labor. Profit can be realized only through the medium of a good cow and intelligent feeding and caring.

A simple test for oleomargarine and pure butter is as follows: Heat the supposed butter in a spoon. If the fat melts down clear and sputters and snaps it is oleomargarine. If the melted fat froths it is butter. If it gives off a tallowy odor it is oleomargarine.

No industry, agricultural particularly, can develop and prosper except in proportion to the increasing intelligence of those engaged in it. So dairying will develop only as a higher degree of efficiency is attained in selecting and breeding the cow and in feeding and taking care of her.

The ultimate extension of dairying to all sections of the United States is inevitable. As population becomes more dense, as land values increase, just in this proportion must dairying extend. Dairying provides the most economical utilization of the feeds of the farm and on high priced land returns to the farmer greater profit than any other agricultural pursuit.

The annual value of dairy products in the United States is greater than that of any crop except corn and is equal to one-third the value of all cereals. When it is realized that commercial dairying is as yet only in its infancy and that only in a small way have its possibilities been realized, then it is apparent how important it may become in the public welfare.

It is more economical to warm the ice cold water which the cow is called upon to drink during the winter with coal and a tank heated than to allow her to warm it with alfalfa at \$8 a ton or corn at 60 cents a bushel. If the cow drinks ice cold water she will use your feed to warm it. Likewise, if exposed to the storms she will use the feed consumed to maintain heat in her body. It is cheaper to set up a few boards and in this way keep her body warm.

Dairy Commissioner Wilson, of Kansas, recently walked into a Manhattan restaurant for an early morning lunch and among other things called for butter. When the butter was produced

the commissioner found it to be oleomargarine and he carried off the quantity to be used in evidence against the restaurant-keeper in prosecution for selling oleomargarine without complying with the law. The result will be a \$50 fine for the restaurant-keeper, which amount would buy a good deal of butter. The moral is that oleomargarine cannot be sold as butter and wherever the substitute is sold it must be sold for just exactly what it is.

There are in Kansas about 2,000 buyers of cream. This means that the Kansas farmer is better provided with markets for his butter fat than those of any other state in the Union. There are some drawbacks to this profusion of buyers but with from two to four men in each town hustling for cream it is pretty certain that the competition will give the farmer the best possible service. At practically all of these markets spot cash is paid for the cream. In only one or two other western states is cream bought on this plan. It would appear that in this respect the western farmer has an advantage over his neighbors elsewhere.

KANSAS FARMER editor last week called on and made the acquaintance of Colantha 4th's Johanna, the grand Holstein cow which has the world's record in butter production. This cow in 12 months gave 27,432 pounds of milk and this contained 998.26 pounds of butter fat. She is owned by W. J. Gillett, of Rosendale, Wis., and the story of the breeding and feeding of this wonderful cow is a thing we will endeavor to tell in an early issue. This cow is the product of intelligent feeding and breeding. To prove that she is not an accident it is well to mention the fact that Mr. Gillett has in his herd nine other cows which in a year have produced butter fat in amounts ranging from 612 to 714 pounds.

### Winter Feed for Dairy Cows.

It is possible to feed a bunch of cows economically only when they are fed as individuals and not as a herd. A too common practise, even in the otherwise well conducted herds, is for all animals to be fed the same amount of grain regardless of the period of lactation or the quantity of milk individual cows are producing. Such feeding always lacks economy, as the high producing cow does not get enough, and while she may milk very well for a short time, she soon comes down to a lower level, while the lighter producing cow gets too much and accumulates fat.

The following rules regarding the amount to feed cows covers the case fairly well:

1. Feed all the roughness they will eat up clean at all times.
2. Feed one pound of grain per day for each pound butter fat produced per week, or one pound grain daily for each three pounds of milk.
3. Feed all the cows will take without gaining in weight.

The rule regarding the amount of grain to feed per day for each cow applies best when based upon the amount of butter fat produced per week, as this makes it applicable to any breed. The second part of the rule in regard to feeding one pound of grain for three pounds of milk would not work out in all cases, since in a heavy milking Holstein cow this gives a little too large a quantity of grain, and with a Jersey giving very rich milk it is a little too low.—C. H. Eckles, Dairyman Wisconsin Experiment Station.

### Winter Dairying.

With butter fat netting the farmer right around 30 cents why is it that so little cream is produced at this time of the year as compared with summer when butter fat is 10 to 12 cents lower? It is impossible for the creameries to buy a sufficient volume of cream now to take care of their orders for fresh butter. The prices the creameries can pay for butter fat at this season of the year is only governed by the prices people will pay for fresh butter. With butter fat close to 30 cents the man who eats fresh but-

## AWAY IN THE LEAD FOR 1909 DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The year that is past was one of unusual interest and importance in a Cream Separator way. Twelve months ago we announced to cow owners the introduction of a complete new line of DE LAVAL farm and dairy sizes of machines, marking another great move forward in the development of the Cream Separator. The enthusiastic welcome given these improved machines by buyers everywhere exceeded even our great expectations and nearly carried us off our feet. Orders came so thick and fast that stock was soon exhausted and the DE LAVAL factory was forced to run day and night from March to July and continued with increased force on full time throughout the entire year. Notwithstanding the universal business depression DE LAVAL sales for 1908 were over 50 per cent greater than in 1907. The new machines simply swept the field of all separator honors and made the year a notable one in separator history. Practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines has but served to suggest still greater refinement of perfection and to enable us to offer in the DE LAVAL for 1909 a machine that those who know say IS MILES AND YEARS IN THE LEAD OF EVERYTHING ELSE IN A SEPARATOR WAY. If you have not seen and used an IMPROVED DE LAVAL you really cannot know what a Cream Separator is today. It's surely in your own interest to do so before thinking of buying any other. Why not write at once for catalogue and full information, to be had for the asking.

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ter on his table must pay anywhere from 35 cents to 40 cents a pound for it. This price must cover the cost and profit of manufacture, the freight or express to the point where it is eaten and must give the grocer a profit for handling, and it is not out of place to mention, that the retail grocer very rarely hands a pound of creamery butter over his counter unless it will give him a net profit of 5 cents per pound. This, then explains to the consumer of butter why the price is high and explains to the producer what becomes of the margin between the buying price of the butter fat and the selling price of the butter.

Were it not for the large quantities of butter bought in summer and stored in the cold storage warehouses of the country, and which butter is sold in the winter as storage butter, the people of moderate circumstances in towns and cities would not be able to buy butter. If the winter supply of butter was dependent upon the fresh make butter would now be sold at close to \$1 a pound. Cold storage is a wonderful institution. It saves the butter business for ruinously low prices in summer when the make is large. Speculators buy butter in summer at reasonable prices and store it for winter use. They make money on the butter stored, and besides while they are buying this they make the prices three to five cents a pound higher than otherwise if the big summer's make sold at a price which would force it into consumption or export. But cold storage butter will not sell at such high prices as fresh make. Con-

sequently while the cold storage helps keep the price up in summer it also has the effect of holding prices down in winter. Its effect in winter is in interest of the consumer and against the producer. In summer its effect is in favor of the producer and against the consumer. So, things are pretty well adjusted after all.

The demand for fresh butter is in excess of the supply every winter and the price which the creameries can pay for butter fat in the winter is only regulated by the price the consuming public will pay for their butter. But, when the consumer has to pay over 35 cents a pound he quits buying and eats something cheaper. He closes the consumptive channel and then prices must get lower. But, why does not the farmer take advantage of these winter conditions and have butter fat to sell when the prices are highest? Because he does not have his cows come fresh in fall and because he has an idea that he cannot produce butter fat at a profit on winter feed. If the farmer will provide comfortable quarters, protect the cows from the storm and give them water fresh from the well, feed a ration of alfalfa hay and corn, the fall fresh cow will closely approximate the summer flow and the profit will be in excess of the summer profit by a great margin. It is altogether probable that in every herd there are cows which even in summer will not yield a profit and these would not be profitable in winter. Winter dairying pays the largest profit. If it does not, it is not the fault of winter dairying, but of the man who is doing the business.

### Be Just As Particular

about your dairy as you are about other things, and then you may expect profitable returns and a large production of cream.

Many farmers who are up-to-date in every other way still cling to primitive methods; either because they don't care, or else because they don't realize that they are losing from 9 to 40 pounds of butter per cow per year.

The best dairy results are obtained by the

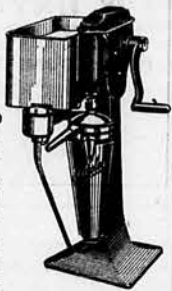
### Tubular Separator

because it skims to a trace, and delivers a rich, velvety, frothless cream; furthermore, it will last a lifetime, necessitating but few repairs.

The simplicity of the Tubular alone is worthy of your consideration, notwithstanding its many other features.

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**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1119, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**



# HOME CIRCLE



## FORGIVENESS.

Now bury with the dear year conflicts dead,  
And with fresh days let all begin anew;  
Why longer amid shriveled leaf-drifts  
tread,  
When buds are swelling, %ower-sheaths  
peeping through?  
Seen through the vista of the vanished  
years,  
How trivial seem the struggle and the  
crown!  
How vain past feuds, when reconciling tears  
Course down the cancell worn by vanished  
frown.  
How few mean half the bitterness they  
speak!  
Words more than feelings keep us still  
apart,  
And, in the heat of passion and of pique,  
The tongue is far more cruel than the  
heart.  
Since love alone makes it worth while to  
live,  
Let all be now forgiven and forgive.  
—Alfred Austin.

I asked the New Year for some motto  
sweet,  
I asked and paused: He answered soft and  
low,  
"God's will to know."

"Will knowledge then suffice, New Year?"  
I cried;  
The answer came, "Nay, but remember, too,  
God's will to do."

Once more I asked, "Is there no more to  
tell?"  
"Yes; this one thing all other things above,  
God's will is love."  
—Exchange.

## A Happy New Year.

A happy New Year! What a happy thing it is to have beginnings and endings in time, mile stones which mark off our journey of life and remind us of the swiftness of time. They invite us to rest a bit when we ponder regretfully perhaps, the mistakes made, false steps taken, and though weary, perchance and discouraged, we are inspired with new hope and fresh courage to go forward. We can begin again, take a fresh start and although we will still make mistakes, we will not blunder blindly into the same ones that got us into trouble before if we profit by past experience. He who goes on unthinkingly, and never makes any good resolutions, never forms any new determinations, does not improve. It is better to try and fail than not to try at all. It is better to make a new start once a year than not at all. I wish you all a happy new year of new resolves and renewed courage to overcome evil and difficulties and strength to endure. Happiness comes to him who endeavors, who strives, who makes an effort.

It is better to look forward than backward. It does no good to pine and regret. Better use the energy in new endeavors. The past with its joys and sorrows, mistakes and failures, pain and pleasures is irrevocable and unchangeable. Let the "dead past bury its dead." Let the curtain drop silently and closely over the year just gone. Was the unhappiness of the past due to some sin or mistake of your own? Discover what it was and turn over a new leaf. Was it from a lack of thought and kindness to your associates, a proneness to find fault and criticize? Then turn over a new leaf and be kind. Was the most of your trouble imaginary and from a fear that something had happened or was about to do so? Then turn over a new leaf and look on the bright side. In wishing you a happy New Year it is not with the thought that you may have more money, more land, an automobile, jewels and finery, but that you may have a contented heart, a kindly feeling for every one, a willingness to serve and a charity that overlooks and excuses faults in others as readily as in your own self.

The new year is not ours. It is made up of todays which come to us one at a time and which must be grasped and utilized as they come. Tomorrow is always alluring us but like the deceptive mirage it is never reached. Each day of the year is a new day in which we may make a new start, and whether the year is a happy one or not depends on the way in which each one is used; and if today is used in planning for tomorrow, time will be wasted perhaps and vainly spent, and today's opportunities and obligations will pass without being met and improved. It is only by living today aright and making the best of it that we grow and gain strength for the next. It is only by making every

day the best day, and doing love's labors and pursuing the duty of the present without halting, that we may make the year a happy one. I wish you all a happy New Year, each day of which will be to you a new day with new resolutions, strong determinations, high ideals and good endeavors, with patience to wait for the morrow.

## A Prayer for the New Year.

Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge. Give us grace and strength to forbear and persevere. Offenders, give us the grace to accept and to forgive offenders. Forgetful ourselves, help us to bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving one to another.  
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## New Year's Day at the White House.

Not many of us will have the opportunity of attending a reception given by the President and seeing for ourselves, but a description of the way it is done is given in an exchange by Susan Hunter Walker which is interesting:

New Year's Day in Washington is unique, and is in some respects the most brilliant day in all the twelve months at the capital city. The reception on this day by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will this year follow the time honored routine. Assisted as usual by the wife of the Vice-President and wives of the cabinet members, they will receive, in their prescribed order, the various official and civic bodies and the public. The diplomatic corps, with their wives and daughters—the latter being the only ladies who make calls in Washington—are first received. The ambassadors and ministers, and their numerous attaches, all wear court dress, resplendent of gold lace and orders, and their wives are costumed in handsome carriage gowns. Following the diplomatic corps, in order of precedence, come the senators, then the justices of the Supreme Court; after them come the

army and navy officers, members of congress, commissioners of the District of Columbia, judges of the lower courts, the Grand Army of the Republic, and finally citizens of all degrees. The President stands within the door of the Blue room, to receive his guests. On his right is Mrs. Roosevelt and beyond her Mrs. Fairbanks and the ladies of the cabinet. To his wife the President introduces all his callers, and she in turn to the wife of the Vice-President, and so the names are passed down the line. Though the New Year's reception takes place between the hours of eleven and two, the ladies in the receiving line wear full dress, or a modification of it, and their gowns are usually beautiful new creations made expressly for this important occasion.

For days previous to this event the superintendent of the White House conservatories has been planning for the floral decoration of the state drawing-rooms, which suite consists of the magnificent East room, the Blue; Red and Green rooms. The East room, in which all guests eventually find themselves after the presentation to the President, is lighted at its best on New Year's day. Daylight is excluded and the electric bulbs gleam from the crystal chandeliers in a series of sunbursts on the gay throng below.

Before the last hand has been shaken, the last bow given, the wife of the secretary of state has hurried off to act as hostess to the diplomatic corps, who are the secretary's guests at luncheon on this day. Mrs. Fairbanks, also, and the other ladies of the cabinet leave early to prepare for their afternoon receptions, so that before the three hours of receiving are over at the White House the line of assistants has dwindled away and the President and his wife alone meet most of the callers representing the public.

## Baby's Comfort.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT:—I wish to let you know that I very much approve of the wedding that occurred in the editorial circles. I wish them happiness and success, for I am confident the groom will be all justice and kindness to all of the bride's friends. I am expecting the Home Department to be grander than ever and with the well known Thomas Owen at the head of the Poultry Department it will also flourish.

I wonder if all the mothers have seen to facing one end of the bed comforts with outing flannel, so it may be removed and washed in the spring and the comforts put away clean. I let the facing, or binding, reach down on both sides six or eight inches. It feels good to the children's hands and faces and keeps the comforts from being soiled. With good airing the comforts will not have to be washed for a number of winters.  
A. D. Hoyt, Kan.

## Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham



Stylish dressing is within easy range of moderate means by the use of these fine dress gingham.

The durable fabric and beautiful patterns with the intense fast colors obtained by our new scientific process, give an exceptional combination of style and economy.



To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette gingham. Write us his name if he hasn't them. We'll help him supply you.

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# THE YOUNG FOLKS

## THE NEW YEAR.

Yesterday now is a part of forever  
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds  
tight,  
With glad days and sad days and bad days  
which never  
Shall visit us more with their bloom and  
their blight,  
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful  
night.

Let them go since we can not relieve  
them—  
God in His mercy receive, forgive them;  
Only the new days are our own—  
Today is ours, and today alone.  
Every day is a fresh beginning;  
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain;  
And spite of our sorrow and old sinning,  
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain  
Take heart with the day and begin again.  
—Susan Coolidge.

## A SUGGESTION FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Suppose we think little about number one;  
Suppose we all help some one else to have  
fun;  
Suppose we ne'er speak of the faults of a  
friend;  
Suppose we are ready our own to amend;  
Suppose we laugh with, and not at, other  
folk,  
And never hurt any one "just for the joke;"  
Suppose we hide trouble, and show only  
cheer—  
'Tis likely we'll have quite a Happy New  
Year!  
—Mary Mapes Dodge.

## Saved by Discipline—a Story.

Some workmen were setting in place the heavy stone cornices on the top of a four-story building in a western town. Ropes had been stretched around the walk below to prevent pedestrians from venturing on the dangerous territory. But a careless teamster had run against one of the stakes and for a while the guardrope lay on

the ground unnoticed. A man walking leisurely along, as if in study, stepped on the granitoid alongside the building where the improvements were being made. Suddenly he heard the crashing of timbers above and cries of dismay. But louder than all the rest was the brief authoritative command of the military:

"Halt!"  
The pedestrian instantly stopped, straightened up and became rigid. Almost with the act a great stone crashed to the walk hardly three feet ahead of him. The man didn't move until he looked up. Then the workman aloft, who had given the order, called down:

"You're all right now, cap'n; lucky you obeyed orders."

Out of all the yells and the hubbub the soldier had regarded only the command to which he had been trained, and he gave it instant heed. That alone saved his life, for in the wild medley of other cries there was no suggestion by which he could profit.

The captain sought out the workman who had given the timely warning, and learned he had been a soldier in the Philippines. The captain had also served there, and the soldier had recognized him when he saw him coming up the walk. So his choice of direction was not a chance.

There a bond was formed between the two men, and though their respective business interests kept them widely apart, they corresponded regularly, and the captain made it a rule



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Mail photo or drawing, stating size of cut, kind of paper to be printed on, and we will ship cuts the day after your order is received.

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NEWS ENGRAVING CO.  
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every Christmas to remember the workman and his family with some token of the season.

During the hard times that came with the close of 1907 a large number of workmen in all parts of the country were thrown out of employment. Some of them, discouraged at their repeated failures to obtain work, sought such freedom from worry as could be found in the taverns where liquor was kept.

One cold day following hard on the heels of Christmas a man stood on a Broadway corner near the elevated road, St. Louis. His garments were sadly frayed and the bare hands were thrust deep in the pockets of the rusty trousers. As he looked up and down the icy street and noted the indifferent crowds passing by him, his face hardened. He felt lonesome and forsaken, and there is no place on earth so lonesome as a great city where you have no friends. The bare hands clutched a dime. Turning from the callous crowd the man walked resolutely down a side street until he came to "The Elevated Bar." Inside he could hear the merry jests of the drinkers, and the tinkle of a music box. There was holly and mistletoe among the bottles in the show windows. Ten cents would purchase at least an hour of cheer, and it was awfully desolate outside. The man's hands reached for the outer door.

"Halt!" He straightened up and touched his hat. The man who gave the order was some years older than himself, but well dressed and of prosperous appearance.

"Attention, company! Right about face! Form twos! Forward march! Hep! Hep! Hep!"

Silently the two marched with even step up to Broadway, out of danger, and the captain gave the order to "Break ranks!"

"Comrade," he said, laying a kindly hand upon the other's shoulder, "why didn't you let me know what you were up against? Did you think I'd forget?"

"I was retreating under fire," said the soldier-workman; "I'm a coward."

"Not so; when I ordered you back to the firing line you went there," returned the captain, taking his companion's arm, and starting up street. "Now, my boy, you're going to fight his battle out and I'm going to help you. I know where there's good work in your line and you shall have it. Meanwhile you'll dine with me and we'll talk it over. We've won another victory and we'll enjoy our rations. But let us never forget our watchword."

"Halt!" said the soldier, with a huddle; "not while life lasts."—Edgar White in the Advance.

What Guides Wild Ducks in Flight.

What guides the wild duck in his herring flight to the south this time of year? Not the sun, for the wild duck travels principally at night. That marvelous instinct warns them when it is time to go and the exact direction to take? In recent years the height of this section has decreased while it has greatly increased in the mountain states to the west. And the reason assigned for this is the increase of hunters here while in the eastern states they are hunted less. And speaking of ducks reminds the writer of an incident in Minnesota he witnessed when a boy.

A wild duck had been badly crippled by hunters in the fall. The wounded duck hunted out a sunny spot in the grass by the lake and it was here we found it, unable to fly but by the greatest effort it always managed to drag itself to the edge of the lake when anybody approached and swim to deep water and join other flocks. Every day we went to see how the cripple was getting on, taking along a pocket full of wheat to leave at its improvised hospital, and each day it grew stronger and regained use of its wings.

By November all the ducks were gone save the poor cripple. It couldn't follow. Then came frost and ice formed near the bank of the lake. Each day the amount of ice increased until only a small open spot in the center remained. By this time the duck could fly over the ice to the open water and waddle back over the ice when he hid from sight. It looked pretty serious for the patient.

But one day when snow accompanied the north wind, the duck didn't stop in the open space; he began to circle the lake instead, gradually rising. Evidently feeling convinced the time had come when the journey must be risked, the little old friend, a wood duck it was, made a bee line for the south and we watched him breathlessly until he disappeared from sight. And ever since, while we enjoy duck hunting, we always hate to go away and leave a cripple. We have often wondered if he rejoined his kind in the sunny South or fell from exhaustion on the way.—Tobias Larson in The Highland Vidette.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

The Special Winter Term Opens January 4, 1909.

New classes will be organized in all departments of the college. This is a good time to begin a commercial course or courses in shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy, pen art, railway mail, the twelve weeks' traction or gas engineering course, the one year machinists' course, the short electrical engineering course, the course in mechanical drawing and the practitioner's course in pharmacy.

Classes will be organized in all subjects required for any grade of certificate, also in oratory and any grade of music required.

The regular college classes and the advanced engineering and the regular pharmacy and law courses will be maintained as usual in the regular course work to which special or regular students will be admitted. Write for special information. Address O. H. Longwell, President, Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Bargains in Winter Coats

We're going to clear the coat racks in January. Write us what you want and get our special prices on this season's high grade, stylish garments. If you're interested enough to write, or come to the store, we can put you in the way of saving more than you think possible at this season. Give your size, color preferred, and about what you would expect to pay at regular price. We will give you all descriptions, and our Reduced prices. Purchase may be returned or refund if not satisfactory.

Kansas Mail Order Service,

THE MILLS CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Mayer Leading Lady THE CORRECT SHOE FOR STYLE, EASE AND GOOD WEAR You could never hope to buy a more stylish or serviceable shoe than the "Leading Lady." It is right up-to-date in appearance and fits the foot perfectly from the very first. Besides being stylish and comfortable, the Leading Lady wears much longer than most shoes. It is so well made that it lasts twice as long as the average shoe, and will retain its shape to the end. Why buy inferior shoes when, with the same money, you can get the "Leading Lady?" Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us. Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole. FREE-If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle "Leading Lady" Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20. We also make Honorbilt Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes. F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN THIS TRADE MARK IS STAMPED ON THE SOLE

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

Six Beautiful Imported Post Cards.

We have just received a consignment of beautiful pictorial post cards direct from Germany and will distribute them free among our subscribers while they last. These cards are in every way superior to the average American product, which has neither life nor luster. The serial set portrays child life in Germany in a humorous though natural way. Every child would greatly appreciate such a set.

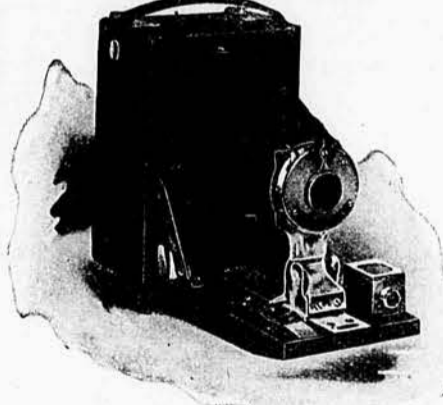
How to get them free—Have two of your friends, who are not now regular subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, give you 10 cents each, for ten weeks' subscription. Send us the 20 cents with your own name and the names and addresses of your friends, and we will send you the handsome set of post cards. KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

GIRLS AND BOYS

Be Your Own Photographer

This handsome and valuable Premo camera is yours for the asking. We do not ask you to pay us a penny for it. We have been offering attractive premiums that would appeal to your father and mother, and now comes your turn. The children must not be forgotten.

KANSAS FARMER has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense in selecting a premium that would appeal to every boy and girl in its great family. Our selection, you will agree, could not be better. Think of the fun in store for you, when a possessor of your own camera. The many beautiful pictures you can take around your own home. A picture of any member of your family. Your pet horse or dog. Some favorite spot on the old farm. If you take a little trip, think of the souvenir pictures you can bring home, of prominent people and places of historical interest.



This camera makes a picture 2 1/4 by 3 1/2 inches—pictures as good as will ordinarily be obtained with larger sized cameras. Convenient in size—can be carried unnoticed in your pocket. It's so easy to take drop in Premo Film Pack, close back and camera is loaded. Complete instructions with each one.

How you can get it—Get six of your neighbors, not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, to give you their subscriptions for one year each, \$1.00 apiece. Send us the six dollars together with their names and addresses, also your own and we will send you absolutely free, express paid, this handsome camera valued at \$6.00. Two six months' subscriptions will count the same as one yearly. You should get the required number in at least a week, some boys and girls will get them in one day. Start in at once.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

SPECTACLES ON FREE TRIAL

We will loan you a pair of our celebrated True Sight Spectacles, Genuine Gold Filled, Guaranteed for Ten Years, on after six days' trial you are not entirely satisfied, if they are not the best fitting glasses you ever wore, give free our regular \$1.00 Cent Spectacle Case, plush lined, leather covered, spring fastener, with special cover. Write today. Address True Sight Spectacle Co. 1446 Virginia Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WHAT WILL YOU DO THIS WINTER?

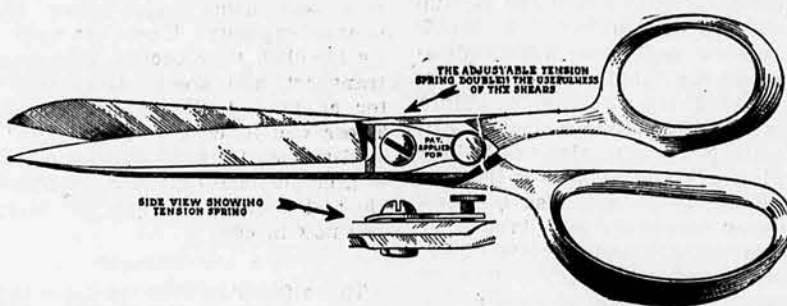
Better come to Highland Park College and take a Business Course, a course in Shorthand and Typewriting, a course in Telegraphy, or some Engineering Course. We have a Machinists' Course and a course in Traction and Gas and Oil Engineering, a three months course in Drafting and a Short Course in Electrical Engineering. These are some Special Short Courses we have that will fit you for a good position at a good salary. Address O. H. LONGWELL, Pres., Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.

# Bargain Week Offers== January 2 to January 9, inclusive

**H**ERE is a chance for Kansas Farmer subscribers to avail themselves of an unparalleled offer. We give below a list of premiums that are indispensable in the home of every farmer. This list has been selected with great care and will appeal to father, mother and children. Premiums of practical and educational value. The kind that you can put into every day use. Remember this offer is special and is being made at a great sacrifice. Every article offered is worth many times the subscription price we ask. We are doing it to give our old subscribers a chance to renew their subscription---and also to receive a timely holiday gift. Do not lay this paper aside, but select the premium you desire, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it to the **KANSAS FARMER** at once.

### OFFER NUMBER ONE.

A pair of 8-inch nickle plated self-sharpening tension shears free to any old subscriber paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or free to you for new yearly subscription at \$1.00. These shears are guaranteed for two years and are worth one dollar.

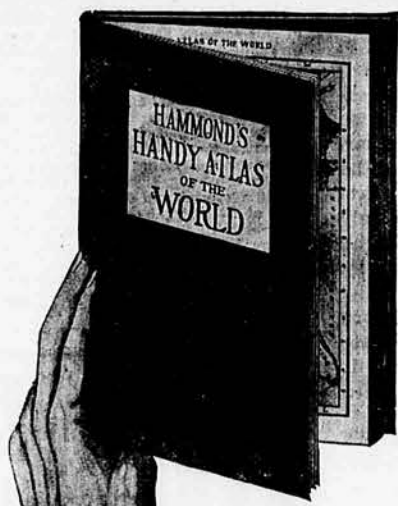


### OFFER NUMBER TWO.

#### Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

A work that contains new maps of every state and territory and of every country in the world, down-to-date in every particular. Not an indiscriminate collection of maps and fragments of maps that have done duty in other atlases, but is built upon a carefully considered plan; every map has been especially constructed to take its place in this new work. Just the book for the boy or girl now attending school.

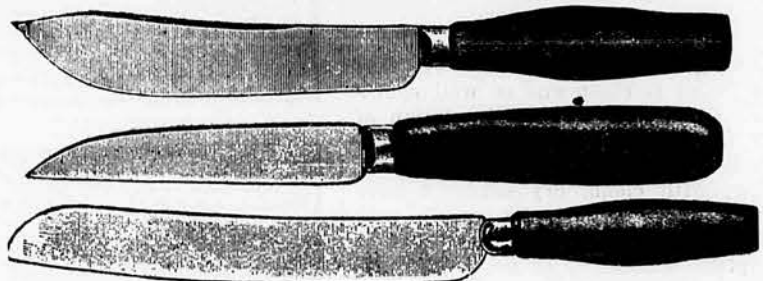
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### KANSAS FARMER

The old reliable state paper, the only agricultural paper in Kansas published purely in the interests of the farmer, dairyman and stockman. Its subscribers comprise the progressive and prosperous class. They welcome it into their home each week as they would an old friend. A clean paper for the betterment of the farmer and his family. Printed on exceptionally good print paper, with handsome cartoons and illustrations. No objectionable advertising enter its columns. Every article is original and wholesome, fresh from the pen of editorial experts. Its consolidation with Farmers Advocate gives it a working force unexcelled. The Kansas Farmer in the future will even be stronger than in the past.

### OFFER NUMBER THREE.



#### The Superior Kitchen Set

Consisting of one bread knife, 12 1/2 inches; one kitchen knife, 10 1/2 inches; one paring knife, 7 1/2 inches. This set is made by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis. You know what that means. It means that they are first class. The blades are tempered in oil, waterproof handles. It would be a useful set in anyone's kitchen and would cost more money than we ask for a year's subscription, if you were to go to a store to buy it.

Free to old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.

### OFFER NUMBER FOUR.

#### Safety Hitch Strap.

Our Patent Hitch Buckle does away with tying and untying a troublesome knot and keeps the strap from slipping down on the post. The harder the horse pulls the tighter he is hitched. Can be loosened instantly. The Patent Hitch Buckle will not cut the strap. Hitch to a tree, post, ring, weight, anything, anywhere. Easy to unhitch. Saves time, temper and trouble. Strap made of web which is lighter and stronger than leather and will outwear any other strap made. Remember that our Safety Patent Hitch Straps are the only ones that will stay just where they are fastened and not be moved up or down by the movement of the horse.

Free to all old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.



### OFFER NUMBER FIVE.

#### The Busy Man's Friend.

A book indispensable in the home of every farmer. It answers a thousand and one questions regarding law, the kind you come in daily contact with. Things that every farmer and his sons should know. A compendium of legal and business forms. A fund of practical information for every day life. The essence of volumes on law put into a nut shell. Laws in relation to landlord and tenant, debts, assignments, releases, foreclosures, criminal law, signatures, exemption laws, outlawed debts, and how to write deeds and mortgages. In fact every question one might ask is answered briefly and to the point.

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### BARGAIN COUPON---Not Good After Jan. 16, 1909.

TO KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay all arrearage subscription and one year in advance. As a premium send me free of charge

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Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the approved stable remedy for nearly forty years. Thousands of horsemen never have any other doctor. Veterinarians use it in their practice. All find it the most efficient remedy for the ailments and injuries that are most likely to occur—

Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, all Lameness

## World's Greatest Horse Remedy

It Leaves No Scar or Blemish

Nanuet, N. Y., January 16, 1908.  
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg, Vt.  
 Gentlemen: I have in my charge all the stock of the Starrett's Shows and find your book, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," a very valuable book to horsemen. I have tried Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister and can give you my word of honor that they have answered good for every purpose for which they have been used.  
 Yours respectfully,  
 JOSEPH BAUM.

Saville, Pa., Feb. 5, 1908.  
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg, Vt.  
 Gentlemen:—I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time with very satisfactory results. Have cured some very bad cases of Spavin, Ringbone and Shoulder Lameness. Please send me one of your books, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."  
 Very truly yours,  
 H. D. BARKEY.

### All Druggists Sell Kendall's Spavin Cure

It is also an unexcelled liniment for family use. The safest emergency remedy for man and beast. Get it and have it ready. Ask your druggist. See that you get the genuine Kendall's. Look for the trade mark. Ask also for free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," or write direct to

**DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.**

tions. Examine carefully two or more one-pound boxes of honey at your grocer's and you will note differences in the finish of cappings and building the comb fast to the wooden casing, which will at once convince you of the genuineness of the article.

"Not only does the bee excel as an artisan, but also as a chemist. Its honey stomach is the most delicate chemical laboratory in the world. Here the nectar of the flowers is transformed from a highly diluted sweet, susceptible of speedy fermentation, into the most perfect food product known. This chemical change, inverting the sugar, according to the chemist's phrase, is undoubtedly accomplished in the laboratory of the bee during its short flight from the field to the hive. This chemical reaction is so delicate that no laboratory aside from that of the bee can successfully accomplish it.

"Consider the queen bee, the sole and undisputed monarch of her empire. Endowed with powers superhuman, she governs without exercising visible authority, rules without coercion. Her subjects go about their tasks with that cheerful zeal which can only accompany toil fully recompensed, and offer to men, torn into factions of contending opinion, an ideal social state, where every member of the community is a toiler and all are prosperous, peaceful and content.

"The queen bee is sole mother of the race. 'All life from the egg,' that great biological axiom, is exemplified in the hive. The queen mother passing rapidly from comb to comb, places a single egg in each selected cell, lay-

### QUEEN INCUBATORS and BROODERS

batch and raise chickens, better than other kinds. Nearly 90,000 of our Machines are proving this right along. They will do the same for you. Write me for proof. With the Queen it is easy to have early "friers" and "broilers" when prices are the highest. Five sizes, from 80 to 360 eggs. \$8.00 to \$18.50 and I pay the freight. Binding 5-Year Guaranty and 90 days Free Trial. Send today for my free catalog.

Wickstrum, Box 28, Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Nebr.



ing the inconceivable number of 3,000 to 4,000 in 24 hours. This labor represents in a single day the expenditure of physical substance equal to two and one-half times the weight of her body. Consequently she does not even feed herself, being always accompanied by a devoted group of maids of honor, worker bees, whose office it is to bring in profusion the choicest predigested food to their ruler. Not the least of the wonderful powers of the queen is that of pre-determining the sex of the offspring which shall result from eggs precisely alike under the microscope, but which, in turn, may eventuate in a worker, drone or queen, as their mother may elect."

Sekrets and sope bubbles are liable to bust enny time.—John Billings' Philosophy.

To giv strengthens a man, to receive weakens him.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

The most useless thing I kno ov is a monkey, and yet I would rather be a monkey than an elephant.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

### THE FARMER IN THE TOWN.

(Continued from page 3.)

are, if not unfriendly, at least indifferent to organized religion. The churches are now in the position of seeing a great moral tide rising around them which they cannot claim to have set in motion, and of which they certainly have not the definite leadership. If the churches of Manhattan do not lead in such a movement, they must certainly lay jealousies aside and stand shoulder to shoulder behind it for it is sure to come here just the same as it has come in many other cities.

"The principle of unity underlies all apparent divisions in life. The mandate of all creeds may be summed up in 'loyal service for the power that makes for righteousness.' Similarly all social creeds find their unity in the acceptance of the doctrine of human brotherhood. I believe that a live, civic improvement organization which shall not represent any particular church, but all churches, and which shall not represent any particular society, but all societies, and which shall have for its creed only 'Civic Righteousness' can make for this city a citizenship which shall be public spirited, fraternal, moral and Christian. The glory of a city is in her citizens."

### Ertel's POULTRY DIARY

is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



### THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away hundreds of these Incubators to our seed customers. This incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best hatchers made. Do you want a good incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free. Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it. MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.

### 240-Egg \$10 Incubator

Other sizes Incubators and Brooders too low to price here. Write for our free catalog and learn why we can sell at such low prices. Why pay double our prices for machines not as good as the RELIANCE? Our book will give you full particulars and tell you how to raise poultry. Reliance Incubator Co., Box 574, Freeport, Ill.

### 125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both \$10

If ordered together we send both for \$10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 90, Racine, Wis.

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Has stood all tests in all climates for 15 years. Don't experiment, get certainty. Get a SUCCESSFUL Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog. Des Moines Incubator Co., 156 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

### Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free. GEO. H. STAHL, Box 48C QUINCY, ILL.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 3c per 50 hens and that while other hens are laying. Write; enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you. FREE TRIAL N. L. WEBB, I-32, Lamasco, Texas,

That is why I say, give chance and it will literally boughs of your trees with of fruit. into the realm of applied or structural engineering our search is incomplete until conned from the structure ycomb with its marvelous compared with the fragile ts fabric. No more mar- ture exists among the my- ous works of nature. This ic, derived primarily from y converted into wax in ous laboratory of the bee, d some mysterious instinct ellace into the very form of igned for economy of ale space and extremity of sses beyond the measure ill in its perfection. newe between 1744 and 1768 s covered that wax is pro- on the plates on the lower rker bee's abdomen. It hu enter, the celebrated anat- discovered just how the wax, and thereby settled d question. He communicated oved in a paper read to the Society of London, February 23,

is produced at the will of the d was called for by the neces- the hive. The wax-producing bial somewhat higher tem- re, usually by close clustering, the sometimes hang in slen- too and chains. is chemically a fat or gly- and those who have called it of bees' have grossly erred; is nearly allied to the fats in con- stitutions, and the physiolo- ons favoring the forma- ons are curiously similar to dles in the production of the We put our poultry up to fat- nent, with part light; to sed- dly inactivity we keep warm d highly. Our bees, under na- eaching, put themselves up to ax under conditions so parallel e stability of the fattening vintated.

hire in his investigations says the inner side of the eight ing the lower side of the ab- are about 140,000 glands, from he wax is secreted as a white which hardens on exposure to

evient from the best authori- the form and method of wax n was known as early as d possible at even an earlier he extraordinary economy of of wax is shown by the fact hives of 8 to 10 gallons capac- y but about two pounds of en melted. According to Dr. the thickness of the sides of d new comb is only the part of an inch. Cheshire at be found some that meas- y 1/16th part of an inch.

that the fragile nature oneycomb it is still sufficient; to carry the relatively im- od of sweets stored in its he perfection of insect labor , by the fact that human in- as never been able to make honeycomb. The tales con- nufactured comb honey are of the imagination. Consid- any machinery devised facturing honeycomb would parts alike in similar sec-



filled and exhibited at the fairs of 1908 by the Missouri State University.









Snapshots Among the Stock Breeders--By Reid

Four Burr Mogul Mills



C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.



G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan.

Information sent for their catalogue entitled "The Story of the Horse" should do so at once...

Gallant Knight is Dead. Information comes to the effect that the very making Shorthorn bull Gallant Knight 124468 is dead.

Harvey's Dog Farm. Near Clay Center, Neb., is located Harvey's Dog Farm. With the exception that it is probably a little better improved than the average...

very kind to children. This season Mr. Harvey sold many puppies that were to be given as Christmas presents.

C. O. Anderson of Route 3, Manhattan, Kan., writes that he has an exceedingly nice bunch of sows and gilts bred for early spring farrow.

I write to congratulate you as editors, fieldmen, cartoonists and contributors, on your purchase of Kansas Farmer paper...

Kansas Farmer a Good Poultry Advertising Medium. Your paper brought more sales for me than any other that I tried...

In it to good results. And now to hear that you have consolidated the two great papers together and will produce a paper that we all can praise as being a credit to our glorious state...

Hide and Fur Market. [Quotations furnished by James C. Smith & Co., Topeka, St. Joseph, Wichita, Grand Island, Neb. Quotations are consignment prices corrected each week.]

large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$2.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 2, \$50; No. 4, \$50. Raccoon--Black and extra dark, \$1.50@3.00.

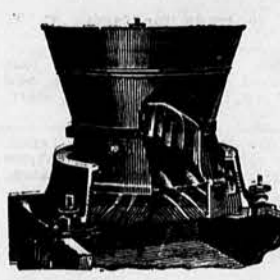
(First published in Kansas Farmer Jan. 2, 1909.) PUBLICATION NOTICE. No. 25254.

The state of Kansas to George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson, William F. S. Manly, and the unknown heirs of the said George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson, and William F. S. Manly.

(First published in The Kansas Farmer, December 3, 1908.) NOTICE.

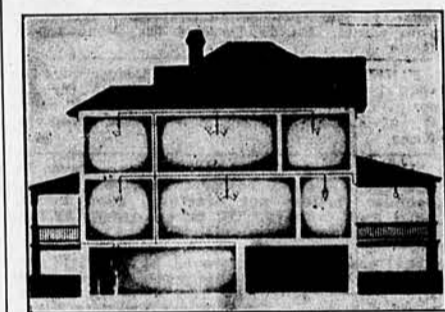
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned commissioners hereunto duly appointed by the Honorable A. W. Dana, Judge of the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, will on the 8th day of January, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. proceed according to law for The Topeka-Southwestern Railway Company...

Also we, the said commissioners will at 1:30 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of January, 1909, proceed according to law for said The Topeka-Southwestern Railway Company along its route as now located from a point on said line, to-wit: 547.7 feet East of and 440 feet South of the Northwest corner of Southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) Section eighteen (Sec. 18) Township twelve (T. 12) South Range fifteen East (R. 15 E.) being Engineer Station 393-25.5, thence through said Section 18 and Section 13, Township 12, S. R. 14 East to Engineer Station 408+59, Westerly in Shawnee County, Kansas.



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pany's railroad as located at said point on its line, to-wit: 25 feet North of intersection of the center line of Bolles Avenue and the North line of 21st Street, on said 8th day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and will commence to lay off said route as aforesaid on the line of said Company's railroad as located at said other point on its line, to-wit: 547.7 feet East of and 440 feet South of the Northwest corner of Southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) Section eighteen (Sec 18) Township twelve (T. 12) South Range Fifteen East (R. 15 E.) being Engineer Station 393-25.5, on said 14th day of January, 1909, at 1:30 p. m. of said day. And will adjourn from time to time until our labors in this behalf are completed. Dated the 27th day of November, A. D. 1908. F. C. BOWEN, C. E. JEWELL, A. T. LUCAS.

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