

KANSAS FARMER



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COMPETITION AND COOPERATION.

Our grandfathers were in the habit of saying, "Competition is the life of trade." This maxim was as much believed by the storekeeper, the shoemaker, the miller, and the tailor as by the farmer and the laborer. Times have changed, conditions have changed, and the views of a great many rich as well as a great many poor now are that competition must be destroyed.

In many lines of endeavor, competition is between constantly increasing units. In the mercantile world the great department stores are able to starve their less pretentious neighbors. The great mail-order houses are able to deliver goods to the patrons of big and little stores of the old sort at prices that would ruin the big as well as the little.

The big shoe factory long ago reduced the ordinary shoemaker to a mere mender.

The big mills of every kind have put the little ones out of business.

Consolidations of transportation companies have reduced competition to few hands.

Labor unions have eliminated competition in many trades.

In every line of human endeavor, except farming, competition has been greatly modified by associations, agreements, consolidations, unions, or trusts.

It will be remembered by those who, a decade and a half ago, read Edward Bellamy's book of fanciful philosophy called "Looking Backward," that this talented writer pictured the overthrow of competition, by some such means as these, as preceding and preparing the way for his ideal of social conditions, in which the Government should own everything, employ all, and provide for each individual equally out of the products of labor.

Whether those who look upon the rapidly developing conditions as inevitably progressing towards Bellamy socialism and who regard such termination of present-day changes as desirable are mere visionaries, or are sage prophets and philosophers, there are others, among whom are included many of the strongest, best-informed, and especially the most assertive people in the world, who hold that the branches of the human family in which the progress of the race has been most marked are those in which the competitive principle has most prevailed.

Aside from certain persons in control of the overshadowing competitive units, the staunchest friends of the competitive system are the farmers. This position is fortified by the inherent obstacles which farming more than other vocations presents to successful cooperation. The defenders of competition have been prompt to avail themselves of the tendency of the farmer to distrust the practicability, if not the desirability, of the more socialistic view.

The advancing wave of socialism, though possibly less marked in the United States than in other enlightened countries, has cast upon its crest very many schemes for the profit of promoters under the guise of forwarding great interests. The promoters of some of the great trusts belong to this class. They came near bringing to ruin enterprises of enormous value. This was due to the toll taken by the promoters. Many of the vampire fortunes of the present day were thus filched from industry. The name of those each of whom is posing as a Moses for the farmer, to lead him into the promised land of cooperative prosperity and bliss at so much per, is Legion.

These notes of progress of movements

which are now vitally affecting every industry and which are destined to be felt by every producer and consumer throughout the country are presented not as an argument, but simply as a record of a development with which all should be familiar.

SECRETARY COBURN DECLINES THE SENATORSHIP.

On last Saturday, F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who had been tendered the Senatorship made vacant by the forced resignation of J. R. Burton, sent a letter to Governor Hoch in which he said:

"As was my duty, I have carefully deliberated upon every aspect of the situation, and acting upon my knowledge of it and of myself, rather than the urgency of yourself and many friends, mutual and otherwise, I can reach no conclusion except the one indicated from the first, namely, that I must not accept.

"I am extremely fond of the work and the position with which the people of Kansas have intrusted me for so many years, and if continued in their service at all, no other can be so acceptable.

"There are many reasons, entirely clear to me but needless to enumerate, why I should not accept the Senatorship, and one, all sufficient, is that doing so must inevitably involve me in political activity and combinations, if not factional strife, directly on account of myself or indirectly on account of others, for which I am without inclination, aptitude, or strength."

This explanation leaves little to be said. Farmers and other substantial people of Kansas regret that Mr. Coburn did not see his way clear to take up the important work of the Senatorship. There are plenty of men in Kansas who are capable of becoming good Senators, but only a man who has been next to the practical problems of the farmer, and who has had to consider them from the farmer's point of view can be as capable as Mr. Coburn in legislating for this great interest. So, too, Mr. Coburn has a vivid realization of the conditions and needs of every Kansas industry, has the broad views necessary to the development of the general welfare, and the ability to present his views so as to command attention. THE KANSAS FARMER is greatly disappointed at his declination to accept the service.

JUDGE BENSON ACCEPTS THE SENATORSHIP.

Judge A. W. Benson, of Ottawa, Franklin County, has been tendered and has accepted the U. S. Senatorship made vacant by the resignation of J. R. Burton and left vacant by the refusal of F. D. Coburn to accept it. Not often does such a position go begging.

Judge Benson has done good work in Kansas. As a lawyer he has been above the despicable methods that have sometimes brought contempt upon the legal profession. As a citizen he has always been steadfast on the side of decency, law, and right. As a judge on the bench for three consecutive terms, he dispensed justice to the satisfaction of all who came before him desiring justice. As a legislator he was honest, efficient, broad-minded, and diligent. In the United States Senate, he will command respect by deserving it, he will study well every matter requiring his attention, and will be found lined up in the Roosevelt column for the square deal. He will never be indicted for selling his influence to fur-

ther a fraudulent or any other scheme. He will reflect honor upon his State. His services will be valuable to the Nation.

THE FARMERS' INDEPENDENT ELEVATORS.

Among the many means attempted whereby farmers might cooperate to counteract the efforts of combinations of dealers to depress prices of farm products, the one pronounced success has been and is now the local cooperative elevator. Several hundred cooperative elevator companies are now doing business or are ready for business in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. These companies have a strong association which meets occasionally to discuss mutual interests and to consider ways and means of forwarding their interests. Such a meeting was held last Thursday, at Hutchinson. It was presided over by C. W. Peckham, of Haven, Reno County.

The principal business before the meeting was the consideration of the report of a committee of which President Peckham was chairman. All local cooperative selling movements encounter obstructive tactics in the terminal markets. So strong has the farmers' independent elevator movement become that persons desiring good grain at first hand and in large amounts have found it profitable to cultivate their trade. President Peckham's committee reported in favor of massing shipments to the National Grain and Elevator Company, of Kansas City. Favorable arrangements had been made with this company for advances of capital, and for every desirable feature of such a deal. Many of the elevators represented at the meeting reported sales made through the National and were entirely satisfied with the returns. The local, cooperative elevators are independent of each other, their only bond being their mutual interest in securing remunerative prices, a square deal, and reasonable profits for their respective stockholders. Each local may take stock to the amount of one share in the terminal company, as long as the shares in the terminal last. There are not terminal shares enough to go around the entire group of locals now in business. Possibly it will be found wise to increase the capitalization of the terminal company so as to provide a share each for the locals. At present, two of the five directors of the terminal company are from the locals.

The arrangement carries business methods and the necessary capital into cooperative marketing in a way that leaves little to be desired. Each local conducts its own affairs and is in no case responsible to a greater extent than for its \$100 stock in the terminal. It bills to "shipper's orders," and accompanies its bills of lading by sight drafts. A local can not, therefore, be seriously involved, even should misfortune overtake the terminal. The terminal is doing well, for it is getting large amounts of the finest of the wheat through its correspondents and cooperators, the several hundred locals.

BURYING GROUNDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to be informed how to make a legal burying ground of a little graveyard in the country. About half an acre has been reserved here for this purpose for 25 or 30 years. It has now been enlarged to one acre. A fence has been built around it, a board has been appointed, the ground has been allotted by the county surveyor, and

the deed has been made out. Is it necessary to get a State charter? If so, how can we get it, and under what section of law would it come? It will be for the public. J. T. Chase County.

Sections 105, 106, and 107 of article 14 of chapter 66, General Statutes of Kansas, provides for cemetery corporations. To form such corporations, it is necessary to obtain a State charter. For blank forms for such corporation, and instructions, corporation laws, etc., write to Hon. J. R. Burrow, Secretary of State, Topeka, Kans.

Private burying grounds for which no charter is required are provided for in sections 108 and 109 of the same chapter.

VACANT LANDS IN KANSAS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER what counties in Kansas still have homestead land? Jackson County. RAY A. GLASS. The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the year ending June 30, 1905, gives the following as lands then vacant in Kansas:

COLBY DISTRICT.	Acres.
Cheyenne County	46,620
Decatur	200
Ellis	960
Gove	8,800
Graham	None
Logan	30,300
Norton	None
Phillips	None
Rawlins	11,680
Rooks	400
Sheridan	160
Sherman	3,720
Thomas	40
Trego	280
Wallace	55,020

Total for the Colby District...158,180

DODGE CITY DISTRICT.	Acres.
Barber County	9,240
Barton	None
Clark	20,000
Comanche	800
Edwards	None
Finney	53,364
Ford	80
Grant	49,794
Gray	7,400
Greeley	57,726
Hamilton	130,159
Haskell	17,607
Hodgeman	160
Kearny	73,677
Kiowa	800
Lane	4,187
Meade	2,622
Morton	147,703
Ness	600
Pawnee	None
Pratt	351
Rush	None
Scott	4,324
Seward	70,702
Stafford	None
Stanton	75,217
Stevens	54,916
Wichita	2,440

Total, Dodge City District...783,863

Topeka District—In this district there remain about 10 or 12 40's not fit for homestead.

During the year since these figures were compiled, many entries have been made greatly reducing the above amounts, but these entries are partially offset by cancellations during the year.

THE COUNTRY'S CROP CONDITIONS.

Crop conditions throughout the country have been summarized by the crop-reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, from returns sent in by correspondents and agents, as follows:

Preliminary returns on the acreage of spring wheat sown indicate an area of about 17,989,000 acres, an increase of 38,000 acres, or .2 per cent, as compared with the estimate of the acreage sown last year.

The average condition of spring

wheat on June 1 was 93, as compared with 94 at the corresponding date last year, 93 on June 1, 1904, and a ten-year average of 94.

The average condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 83, as compared with 91 on May 1, 1906, 86 on June 1, 1905, 78 on June 1, 1904, and a ten-year average of 81.

The total reported area in oats is about 27,678,000 acres, a decrease of 368,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent, as compared with the estimated area sown last year.

The average condition of oats on June 1 was 86, against 93 on June 1, 1905, 89 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten-year average of 91.

The acreage reported as under barley is more than that estimated as sown last year by about 132,000 acres, or 2.7 per cent.

The average condition of barley is 93.5, against 94 on June 1, 1905, 90 on June 1, 1904, and a ten-year average of 90.

The average condition of rye is 90, against 94 on June 1, 1905, 86 on June 1, 1904, and 90, the mean of the corresponding averages of the last ten years.

GOVERNOR GLICK'S PIG-TROUGH.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your paper of February 15, page 150, under the discussion of the modern hog, Governor Glick tells of a pig-trough which I would like to know how to make.

Russell County. A SUBSCRIBER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A report in THE KANSAS FARMER of a recent meeting of the Kansas Stock-Breeders' Association contained a reference to a hog-trough of improved construction shown by Governor Glick. I wrote him regarding it, and he replies that THE KANSAS FARMER publisher had promised to publish a description and an illustration of same. Up to this time I have not found such description or illustration. I write to express the hope that this has not been overlooked or reconsidered. Any publication bringing to the knowledge of your readers a trough into which hogs can not get their feet and where each must keep his place will, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by many.

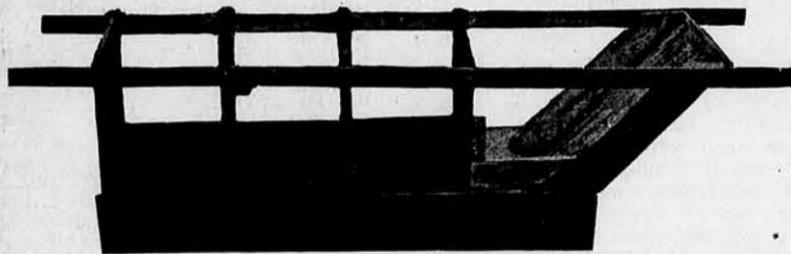
Leavenworth County. J. GEYER.

The illustration here shown is from a photograph of the model of a hog-trough shown by Governor Glick at the

several sizes. The front end of the trough is given an inclination of 45°, so that slop may be poured in without interference from the hogs. In describing the trough, Governor Glick said:

"A 14-foot trough will feed 48 pigs. You can not get a 28-foot 'V' trough in which you can feed slop to 48 pigs satisfactorily. This trough gives each pig its place. He can not get his feet into the trough; he doesn't waste any of his feed. The big hogs can not root the little pigs away from the trough. Each gets its full share as long as there is any feed in the trough. You save a large amount of feed by the use of that kind of trough, and your pigs will do a great deal better. They will grow more uniform, because they get their equal and full share of feed. This trough, you will see, has a center in it. The pig gets his snout in here; he can not get his feet in the trough. He just stands there and eats his share of the slop, and he gets his share and all he wants if it is furnished him. I made two troughs of that kind, one 14 feet long with the cross-partitions 7 inches from center to center, and one 16 feet long with the cross-partitions 9 or 10 inches from center to center. The height of the trough is about 20 inches. Another advantage of this trough I found was this: Having two troughs, the small pigs within a day or two would learn just where they could go and get their feed in peace without being rooted away. The other hogs that could not use this small place would immediately run to the other trough. Persons having a small number of hogs can make the spaces larger at one end of the trough. I found that my pigs were a great deal more uniform in their growth, there was no waste of feed, and for that reason I do not believe it took nearly as much feed to make the pigs. Now this trough is not expensive. The bottom board is 1 inch thick and 12 inches wide, sides beveled up, and ordinary 6-inch fencing boards are used for the sides and upright pieces. Those two troughs lasted me nearly twenty years. I never had to rebuild them after I found just how I wanted them made."

The materials for making a 14-foot trough of this kind are as follows:
 1 piece 1 in. by 12 in. by 14 ft.
 3 pieces 1 in. by 6 in. by 14 ft.
 2 pieces 1 in. by 2 in. by 16 ft.



last annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association. It is really a double trough having a partition through the middle. By cross-partitions extending within 2½ or 3 inches of the floor of the trough, it is divided into compartments which may be varied in size to suit hogs of the

Use 6-inch fence-boards for partitions.

We have a model of this trough at THE KANSAS FARMER office, which may be seen by any farmer who may call.

The editor hoped that in this week's KANSAS FARMER it would be possible to present a synopsis of the new interstate commerce measure which Congress has been considering for many months. The Senate and House of Representatives have not yet agreed upon all details. The bill has been again referred to a conference committee for the purpose of reconciling the differences. There is no doubt now of the final enactment of a law that will protect both the public and the railroads more efficiently than they have heretofore been protected. A development of recent official investigations is the fact that both the general public and the owners of some of the great lines have suffered from pernicious practices to which railroad managers have been driven by the crafty who have enforced the secret payment of rebates and by other means have obtained unfair advantages to the detriment of the roads and the destruction of even chances among shippers. The new law is intended to make this kind of piracy impossible.

While some parts of the country were wishing for rain on Wednesday night of last week, other parts were treated to spectacular displays of lightning, and others still were deluged to the extent of devastating floods. The writer was on a west-bound Santa Fe train just arriving at Elmdale at daylight on Thursday morning. The train appeared to be crossing a lake two miles wide. The return trip on Friday was much hindered by high water. From Florence to Strong City, the flood poured over the rails in many places,

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WOOD OR STEEL WHEELS

fields were overflowed, houses were inundated, and a general appearance of being afloat prevailed. Much damage was done on the bottom-lands, and the four inches of rain might have done more good had it been spread out over about three times the area that received it. But we puny mortals must realize that we can not dictate the bestowal of our blessings. Sometimes they come so abundantly as to do damage in spots.

Indian Creek Grange will hold its regular monthly open meeting Tuesday evening, June 19. A good program has been prepared for this meeting, to be followed by ice cream and cake. All are invited to attend and enjoy a pleasant evening.

Miscellany

Kansas Crops Officially.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture on June 9 issued a report bearing on the present conditions of the more important crops growing in the State, based on a thorough canvass of the situation June 4, as conducted through its well-organized and equably distributed corps of volunteer farmer correspondents. Secretary Coburn says:

Winter Wheat.—Lack of sufficient moisture has been the principal cause of a general decline in the promise of the wheat since the Board's April report of seven weeks ago, when the average condition for the whole was 89.5 per cent; now, on the same area, it is 70.5, a falling away of 19 points. The fields of least promise are in a portion of the State where conditions have been more or less continuously unfavorable for wheat since before sowing time last fall. This especially applies to twelve or more counties that in April reported the larger areas plowed up or abandoned, and somewhat peculiarly embracing a territory of adjoining counties, in extent about 50 miles wide and 100 miles north and south, composed of Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Ellis, Trego, Gove, Lane, Ness, and Rush; likewise, very similar conditions seemed to prevail in the adjacent counties of Osborne, Hodgeman, and Smith. The unfavorable situation in these fifteen counties remained unchanged until too late, and the yield of wheat there must be comparatively light. A strikingly odd feature in this connection is that immediately outside of and surrounding the block of territory these counties comprise, the prospect at once is in comparison noticeably improved. Eliminating the fifteen counties above named, and which report an average condition of 38.5 per cent on their total area, the general average for the State's remaining area, approximately four and one-half million acres, is 77 per cent. Seventeen counties aggregating over one-half of the State's wheat area report an average condition of 76.4 per cent. Calling a satisfactory situation 100, the highest average condition for any one county is 95, in Sumner, which also has the largest area in wheat, or 262,958 acres. Harper, Cowley, Butler, and Coffey also report average conditions of 90 or above. In April seventeen counties reported conditions of 100 or above, and 47 ranged between 90 and 100. As before, the wheat in the counties of the Eastern half of the State promises best. While too late to materially improve the wheat prospects in some counties and numerous localities, on the whole the more or less general recent rains benefited the wheat not a little, well-nigh assuring its satisfactorily filling where circumstances had previously been favorable to growth and normal development.

Corn.—The total corn acreage for the State is not yet known, but judging from the 1906 assessors' returns received from 24 counties, including (Continued on page 642.)

60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre

That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, as also catalogue of Winter Wheat, Bye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc, for fall planting.

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The Standard Incubator Co.
PONCA, NEBRASKA

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Agriculture

Corn at Roseland Farm.

The Ohio State Journal of recent date contains the following:

On his pretty farm, "Roseland," in Southeastern Kansas, thirty miles west of Missouri and sixty miles north of Indian Territory, Thomas D. Hubbard, a wholesale grocer in Columbus, prior to 1887, is making a record in growing corn. To make a record in corn-growing in Kansas means something, for the annual corn-crop is worth over \$100,000,000.

Failing health caused Mr. Hubbard to retire from mercantile life and seek out-door activities. Ten years ago he began breeding up a large white corn with a view to enlarged yield per acre. By careful selection and persistent culling, planting none but the grain from the very large and well-shaped ears, and persistently pursuing this process from year to year, he has brought this corn to such a degree of productiveness, such a large yield of heavy, well-shaped ears, that the same fields yield crops about four to five times as large as they did twelve years ago. From part of the crop grown in 1902, Mr. Hubbard claims he received about \$60 to \$65 per acre by feeding the corn to thrifty hogs. The corn made 12 1/2 to 13 pounds of live weight increase in the hogs for every bushel of corn fed to them, and the hogs sold for 6 cents to 6 1/2 cents per pound in the home feed-lots.

This demonstrated the increased nutritive capacity of well-bred corn when fed to well-bred hogs.

CORN PLACED IN PARIS MUSEUM.

In 1889, the Commercial Club, of Topeka, offered a \$10 premium for the best bushel of corn of large, well-formed ears. This premium was promptly awarded to "Roseland white corn." The Agricultural Department, at Washington, telegraphed to F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, requesting him to ship this corn by express directly to Washington to be repacked and shipped on the Government steamer to the International Exposition at Paris, France. At Paris it was awarded a medal inscribed and elaborately engraved in the name and by the authority of the French Republic, and certified by a finely engraved certificate signed by the President of the French Republic; and this medal and certificate were forwarded to Mr. Hubbard. But the French Republic retained Mr. Hubbard's corn and placed it in the permanent museum in Paris.

At the World's Fair at St. Louis, another medal was awarded Mr. Hubbard.

He does not advertise to sell seed-corn, but leading corn-raisers in the States from Ohio and Kentucky to as far southwest as New Mexico send him orders for more seed-corn than he can supply at \$2.50 per bushel. But if an order comes from a farmer north of the 40th parallel of latitude, Mr. Hubbard promptly advises him that so large a corn is not adapted to the shorter cropping seasons of the Northern belt and refuses to send the corn unless the farmer writes again and insists on trying it north of the fortieth parallel.

WON'T REPLANT FROM LIGHT EARS.

Mr. Hubbard, during the last five years, has been breeding up a large yellow corn, which has a deep, rich golden color, long grains, and ears from 9 to 12 1/2 inches long. He has just named this splendid yellow corn, "Hubbard's Golden Beauty."

He takes care not to retain for planting the ears of either "Roseland White" or "Hubbard's Golden Beauty," if they weigh less than 16 ounces (1 pound) after drying out six months on the seed-corn racks. But after any good crop, it is easy to select from these breeds of corn plenty of ears for seed which, after being on the racks six months, will weigh from 18 to 21 ounces and carry 16 to 18 ounces of shelled corn.

The cobs from these two great breeds of corn weigh from 2 1/2 to 3 ounces apiece after being in the racks six to eight months. Mr. Hubbard says:

"No breed of corn will be satisfactory to a good breeder which will not in any good crop year, south of the fortieth parallel, in good soil, produce 600 times as much as was planted of it." The great productive capacity of the limestone soils in the central corn-belt of the United States is seen in this statement.

VALUE OF FEEDING \$56 AN ACRE.

A typical ear of corn of either of

the above-mentioned breeds should be from 9 to 12 1/2 inches long and carry from 15 to 18 ounces of grains to the cob. When planted in hills 3 1/2 feet apart each way, if there is an even or full stand of two good stalks to every hill, bearing one ear to each stalk and averaging 1/4 of a pound of grains to the ear, the yield is 85 bushels to the acre. If each ear averages one pound of grain to the ear, the yield is 112 1/2 bushels per acre, and its home value for feeding to well-bred hogs or cattle is \$56 per acre.

Good breeds of corn south of the fortieth parallel should have grains 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch long. North of the fortieth parallel the shorter cropping seasons require a shorter grained corn, earlier maturing. Some extra long specimens of Roseland white corn grains measure 3/4 of an inch long. These are of the rough or hackberry kind. If one sets in to breed off the rough or hackberry character of corn, the grains begin to grow shorter. The hired man demurs to husking hackberry corn, and yielding to the comfort of his hands, one soon finds he has no 3/4- or 1/2-inch grains.

One can not get a pound of shelled corn from a cob the size of a lead pencil. Some corn-breeders are in danger of breeding downhill because of too much attention given to reducing the diameter and length of the cob, shying at large cobs or cobs so long as frequently not to be filled over the tips roundly. But Mr. Hubbard and other practical corn-breeders in Kansas believe that 75 or 100 bushels of corn to the acre is of more importance and of more cash value than pretty little cobs handsomely filled over the tips with grains, and ears only six to nine inches in length, as has come to be the case with the corn-producers in many parts of Illinois and Iowa.

DANGERS OF GOING TO EXTREMES.

There is danger of corn-breeders going to extremes in endeavors to breed to models as to the perfect filling of tips and butts, and thus sacrificing length of ear to the perfection in the form of the ends. Some years ago intensive breeders of Poland-China hogs, bending their efforts to refining and making pretty things of Poland-Chinas, so that they should exactly fit the requirements of the score-card, bred their legs down so small that they wouldn't bear up their pretty dumpings of bodies, and their bodies so short they could not be fattened out to a large and profitable meat-making animal. Corn, hogs, cattle, all sell by weight. The more pounds of good, sound corn one can obtain per acre, the more cash his acres of corn will put into his bank account.

The Poland-China men, becoming tired of lame hogs, hogs broken down in their pretty little feet, short hogs which had no room for putting on much flesh to pull down the scales at the stock-yards, have come back to breeding for big, strong feet and legs, long bodies with a great capacity for turning grasses, weeds, and corn into 5- or 6-cent flesh, and are enlarging their bank deposits.

Some Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska corn-breeders are setting themselves to breed up corn for larger yields per acre, while the score-card in Illinois and Iowa refines down the ear for beauty and the show-ring under mere theorists as judges.

Good form in the ear is not to be disregarded by the Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association, but size, length, large yield of well-matured corn per acre are the things to which the breeders give more attention.

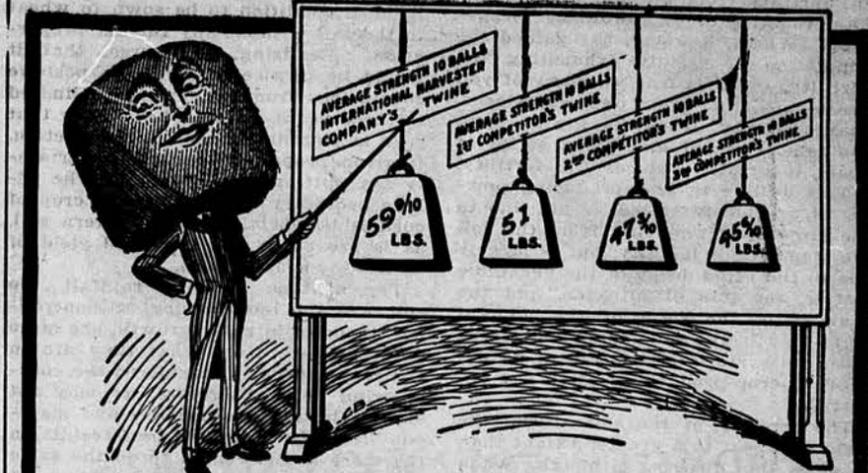
TO KEEP VARIETIES SEPARATE.

In corn-breeding one dare not plant two different varieties nearer to each other than 80 to 120 rods apart. If planted nearer they mix by cross-pollination. If planted in the line of the prevailing winds, the pollen is apt to ride on the winds 120 rods and mix the breeds.

How long, and how large in diameter corn may be brought up to in long, persistent breeding depends somewhat on climatic and seasonal conditions as well as on the prepotency of the breed. But as yet no breeder has been able to produce well-formed ears much over 13 inches long, and very few that long eight months after maturity. An ear of corn 13 1/2 inches long at early gathering, fully matured, will shrink in length to 12 inches by the end of eight months if kept in a dry, warm place.

An ear of Hubbard's Golden Beauty, 13 1/2 inches long at maturity, weighed 32 ounces. Eight months later it measured 12 inches long and weighed 21 ounces, showing a shrinkage of 11 ounces to the ear.

Farmers are prone to discount the work of any enterprising neighbor. When a corn-breeder preserves and ex-



Some Facts About Binder Twine.

When the rush of the harvest season is full upon you it is too late to consider the merits of the various binder twines offered in the market.

Experience has taught that there's a whole lot of difference between good twine and inferior twine. It is not necessary to argue that question with a practical grain grower.

Twine that breaks—twine that won't work—is one of the greatest troubles the farmer in the midst of harvest can encounter.

Breakage means delay, and delays are always expensive in harvest time.

If you want to be sure of your twine in the harvest field, make sure of it while you have time to think of it now.

Special machinery is necessary for accurately testing the strength of binder twine. The grain grower, of course, has not this machinery.

But he can know to his own satisfaction and absolute certainty what the tests show at the factory.

Fifty pounds is regarded as the standard of strength in all twines for which high grade is claimed. Any twine that breaks under this weight is pretty sure to cause trouble at harvest time.

The above illustration accurately displays the result of a series of tests of ten balls of standard twine. The International Harvester Company's twine averaged 59 & 9-10 pounds, while one competitor's twine barely reached

the standard, and two fell below 50 & 7-10 and 40 & 4-10 lbs., respectively.

These are not simply bald, unsupported claims. They are facts—that have been proved under absolutely fair and correct conditions.

After quality comes the length of the twine—the amount you get when you buy a pound. Of sisal and standard grades you should get practically 500 feet to the pound.

A pound of International Harvester Company's twine was shown by tests to run nearly 504 feet, while competitors' twines averaged as low as 452.3. There's a big difference here and it is against you.

There's better twine and more twine in a ball of International Harvester Company's twine than in any other—and foot for foot, a good deal less costly twine.

Another thing: Some of the twines offered by other makers are very hard-twisted. Such twine, as grain growers know, is liable to kink and break on a binder and cause the ball to collapse at the last end. This means additional loss.

You can figure it out for yourself. And now is the time.

You will be absolutely safe however if you go to the International local dealer and ask for prices on either Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano or International brands of sisal, standard, manila or pure manila.

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

hibits an ear of corn 11 or 12 inches long and weighing from 19 to 21 ounces after the process of eight months drying out, his neighbors are likely to say, "That is a pretty good ear of corn, but I had some larger than that last fall."

Let the breeder then offer to buy of the farmer at \$1 per ear any well-formed ear that will weigh more than 21 ounces, and the farmer never comes back with that large ear to get the dollar.

If one wants to profit largely in corn-breeding, it is important that he also breed cattle and hogs at the same time and spread the manure on the thinner parts of the land. Never sell corn for feeding purposes. Always keep stock enough to eat all the corn, grasses, hay, fodder, and whatever other roughage your land may produce.

Kansas produces, in good wheat seasons, from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, vastly more than any other State in the Union. It is worth at home \$50,000,000 to \$65,000,000. But as compared with corn, wheat is a side show.

In favorable seasons Kansas can produce in the Eastern and Central counties of the State, 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels of corn, worth at home \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 and sometimes more.

"There is nothing the matter with Kansas."

Our Daily Bread.

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER READ AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, BY PROF. HARRY SNYDER, MINNESOTA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

As is well known, there is a great difference in the character of wheat grown in different localities, and, because of differences in seed and climate conditions, appreciable differences are observed in the wheat-crop grown in the locality during different years. The main factors which influence the quality of wheat are soil, climate, and seed. The soil conditions in the Middle West of the United States are most favorable for the production of wheat-crops of the best quality.

The rich prairie soils contain large amounts of decaying vegetable matter—the accumulation of centuries. Because of the lime and alkaline substances in these soils, the elements of plant-food are readily made available, particularly the element nitrogen. It is this liberal supply of available nitrogen in the soil that contributes largely toward the glutinous character of the wheat.

Vast as this store of nitrogen is in the aggregate, we have lost unneces-

sary amounts through injudicious methods of cultivation. In many cases the land has been kept continually under the plow. When the soil has been under long-continued cultivation, particularly to small grains, the accumulated vegetable matter rapidly decays and the nitrogen, which forms a part of the vegetable matter, is liberated in larger amounts than is required for the production of the crops. As a result of the rapid decay of the vegetable matter, induced by constant cultivation, excessive amounts of nitrogen have been lost.

Experiments have shown that, when land is exclusively cultivated to grain, for every pound of nitrogen removed by the wheat-crop from three to five pounds are lost through the excess of nitrogen forming gaseous and soluble products. In many localities this loss of nitrogen from the soil has as yet scarcely made itself felt, but on older and longer-cropped lands the losses are a serious matter. Loss of nitrogen affects both the yield and the quality of the wheat.

There is no necessity for large declines in the wheat-producing capacity of a country, nor for the quality of the wheat deteriorating, if suitable methods of cultivation and selection of seed be followed. No Nation or State can continue to hold its prestige as a wheat-producing country that neglects its soil.

The loss of nitrogen from the soil, and the resulting decline in crop-producing power, can be largely checked by improved methods of cultivation. Whenever a grass-crop is grown, not only is loss of the vegetable matter already in the soil prevented, but new stores are added. Old and worn soils, with their reduced yields, are due to the excessive cultivation of grains without alternation with grass, hay, and forage crops.

There is no necessity for our soils to rapidly decline in wheat yields after only a comparatively few years of cultivation, and it is not because the stock of mineral plant-food has been excessively reduced, but because it has changed in form, so that it has become much less available than in the new soils when they were first brought under cultivation.

Wheat is not necessarily an exhausting crop. In fact, it removes less total fertility from the soil than maize and many other farm-crops. It is estimated that an acre of maize will remove about 75 pounds of nitrogen, 60 pounds of potash, and 20 pounds of phosphoric acid, while an acre of wheat, yielding 20 bushels, will remove only about 35 pounds each of nitrogen and potash and 15 pounds of phosphoric acid.

Wheat does not remove any more to-

tal fertility from the soil than prairie hay, timothy, or any ordinary forage-crop. Wheat, however, has gained the reputation of rapidly exhausting the fertility, and it is true, as many of you are aware from your own experience, that whenever wheat is grown upon the same piece of land for a series of years it greatly reduces the fertility.

This decline in crop-producing power, as previously stated, is not due to the crop itself removing from the soil the elements of fertility, but is largely due to the rapid decay of the vegetable matter, the loss of nitrogen, and the changes in the form of the mineral plant-food in the soil. Wherever wheat has been systematically grown, no decline in crop-producing power has occurred.

The fertility of the soil affects the yield of wheat to a greater extent than it does the quality, although, when soils become reduced in fertility, the quality of the grain is impaired. Wheat produced on soils of low fertility yields flour of poorer bread-making value than wheat grown on rich soils. The quality of the wheat and the flour it produces are, to a large extent, affected by the amount of fertility in the soil.

A brief consideration of the wheat-producing areas of the United States will show that the high-grade, hard, glutinous wheats are all produced on the soil areas that are richest in nitrogen and the other elements of plant-food. This is not a mere coincidence, but a controlling factor. A plant is influenced by the food it assimilates just as much as an animal. As well try to fatten a steer on chaff and sawdust as to expect to raise strong, glutinous wheat on sand and gravel.

When we consider that the principal element of the gluten of wheat is nitrogen, and that this nitrogen must be obtained from the soil, the reason is apparent why we must have a good supply of available nitrogen in the soil in order to produce high-grade hard wheat. In considering nitrogen, the other elements of plant-food must not be disregarded, because often the nitrogen can not be economically used on account of lack of some other important element.

The best means of restoring nitrogen to the soil, through the use of farm manures, rotation of crops, and the cultivation of clover and alfalfa, is a topic by itself; nevertheless it is one that is vitally connected with the subject of "The Bread We Eat," and in passing let me say that in clover- and alfalfa-production, poor seed and lack of cultivation of the soil are more frequent causes of failure than nearly all other causes combined.

The soil conditions for wheat-production in the Central West are ideal, and there is no reason why, with judicious methods of cultivation, the present high quality of our wheat can not be maintained and the yield greatly increased. Our wheat soils are not exhausted. In fact many have not yet been brought up to their full capacity of productiveness, and there is no reason why, if proper means are now taken, better and larger wheat-crops may not be produced in Kansas and in all the Middle West. The supremacy among nations of the United States as a wheat-producing country requires that this shall be done; otherwise the source of our future bread supply will be impaired, as well as that for other nations.

In addition to soil, seed also materially affects the quality of the wheat-crop. During recent years seed-selection has done much to secure better crops and to furnish varieties that are especially adapted to the climatic conditions of a locality. By seed-selection of home-grown grain, it is possible for the average farmer to increase his yield of wheat two bushels or more per acre.

Corn at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

The farmers are, at present, gradually taking up a more general system of farming in the West, and corn is more and more working into the crop-rotation. Stock-raising and the practice of crop-rotation, in order to retain the fertility of the soil, are already being considered by some of the Western farmers. Attention to the right kind of cultivation of the land, cultivation at the proper times, greater care in planting and sowing to get a proper stand, and more caution in seed-selection and plant-breeding; these essentials of corn-culture are also gradually creeping westward. Even though wheat be the chief crop, there is more corn planted in this Western section this season than in any previous year. And why not? Corn fits well in a rotation with winter wheat. If the corn has been given proper cultivation during

its growing season, the land will be in ideal condition to be sown to wheat in the fall without any further preparation. Realizing, of course, that it would be unwise to form too positive conclusions from an experience limited to three years, nevertheless to say that corn is a profitable crop in this section, if given proper cultivation, is certainly not putting it too strong. The tillage necessary to grow a good crop of corn is beneficial to this Western soil, as is proven by the increased yield of wheat sown after corn.

The altitude, climate, rainfall, the soil, and the temperature, all controlling agencies in plant-growth, are quite different here from what they are in the region usually considered the corn-growing belt. Therefore, we may not expect those same varieties and methods of tillage that give best results in the more humid region to do the same in Western Kansas. But we must breed up our own corn so that it will gradually adapt itself for growing under our conditions, and at the same time aid the corn-plant to produce the most bushels of shelled corn per acre by giving it good cultivation. Realizing that there is ample room to increase our corn-yield, the Hays Branch Station is taking up, from year to year as opportunity offers, more extensive work in corn-production.

RESULTS IN YIELD OF EACH YEAR'S TEST.

When the Branch Station was first instituted in 1902, it was thought that work with corn would be rather unsatisfactory. However, up to the present time this assumption has not been verified. The first year fifteen acres were planted on broken sod, and notwithstanding being planted late and on sod (without cultivation), there were many small ears developed, and the fodder made first-class feed. In 1903 the acreage was considerably increased, the following varieties being grown under ordinary field conditions: Smith Center Yellow, Minnesota No. 13, Colorado Yellow No. 1, Australian White, and Colorado White. The yield ranged from Colorado Yellow, as lowest, with 20.47 bushels per acre, to Smith Center Yellow as highest, with 37.14 bushels per acre. The stand in each case was thin, because of the wet and cold spring, otherwise these yields would have been better. In 1904 a number of additional new varieties were tried, and gave yields from 24 bushels per acre to 47.28 bushels per acre, the better yield being made by a large, white corn received from C. N. Kellogg, of Russell County, and known as "Kellogg's Pride of Saline."

The acreage devoted to corn was increased in 1905. Many new varieties secured from the Kansas, Colorado, and North Dakota Experiment Stations were tried, and new cultural experiments (to be continued a series of years) were begun. Kellogg's Pride of the Saline yielded 63.14 bushels per acre in this variety test and was again the highest yielder. A test of deep and shallow plowing and deep and shallow listing—planted alike to Minnesota No. 13, a yellow corn, gave the following results:

	Bu. per acre.
Plowing 7 in. deep, surface planting.	33.70
Plowing 3 in. deep, surface planting.	34.28
Listing 7 in. deep, furrow planted.	31.70
Listing 4 in. deep, furrow planted.	35.42

In comparing 10-inch plowing and 5-inch plowing, the former produced a yield of 30.94 bushels per acre, and the latter 41.70 bushels per acre. In another test, subsolling gave but a slight increase over not subsolling. The above figures show a decrease in yield for the deep treatment, and it should be noted that this soil was comparatively new and had not been stirred deeper than three inches previous to the above treatment, and the difference in yield in these cases is undoubtedly due to the fact that on the deeply plowed plots, the corn was planted in unweathered soil. It will be observed that shallow listing gave a slight increase over surface planting. These experiments are to be tried on the same plots for several successive years, and the deeper treatments will probably show increased yields as the soil is more and more worked and weathered.

This year the station has planted over 100 acres of corn, and at present the prospects are good. All the cultural experiments begun last year are again continued, and cultivation tests during the period of its growth are in progress. Twenty-eight varieties are being tested and twenty one-tenth-acre plots are devoted to testing crop-rotations, or crop-sequence, and various systems of farming. An ear-to-row test with Kellogg's Pride of the Saline is in progress, and the breeding-plot established.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS.

Experiments show that deep surface



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planting does not induce deep rooting. In this section, where it is desirable to have the plants root deeply to withstand the dry weather better and not be blown down by the wind, the lister is much used. In this way the roots are gradually covered deeper by cultivation and the weeds are also more easily eradicated by having the corn planted in the furrow. Sometimes the lister is used because it saves labor.

From present investigations, it would seem that medium-early corn and varieties with medium-sized ears would be better adapted for Western conditions; and no one variety would be equally well adapted to all parts of the Western portion of the State. The productiveness of a variety for a locality must be learned by actual trial.

Early, thorough cultivation is essential. The harrow and weeder should be used soon after planting, not only to destroy the young weeds that may be starting, but to restore the surface mulch which retards evaporation. Weeds rob the crop of both plant-food and moisture, and in this section where the conservation of soil-moisture is of so great importance, the corn-field should be free of weeds during the entire growing season. It is rather unfortunate for the corn-crop in this wheat-growing section, that wheat harvest comes just at a time when the corn should have careful attention, and usually all the available men and teams are required to harvest the wheat, consequently the corn must suffer. Not infrequently the corn-crop proves almost a failure, because of insufficient cultivation during the growing season. Experiments for testing the surface cultivator as compared with the ordinary shovel cultivator are now in progress. The yield of corn depends not only on the soil and climatic conditions, the variety of corn, the implements used in cultivation of the land, and the germination of the seed in order to insure a good stand, but also upon the carefulness with which each operation is performed.

O. H. ELLING.

Mites on Flaxseed.

I have some flax stored in sacks and it is infested by the minute insects, of which I send you a sample. I can not see that the flax has been damaged, but the sacks have a kind of damp feeling that I did not think could be caused from dampness from other sources. Please let me know the character of this insect and the method of checking it.

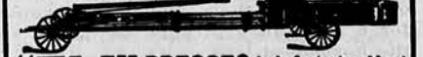
WM. KLINCK.

Anderson County.

The flaxseed you send is infested by small mites, and the entire mass of the substance around and among the seed itself seems to be composed of these insects. I refer to the yellowish, moist, dust-like substance which you have compared to mold. I have had my attention called to this pest in previous years, and by growers and dealers from your region as well as elsewhere. A search through the literature on this insect group, so far as it is at hand, fails to give any information as to mites attacking flaxseed, but there is a considerable family of these insects that do occur in various seeds other than the one in question. Their presence must be of disadvantage, and probably of seriously injurious nature, though having had no opportunity of observing their life history in natural conditions, I can not say positively as

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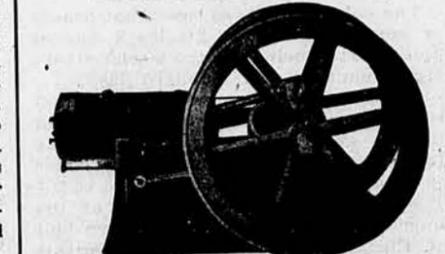
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to this. In any case, the abundance of the mites will render the seed unsalable on its looks, and may unfit it for seeding. I suggest that if you wish to save the seed and free it from the mites, a fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, if properly applied so as to have time to penetrate the grain in the sacks, will kill the mites, as this poison is extremely destructive to insects of all kinds.

E. A. POPENOE,
Entomologist Experiment Station.

Worms in Alfalfa Hay.

Under separate cover, I send you sample of alfalfa hay of the first cutting of 1905, taken from the stack today. This cutting of hay was badly infected with web-worms. The hay was stacked, kept in good condition, and on moving the last load, these worms and what looked like "millers" were discovered.

Are these worms the web-worms hatching in the hay, and are the "millers" the same as infect the alfalfa-fields? I burned the remainder of the hay to destroy all pests it might contain.

Such information as you may be able to give from these few lines and the sample sent will be thankfully received.

D. E. H.

Butler County.

Your letter addressed to Professor Ten Eyck is handed me for answer. The worms attacking your alfalfa hay in stack are the larvae of the clover-hay moth, common in certain seasons in alfalfa and clover hay in mow or stack. It is entirely different from the web-worm which attacks growing alfalfa and other field-crops in some seasons.

The clover-hay worm feeds particularly on cured hay, and does not commonly occur above the few feet at the bottom of the mass. It will work there, however, until the mass is practically eaten up, or so badly damaged that stock will scarcely eat it. It may be recognized further by the web-like surrounding of the tunnels and pupa shelters which it constructs throughout the mass. It is always worse where the hay is stacked year after year on the old bottom, or in the same part of yard or field. For this reason, the old stack bottoms should be cleared out before the new crop is put down, either by burning or feeding out. Mows should be thoroughly cleared of old hay before refilling. The fumigation of hay in the mow is practicable, and will be very satisfactory if the mow can be made practically gas-tight, but without gas-tight covers or tents, I can not see how you can fumigate the hay in stacks. It is a mere waste of material to apply carbon bisulfide in the field without such a tent or cover. For the destruction of any insect, it is absolutely necessary that the gas should not only penetrate every part of the mass where the insects are, but that it should also be kept in full strength about the insects for several hours. It is of doubtful profit in any case to fumigate, unless it is necessary to carry hay over summer in the mow. Practically, the proper method of combating this worm is to stack on pole foundation in new localities each year, and to prevent the breeding of the moth in old bottoms left over from one season to another, by clearing out all such breeding places.

E. A. POPENOE.

The Split-Log Drag Is Popular.

D. Ward King, the apostle of the split-log drag, writes that he conducted a large and enthusiastic good roads' meeting at Cameron, Mo., on June 9, and that this was his fourth visit to that city in three years. On June 13 and 14 Mr. King will have charge of a meeting and demonstration at Fort Smith, Ark., and on September 3 he will superintend an immense good roads' "carnival" at Chillicothe, Mo., which will continue one week. The writer was in Chillicothe on Wednesday last and found that even now preparations are being made for this event.

Missouri is thoroughly interested in the improvement of her dirt roads and she is building the roads that make money for her people.

It is a noticeable fact that wherever Mr. King once gives a demonstration and lecture, there he is in demand again.

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

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

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Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

June 12-14, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds at Sioux Falls, S. D., D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

June 19-20-21, 1906—Dispersion of Tebo Lawn Shorthorns, E. B. Mitchell, manager, Clinton, Mo., at Kansas City.

June 25-28, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds at Des Moines, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

October 2-4-5, 1906—Glasco Live Stock Association sale of pure-bred stock, Glasco, Kans.

October 10, 1906—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

October 11, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

October 17, 1906—W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.

October 17, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Fruitt, Asherville, Kans.

October 18, 1906—Choice Duroc-Jerseys, C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.

October 18, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans.

October 20, 1906—W. R. Dowling, Norcatur, Kans.

October 22-24, 1906—E. A. Eagle & Sons, Agricola, Kans.

October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.

October 25, 1906—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 25, 1906—Poland-Chinas, T. J. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.

October 27, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Chas. A. Lewis, Dawson, Neb.

October 30, 1906—Leon Calhoun's sale of Poland-Chinas at Atchison, Kans.

October 31, 1906—Poland-Chinas, O. B. Smith, Cuba, Kans.

November 1, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Carl Jensen & Sons, Belleville, Kans.

November 1, 1906—Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kans.

November 6, 7, 8, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds, Kansas City Sale Pavilion, R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo., Manager.

November 8, 1906—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

November 13, 1906—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.

November 16, 1906—G. M. Heberd, Peck, Kans.

November 20-23, 1906—Blue Ribbon sale of all beef breeds, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

November 27, 1906—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.

December 4, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.

December 6, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Chicago, Ill.

December 11-12, 1906—James A. Funkhouser and Charles W. Armour, sale pavilion, Kansas City.

Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt—November 13, 14, 15, 1906, at Arkansas City, Kans., I. E. Knox, Nardin, O. T., manager;

Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Dec. 18, 19, 1906, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Manager;

Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

Feeding and Breeding.

C. D. BELLOWS.

In breeding of pure-bred stock there are several elementary principles essential to success; none of which, however, are entitled to take precedence over the problem of "good feeding." The party aspiring to make a mark as a breeder may possess the capital, a good knowledge of pedigrees, information as to the history of the breed and the animals that have contributed to its prominence, and, in addition to all of these, he may be a good judge of individual merit and be possessed of ample ambition, yet if he lacks that one thing—the knowledge and application of "good feeding" as an adjunct to good breeding—his ideals will be shattered and, worst of all, he will be financially disappointed. Therefore, upon this one thing of good feeding largely hinges the breeder's success or failure.

SHORTSIGHTED AND STINGY PRACTICE.

I know of a very wealthy gentleman who had high ambitions to own one of the ranking herds of the breed in which he was very much interested. He bought liberally from the herds of the best breeders and had at his command all of the facilities for turning out from the herd a class of stock of his own breeding that should have been a credit alike to him and the breed. But being both too shortsighted and too stingy to permit his young things to be properly fed and developed, we have known of young stock of his breeding, the offspring of splendidly bred and high-priced sires and dams, go begging at prices that almost failed to pay sale expenses, much less return profit upon the investment. The pecuniary loss to a man of great means is, comparatively speaking, a small matter when put against the influence that such an abominable example may have in discouraging those who may be watching the results of this man's breeding operations.

I believe that at the door of poor feeding can be charged the direct cause of more cases of discoloration, loss of money, and finally giving up of the improved stock business than any other one thing.

GOOD FEEDING A NECESSITY.

Without good feeding it is impossible to produce cattle that will fully please either the owner, his friends, or, more particularly, his customers. It is safe to say where a herd of poorly fed cattle, half-cared for, are kept on a farm until the owner and breeder concludes (as he is sure to do) that he is in the wrong business and gets ready for a closing-out sale, that disappointment is in store for him. His banker is also



Swift's Digester Tankage

—for Hogs

Brood Sows must have plenty of Protein and Phosphates in their rations, otherwise they will farrow weak, puny pigs. deficient in Bone and Muscle.



Protein For Profit

Swift's Digester Tankage fed to Brood Sows before farrowing, at the rate of 1/2 pound per day keeps them in prime condition, produces litters strong in Bone and Muscle and gives the little pigs a vigorous healthy start. Send for our new booklet, "Protein for Profit."

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Animal Food Department, Desk 8,
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

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liable to be his companion in disappointment, as will also the auctioneer, newspaper men, and last, but not least, the prospective buyers.

In this not overdrawn picture the principal character may be a new man in the business, and possibly made his purchases because the cattle were pure Cruickshank; straight Scotch or Bates, and then made the fatal error of relying upon certain pedigree aristocracy, rather than proper feed and development, to maintain the individuality and value of his cattle.

The most practical and careful breeders—the men who are actually making headway—have learned by experience that it takes more than a Cruickshank or Scotch pedigree to insure the development of really meritorious cattle.

GOOD BREEDERS ALWAYS GOOD FEEDERS.

I do not consider cattle of any particular line of breeding any better than those of any other line of reliable breeding unless they have been made so by the use of high-class sires that had been developed by constant good care and intelligent good feeding. Without good and consistent feeding it is impossible to produce prize-winning cattle at shows of any note, no matter how fancy the pedigree. A study of the list of winners at our State fairs, the American Royal, and the International will reveal the fact that every animal was bred by men who are more or less careful feeders as well as breeders. Further investigation will show that in a very large per cent of cases the successful show cattle had homes where good and intelligent feeding was religiously adhered to. As a rule, neither good cattle nor prize-winners come by chance. It is a waste of time to try to make show cattle of calves descending from ancestry that were not thrifty and well fed, I care not how good the pedigree.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH THIN CATTLE.

Among my earliest experiences with Shorthorns I recall the purchase by my father of a herd of well-bred cattle that were thin in flesh and clearly showed that they had been neglected and poorly fed. The first few crops of calves were poor, hard feeders, and in the fall of the year would not compare favorably with the high-grade calves, sired by the same bull, but out of thrifty, thick-fleshed, well-fed grade cows that had been bred upon the farm several generations. In this early purchase there was one cow that had come from a herd where careful feeding and breeding had been practiced, and from that cow by the use of good, hardy, thick-fleshed sires have been developed a family of cattle that have been able to successfully compete with the best from all quarters. This accomplishment has been the result of the use of sires inheriting and possessing constitutional vigor, easy feeding, and natural flesh-carrying tendencies.

In the editorial columns of the Farm Gazette there appears an article upon this subject which so cleverly covers the point, as I understand it, that I quote it as follows:

"No man who does not profoundly believe in the doctrine of feeding farm animals liberally should make investment in pure-bred stock of any kind. Our principal breeds of live stock have been built up by men taking advantage of hereditary forces and by the scientific use of feeding stuffs.

ANIMALS DESIGNED TO CARRY FLESH.

"To hold the degree of merit that has already been attained requires even more attention to these things than was necessary in their establishment. Things have come to such a pass that all men realize the importance of keep-

ing blood pure; but the other phase of the question is not so well understood. "We believe that it is possible to undo by shiftless methods of handling and caring for animals in two or three generations what it has required fifty years to establish, and it is our opinion that you can make the high-class pure-bred of to-day the veriest kind of a scrub in only a few generations hence."

Of Interest to Shorthorn Breeders.

The annual report of the Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association is now ready for distribution. This is a compilation of real interest and worth carrying. In it, is found a minute of the proceedings of the annual meeting held in Lincoln last January, and the addresses of such men as H. C. Wallace, on the "Farmer's Cow;" Asa L. Ames, on "Shorthorns as Baby Beef;" Q. I. Simpson on, "Pedigrees;" G. W. Hervey on, "The Shorthorn as a Factor in Beef Production;" A. C. Shallenberger on, "The Object of a Pedigree;" and others, as delivered at the last annual meeting. An issue of 750 of these reports is just coming from the press and will be distributed as long as they last, to those who write enclosing a two-cent stamp to the secretary, S. R. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.

Wright's Stock-Feeder.

About the best thing that ever happened on the farm is Wright's Stock-Feeder. It is clean. It is sanitary. It gives every hog a chance. It leaves no runts in the herd. It is a time-saver. It is a money-maker. It is made to accommodate poultry, sheep, and hogs. It will feed hogs of any size and each gets his share. It prevents waste of feed. Each animal has his own place and keeps it. He feeds as quietly as if alone in the pen. By use of Wright's Stock-Feeder, a bunch of 73 pigs was fed to an average weight of 223 pounds in six months. By its use the hog is not compelled to eat dirt and thereby get diseased.

The popular size of the feeder is 10 feet in length, which will accommodate 25 hogs, 12 on one side and 13 on the other.

The feeder has a removable strip or guard-plate, so that when the pigs increase in size they may be removed, thereby adjusting the feeder so that any sized animal may feed. The feeder may be placed in a division fence and adjusted so that pigs may feed from one side and larger hogs from the other with no chance of the pigs passing through the feeder transversely.

The feeder is built of 1 1/2-inch cypress bottom and ends, with 1-inch cypress sidewalls, making the trough entirely of cypress of the very best quality. The additional parts of the feeder are of select yellow pine, nicely finished and well painted.

This feeder is just what is needed by every poultry-, sheep-, or hog-raiser in the country, and now is the time to buy because the freight costs you nothing. Note the advertisement, and write to C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo., for one of his little booklets which are free to KANSAS FARMER readers.

Gossip About Stock.

C. A. Cook, of Salem, Neb., has had his share of bad luck this spring, and has only a few pigs, but they are good ones, and if you need a Duroc-Jersey boar it will pay you to write him.

W. H. Holt, the well-known Berkshire breeder, of Falls City, Neb., has over 200 fine spring pigs. Mr. Holt is fitting a show herd, and will compete for the prizes at the Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Texas State Fairs this fall, and it goes without saying that he will carry away his full share of the prizes.

O. W. Stalders, of Salem, Neb., is one of the new recruits to the ranks of the pure-bred Poland-China breeders. Mr. Stalder has some fine spring pigs, sired by a son of Major M., owned by John Triggs, of Dawson. Major M. is said to be the greatest boar that John Blain ever bred, and his pigs are in great demand. If you buy an animal of Mr. Stalder you will be sure to get a square deal.

W. W. Waltmire, of Peculiar, Mo., owner of the World's Fair herd of O. I. C. swine, says his spring pigs are doing nicely and that he has some very toppy ones from Walnut Park Pride by Plato 12249 that will be herd-headers. They are selling fast and far. The last order for pigs was filled for a customer in New Mexico, who took three choice ones. Mr. Waltmire will have a handsome string of pigs in the show circuit this fall. Watch for him inside the money and buy some of his pigs and get inside the money yourself. You can do it with these pigs.

John Cramer, of Beatrice, Neb., has 200 head of Chester White pigs which he will sell at private sale this fall. This is one of Nebraska's best herds of hogs, and whenever a man deals with Mr. Cramer, he gets the kind of treatment that makes him want to go back and buy some more. In his herd are several prize-winning sows at the Nebraska State Fair, and his herd is headed by Rockford King 12793 and Kerr Kenneth 14481, two of Nebraska's grand sires. If you want the Chester White hog, you can not miss it by buying of Mr. Cramer.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of Spring Creek Herd of Poland-Chinas owned by G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Sedgwick County, Kansas. He has for sale at the present time 25 boars, the get of the most noted and acceptable sires of the breed, and always has for sale sows and gilts. Mr. Hebbard recently received four fine sows from the great herd of J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., sired by On and On. Also a Perfection E. L. sow from the herd of W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans., bred to U. C. Perfection. This

grand matron is owned jointly by Hebbard and Martin Brothers. Prospective buyers will find it worth while to visit the Spring Creek Herd, or they can secure good values by correspondence, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

The beautiful Alysdale herd of Shorthorns, owned by C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kans., has achieved an ideal success with this establishment from its very start. The most select breeding animals have been used, and with an eye to future welfare prices have always been quite reasonable. At the present time, Mr. Merriam informs THE KANSAS FARMER that he has five serviceable bulls for sale, ranging from 12 to 20 months old, that are richly bred and of handsome red color. He will make a special bargain for the lot or will sell them singly at prices that will please the intending purchaser. Write him for particulars.

If you are in need of a first-class Berkshire male to head your herd, or some choice gilts to start a herd with, it will pay you to correspond with T. J. Congdon, of Pawnee City, Neb. Mr. Congdon has been breeding Berkshires for many years, and is reputed to be one of the foremost breeders in Nebraska. He has won many premiums at the Nebraska State Fair. In 1900 he won nine premiums, and also the Nebraska Farmer's special prize for the best herd of any breed, competing with over eight hundred hogs. At each succeeding fair he has won his share of ribbons, and his animals are always a center of attraction at this great hog show. Mr. Congdon holds no sales, but disposes of his stock largely by correspondence, and his many satisfied customers all over the country are ample proof of his integrity as a breeder. Write Mr. Congdon for prices on his stock.

A few days ago we visited the herd of J. T. Elerbeck, of Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Elerbeck has been breeding pure-bred Poland-Chinas for a few years only, but he was naturally adapted for the business, and while his herd is yet small it is one of the good ones and his spring pigs are as good as the best. Mr. Elerbeck breeds the large type and his herd is headed by Logan B. 29308, a grandson of Chief Tecumseh 3d. This animal was bred by John Blain and sold to Menehan Brothers when a young pig for a good price. Menehan Brothers sold him to A. B. Smith, of Oketo, Kans., and Mr. Elerbeck afterwards bought him at Mr. Smith's sale. Logan is a good individual of massive size, and some of his get sold for a high figure at the sales in Northern Kansas last winter. Mr. Elerbeck has another good boar, King Do Do Jr. 39035, and pigs by these fellows, and from such sows as Gaynell 87128, Oketo Girl 93314, Corrector's Maid 2d 90675, and many others in Mr. Elerbeck's herd should be in demand this fall.

R. G. Sollenbarger, proprietor of Peerless Stock Farm of Woodston, Kans., will be on the market this fall with some good Durocs. Mr. Sollenbarger was one of the heavy purchasers last winter at many of the prominent Duroc-Jersey sales, and his herd contains breeding second to none in the State. He has litters by such boars as Crimson Wonder, I Am Advance, Top Notcher, Duroc Wonder, Auction Boy 3d, State Limer, and Model H., and out of such noted sows as Belle Garrett 79648, one of Mr. Garrett's former herd-sows, sired by Trones Model 8111 and out of Red Dot 45360. Also a sow sired by St. Paul 10745 and out of Hillside Beauty 3d. One by Improver 2d and out of Mary 2d 47512. One by Hunt's Model 20177 and a granddaughter of Bessie H. 26250; one sired by Red Tom G., one by Marte King 17345, and many others just as good. If you want a boar or gilt with such breeding, it will pay to write or see Mr. Sollenbarger for he has some bargains.

One of the best herds of Poland-Chinas that we have visited this year is that of the Clover Lawn Stock Farm, of Dawson, Neb., owned by Mr. J. R. Triggs. Mr. Triggs is one of the younger breeders of Nebraska, and has gathered about him some of the best brood sows in the State. They are all large, heavy-boned animals with good finish. Mr. Triggs is a lover of the large, heavy-boned Poland-China, but he never loses sight of the fact that an animal must have some finish as well as size and the result has been that his hogs are as neat and smooth as the smaller type of show animal. His sows are such animals as Lady Hadley 2d 90790, Lady Corwin 90781, Charity 89276, Lady Ulysses 74755, Stratton Medium 75129, Model Girl 90788, and Miss Do Do 90789. If you will look up the pedigrees you will find that these animals are among the best, and a pig from any one of them will be a valuable addition to your herd. But the attraction of Mr. Triggs' herd is the great boar, Major M. 31527. The Major is a son of Blain's Tecumseh 29338, and carries the blood of Short Stop, Allerton's Tecumseh, Doyle's Tecumseh, Lady Allerton, Black U. S., One Price, Hadley, Headlight, and Sky Light. Short Stop was the winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Nebraska State Fair, and first at Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas State Fairs, and won second at St. Louis. Allerton's Tecumseh was the largest son of Chief Tecumseh 2d and weighed 1,100 pounds. Lady Allerton was a State fair winner in the heavy class. Black U. S., One Price, Hadley, and Headlight were all prize-winners and producers of prize-winners. Skylight was a litter brother to Susie M.'s Best, and was the largest hog at the Nebraska fair in 1900, and was winner of second place as a 2-year-old. Susie M.'s Best is the dam of Major M. and is one of the best sows in John Blain's herd. From the above you can see that Major M. carries great blood, and every one who sees him pronounces him to be one of the great boars of Nebraska. He will weight about a thousand pounds in show condition, has extra heavy bone, and with one of the best backs ever seen on a hog he com-



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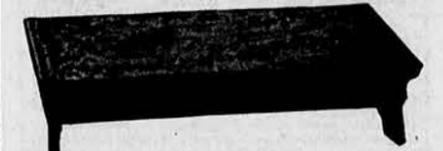
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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IT CURES THEM ANYWAY.
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Put up in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 Cans
MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS

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bines a smoothness that is seldom seen. If you need a larger and better animal to head your herd it will pay you to write Mr. Triggs. Mr. Triggs is not only a good breeder, but one of those jolly, gentlemanly fellows, that one likes to deal with, and you will be assured of fair treatment when you buy of him.

Utah.

An interesting and instructive booklet under the title, "Resources of the State of Utah," has just been published for the Union Pacific Railroad Co. by E. L. Lomax, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb. The book makes a candid presentation of acts of an interesting region whose first white settlers were and are a peculiar people. The index of the book contains the following subjects: Acreage, Agricultural, Area, Assessment, Attractions, Cities, Climatology and Health, Counties, Cost of Living, Dairying, Entry of Public Lands, Experiment Stations, Fish Culture, Flora, Historical, Horticultural, Indian Reservations, Irrigation, Labor, Lands, Manufactories, Minerals, Poultry, Population Statistics, Rivers and Streams, Schools, Soil, Stock-Raising, Timber, and Union Pacific Railroad.

The following interesting excerpt illustrates the candid character of the book:

"The career of Utah began on July 27, 1847. On that day a company of pioneers, under the leadership of Brigham Young, consisting of 143 men, 3 women, and 2 children, ended their journey from the Missouri River and camped within the present boundaries of Salt Lake City.

"These pioneers began, without delay, to prepare for their future maintenance by the building of an irrigation ditch from a stream they named City Creek, which flowed over the site now occupied by Salt Lake City. It is believed that this was the first irrigation ditch built by white men in the United States. Along this ditch, crops were planted, and a few rude houses were built to shelter the pioneers.

"Following this company came other companies, and within the year a large number of the followers of Brigham Young had covered the distance between the Missouri River and the Great Salt Lake.

"The vicissitudes of the pioneers were many, but these are a part of Western history and will not be discussed here.

"The early settlement of Utah was brought about by systematic work entirely directed by Brigham Young, who was a natural leader of men and a man whose plans broadly comprehended the founding and building of an empire. He early established a perpetual immigration fund, from which advances were made to aid the settlement of the State. As a result, less than three years after the first settlement, Utah had a population of 11,380; this number had increased in 1860 to 40,273, in 1870 to 86,786, in 1880 to 143,963, in 1890 to 207,905, in 1900 to 276,749, the present population being estimated at something over 300,000.

"Before 1870 practically all the immigrants were Mormons, but about that time mining began in Utah, and other religionists came into the State in large numbers. At this writing the population is about two-fifths Gentile and three-fifths Mormon.

"Prior to the first white settlement, the region was visited by hunters and trappers. The first to leave a record of their travels were the Spaniards. As early as 1540 Cardenas, traveling from the south, reached the banks of the Colorado River. In 1776 Father Escalante traveled down the Dolores River, finally reaching the Duchesne, from the head of which he crossed the divide to the Provo River, which he followed to Utah Lake. Apparently, he did not penetrate to the borders of the Great Salt Lake, thirty miles farther north, but he reports having heard strange tales about it.

"After the times of the Spaniards, many hunters and trappers visited Utah. Capt. James Bridger first saw the Great Salt Lake from the mouth of the Bear River in 1824. In 1826 four trappers explored the lake. In 1832 Bonneville saw it and published a map of it. But one of the most responsible for the settlement of Utah was John C. Fremont. He entered the region in 1843, and upon his return to 'the States' published a truthful and interesting account of it. This account Brigham Young is said to have read, and, as his people were then hard pressed for their religion's sake, he decided to remove them beyond the Rocky Mountains, where he could build up a theocracy according to his own ideas.

"The early settlers had many difficulties with the Indians, and several bloody battles were needed to establish the dominion of the whites. One

of the first steps taken by Brigham Young to solve the local Indian question was the establishment of Indian farming in Southern Utah at New Harmony, Washington County. The plan proved measurably successful and enabled the Mormons to maintain comparatively good relations with the Southern tribes.

"The larger tribes with which the early settlers had to do were the Banocks and Shoshones of Southern Idaho. In Southern and Central Utah there were a number of smaller tribes, the Shawmuts, Pah-Vants, and others.

"When the first company of pioneers arrived in Utah, the region was a part of Mexico. It passed into American control the following year by the terms of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo.

"The route taken by the first company of pioneers was almost exactly the route followed later by the Union Pacific Railroad. In a sense, therefore, the pioneers made the preliminary survey for the first transcontinental line."

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year, and one new subscription for one year, and one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Binder Twine.

We wish this week to especially call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on another page of the Lininger Implement Co., of Omaha, Neb. They are selling American Hemp Mixed Twine, which is conceded to be the best binder twine on the market. The binder twine proposition is a matter of vital importance at harvest time. Now is the season to look after this important part of farm business. There can be no mistake made when ordering American Hemp Mixed Twine. Don't forget the address, Lininger Implement Co., Omaha, Neb. When writing please mention this paper.

A Favorite Roofing.

Among farmers in all parts of the country, Amattite Roofing has been growing rapidly in favor on account of its low cost and its great durability. Although it is a better and more permanent roof than the average "ready roofing," it is as easy to lay as a carpet, requiring no special tools or skilled labor. The silver-gray mineral surface of Amattite is easily recognized on the roofs and adds much to the appearance of the farm-buildings.

Sample and booklet will be sent in reply to a postal addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston, and Cincinnati.

Grain in Kansas City.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City yesterday were 81 cars; Saturday's inspections were 44 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/2c lower for hard wheat and 1c down on red wheat. The sales were: No. 2 hard, 1 car 80c, 1 car 79 1/2c, 5 cars 79c, 1 car 78 1/2c, 6 cars 78c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 78c, 3 cars 77 1/2c, 4 cars 77c, 3 cars 76 1/2c, 1 car 76c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 75c, 4 cars 74c, 1 car 73 1/2c, 2 cars 73c; rejected hard, 2 cars 69c, 2 cars 62c; no grade, 1 car live weevil 73c, 1 car live weevil 70 1/2c; No. 2 red, 2 cars 88c; No. 3 red, 1 car 85c; No. 4 red, 1 car 80c; no grade, 1 car live weevil 82c, and 1 car 80c.

Receipts of corn were 56 cars; Saturday's inspections were 20 cars. Prices were 1/4c higher, as follows: No. 2 white, 5 cars 49 1/2c, 1 car 49 1/2c; No. 3 white, 1 car 49 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 1 car 49 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 49c; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 48 1/2c, 5 cars 48 1/2c.

Receipts of oats were 19 cars; Saturday's inspections were 5 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/2c higher, as follows: No. 2 white, 2 cars 37c, 2 cars 36 1/2c; 3 cars color 35 1/2c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 35 1/2c, 3 cars 35 1/2c, 3 cars color 35c, 2 cars color 34 1/2c; No. 4 white, 1 car 35c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 34 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 34 1/2c.

Barley was quoted 43@45c; rye, 55@57c; Kafir-corn, 83@86c per cwt.; bran, 79@81c per cwt.; shorts, 83@85c per cwt.; corn-chop, 93@95c per cwt.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. June 11, 1906. Moderate receipts of cattle continued all of last week, with a smaller percentage of fat steers than usual, while conditions at the consuming end of the trade improved steadily, so that the close was 15@25c higher than close of previous week, with a more healthy outlook. Stockers and feeders did not sell in line with killing stuff, however, closing up dull and barely steady with the opening. A good many calves were held back in the country last week, account of uncertainty of conditions, but

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THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEGS.

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BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, U. S. A.; Walkerville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.

these are apparently all being put forward this week, as supply to-day is 13,000 head, against 8,000 last Monday. Packers were cleaned up close last week, and sales to-day were steady to strong on good killing steers, as buyers are not affected with the same fears and uncertainties as they labored under a week ago. She stuff was barely steady to-day, stockers and feeders dull a quarter lower than last Monday. The agitation about packing-plants has not injured the fresh-meat trade seriously but the business in canned meats with foreign countries is likely to suffer. Top steers last week sold at \$5.65, on Tuesday, but same class would have brought \$5.80 on Friday. Top to-day \$5.45, plain cattle \$4.50@5.15, best heifers \$4.50@5.10, but medium heifers and cows are considerably below two weeks ago, at \$3@4.25, bulls \$2.75@4, grass beginning to show a little. Veals are a quarter higher, tops \$6.50; stockers and feeders \$3.25@4.50.

Hogs advanced 15c on moderate receipts last week, 63,000 head, which was 9,000 less than previous week. Tops Saturday sold at \$6.50, supply 8,000 to-day, market 5c higher, top \$6.55, bulk \$6.35@6.47 1/2, weights below 200 pounds at \$6.30@6.40. It seems that when the ers quit selling to quite an extent, price in the country gets below \$6 feeding in smaller supplies at the markets, and higher prices. Demand continues good, and the high prices look safe for awhile.

Mutton market is 15@30c higher since last Friday, strong to-day. A good many natives of all classes are included in mutton receipts now, spring lambs selling at \$6.75@7.40, clipped yearlings \$6.40, wethers around \$6. ewes \$5.75, these prices for good to choice stuff. Texas goats for the country sell at \$3.25@3.60, Texas muttons for slaughter \$5.25@5.65. Supply was smallest for many weeks last week, at 21,000 head, run to-day 6,000 head. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., June 11, 1906. The week opened with fewer cattle at this point than was here at the opening of the previous week, but the total in sight at the leading markets showed an increase of around 9,000. Under ordinary conditions the total in sight was not larger than the trade could use very handsly, but with packers not disposed to buy anything ahead of their orders for beef the number will prove fully ample to all demands. Locally the showing of good fat beef cattle was not excessive and was regularly absorbed at a steady level of prices. In fact a few more steers would not have caused any injury to values. The best cattle here, some very good 1,250-pound steers sold at \$5.25 with a comparatively fair showing of useful handy-weight offerings going at \$4.90@5.15; medium fleshed light cattle at \$4.40@4.75 were fully steady. Cows and heifers were in very moderate supply and sold without change in prices. Calves were a shade lower. A few quarantines also sold about steady. The market for stockers and feeders showed a fair demand for the very moderate offerings at steady prices, and local buyers express their willingness to absorb fairly free receipts of middle days of the week.

Local receipts of hogs showed some increase over a week ago but the total at five markets was about the same volume. Under these continued light receipts, the market shows a tendency to stronger prices, and the supply to-day sold strong to fully 5c higher than the close of last week. Tops sold at \$6.57 with the bulk at \$6.35@6.45, and while there was a big showing of sales at the big end of the quotation there was hardly anything sold below this figure. While conditions are too unsettled to advise liberal marketing, it seems fairly safe to anticipate around present prices unless the country turn lose largely increased receipts.

Arrivals in the sheep house to-day were all lambs with the exception of one car of fed Western ewes. The market was in active condition and prices were fully steady with spring lambs selling at \$7.35, best clipped lambs at \$8.80, and the fed ewes at \$6.50. HASKELL.

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CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

When Tommy Goes to School.

When Tommy goes to school, it takes
Mama and Kate and me
To start him off, because he makes
Quite work enough for three.
Kate must find his coat and cap;
I try to find his rule.
It's always an exciting time
When Tommy goes to school.

Mama must cut his sandwiches
And lay in quite a stock,
While Katie warms his rubbers well,
And I must watch the clock.
He eats his breakfast first of all,
While ours is getting cool.
It's always an exciting time
When Tommy goes to school.

Next, Katie brings his handkerchief;
I tell him he'll be late;
Mama then kisses him good-by
Just as it's half-past eight,
And Katie, buttoning up his coat,
Says, "He's nobody's fool!"
It's always an exciting time
When Tommy goes to school.
—Our Little Ones.

Child Labor.

Slavery in a cruel form exists today in this fair land. It is only just beginning to be recognized and a fight made against it. Sorry pictures are being revealed of weary, sad-eyed throngs of children, working every minute of their waking hours—many of them 16 hours a day—in factories and stores, or in squalid homes, at sweat-shop prices. It is bad enough that they must work incessantly with no chance for childish play nor opportunity for education, but that is not the worst. The conditions surrounding them are such as to destroy health and morals; it means death to body and soul after a short and cruel existence. In the cotton-mills their lungs are filled with lint and fine cotton. In the glass-factory, they breathe an atmosphere full of fine glass which cuts their lungs, and the heat is almost unbearable. In the coal-mine, where little chaps pick out slate and stone from the streams of coal as it comes tearing through the chutes, brushing and lacerating the fingers, the air is thick and choking with coal-dust. In cheap furniture factories, the fine sawdust is inhaled, and in the dyeing houses poisonous fumes slowly complete what other conditions have failed to do.

Children are considered as nothing more than animals and men are hired to keep them at work, who with vile oaths goad them with sticks and dash cold water upon them to keep them awake.

In a picture showing the workers in a cotton-mill in North Carolina, are about fifty children, the ages of whom range from six to fifteen years. They help make cotton-stuff for Chinese coolies. They are Americans, some of whose ancestors were among the sturdy backwoodsmen who fought in the American Revolution. They are glad of a moment's rest while the photographer takes their picture, but are too lifeless to be interested. The hands are dropped limp as from sheer exhaustion, and two seem to have fallen asleep. They are narrow-chested and their features are pinched and nothing of joy or youth is visible. There are 3,000,000 such in our fair land and their cry goes up for deliverance. Can we as a Christian Nation close our ears to it?

From an article by Joseph Lee in the Chautauquan is the following:

"Every child needs to play. Play on the part of children is not the result of caprice or whim nor merely of exuberant spirits. It is not merely, as in the case of adults, a means of relaxation or diversion or only of compensatory and recreational value. Children play in obedience to the same law that makes them eat and breathe. It is, indeed, because of the need of play that there are any such things as children at all. As Herr Gross, of the land of songs and toys, has shown us, Nature sends men and the higher animals into the world so helpless and unfinished, not merely that time may be put into the finishing of them, but in order that they may be finished according to a certain method. And the method she has chosen is the method of growth by activity. The child is built not merely for action, but by action. Nature prescribes the activity and builds the child around it. The physiologists say "the function makes the organ. It is equally true that the function makes the creature as a whole. And the form in which the function of the whole being is prescribed during infancy, during the time

in which the man is being built, is in the play impulses. As Herr Gross has put it: "Children do not play because they are young, they are young in order that they may play."

We are shocked when we read of the existence of such conditions, but they seem so far away and we feel so helpless to do anything to correct the evil. There are boys and girls outside of factories who are dwarfed, and whose parents look upon them merely as beasts of burden or machines to perform a certain work. They let the colt run and play undisturbed till developed into a horse; it would be cruel and unwise to work a colt, but the boy or girl—work is good for them. So it is in a limited quantity, but "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Give him a certain work to do with the understanding that when it is done he is at liberty to play or rest or read. To keep a boy choring from morning till night is enough to stunt his growth, both physically and mentally, and rob him of all ambitions. The little girl who is just big enough to wash the dishes, dust the furniture, chase the chickens, gather the eggs, clean the vegetables, and care for the baby between times is indeed a great help, and tired mother needs it badly, but that is no excuse for making her life bitter and robbing her of the joys of childhood. Life with all its realities will begin soon enough for her. Shield her while you can.

House-Flies.

One common tie that connects the country farmer with his city cousin is the house-fly. The insect is thoroughly domesticated, and seems to flourish wherever man is found. Theologians have insisted that by affording exercise for patience and meekness, flies are a boon to men, and lazy scientists have found a benefit in their consumption of dirt and filth. But the up-to-date farmer will make the greater advance by doing away with both the nuisance and the causes which make its existence possible. Flies are as unnecessary as weeds, and their total suppression would be as easy a matter as the destruction of weeds, if the whole community knew how to combat them.

Flies are more than a nuisance. They are a menace to health. Their standards of propriety are not ours. To them a garbage heap is as good an eating place as our dining-room table, and they take a buffet lunch at whichever place is the more handy. Alighting on our plate, they always make a pretence of cleaning their face and hands. Their apparent cleanliness fools many people, but they are thoughtless insects and care nothing for the fact that they leave their dirt on our food. The mere amount of dirt that comes from them is of little consequence, but if that dirt contains germs of typhoid-fever or diphtheria, as it often does when it comes from a garbage heap, there is a grave danger of infecting human beings. Sleeping babies on whose mouths flies are allowed to crawl are often infected with bowel troubles in this way. In our Spanish war, soldiers in camp were infected with typhoid-fever by flies that had free access to sewage dumps. Farmers, who themselves live in ideal conditions, may be made sick by flies coming from the unprotected garbage-pile of a sick neighbor. It is only within very recent years that science has demonstrated these dangers from flies. The time will soon come when we shall wonder at the dark times when we allowed these tribes of public enemies to breed unmolested.

When the public is aroused to the danger of house-flies, their destruction will soon become an assured fact. While they are with us, as they doubtless will be until the whole community becomes educated in their life history, we must protect ourselves against them as best we may. Flies do not like to remain in rooms that are dry and free from mold. It is a mistake to keep a room continually darkened in order to exclude flies, for darkness keeps the room moist. Let in the sunshine, except possibly for a few hours in the afternoon. In the kitchen see that food is not left exposed or uncovered, and keep the floors and tables clean. Screen all the windows and make the screen doors open outward so that the flies will ride out of the room when the doors are opened. Baited fly-traps attract more flies than

they catch, and sticky papers are often more of a nuisance than the flies themselves. An effective trap is the old-fashioned bunch of sweet fern or bayberry which our grandmothers suspended from the ceiling. The flies used to roost on them and were caught in a bag slipped over them at night. A pint a day was a usual catch in our old-time kitchen. But traps and screens are only makeshifts. Flies may be attacked successfully only while they are helplessly confined in their breeding places. Their destruction lies almost wholly with farmers and liverymen, for house-flies begin their lives in damp manure-piles—there and nowhere else. If there were no filthy barnyards and stables, there would be no flies, for they would have no place in which to grow.

Each house-fly comes from a single egg that is laid by a parent fly. The mothers of the first broods are the few flies that have survived the winter's cold and mice and birds in sheltered nooks and corners. Their eggs are similar to the "fly-blows" on meat, which are the eggs of the bluebottle-fly. All fly-eggs hatch out "maggots," and all maggots are young flies of some sort. The most of the maggots in manure-piles are young house-flies. A full-grown maggot shrivels into a brown thin-shelled object that looks like a fat kernel of wheat. This is the pupal stage, and from it there comes a full-grown fly. From egg to fly takes something like two weeks' time. The month of May is long enough for each mother fly to rear thousands of children and grandchildren. In that month is the time to destroy the young flies before they take wing.

The extermination of house-flies depends on our care of manure-piles. While stable manure is their usual breeding place, they will breed in any collection of animal excrement, such as barrels of hen manure, and water-closet vaults. A damp barnyard that is littered with loose piles of manure is a great fly nursery. A firm compost heap is almost free from maggots, for the mother flies can not penetrate it to lay their eggs. An industrious hen on the pile will destroy dozens of young flies in a day, besides stirring up the surface so that it becomes too dry for the flies to grow. It is thus evident that tidy barnyards have a close relation to the dining-room and parlor and to our comfort and health.—Dr. Frank Overton, in Farming.

Hints to Housekeepers.

The most successful imitation pearls are hollow glass balls lined with silvery and iridescent fish-scales. The scales come from a small fish known to the English as the bleak, and must be picked off by hand, eighteen thousand fishes being required to supply a single pound of perfect scales. The artificial pearls are made in France.

A plain lettuce salad is improved if a small bit of onion is added. A French cook would rub the salad bowl with a bit of garlic or toss a single clove of garlic in his lettuce before sending to the table. A teaspoonful of tarragon or chives also makes a delicious addition.

The pinch of salt that gives an added savoriness to almost every dish should not be put in till the last moment in cases where any considerable quantity of milk is an ingredient. This bit of carefulness would prevent many a curdled failure. When a "cruel separation" has actually taken place, a dish may often be made fit to serve by the brisk application of an egg-beater.

Bathing the eyes frequently with salt and water will be found very beneficial if they are weak or tired.

For brittle finger nails, anoint the nails at root every night with vaseline or dip them in warm sweet oil. This will cause them to grow better and they will not split.

A pinch of borax put into the water each time the face is washed will correct the tendency of unbecoming oiliness.

Every housewife knows that a cake just removed from the oven should have plenty of air circulating about it, otherwise the steam will render it "soggy." Therefore, manufacturers have put on the market neat little wire stands on which cakes or bread can be cooled in the best possible manner.

Two or three rose geranium leaves put in when making crab-apple jelly will give it a delicious flavor.

Perspiration stains may be removed from the arms of white woolen or silk dresses by sponging with warm water into which ammonia has been poured, and then with clear water, and finally press the place before it becomes quite dry.

Nothing made with sugar, eggs, and milk should reach the boiling point.

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It fits perfectly over the hips.

It has no string to knot or break.

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The Young Folks

Beautiful Things.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where earth fires
glow.

Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girls.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is honest and brave and
true,
Moment by moment the long day
through.

Beautiful lives are those that bless;
Silent rivers of happiness
Whose hidden fountains but few may
guess. —Selected.

Fleetfoot; the Autobiography of a Pony.
MARION SEWELL.

CHAPTER XVII.—TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

During the month which followed the first appearance of Don Q., he and I became the best of friends. He continued to sleep in my stall, and although he daily gained flesh and his rough coat grew sleek and prosperous looking, he was still and always would be, an extremely ugly dog.

About six weeks after his unexpected arrival, one very cold and stormy night he sat up suddenly and uttered a low, threatening growl, and then making his way to the door scratched upon it, acting as if greatly disturbed by something on the outside.

I heard no unusual sound from the exterior regions, and after a time Don Q. came back to his bed and threw himself heavily upon it.

A couple of nights later the same performance occurred, excepting that this time Don Q. was wrought up to such an extent that he barked loud and long, and in a few moments all the horses were stamping and neighing; from the room in the loft came a succession of impolite exclamations, forcibly expressed, and on the whole an exciting time was promised when Don Q. finally calmed down.

The following morning I heard Elmer tell Mr. Dearcot that he wasn't going to stand it any longer; the horses ran the risk of having their necks broken in the dark, concluding with the direful threat, "I'll quit if you keep him here. This barn isn't big enough to hold that snarling hound and me."

So, of course, there was nothing to be done but remove Don Q. to new headquarters, and that night, much to my regret, I slept alone. In spite of my loneliness I fell asleep in the early hours, and was just at the turning point of a very amusing dream when I felt a light tug at the strap attached to my halter. Immediately afterward I was fully awakened by the chill wind blowing over me, and while I stood on the slick frozen snow, I vaguely wondered what any one could want with me at such an unusual hour.

It was so dark that I could not distinguish one object from another, but at the same time I was conscious that some one mounted a horse a few steps in front of me, and I was dragged unwillingly along. My feet rattled over the hard ground, and I could hear the sound of many other hoofs a short distance in the rear. I was led out through the big gate and down the familiar road in the direction of the pasture where I passed my early days.

After awhile I lost track of all my landmarks and had no idea whither I was bent. By this period the other horses that had been kept behind came up abreast, and the man who had them in charge addressed for the first time the person who was leading me.

"I say, Bob!" he exclaimed in jocular terms, "Didn't we do that slick? You nearly snapped my head off a couple of months ago when I ventured an opinion that old Dearcot did not lock his stable doors."

"You'd better take it easy 'till you get out of the woods. They may catch up with us yet if some one wakes in time to sound the alarm."

The reference made to the woods I suppose was meant figuratively, but we were in reality entering at the time a thick growth of trees. For some minutes the thieves rode on in silence, then one of them suddenly asked, "Are you still intending to take that pony to Plainview Farm and sell him to the boss for to match his article? That \$500 affair, you know."

"Not on your life," returned the well-remembered voice of Robert (of the State Fair). "I've gone through enough to-night to make me quit the

business at once and for always. Just as soon as we get to what I consider a safe distance from here, I'm going to take my share of the spoils to a livery stable and dispose of them to the highest bidder."

"I'll do that, too," agreed his companion. "I feel my hair getting white, and I long for the hour when the money's in the sock."

All at once the stillness of the winter's night was broken by a loud, ringing neigh, and for the first time I was apprised of the presence of Big Jake. The two thieves gave evidence of their displeasure by angry mutterings and vain attempts to reach Big Jake with their riding whips.

Through the long hours of darkness we traveled onward, never stopping to rest, and when the gray dawn of morning was beginning to appear, we stepped over the hard wood floors of a livery-stable where the business of the day had not yet begun.

When it was clear daylight I found myself standing close to Big Jake, and directly in front of us eager, high-strung, restless, was Mr. Dearcot's one pride, his "match team." They had been gone so much from home that I never formed a very intimate acquaintance with them, but now when they were led away through an opposite door I felt saddened at heart, for I knew that I would see them no more. Still Big Jake was with me, but I feared at any moment he might be taken away. We were allowed to proceed to the watering trough, and there drank long, refreshing draughts together, even as we did when I was a little lost waif and he in the glory of his strength befriended me.

Perhaps Big Jake was thinking of all this as he laid his heavy head upon my shoulders in the same protecting way of long ago, but it was not permitted us to remain there any length of time, for soon a bushy-haired boy came to direct me to my new stall. After I had reached the door I turned and looked backward, and when I whinnied softly, Big Jake answered me in kind. That was our farewell, and a long, long one it was destined to be, and never again was I to see Big Jake in the height of his beauty.

In the early part of the day I was "rubbed down" and otherwise put in shape that I might be sold profitably. Horses of all kinds and descriptions were being led into the barn, from the unbroken colt to the stiff old horse, which had worked as long as it was able on some farm, and was now being disposed of at a minimum price in order to have it removed from the sight of the owner who no longer needed its services.

About two o'clock the sale took place on the "public street" as the crier announced, and there were so many animals to change hands that it was nearly twilight when I was finally brought out for inspection. A goodly number of people, having made their purchases, were turning away, for, as the weather was quite severe, no one desired to expose himself unnecessarily. Even in this case, a comparatively large crowd remained to see me sold. Exclamations of pleasure filled my ears as I advanced, and a tall, broad-shouldered, rosy-faced man strode forward to meet me as if I had been an old acquaintance.

"What a beauty!" he murmured over and over, as he stroked my face with his soft glove. "I only wish the boy could see this horse. I'll be dashed if I don't buy the little gem for Howard." "Getting childish, I see, old man," remarked a smiling friend as he elbowed his way through the crowd, having seen my admirer's caresses, but not being near enough to catch his words. When he came closer he, too, succumbed to my charms.

"Whew!" A regular Jim Dandy!" he exclaimed. "I don't blame you now, Thomas. If I was young and short-limbed like you, I'd run you a tight race in the bidding, for I like a pretty piece of property as well as any one."

The big man laughed good-naturedly. "Well," said he, "since you are neither young nor short-limbed, I do not mind telling you that I will buy this pony if he sells within the limits of—"

Just then the auctioneer commenced the sale, and my friend never finished his sentence, but devoted himself to lodging bids, which seemed not an easy matter.

After a lot of talk about going and being gone, the auctioneer announced in a loud voice,

"Sold to Mr. Thomas French for \$197." It seemed the bright-faced gentleman was Mr. French, and when he advanced to claim me I was strangely glad for him to be my owner, since I was so unfortunate as to be sold at all.

He seemed overjoyed as he opened

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his purse and handed out what was doubtless the equivalent of \$197. Then he came over and stood by my side. "Won't Howard be delighted?" he questioned a bystander, and I wondered whom this Howard was, but I didn't have very long to wait.

Once Upon a Time.

Did you go to the St. Louis Fair? If you did and you failed to see the railroad exhibit you missed a wonderfully interesting part of "the show." You missed seeing what may be called the evolution of development of that wonderful invention, the railroad engine. The trouble is that the boys and girls of to-day are so accustomed to the railroad that they think little of all that it represents. Some of them may be like a little girl I happen to know who once said:

"Why, papa, didn't we always have railroads?"

Just ask your grandparents about that. I have an idea that some of them will tell you that they were men and women long before they ever saw a railroad engine. A man but forty-five years old told me the other day that he walked ten miles with some other boys when he was ten years old to see a railroad train.

It has not been so very many years since the most intelligent men and women laughed and even jeered at the mere idea of people riding at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. When George Stephenson first began to talk about inventing an engine to be run on lines of wooden or iron track, the people looked upon him as a dreamer, a visionary who might not be quite "right in his head."

But this George Stephenson, of Wylam, near Newcastle, in England, was not to be put down by sneers or jeers, and he had the audacity to declare that he could invent an engine that would run at the terrific rate of twenty-five miles an hour, whereupon one of the most noted periodicals of the day said that he ought to be "put in a strait-jacket."

Stephenson went to work and built a queer-looking little railroad engine, which was called the "Rocket," in 1829, and that was the beginning of one of the most useful and wonderful things in the world—the modern railway system.—St. Nicholas.

The Little Ones

Slumberland.

The hour has come for Slumberland,
The shepherds call their wandering sheep;
'Tis time for tender lullabies,
And hushing of wee ones to sleep.

The stars hang out their golden lamps,
The mothers for the dear ones call;
Then on the children tired, so tired,
The good-night kisses softly fall.

And lightly rocking to and fro,
The tiny ones are borne along
The dusky road to Slumberland,
And fall asleep 'mid tender song.

The poppies nod in Slumberland,
Dream angels stand beside the gate,
And softly shake the dreamland tree,
And call to all who hesitate.

To hasten, for Sleep's angels wait
To lead the children by the hand
Through walks that end with sunrise gates,
That open on the Morningland.
—Adella Washer.

Patty's Penny.

O the beauty of that store window! Patty Price stood before it with her brown eyes round with anticipation of good things to come. Her bare toes burrowed into the sand and stones without feeling their hardness; her two short braids quivered with excitement, and one little brown hand clasped tightly the penny that was to purchase so much happiness.

What should it be? One thing she knew—it was to be candy, for it was so long since she had tasted any that her mouth watered for it. From the chocolate sticks, so tempting in their rich brownness, her eyes turned to the gayly colored papers of peppermint and wintergreen lozenges, and then strayed on to brighten into determination as she saw a box of colored candy marbles, such beautiful marbles, and six for one cent! "Two for each of us," said Patty to herself, for she was a generous little soul and always remembered little brother and sister at home.

So intent was she on her choice that she did not hear the sound of wheels, nor did she see her good friend, the rural postman, jump from his delivery wagon with the big mail bag in his hand. But he saw her, and his jolly

face broadened into a smile as he said: "Hullo, Patty! Going to buy Miss Brown out?"

She turned, smiling brightly, and answered, "Hullo, Mr. Rice."

Then she went up to him and slipped one hand confidently into the big one held out to her, saying, "See what I found this morning," and opening the other hand displayed the moist treasure within.

"Why, let's see that penny, Patty," said the postman with a twinkle in his bright eye. "Why, that looks just like the one I lost yesterday afternoon!"

Then it was Mr. Rice's penny and not hers at all! Poor Patty! Her heart seemed to sink right down into her feet, it was such a disappointment. Well, one thing was certain, she would not enjoy buying candy right under his very eyes with a penny that he had said was his. So she slipped away, while the postman went on into the office never thinking again of his joking words.

She would go and ask Mother if she ought to give it back to him. Mother always knew what it was best to do. So in haste she came into the room where her mother sat mending little garments in all stages of dilapidation, and with words tumbling over one another in their hurry, and with some tears, finally made herself understood. Mrs. Price put her arm around Patty and drew her close, while her other worn hand gently smoothed the roughened hair.

"Mother knows it's hard to give it up, dear, when you have so few pennies to spend for yourself, and she's sorry for her little girl. But Mother knows, too, that you do not want anything that does not belong to you, and that you will be a brave girl and give the penny to Mr. Rice as he comes along. There he comes up the street now!"

Patty gave her mother a kiss, wiped some tears away, and hurried out to the gate where Mr. Rice spied her standing as he came driving along. He saw her little outstretched hand, and, as he reined up his horse, heard her childish voice, "Here's your penny, Mr. Rice."

For the first time, he remembered his words at the office.

"Why, Patty, child," he began, "did you think I really meant that that was the penny I lost? Bless your heart, I

lost my penny in a village ten miles away. Now run right off and spend that one quick before any one else claims it." And with a hearty laugh and a "get up there" to his old horse he drove off.

Mrs. Price, watching from the window, smiled and said, "I guess it's all right," as she saw Patty's flying feet disappearing down the street, and a little later she was sure, for Patty burst in vehemently, demanding: "Where's Ruth and Bennie? I've got something for them."

Then, with a big hug for her mother: "He was just joking, Mother, and I didn't have to give it to him at all. But I'm glad I did what you told me to, for I feel lots better inside."

And Mother said, "I knew you would."—Georgia M. Root, in *Congregationalist*.

Oh, Coming Year! May each day's page
be bright
With golden words Love's own fair
hand shall write;
And may thy treasured leaves be sweet
as those
'Tween which lie clasped the petals of
a rose.
So shalt thou stay like some long-cher-
ished book
Through which the heart still fondly
loves to look,
And in its hours of retrospection sees
A wreath, deed-wrought, of fadeless
memories.
—Nixon Waterman.

He was a hero, fighting all alone,
A lonesome warrior, never one more
brave,
Discreet, considerate, and grave.
He fought some noble battles; but
he gave
No voice to fame, and passed away un-
known.

So grandly to occasions did he rise,
So splendid were the victories he
planned,
That all the world had asked him to
command
Could it his native valor understand:
He fought himself, and, winning,
gained the prize.
—Eugene F. Ware.

Then all the treasures of that brilliant
state
Are gathered in a mighty funeral
pyre.
October, like a king resigned to fate,
Dies in his forests with their sunset
fire.
—Walter Malone.

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 Chautauo Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
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 Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).
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 (All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

The Grove.

This article was written for the Domestic Science Club, near Osage City, by Mrs. Ida M. Ferris. It is a subject that is interesting many clubs just now, and I am glad to give it in the club column. I hope more club papers will be sent for publication.

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight, Stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic. Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms."
 —Longfellow.

Forestry is a study of forests. The subject embraces two general divisions. The original forests, or those planted and grown by God in Nature—God's first temples. And the carefully planted groves, planted and cultivated by man.

The study contemplates the varieties, and their several distinctive habits, descriptions, peculiarities, requirements, and adaptability to climate, soil, and moisture, as well as the influence that forests exert upon climate, soil, and rainfall.

The study of the original forests is a delight. There is something about them that man can not imitate in the planted grove. Try ever so hard to imitate nature in the grouping or arrangement, yet even the inexperienced has no difficulty in recognizing the difference between them. One stands, as it were in awe of the grandeur and majestic omnipotence of the Almighty builder, as he gazes upon the work of the Divine.

"One impulse from the vernal wood, May teach you more of man, Of moral, evil and of good, Than all the sages can."

An analysis of the verse shows that one impulse—only one—one suggestion from the vernal or springtime wood, when all nature is wakening to life with its lesson of the resurrection, the one impulse may awaken within you a succession of concepts, comparisons, reasons, and deductions that may teach you—nay—not will, teach you, for the lessons of nature are before you and, like all of God's lessons, must be worked out, each for himself, with fear and trembling. This one impulse from the vernal wood may teach you more of man, through the similarity of God's creations. His highest, man, to whom he gave dominion over the forests, the seas, and every living creature, and whom he made in His own image to be ruler of the earth. Of moral—male and female created He them, trees, shrubs, and flowers, as well as man. No one ever heard of the different species mixing themselves in nature; the oak may stand nearest the beech, the walnut and the butternut side by side, yet each will produce its own kind in its own season; only man has produced mongrels, not only in the races, but in the animal and vegetable kingdom.

Yonder stands a giant oak, knotted, gnarled, and dead, every limb and twig covered with ivy, itself dying, because

its chief fountain of support has been exhausted. What a lesson of the deceitfulness of human nature may be derived!

"As the rich ivy, with five-fingered leaves, Twining so lovingly around the oak trees, With shining tendrils of elegant grace, Weaving a beautiful network of lace, So false friends wear a sinister face And artfully seek to fondly embrace, That they may be sure to strike their dart. Like the rootlets of ivy—straight to the heart.

Of good—the tall, stately pine towering far above the deciduous trees speaks of cities in embryo, of building material. In the walnut, oak, and chestnut are locked the fine furniture to adorn these homes, for nations yet unborn. One is lost in thought as he contemplates the good that he may learn, until he arrives at the conclusion that Ruskin was right, that all the sages combined could not teach you as the one impulse from the vernal wood might do. Wise men gather their wisdom from divine sources, and, as they themselves are but the creation of the Master, all put together can not teach beyond the Creator of the Universe Himself.

The study of forestry intelligently applied embraces chemistry of soil and wood; botany with its multitudinous divisions, classes, families, species, and varieties; entomology and the habits of insects destructive to vegetation; ornithology, with descriptions, habits, and classification of bird friends that prey on these insect enemies; geology or a study of the character of vegetable life from the Azoi formation, until the Garden of Eden; physical geography, teaching the influence of the elements upon forests, and the influence of forests upon the elements; and political science, discussing the influence of forest productions upon National progress and prosperity.

All the nations of the world are awakening to the need of education along these lines. Experts are appointed by the various governments as foresters, whose sole duty is to study the habits and care of native trees, their propagation, planting, or transplanting into new plantations, as well as to best improve and preserve the standing timber. It is high time that the United States Government remedied the falling off of the timber supply. Forestry societies are being formed to aid in this work of preserving and transplanting. The denuding of what seemed an almost inexhaustible supply of timber is responsible for the extremes of temperature and humidity, causing both flood and drouth in the same locality, where once was an even temperature and moist, fertile soil. The disasters of the flood are caused by the terrific storms washing down the soil into ravines, down ravines into streams, down streams into the sea, dropping the silt into channels, blocking harbors, and forming estuaries. Our Government is beginning to take a strong hold of the matter. The United States Department of Agriculture has a Forestry Bureau which sends out circulars of information on the various departments of the work, which any one interested may have for the asking, which are devoted to the practical side of accomplishing the work. And unless the people assist individually in the matter of tree-planting and of doing it soon, we will be confronted with the problem of millions to feed and a sterile, unfruitful soil from which to produce their sustenance.

There was a congress of forestry in Washington recently, attended by not only the experts, but lumbermen and forest-owners and forest-planters as well. Each State was represented by its own State Forester, who this spring is furnishing trees by the millions to all who will plant them.

President Roosevelt made the opening address and showed his thorough understanding of the subject. Monsieur Jessoraud, ambassador of France, favored the congress with a description of the interests of European Governments in forestry. It is interesting to note the care the Germans are taking of the Black Forest. The Alps themselves are being transplanted. In France, the owner of a sterile hillside or other ground which has been denuded of its forests, must reset the forest or make new plantations, as the case may be, whether he will or not. Laws of 1820, 1856, and later cover the matter.

The subject of forestry is a large one. The varieties of trees, alone, are sufficient for a year's study. We hope to see more interest taken in this fruitful field of usefulness.

Nothing worries worry worse than work.

Above all things



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LAST CHANCE

The public in general despises the methods of the criminal oil trust, and from everywhere comes the demand for independent oil in fact, as well as name. Uncle Sam, with its loyal band of over eight thousand (8,000) stockholders, representing every State and Territory in the Union and also Canada and Old Mexico, presents a mountain of strength and influence that even the dirty millions of the aggressive trusts and all the falsehoods, hindrances, and other annoyances put up by their different hirelings does not, has not, and can not delay the Uncle Sam Oil Company of Kansas in its onward march to success. Every hour Uncle Sam is growing stronger. From the banks of the Arkansas at Tulsa, Indian Territory, where Uncle Sam Refinery No. 3 is being built, at the different oil fields, at Uncle Sam Refinery No. 1 at Cherryvale, along the main trunk pipe line clear across Kansas to the banks of navigation at Atchison, where Uncle Sam Refinery No. 2 is nearing completion, Uncle Sam's different departments are rapidly wheeling into line for successful action.

For you to buy stock in the Uncle Sam Oil Co. Limited. Furthermore, wise investors from all rapidly, as can be proven by the books. Cash night, June 2d, 1906, was \$23,388.00, while for addition to this, over \$25,000.00 has been subscribed, which will be paid in during the next \$75,000 in two weeks' time. Where can you find This giant independent enterprise has a great deal of its stock and rush this great work to immediate completion.

Money Is Pouring In—Work All Along the Line Going Forward With a Vim.

Remittances for Uncle Sam stock have been doubling up so rapidly that the company has been able to push pipe line and refining construction considerably faster than was ever contemplated at this stage of the proceedings.

Money Wired to Pittsburg to Hurry Up the Pipe Line.

For the past two months Uncle Sam has been receiving pipe line just as the money could be spared to pay for same and not delay the completion of the two refineries now building. However, during the past two weeks remittances have increased so rapidly that one payment was wired through to Pittsburg in order to rush pipe line shipments, and the Byers mills, of Pittsburg, are now giving right of way for Uncle Sam pipe line pipe and during the next six weeks Uncle Sam will deliver and complete sixty-six miles more of main trunk pipe line connecting the great producers on a 1,100-acre lot 43 with the refinery storage tanks at Cherryvale.

The capacity of this pipe line will be from 2,700 to 3,500 barrels per day, and Uncle Sam can save 33 cents per barrel on each barrel by completing the pipe line and pumping the oil, over freights now being paid the railroads.

Will Then Have 135 Miles Main Trunk Pipe Line Completed.

With the sixty-six miles pipe line completed as before mentioned will give Uncle Sam 135 miles of main trunk pipe line completed. Is not this a pretty good record for this great independent company in fifteen months considering that THREE REFINERIES will have also been completed during that time? Is not this the kind of an enterprise to hook up with? One success generally follows another and don't you know that the difficult barriers against this company have been 100 to 1 in the past as to what they will be in the future, with all the strength of a thoroughly organized company in every department backed by nearly a million dollars cash and over EIGHT THOUSAND stockholders comprising some of the most influential men of the nation.

Three More Pipe Line Boilers Arrive.

At the town of Piqua, near the heart of the Woodson County, Kansas, oil fields where Uncle Sam has land purchased and work commenced on the FIFTH main line pumping station the last carload of their large boilers arrived last week and workmen have already unloaded one and the other two will be hustled along to Tyro, Kans., where Uncle Sam has land bought and likewise is building pumping station No. TWO, and from there the last one will be rushed on to the Sand Creek pumping station, southwest of Bartlesville, in the Indian Territory, where Uncle Sam has large storage tanks now completed with several miles of lateral lines leading to the same, where Uncle Sam pumping station No. ONE is nearing completion.

First Independent Company to Secure Indian Territory Pipe Line Permit.

The Uncle Sam Company secured a permit from the Interior department several weeks ago and commenced at once securing pipe to complete the line. Right-of-way was purchased and money paid the Indian agent nearly one month ago. Ten miles of this pipe is now unloaded at Bartlesville and Dewey, while seven miles more has been shipped over a week and by the time you read this will arrive at Copan. Sixteen miles more, enough to start the second pumping station, at Tyro, Kans., is now being rolled and loaded at the mills in Pittsburg and will be crowded forward with all haste consistent with possible good workmanship.

Will Have Close to 2,000 Barrel Daily Production by August 1.

Keeping pace with the pipe line work and completion of the great refinery—Uncle Sam No. 2 on the banks of navigation by Atchison—Uncle Sam has been crowding the work with the drills in order to increase the daily production from our own wells. Figure for yourself what a great income Uncle Sam will soon have.

Should Be Over \$3,600 Daily by Latter Part of July.

July 4 will be the day the big river refinery will commence turning gold into the Uncle Sam treasury for Uncle Sam stockholders. This plant will start with a daily capacity of six hundred (600) barrels per day. The Cherryvale refinery—Uncle Sam No. 1—which has been in successful operation for the last eight months, has a capacity of three hundred (300) barrels daily, so by July 4 the combined capacity of the two plants will be nine hundred (900) barrels every day. This oil, when ready for the market, will bring close to \$4 per barrel. Now figure for yourself. Remember, we will have our own production, over our own pipe lines, delivered to the people of the West in our own tank cars and tank wagons—now is this not a practical lineup for success? Don't you think you had better secure some of the stock of this growing enterprise by sending your remittance at once before the stock is all taken?

At the Big Towns in Kansas and at St. Joe, Mo., Distributing Stations Already Completed.

The Uncle Sam Company has large storage tanks for refined oil, with warehouses built, and from one to three tank wagons daily delivering oil to our large and growing trade in
Topeka, Kans.
Wichita, Kans.
Concordia, Kans.
Anthony, Kans.
Winfield, Kans.
Wellington, Kans.
Hutchinson, Kans.
Pittsburg, Kans.
Mineral, Kans.
Leavenworth, Kans.
Atchison, Kans.
Ottawa, Kans.
Lawrence, Kans.
Salina, Kans.
Kansas City, Kans.
St. Joseph, Mo.

While at several other places heavy shipments are being made to individual customers, especially to Joplin, and Springfield, Mo.

Fifty More Stations Will Be Installed During the Next Sixty Days.

Large base distributing stations will be installed at Omaha, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Nebraska City, Jefferson City, St. Louis and East St. Louis, while from 40 to 45 railroad towns, consisting of the best trade centers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri will be established. This company will do just what it started out to do—namely, secure and maintain in time the oil trade of the Missouri Valley States. If you wish to do your part to break the grip of the oil trust on the oil fields of Kansas and the Indian Territory better join our band to-day and help this, the only formidable foe to oil trust oppression west of the Alleghany Mountains, on to greater success.

Can Market Oil Just as Economically as the Trust.

The public in general are tired of the unjust methods of the trust and ready and willing to loyally support the first independent enterprise able to supply them. The sales department of the Uncle Sam Company is well organized and can just as easily in proportion sell ten times the company's present output as what they are now doing. The company has stockholders in nearly every good-sized town in Kansas Oklahoma and Missouri, and we have found from experience that even one stockholder in a locality is a power for the advancement of the sales of Uncle Sam oil. Consider from every standpoint and you will find bulwarks of success surrounding this company and you can expect increased values for your investments and dividends on your money just as sure as you are a foot high, if you invest in this stock.

Should Build Up to Eighteen Thousand Barrels Per Day.

Uncle Sam will have a daily capacity of twenty-seven hundred (2,700) barrels per day not later than September and will continue to increase and there is not one single sane reason why in two or three years Uncle Sam can not build up to eighteen thousand (18,000) barrels per day. Bear in mind that both Refinery No. 2 at Atchison and Refinery No. 3 at Tulsa are both being built so that in sixty days' time after July they can both be doubled up to twelve hundred (1,200) barrels per day, or twenty-four hundred barrels, and with Cherryvale added make twenty-seven hundred (2,700) barrels in all by some time in September.

With Main Pipe Line Completed the Freight Saving Alone Will Be Close to \$2,700 Daily.

Baring the great profit to be made in the refining of crude oil, however, over the main trunk pipe line and river barges alone, when completed, there will be an actual saving over freight rates of nearly \$1.00 per barrel, or close to \$2,700 daily. Give the Uncle Sam credit for even one-half of what it has in sight and you will have to admit that we offer the public a square

deal of an investment, one that returns are right in your plain view. Follow the example of scores of others and take 1,000 at \$200, or 5,000 shares, immediately.

People Have Confidence in This Great Company.

It is only a question of a few weeks until a MILLION DOLLARS cash and THOUSAND shareholders will be in Uncle Sam. Thousands of stockholders are securing their funds to invest in the while by the hundreds they are doubling their holdings. Uncle Sam is putting square conservative fight for success winning almost phenomenal success in the face of the greatest criminal empire the world has ever known. Sam has the friendship of nine-tenths of the influential newspapers of the States and Canada, while the sentiment of the Missouri Valley is with us almost man. It was forced into existence by count of certain large independent oil companies in the Cherryvale being boycotted and blacklisted by criminal trust. It is manned by men who are working with might and build up an enterprise strong enough to take care of every home oil field of our neighbors in Kansas and Indian Territory. Uncle Sam has pulled the world go for deep water and unflinching has been able to expose many a dirty of the aggressor trust and will of the fight for a square deal until a of enterprise can engage in the business of marketing or refining without being crushed or driven Kansas by well-known oil trust whose hirelings are just now trying to steal temporary control of part of the government through a gang of mailing press agents and a few newspapers which you can easily see their tirade on Uncle Sam, which their disgust they are unable to do one minute in our onward march to success.

Telegrams Pouring in for Stock.

During the past three days one telegram from Philadelphia reserved ten shares at \$2,000, says "remittance way." Another from Butte, Mont., 5,000 shares with \$1,000 already Two from Utah, one for \$1,000 and \$500 coming. One from Cincinnati says hold 5,000 shares, \$1,000 down. Another comes from Northern New says \$1,000 sent for 5,000 shares. message from Florida reserved 3,000 with \$620 on the way. We could about a score of other messages \$50 to \$200, but if you delay your tance you will find that additional by wire and letter will have secured balance of the stock. You are solving us now, and your money will us more pipe line and build just the stronger this great company which trust and its perjured hirelings will able to check until Uncle Sam is strong that we can give the trust

Miscellany

Restoring San Francisco.

To Our Countrymen:—Unable to address, personally, the thousands of generous men and women who, during the past few weeks, have sent inquiries from every city, town, and hamlet in the United States concerning the future of San Francisco, I have come to the conclusion that there is but one way to thank them, in behalf of the city of San Francisco, for their solicitude. That way is through the medium of the press.

I desire to say to all persons that the people of this city are profoundly grateful for all that has been done for them, by any and by all who have contributed to their needs during the exceptionally trying period that has followed April 18, 1906.

The exhibition of kindness, everywhere manifested, has been extremely creditable and illustrates the unity of the people of the United States in sympathy, a condition arising from our common history, common tendencies, ties of blood, and intertwined and inseparable interests as a Nation.

Exaggerated reports, sent out during a period of much excitement, have conveyed the erroneous idea, as manifested by publications in the newspapers outside of California, that San Francisco was practically obliterated by earthquake and fire.

The fire swept one-eleventh of the area of San Francisco, leaving ten-elevenths unscorched and standing. The earthquake of April 18 last damaged some buildings, those that were poorly constructed, but did not harm structures of the more modern type. The "sky-scrapers" emerged from the earthquake as good as new. The thousands of residences in the city, with the exception of a few resting on "made land," escaped with little more injury than the shaking down of chimneys.

Our great loss was through fire, which, starting simultaneously in several parts of the city and fanned by breezes from the ocean, proved to be beyond the control of our fire department, which would not have been the case if our water supply had been adequate to meet the great emergency presented.

Such a calamity as befell Boston, Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore—such as might afflict any large city in the world—came to us a little more than a month ago. While the ashes were

losing their heat and while fires smoldered in scores of localities, walls that had crumbled were torn down, incalculable quantities of debris were removed from the streets that travel and business might be immediately resumed; contracts for building splendid modern structures were awarded while the air remained clouded with the smoke of a conflagration that included thousands of acres of highly improved real estate.

In a fortnight after our great fire, centers of retail trade that existed were largely utilized, and others were planned with all speed consistent with good business judgment. Hardly later than this, plans were considered for the improvement and increased safety of this city, involving the creation of new streets and the widening of others, to insure an indestructible and more splendid metropolis for the Pacific Coast. Capital and labor, employers and employees are working heartily together for the general good. All antagonisms have been forgotten and obliterated in the presence of our emergency. All classes are cooperating for the building up of a safe, greater, and more beautiful San Francisco.

The immediate future of this city will be marked by the initiation of numerous enterprises of magnitude that

will keep the people busy, and provide ready money in wages, salaries, and profits sufficient to lay deep the foundations of unexampled prosperity. In every line opportunities will be afforded to the enterprising, the skillful, and the industrious to acquire competencies. San Francisco is on the eve of arising, and the bow of hope completely spans her sky.

What happened in San Francisco since and including the "days of '49" is history. The days near at hand contain possibilities for the making of a wonderful chapter of rare interests, typical of the genius of the people. Surely a glorious future awaits our city by the Golden Gate.

I hardly need call to the attention of my fellow countrymen the fact that the port of San Francisco is a great trade gateway, the importance of which to mankind is augmented continually by the awakening in the Orient, by the growth of the population, products, and needs of the United States; by the enhanced facilities furnished by large modern ships of great carrying capacity; and the operation of transcontinental railways that link the seas and move overland our products, wares, and manufactures, bringing rails and ships together at tide-water on two oceans. God made this gateway. He placed

ANNOUNCE

Remittances Must Be in the Mails by Midnight, June 20, 1906

DIVIDEND BOOKS SOON CLOSE

Kansas and secure the first dividend, is now very active in the United States are purchasing the stock very actively for refined oil and stock for week ending Saturday night, June 9th, is \$29,000.00. In advance contract stock during the two weeks above mentioned, which means a grand net total of a little over \$500,000.00 as active as this at 20 per cent of par? Complete, and that it is going to place the balance of the stock is now an absolute certainty.

Only about eight (8) per cent of the stock remains unsold. Inquiries for stock are coming into the home office by the hundreds, while every hour telegrams are being received for stock reservation, and letters by the hundreds are arriving on every mail. A few minutes at the home office would convince you that Uncle Sam stock was in great demand, and then remember that over one quarter million dollars have been subscribed at the same price asked herein of you, while all this money has been added for new equipment and for legitimate purposes necessary to the advancement of the Uncle Sam main trunk pipe line and the Uncle Sam chain of three (3) great refineries. In time Uncle Sam will build up to a capacity of eighteen thousand (18,000) barrels daily, while stock is now rapidly selling is sure to increase to several times par value and pay increased dividends. To secure the first dividend your remittance must be in the mails by midnight, June 20, 1906.

its money on Western soil, where right always conquered and where oil thieves and horse thieves are certain to come to grief.

Why Increased Dividends Are Certain.
With the refining capacity increased on an average of ten times during the next few months it will be an easy matter for Uncle Sam to double up the second dividend. There is a market for at least 18,000 barrels of oil per day in the West. Do you suppose this company will be satisfied with 18,000 barrels of oil per day? Suppose we make only \$1.00 per barrel, while the trust now is making nearer \$3.00 and you will realize that increased dividends are an assured fact.

Dividend Books Will Close in Less Than Ten Days.

Before a great many people read this announcement it will not be over a week until the dividend book will close. However, you are not acquainted with the great work of the Uncle Sam Company you will have time to send for full particulars and get your remittance in the mail by midnight Wednesday, June 20, 1906, possibly the last hour that subscribers for stock can buy stock and secure the first dividend, which will be mailed to every stockholder between June 20 and July 20, 1906. Just as well get a move on your feet now and get in at once for you can get as well secure the first dividend by acting promptly.

Million and a Half Dollar Producing Property Back of Uncle Sam.

About three miles southwest of where pumping station No. 1 of Uncle Sam's main trunk pipe line is 1,140-acre lot 43, Osage, which is conceded by conservative oil men to be one of the most valuable oil properties in the Indian country. Uncle Sam has just completed on this great property Nos. 13 and 14, and drillers are now working on Nos. 15 and 16. The company is now drilling out in the center of the property, nearly one mile and a half from where oil was first discovered on the east side. Enough locations have already been moved to leave room for seventy more wells, while the pay oil sand is increasing as the drills move west and north. The largest oil wells in the Indian Territory are almost certain to be found in nearby locations, if not the main pool, in which event you would see this stock advance to several times even \$1 per share. Uncle Sam is doing things. Assets back of this stock are increasing even while you sleep. The drills work night and day, and it is just a question of a few months until this property will be developed until it will be worth over a million and a half dollars to Uncle Sam stockholders, for every barrel of this oil when it flows through the Uncle Sam refinery will bring Uncle Sam stockholders close to \$4 per barrel.

Over 28,000 Acres of Other Oil Rights.
In addition to the before named valuable even hundred-acre lot 43, the Uncle Sam

Company holds leases on oil rights on nearly twenty-eight thousand (28,000) acres in Labette, Montgomery, Elk, and Chautauqua Counties (some of which is very good property and any of which may develop good producers.

Control Nearly 4,000 Acres More, Including Seventy-Four Oilers.

In addition to the before mentioned oil properties Uncle Sam Company controls the output of several good fields including 74 oil wells, six pumping plants and nearly 4,000 additional oil rights. Besides owning outright six gas wells—one that is good for over five million feet daily. There are assets back of this stock on every hand, and they will continually increase and make the stock you buy more valuable.

Rushing Shipments for Tulsa Refinery Uncle Sam No. 3.

In the heart of the Indian Territory oil fields nearly 300 miles from the big river refinery you will find the Uncle Sam flag flying on the banks of the Arkansas by Tulsa, where by July 1 nearly all of the material will be on the grounds or shipped for Uncle Sam refinery No. 3. From this plant Uncle Sam will reach the trade of Indian Territory and Oklahoma and Western Arkansas and Northern Texas. This refinery, like the big river refinery, is being built so that it can be enlarged to TEN THOUSAND barrels per day and in time a very large refined oil pipe line will be built down the Arkansas River to Fort Smith, Ark., where light barges will be loaded for Little Rock and other Arkansas cities and on down the river to the Southern coasts. You should join the Uncle Sam Company to-day and let your investment grow with it. \$50 to \$200, although a small amount now, may grow into a good investment for you with this growing enterprise.

Now or Never—Your Last Chance—Remittances Breaking All Records.

It matters not whether you live in Old Mexico, Canada, on the New England coast or Florida or Oregon, you can secure stock in this Uncle Sam Company and depend on a fair treatment and dividends on your money. However, the curtain is about ready to ring down on the last act—for there are thousands who have been about ready to invest who are going to act before they lose the first dividend. This will mean that remittances for stock for the next few days will go far beyond what some people expect. Consider, if you please, what they have been for the past two weeks: Total net sales of over (\$70,000) Seventy Thousand dollars. Where is there an enterprise in the United States building so rapidly where you can invest with the safety of this one? Another fact not to be forgotten about these remittances is that they are coming from the people. One day this week twenty (20) different investors took 1,000 shares each at \$200, and this 20 represented eleven different States, so you can see that the buying is general and that means that Uncle Sam has satisfied the rigid investigations of the many,

and during the next week and a half you can expect the biggest part of the balance of Uncle Sam stock sold. The company is not trying to spring the price but is giving you value received, realizing it can take the proceeds from the sale of this stock and build Uncle Sam where it will stand second to none in supremacy and thereby force a square deal in the Western oil fields.

Big Steamer Will Navigate the Missouri at Atchison July 4.

For years the railroads and the oil trust working together have tried to discourage and kill all water transportation but the business men of the Missouri Valley are waking up and it will be just a question of time until the great Uncle Sam river refinery will be the center of navigation on the Missouri. Come to Atchison and see for yourself July 4 and also see the great river plant which the oil trust knockers said Uncle Sam would never build. However, would advise you to secure your stock at once.

Five Thousand Domestic Fuel Burners Soon Ready for Delivery.

For the past six months Uncle Sam men have been hard at work on a fuel oil burner for cook stoves and heaters. There is a market in Kansas for nearly two hundred thousand barrels of fuel oil monthly with this burner and Uncle Sam has started out to put in SIXTY THOUSAND of these burners by early fall and will come pretty near doing it too. Will soon have five thousand ready for immediate delivery.

More Tank Cars Secured.

Uncle Sam has secured option on ten more tank cars with which to haul oil from the north end of the completed pipe line to Atchison refinery and then to haul fuel oil in latter to Western and Central Kansas.

Remittances Week Ending June 9, 1906, Total, \$29,000.

Coming from every corner of the United States—maintaining a steady daily average from \$3,000 up to as high as \$6,000 daily. Uncle Sam has banked during the week just ended \$29,000. With this kind of a record before investors that will have a bullish effect and cause hundreds to invest in the stock who were a little timid. For the stock can not help but advance greatly as quick as the balance is sold and the work completed.

Write or Wire for Particulars and Pictures.

This company has just what it advertises. In the different departments, at the refinery, on the pipe line, in the oil fields and at the different distributing stations over one hundred men are crowding the great work of the company on to success. We have about eighty pictures taken from real life in the different departments showing part of the great work; also more complete reports. We will be glad to mail them to any investor in the United States or any foreign country, and any other information desired. We stand ready to prove any statement made herein and so-

licit your investment in this stock in good faith, and will see that you get a square deal in fact as well as words. The company will not sell over thirty thousand shares to any one man and reserves the right to reject any offer by returning the remittances. Would rather have five men subscribe \$200 each than one man \$1,000, for this company is a common man's organization and wants as large a number of stockholders among the middle class as possible.

Price of Stock.	
50 shares....\$ 10	2,000 shares....\$ 400
100 shares.... 20	3,000 shares.... 600
250 shares.... 50	4,000 shares.... 800
500 shares.... 100	5,000 shares.... 1,000
1,000 shares.... 200	

Special Offers.	
10,000 shares.....	\$1,975.00
15,000 shares.....	2,800.00
30,000 shares.....	5,600.00

Monthly Payment Offer.

From the start Uncle Sam Company has made it possible for men of limited means to join the company, and in addition to offering treasury stock at the above mentioned cash price, will sell on monthly payments as follows:

Shares—	Six monthly payments.
50 \$ 2.00 cash.....	\$ 1.50 each
100 3.00 cash.....	3.00 each
250 7.50 cash.....	7.50 each
500 15.00 cash.....	15.00 each
1,000 30.00 cash.....	30.00 each
2,000 60.00 cash.....	60.00 each
3,000 90.00 cash.....	90.00 each
5,000 150.00 cash.....	150.00 each
15,000 500.00 cash.....	400.00 each

In Conclusion.

Charter name of this company is "The Uncle Sam Oil Company," authorized capitalization is ten million shares; par value \$1 each. The stock is non-assessable and there is no personal liability and each share of stock draws the same amount of dividends as any other share. James Irgersoll is president, J. H. Ritchie, vice president, and H. H. Tucker, Jr., secretary and treasurer. These officers constitute the board of directors. References, Mr. Walker, president Atchison Savings Bank (oldest State bank in Kansas), Atchison, Kans.; T. R. Clendenin, president committee of forty, Atchison, Kans.; William Stryker, editor Tulsa Democrat, Tulsa, I. T.; Montgomery County National Bank, People's National Bank, Cherryvale State Bank, all of Cherryvale, Kans. Also Bradstreet or Dun agencies.

How to Send Money.

Make all drafts, checks or money orders payable to "The Uncle Sam Oil Company," or H. H. Tucker, Jr., secretary, and your stock will be sent promptly by return registered mail.

For further particulars write or wire

The Uncle Sam Oil Company
Or H. H. TUCKER, Jr., Secretary,
Cherryvale, Kans.

upon it the sign of greatness. Here is the ordained site of a great city. Its site and advantages are not equalled elsewhere in our entire country.

This would avail less largely if our citizens were less dauntless, less filled with hope, less determined to make progress, and if the State of California were less fruitful in resources. The right spirit is found in the people of San Francisco. They have been tried by fire and have been proved to be worthy of their inheritance of opportunities.

In less than a month from the date of their disaster, they have succeeded in resuming their accustomed lines of industry.

The commercial and savings banks, custodians of many millions of dollars, have unlocked their vaults and are paying to all comers their demands in full, dollar for dollar.

Scores of new buildings have arisen in every business locality since the fire, temporary in their nature, it is true, but adequate for the accommodation of commercial houses, while they are rebuilding, as amply as if no fire had come to interrupt or destroy.

The entire water-front, with all its wharves, docks, etc., was saved from the fire. The wheels of commerce have

not been impeded. Exports and imports move freely.

Into the lap of this city the great interior valley of California uninterceptedly pour their wealth. The commerce of a world pays us tribute.

We cordially invite the people of all our common country to come in with us and help to rebuild San Francisco and to share freely in the great profits and advantages that will result to all. With gratitude,
E. E. SCHMITZ,
Mayor of San Francisco.

Those who desire to keep closely informed of the work of rebuilding the waste places should write for copies of "Progress," a weekly publication by the Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Cal.

We call attention to the advertisement of the new summer resort, Seguinland. To those who have the time and means there is no more attractive spot for an absolute change than this resort. It is claimed that the whole Atlantic Coast possesses nothing equal to it. Look up the advertisement and write for the illustrated booklet about "Seguinland."

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

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

13 WEEKS FREE
Or 15 Months for Only \$1.00

The Kansas Farmer

The "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER, established in 1863, the best genuine agricultural weekly paper in the West. It solves the problems for the busy farmer. It helps and interests every member of the farmer's family. It has 12 regular departments. Its contributors are expert authorities. It contains 24 to 32 pages each week. Sent on trial three months free. Test it. Clip the coupon below.

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

I accept your trial offer to new subscribers to send me the KANSAS FARMER three months free. At the end of the three months I will either send \$1.00 for a full year from that date or write you to stop the paper, and you are to make no charge for the three months' trial.

Name.....

P. O.

NEW BOOK JUST ISSUED

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE

A Practical Guide to the Cultivation and Propagation of Fruits.

By SAMUEL T. MAYNARD,
Formerly Professor of Horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This book is written from the standpoint of the practical fruit grower; it is up to date in every particular, and covers the entire practice of fruit culture. It gives in plain, practical language, descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets, and the methods practiced by the most successful cultivators of many sections of the country. Separate chapters are devoted to the apple, pear, peach, apricot and nectarine, plum, cherry, quince, mulberry, grape, blackberry, raspberry, cranberry, strawberry, blueberry, huckleberry, subtropical fruits, propagation of fruit trees and plants, fruit growing under glass, insect pests and fungous diseases. The chapter on the apple is particularly comprehensive and complete, forming a monograph in itself. The chapter on forcing peaches, grapes, strawberries and other fruits, describes the most successful methods of the present day, and is the most recent practical treatise on this important industry.

Illustrated, 5x7 inches. 265 pages. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Dairy Interests

Milking as a Factor in Development of Dairy Capacity.

To increase the secretion of milk is to develop the organs that are engaged in its production, and the development of dairy-cattle is nothing but the development of certain organs. There can be no doubt of this, and we can, without question, apply the common laws that rule all organic development to this specific case. Those laws tell us that there are two principal factors which must be present in order to develop the function of an organ. The first is sufficient supply of nourishing matter, and the second is the external influence which makes the function active, commonly termed the "use." Both are equally important, and the one can not serve as substitute for the other, whether totally or partly, because each represents a different principle. If either one is neglected and not present or active to a normal degree, comparative decrease in the activity of the function will be sure to follow. The nourishing is the foundation for all organic development, but it has nothing or very little to do with the specialization of the functions. This is due to the other principle, the use of the organ.

The udder is the organ that is engaged in the composition of milk and whose special development is desired.

Of course every child knows the necessity of milking the cows, and I am not thinking of reminding the dairymen of that. I am going to call the attention to the milking as a factor to increase the yield, improve the cattle, enrich the milk—in short, how this principle affects the udder and stimulates its activity.

It is safe to say that the majority of farmers do not consider the performance of the milking of any importance, with regard to the secretion. The work is accomplished at irregular times, and only in order to empty the reservoir and as such is the udder looked upon. As a result, no special effort is made to aid the secretive process. The result is a shortness in the period of lactation, a lower quantity and quality, and a lessened capacity in the future.

It is my belief that only very few farmers realize how entirely the degree of a cow's secretive capacity is dependent upon a perfect milking. It is, strictly speaking, perfectly right to say that it is not the feeding and breeding that has created the dairy-cattle, but the milking, as if not for this the food would have been disposed of in other ways without affecting and stimulating the milk flow at all. This is a very significant fact, and well worth being borne in mind, because from it we may draw the conclusion that the milking may be a source of success for the dairymen. When we consider what this principle already has accomplished, it must be admitted that it is good reason for the belief that it may do still more. It is just as natural to develop the udder by means of perfect milking as it is to strengthen the muscular system by means of exercise and work. And it is just as necessary too.

We must always keep in mind that the udder not only is a reservoir for milk, but an organ where the milk is manufactured. The ability to produce more or less is entirely dependent upon to what extent the udder is enabled to perform its function. What I want to state is, that the food does not increase the udder's secretive pow-

er. The food only concerns the milk flow as far as it, when subjected to the influence of the udder, may be converted into milk.

The different foodstuffs, as a material for this, may probably differ with regard to their relation to the process of milk formation, and thus cause a higher or lower secretion. An increased yield obtained in that way supposes a stronger activity of the udder, and we must believe it would aid its development but not beyond the effect that it may have by furnishing more favorable possibilities for a more intense function. But those would be of no value if not subject to the influence of the milking. They are only possibilities. The udder is the special milk-forming organ and the extent of its capacity will, when normal conditions are present, entirely be governed by its more or less perfect milking. This is in harmony with what we can find to be the case in other analogous examples.

It is a striking fact that the development of organic functions is dependent upon the influence they receive by use. This is fully demonstrated in examples from our daily surroundings and that is probably the reason why people are so apt to overlook this important matter. When an organ is constantly kept to perform a certain function to the greatest extent of its ability, its productiveness will increase. By a perfect and thorough milking, the activity of the mammary gland is strengthened.

Contrary to a great many of the feeding problems, there is no doubt and no guesswork concerning the value and effect of perfect milking. It is a constant factor with a constant and necessary result, and it insures, therefore, increase in yield with the highest degree of security.

The practicability and ease with which applied, combined with the beneficial effect on secretion, are the advantages offered by perfect milking, and it seems to me worth consideration. Indeed, the principle of good milking is the most natural, least dangerous, least expensive, and easiest applied factor I know of to develop the dairy-cattle. No other effort that possibly may be made can surpass this with regard to intensifying the milk flow.—J. Overbo, in the New York Produce Review.

Corn Silage Ahead.

R. M. Washburn, Missouri State Dairy Commissioner, reports as follows:

This is the experience of John Miles, Gray's Summit, Mo. Mr. Miles fed corn silage to his cows all winter and until long after pasture was good. He was advised to turn into grass and keep his silage to feed later in the summer, when the pastures are dry. He turned to grass and at once began feeding some grain, yet his cows dropped off in flow of milk. He is wonderfully well pleased with his investment.

P. F. Lewis, Crescent, Mo., is milking from 50 to 70 cows. He built a silo last year and now he says that it has saved him one-half in both the grain bill and the hay bill. He intends to build another this fall.

Thomas Shields, Eureka, Mo., milks from 60 to 70 cows. He built a silo last fall, and is now planning to erect another.

Fred Parcher, Maryville, Mo., feeds silage to cows and young stock and says: "Results in a saving of one-half in feed-store bills, and over a half in amount of hay eaten."

H. F. Hand, Appleton City, Mo., feeds silage to both cows and steers and is delighted with results.

Any stock-raiser in doubt whether to build a silo should correspond with these men. A bulletin on how to build a silo and feed silage may be had for the asking from Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

At Allenton, Mo., two silos are now being built for horse- and mule-feeding purposes.

James Carlin, of Marshall County, finds that a good way to break a cow from sucking herself is to put a halter on her and put a bridle-bit in her mouth, tying the bit to rings in the halter.

\$15 St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return.

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

The greatest art of life is that of living.

A GUIDE POST FOR SEPARATOR BUYERS

Considering that much the same claims are made for all cream-separators "on paper," and some of the biggest claims for the poorest and trashiest machines, it is not surprising to frequently find the inexperienced buyer completely "at sea" as to which machine is the best. Of course the dairyman wants the separator that will make him the largest profits. He should

therefore seek the advice of the experienced user, whose whole business success depends almost entirely upon the efficiency of the cream-separator. This user is the creamery operator. Creamerymen have used separators for more than twenty-five years, and the cream separator is to-day the very "backbone" of creamery operation. If a creamery handles 10,000 pounds of milk a day and its separator loses even one-tenth of 1 per cent of the butter-fat, it means \$1,000 loss at the end of the year. Nor can the creameryman afford to operate a separator which is not durable or is liable to break down just when he needs it most. Hence it is reasonable to assume that creamery operators are the best separator judges. If the dairyman follows their example he can make no mistake in the purchase of his separator. If he does this it means that he will buy a DE LAVAL machine, for 98 per cent of the world's creameries are to-day exclusive DE LAVAL users, the other 2 per cent being divided among the many other makes of separators. Just ask any experienced creameryman what separator is the most profitable and he will surely answer you the DE LAVAL. If you are considering the purchase of a separator send for our list of prominent DE LAVAL users which includes all well known private dairy owners, Government experiment stations and the largest and most successful creamery concerns the world over. Don't delay but write to-day.

The De Laval Separator Co.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.,
CHICAGO.

General Offices:

109-113 YOUNG SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

1213 FILBERT STREET,
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14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET
WINNIPEG.

Ship Your Cream Direct

Where They

PAY SPOT CASH

And Always

Protect Your Interests

No long waits for your Money

No danger of losing a month's pay

See that Your Tag Reads

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

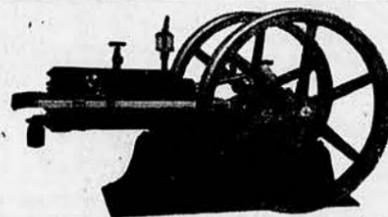
Save 20% to 50% By buying a DAVIS Separator

It comes direct from the factory
Factory prices. No middlemen's profits. Investigate our fair selling plan.
It's the low-down separator (just belt high) that has a three-piece bowl that can never get out of balance. In all the separator world there is nothing to equal the Davis for convenience, for nice, close skimming, for easy running and easy cleaning. Don't buy without having our money-saving Catalog No. 125. It's free. Write for it to-day.

Davis Cream Separator Co., 54-0 North Clinton Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



\$150.00



5 H. P.

1 1/2 to 30 H. P.

Model of simplicity. Works to perfection. Will last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed. Order now. Easy terms. Send for catalog of Engines, Thrashing-machines, and Hay Machinery.

CASCADEN-VAUGHAN COMPANY, - Waterloo, Iowa.

THIS SKIMMING MACHINE

takes the cream from the milk quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes. It gets a quarter to a half more cream than by setting, because it uses centrifugal force—a force thousands of times stronger, quicker, more effective than the force that makes cream rise in pans.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Skimming finished five minutes after milking, because boy of ten can run Tubular during milking. No skim milk to warm, because skim milk is fed still warm from cow. Half less washing, labor and expense, because only cream is put away. Catalog X-165 explains clearly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

The Grange

"For the good of our Order, our Country and Mankind."

Conducted by George Black, Olathe, Secretary Kansas State Grange, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

- NATIONAL GRANGE. Master.....N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H. Lecturer.....Geo. W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J. Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippacanoe City, Ohio

- KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan Overseer.....A. P. Beardon, McLouth Lecturer.....Ole Hibner, Olathe Assistant Secretary.....R. C. Post, Spring Hill

- EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. O. F. Whitney, Chairman.....Topeka, Station A E. W. Westgate.....Manhattan George Black, Secretary.....Olathe Henry Rhoades.....Gardner J. C. Lovett.....Buycrus

- STATE ORGANIZER. W. B. Obyrhim.....Overbrook

Instruct Your Delegates.

The State Grange is a representative body. By means of the delegates chosen to the various county conventions, each subordinate grange has had a part in the important preliminary work of choosing the individual members of the next law-making body of the order in the State.

Here frequently the matter rests, and all responsibility for action taken is placed upon the representatives in the State body, says the Michigan Farmer.

But is this a correct view of the subject? Has the subordinate grange performed its whole duty and relieved itself of responsibility in this easy manner?

The representatives are supposed to carry out the wishes of their constituents. How shall they know what is the opinion of the subordinate granges whom they represent, if that opinion is never expressed nor recorded. Where are they to go for instruction as to the action desired of them?

When called to express by their vote upon the floor of the State Grange the views of their constituents upon questions of Grange law or of public policy, should there not be some guide, some recorded action which will indicate to them the policy which will be most heartily approved by the patrons of their county? There are a number of topics of vital importance to the welfare of the people of the State and to the farmers in particular, which will certainly come up for consideration and action at the coming State meeting in December.

To simply mention some of them is sufficient to impress one with the serious results which are possible from unwise or unconsidered action on the part of the people. Good roads, primary election reform, consolidated schools, relations of capital and labor, equal taxation, control of corporations by the State, Grange life insurance are some that are certain to call for an expression of opinion on the part of voting members in the State Grange. Whose opinion shall it be? As faithful Patrons, entrusted with the responsibility of acting for the whole membership, they will desire to know the wishes of the order, and especially of the granges by whom they have been chosen.

It is none too early to begin an earnest review of these questions at subordinate grange meetings, for the purpose of giving instructions to those who will be chosen to represent us. Study and discuss all questions thoroughly, and let resolutions be drawn up and placed in the hands of the voting members of the State Grange, expressing our desires upon all questions upon which we wish action taken. Then may the action taken most truly be said to reflect the judgment of the membership of the order. XXX.

Educational Feature of the Grange.

The educational feature of the grange is the pillar of support of the whole grange structure. It is the great central light from which emanates and radiates the beams of intelligent cooperation, socially and substantially, which permeates every truly successful grange. The first sign of decay noticeable in many granges is the waning lecture hour. An up-to-date program prepared by a live lecturer and rendered in a creditable manner by all the membership will be an antidote for the lethargic condition of any grange, and is an infallible guarantee of a large attendance at the next meeting.

The increased standing of the order

is universally conceded to be due to the greater efforts it is making in intellectual work among a class whose isolated condition and long lives of ancestral habits and customs have tended to sacrifice the mental to the physical. Those States that have made the educational feature a prominent part of their work are to-day the bright stars in the grange constellation.

While it is well that we retain the legislative features to enable us to see that our interests are not discriminated against in legislation; while it is all right that we make life worth the living by social cheer; and while it is perfectly natural that we should cooperate in buying, selling, and insurance, thus making it pay in dollars and cents, yet in my opinion it remains for education to prepare the farmer to take his rightful position as the equal of the followers of any other occupation, and upon ground where he may safely assert his rights and be reasonably certain of securing and maintaining them. That high plane will only be reached when he is able to think for himself. Until that time much of his thinking must be done by those accustomed to it, but the charge will continue to be enormous. It is the result of just such discipline as he receives in the lecture hour of the grange, with its work outlined and program followed, which trains him to think systematically and to a purpose.

Brain power, to-day, is the controlling force of the universe. There was a time when man's value was measured by the strength of his muscles, the height of his figure, and the potency of his arm; but since the hand-tillers of the soil, our ancient predecessors, began utilizing force by hitching a bullock to a limb for a plow, mental vigor has been displacing and supplementing physical force.

In these days of fierce competition for life's prizes, blanks only are drawn by the old haphazard do-it-as-your-father-did-it-because-he-did-it. The cultured and developed, alone, have a chance of securing the coveted prize. The future of agriculture and the agriculturist depends upon the thought, power, and intelligence found in our rural homes.

As the only organization in this country representative of agriculture, the grange is becoming a great moving force in this direction. The National and State Granges by bulletins, lectures, and tracts are lending every encouragement to this end that is within their power. Now let the subordinate grange and its membership catch the inspiration, and the relative rating of our beloved calling will ascend several points in the scale of human occupations. Let all work to this end, remembering that every well written essay is a cobweb brushed away from the writer's brain, and that every attempt upon its discussion means some rust ground from the thinker; that every oration and recitation, every question asked and answered, in fact every exercise of the lecture hour means the arousing of some inert molecule of the human mind.

The opportunity for this activity and resultant growth, extended as a privilege by this order, becomes a duty to every farmer in the land—a duty he owes to his occupation, his country, and himself. S. E. STRODE.

Grange Notes.

Study the Digest. Often, controversies may be avoided if the officers in the grange are familiar with grange law.

Grange halls are the ties that bind. In the New England States many of these grange homes are luxurious. Several in Maine have been erected at a cost of \$14,000 and \$15,000. From \$3,000 to \$4,000 is getting to be a common price.

One of the best farm implements is a good, reliable, up-to-date grange and agricultural paper, edited by men who understands the conditions under which we live.

The grange is at least thirty-five years ahead of any farmers' organization that might now be proposed.

The grange in Kansas is making a very satisfactory advance this year, both in the organization of new granges and increase in membership.

It is good business sense for farmers to work together whenever and wherever it is possible to do so. It is said that "The Lord helps those that help themselves," and the simplest way for the farmers to help themselves is by cooperating with each other. Brothers and sisters, lend a hand and help those who are trying to help themselves, and who at the same time are helping you.

I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest, Because the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry van Dyke.

World's Champion Cow

The Guernsey cow here illustrated has proven herself the biggest butter producer in the world. This letter tells the story.



"Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12, 1906. My Guernsey cow, Yeksa Sunbeam, No. 15439, holds the World's record for a yearly butter-fat production, having made in a year 857.15 pounds of butter-fat. She also made 14920.8 pounds of milk testing 5.75 per cent fat; this is the largest amount of milk produced in a year by any Guernsey cow.

The butter exhibited from my farm was awarded FIRST PRIZE over all at the State Dairymen's Convention at Waukesha, Wis., scoring 97 1/2 points.

I use the United States Cream Separator, of which I have three on as many farms.

Don't miss the point of this story: GOOD COWS and the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

is a combination that means biggest profit to dairymen. You feed your cows to produce rich milk, and to get the most butter-fat from that milk you need a U. S. Cream Separator because it Holds the WORLD'S RECORD for CLEAN SKIMMING.

Our new, handsome 1906 catalogue tells all about the U. S. Read it before you put any money into a cream separator. Just write us, "Send catalogue number 9." You'll get one by return mail. Better lay this paper down and write us now while you think of it.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the United States and Canada. Prompt delivery.

Kansas Fairs in 1906.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1906, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn: Allen County Agricultural Society—Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; September 25-28.

Barton County Fair Association—W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; August 28-31.

Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association—Elliott Irvin, secretary; Hiawatha.

Butler County Fair Association—W. F. Benson, secretary, Eldorado; October 1-6.

Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association—W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 11-13.

Clay County Fair Association—Walter Puckey, secretary, Clay Center; September 4-7.

Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Society—Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; first week in October.

Cloud County Fair Association—F. W. Daugherty, secretary, Concordia; September 25-28.

Coffey County Agricultural Association—S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 18-21.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair—J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden; September 25-28.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association—W. J. Wilson, secretary, Winfield; October 9-12.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association—E. M. Place, secretary, Grenola; September 15-21.

Finney County Agricultural Society—A. H. Warner, secretary, Garden City.

Franklin County Agricultural Society—Carey M. Porter, secretary, Ottawa; September 4-8.

Greenwood County Fair Association—C. H. Welsler, secretary, Eureka; August 14-17.

Harper County—Anthony Fair Association—L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 7-10.

Harvey County Agricultural Society—J. T. Axtell, secretary, Newton; September 25-29.

Jefferson County Fair Association—G. A. Patterson, secretary, Oskaloosa; September 4-8.

Jewell County Agricultural Fair Association—Henry R. Honey, secretary, Mankato; September 18-21.

Linn County Fair Association—O. E. Haley, secretary, Mound City; September 11-14.

Marshall County Fair Association—R. W. Hemphill, secretary, Marysville; September 11-14.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association—E. S. Guymon, secretary, McPherson; September 4-9.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association—W. H. Bradbury, secretary, Paola; August 28-31.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association—J. E. Rice, secretary, Beloit; last week in September.

Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park Association—R. Y. Kennedy, secretary, Coffeyville; August 7-10.

Nemaha County Fair Association—V. B. Fisher, secretary, Seneca; August 29-31.

Neosho County—Chanute Fair and Improvement Association—A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 28-31.

Ness County Agricultural Association—R. D. McKinley, secretary, Ness City; September 5-7.

Ness County—Utica Fair and Agricultural Association—R. C. Webster, Jr., secretary, Utica; August 30-September 1.

Norton County Agricultural Association—M. F. Garrity, secretary, Norton; August 28-31.

Osage County Fair Association—M. Carnaveaux, secretary, Burlingame; September 18-21.

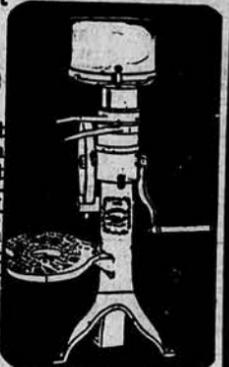
Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association—A. L. Sponler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 17-20.

Republic County Agricultural Assn.

This Is The Cleveland Cream Separator

We will send it to you

Free



We mean what we say; you can have this great cream separator shipped to your home, you can use it, try it against any other cream separator made and you need not pay one cent, sign any paper, nor put up your money in the hands of any bank or express company until you have had a fair free trial of what the machine will do.

You Pay No Man Any Money In Advance.

Do you want to know why we can do this? Because the Cleveland is the only high class separator in the world that is sold at a reasonable price. It is shipped to you direct from the factory. The Cleveland skimming device is made of aluminum. The cleanest and lightest metal in the world.

Ball Bearing

all through and so easy running that you can hardly believe it's working. But try the Cleveland. It won't cost you anything, and there'll be no fuss made if you don't want to keep the machine after the thirty days trial. Write for free catalog now anyway.

THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 24 Michigan Ave., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

- clation—W. R. Wells, secretary, Belleville; September 11-14. Rice County Agricultural and Live Stock Association—F. L. Goodson, secretary, Sterling; August 1-3. Riley County Agricultural Society—W. B. Craig, secretary, Riley; August 28-31. Rooks County Fair Association—E. L. Williams, secretary, Stockton; September 18-21. Shawnee County—Kansas Exposition Company—R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 10-15. Smith County Fair Association—M. A. Diamond, secretary, Smith Center; August 21-24. Stafford County Fair Association—P. O. Gray, secretary, St. John; August 22-24. Sumner County—Mulvane Agricultural Association—Robt. P. Seyfer, secretary, Mulvane. Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association—V. L. Polson, secretary, Fredonia; August 21-24.

Truth is life; when one life dies another appears.—Lobstein.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS - From free range stock, no other fowls kept on the farm. Price \$1 for 15; \$6 for 100. Mrs. C. F. Brown, Box 61, Manchester, Oklahoma.

BLUE BIRDS - Banded to the skin. Hawkins Ringlet strain. Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Lyndon, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS - Bradley strain prize winners; won 1st on okl. last three years at Harvey county poultry show. Eggs from pen \$2, yard \$1 per 15. R. Harmon, R. 8, Newton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS \$1.50 per 15. A. D. Wyncoop, Bendena, Kans.

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

Eggs for Hatching

Send for my special Barred Rock circular; also ten other varieties of choice standard leaders. All free. Write me your wants.

A. H. DUFF,

Larned, : : : Kansas

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

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

WYANDOTTES

FOR SALE - White Wyandottes, one pen high scoring; also eggs \$1 per 15. A. R. Gage, Minneapolis, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, (Stay White), \$1 to \$5 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES - the lay all winter kind. Bred to high score, large egg record cockerels. Dustin strain. Eggs 5 cents each. \$4 per 100. J. L. Moore Eureka, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES - Thorough bred cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1.50. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kansas.

SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES \$1 per sitting of 15. Eggs guaranteed. Circular free. R. C. Macaulay, Route 1, Frederick, Kans.

White Wyandottes Exclusively

Pen 1 headed by 1st prize cockerel, Topeka; hens scoring 93% to 95%; eggs, \$2 for 15. Pen 2, cockerel scoring 93%; hens, \$2 to \$4; eggs, \$1 for 15. All stock for sale after June 1. F. H. Sutton, Minneapolis, Kans.

LANGSHANS

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS - From main flock, 15 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00; from pen, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Route 1, Solomon, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHANS - Hens scoring 98 and upward - headed by 2d and 4th prize cockerels from Kansas City 1906 show. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for thirty; special price by hundred. Can fill orders at once. Mrs. C. B. Cross, Fair Acres Farm, Emporia, Kansas.

BUFF LANGSHANS \$4.00 per 15 eggs.

White \$2, Black \$2, \$1 and \$5 per 100; Buff Leghorns, Orpingtons, Cochins, S. & D. C. B. and White Leghorns, B. and W. Rocks, W. and S. L. Wyandottes, L. Brahmas, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 15. Toulouse Geese eggs 20c each. M. B. turkeys, \$1.50 and \$2 per 9.

Imported and native high-scoring blood in our yards. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing. America's Central Poultry Plant, J. A. Lovette Mullinville, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY - Cockerels \$1. Eggs, sitting \$1.50; for incubators \$5 per 100. Address Ben Warren, Maple Hill, Kans.

ONE DOLLAR buys 15 eggs of either Rose Comb R. I. Reds or Barred Rocks from prize-winning stock at the college show. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for sale at \$1.25 per 15 eggs, or \$2 per 30 eggs. Mrs. G. F. Kellerman, "Vineyard Farm," Mound City, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Eggs for Hatching

M. B. turkeys, \$3 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kansas.

Eggs For Hatching

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. \$1 per setting for any of the above, fresh eggs carefully packed and safe arrival guaranteed. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS

More prizes than any breeder in the state; 10 firsts this season. Eggs, \$1.50. Cockerels, \$2 to \$4. T. F. Weaver, Blue Mound, Kansas

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kan. Route 4

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

MY SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS led their class at the last three State Shows; also have Worlds Fair Premium. Eggs \$2.25 to \$2.00. Mrs. Fay Finkle, Galva, Kansas.

The Poultry Yard

Conducted by Thomas Owen.

Poultry Notes.

There may not be any lice in your poultry-house, at least you think there are not any, still it is better to use some good insecticide and be on the safe side. Keep some good liquid lice-killer on hand at all times, to be used on the roosts and nest-boxes. White-wash the house once a month at least. Put a little crude carbolic acid in the whitewash.

Work up a trade for your eggs and dressed poultry among those that are willing to pay an advance over market price for strictly fresh eggs and guaranteed poultry. It can be done and is done in many localities.

Now that the hot days are coming, be sure that you have shade for your chickens, both young and old. Also see that they always have plenty of fresh water.

No breed of fowls can fill all requirements, nor is it a fact that there is any breed that is superior to all others. There are certain breeds of fowls which will probably suit the convenience and circumstances of the average farmer better than others, but that does not meet the case fully, and it therefore becomes necessary for each person who engages in the business, either for pleasure or profit or both, to secure such fowls as will best meet his requirements and conveniences. As a rule, the best breed is the one that you like best.

Feeding Hens for Profit.

The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of different foods must also enter into the consideration. According to some authorities, fowls should receive about 60 per cent of grain, 15 per cent of flesh, and 25 per cent of vegetables. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultryman than as an infallible rule. Now the question of grain must be decided according to the locality and cost of the various grains. Where beans or peas can be obtained cheaper than grains, they take the place of the latter very acceptably, if ground and fed in an attractive form. Ground beans or peas, mixed with cornmeal, and bran produce very desirable results. In the wheat-growing sections that cereal is the best and cheapest to feed, as there is no feed better for egg-laying. Oats is a food that is not fed sufficiently to poultry. If more oats were fed, there would be lots more eggs and healthier stock. Corn, we know, has the greatest amount of fat-producing material, and oats more muscle-forming material. Beans, however, exceed any of the grains in muscle-forming material, containing 38 per cent compared to 22 per cent in oats. Lately, the writer has been feeding quite a quantity of Kafir-corn, both to old fowls and chicks, and finds it wholesome and cheap.

Up to Weight.

Don't wait until two weeks before show time to get your fowls up to weight. The time to start is when they are a few days old, and this object should be kept in view until they reach the hands of the judge. A chicken that is stunted in its growth will never reach standard weight, so be carefully that they do not get any backset that will stunt them. Keep them growing and thriving right from the start. Grow a lot of bone, and make the frame capable of taking a lot of flesh. If you will take hold of some Plymouth Rock hens that are just up to weight in our shows, you will find that they have a keel on them that hangs like that of a duck. This is caused by their being too fat. A fowl should be up to weight when in good condition, a condition that will show them in their best symmetry. If birds are kept growing until they reach maturity, and the parent stock was all right, there will be no difficulty in getting them up to weight. We find that lots of pin-head oatmeal or oat-flakes, when fed to young chicks, makes an ideal food and fills the bill better than any other food, but meat scraps, cut green bone, and a variety of food are the things to keep them eating, and that is what will keep them growing. Mr. Louse is the fellow that must be looked after. He can not thrive in your flocks, if your chicks are kept growing and gaining. To keep them thriving now will save you lots of worry when show time

comes, and your birds will not fail to win the blue ribbon, just because they were cut one or two points on weight.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

The more rapidly animals are finished and fattened, the greater the profits.

There is no animal so perfect that it may not be injured or ruined by poor feeding or care.

Plowing under a good clover sod is one of the most economical methods of manuring the land.

Animals must be fed on food that they relish in order to produce the best results.

The rearing and feeding of live stock is the salvation of the impoverished farms.

A wise rotation of crops is one of the means of preserving the fertility of the soil.

Green manure makes ground mellow as well as enriches it.

Underdraining increases the producing power of land by relieving it of surplus moisture.

Wheat is not only a food rich in bone- and muscle-forming material, but is a good medicine for the bowels.

Fence-rows, whether straight or of the worm variety, breed weeds. Therefore, have as little as can be got along with.

Eradicating the weeds makes the land more productive, and the farm clean, attractive, and consequently more valuable.

As a rule, the farmer who does not know how to do a thing well does not know how to have it done well.

Breeding from immature stock has a tendency to degenerate the offspring and gradually deteriorate their vitality, size, and development.

No profit can be made on the farm where the surplus of one transaction is swallowed up by the losses of another.

While any pure breed of horses is preferable to scrubs, it should be remembered that vast differences are found in pure-bred horses.

It is a law of physiological growth that the time lost by insufficient feeding or the absence of sanitary care in the development of animals can never be recovered.

By bringing the meat animals early to the block, we reduce risks and labor and time, which in this, as in everything else, means money.

No work is so discouraging as that which does not pay, and yet that is the kind of work which producers of a poor article generally perform.

In nearly all cases it is best to mulch all newly set trees before the middle of June, as an aid to retaining moisture in the soil during the summer.

In a business where the profits are small in comparison with the investment, the great thing is to keep down the expenses.

To profit by mistakes is the beginning of systematic effort. To learn from the experience of others is an aid in culture and improvement.

Grass contains the most vigor when just coming into bloom. It is then most digestible, and then is the time to make it into hay, before the nitrogenous and the free nutritive matters are locked up in the form of indigestible woody fiber.

Lightning May Strike.

Our readers have doubtless noted the interesting, substantial, and reliable announcements made by Dodd & Struthers, manufacturers of lightning-rods, Des Moines, Iowa, and the following correspondence is very much to the point. The following letter from Hull & Streeter, Hiawatha, Kans., was answered as shown by the correspondence. It is significant, and deserves careful attention:

"There has been considerable damage done in this section of the country of late years by lightning, and we are beginning to be called upon by lightning-rod men once more. Some of the experience of our neighbors in the past, with lightning-rod men, has not been of the best, but we see the advertisement of Dodd & Struthers in your paper, and as their agent has called on us, we would like some information concerning this firm, if you can give it to us. Please tell us whether you think their rods are any improvement, whether the firm is reliable, and whether the guarantee which they advertise to issue is good."

"We are in receipt of your favor in which you ask concerning lightning-rods, and in reply to your questions will say that we have dealt with the firm of Dodd & Struthers for some time, and to the best of our knowledge their rods are all they claim for them. By referring to Dunn's rating book we find they have a good financial rating, and their guarantee would undoubtedly be good."

"As far as protection from lightning is concerned, we think that if all farm-buildings were properly rodged that we would have very little damage done to buildings by lightning, and this would save the farmers thousands of dollars."

"We trust this answers your questions, and if there is other information you would like to have, we shall be glad to hear from you."

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshey, Bendena, Kans.

BUFF LEGHORNS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1240 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS - Headed by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First street, Newton, Kansas.

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

EGGS FOR SALE - S. O. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Em-den geese, 20c each. W. African guineas, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

FOR SALE - Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 817 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Pure Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs - 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. F. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

Buff Leghorns S. C. Eggs, 30 for \$1.25, 100 for \$3. John A. Head, Route 3, Wakefield, Kas.

Johnnie Chase, Glasco, Kas.

Breeds Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Second to none in the state. Eggs, \$2 per sitting.

Notice To those who have bought eggs of me this season and have failed to get satisfactory hatch please advise me and I will make it right. W. S. Young Breeder of R. C. and S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. McPherson, Kansas

BUFF COCHINS

BUFF COCHIN EGGS - From high scoring prize-winning stock, \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Stock for sale. A. R. Gage, Minneapolis, Kans.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

Indian Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes Eggs

Fresh, fertile and from high-class stock. Price reduced to \$1 per sitting. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.

GEESE

BROWN CHINA GEESSE, Indian Runner Ducks, also Barred Rock cockerels. Prize winners at State Poultry Show. O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, Kansas.

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CHAS. E. MOHR,

Glendale Park, Hutchinson, Kans.

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Horticulture

Specific Remedy for San Jose Scale.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A short time ago I noticed an article in THE KANSAS FARMER about the San Jose scale on fruit-trees. As there are plenty of those scale-insects in this county, and having seen the disaster to many orchards by lack of proper care here, was surprised that the article did not make the formula for treatment of the scale more plain.

I will give here the formula as prescribed for the scale by the county fruit-inspector of Douglas County, Oregon:

Fifty pounds of sulfur, 50 pounds of lime, 150 gallons of water. Slake lime; then add the sulfur and mix thoroughly; then boil for at least one and one-half hours (two and one-half hours is better). The mixture only needs enough water while boiling to mix it thoroughly. The balance of water can be added when put in the spray-tank. The only way to use it effectively is with a spray-pump, and the higher the pressure used, the more effective the spray, as every twig must be wet in order to reach all the scale.

The above formula, if applied before the buds start in the spring, is a benefit to any orchard, whether there is any scale or not. People here have quit using the salt in the mixture.

Our main fruit-crop is prunes, and there will be a good crop this year.

We are always glad to get the old, reliable KANSAS FARMER.

S. B. COCKRELL.

Douglas County, Oregon.

Aphis on Plum-Trees.

I enclose samples of a pest that is bothering our plum-trees. Most of the trees are loaded with them. They are found on the under part of the leaf and on the plum stem. We have 100 large plum-trees of the Wild Goose and blue varieties. We are afraid that unless something is done to kill the pest, the fruit will all fall off and that it will injure or kill the trees. If you know of a remedy, please let me know as soon as possible. We sprayed our trees twice, once just before the bloom opened, and once just as little plums were setting on. We used borax, formaldehyde, and lime-water, but the parts sprayed are just as badly affected as the other parts.

JOHN MICHAEL.

Wyandotte County.

I find the specimens sent to be the common plum aphid, which is evidently more abundant this spring than usual.

The only practical treatment at this stage of their attack is thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion diluted with about eight times its volume of water. To be effective, this must be sprayed on the aphids themselves, as it has no virtues except as a contact insecticide. It is not necessary to put on an excessive quantity, but care must be taken that the insects be well covered. With a fine Demorel or Vermorel nozzle, the spray will make a fine mist which is the best form of application for good results and little waste of material. To make the emulsion: Dissolve over heat a bar of coarse soap sliced in half a gallon of water. Remove from the stove and add one gallon kerosene. With your hand-sprayer or similar instrument, pump the mixture forcibly back on itself for about fifteen minutes or until it assumes the condition of a smooth, creamy-white, thick emulsion, which is the substance to be diluted as above. The water used in diluting the emulsion is to be added only at the time of spraying, for if the dilution is left to stand the oil separates.

A single application of this should be of great service, and if a second is desired, it should be made about a week later.

E. A. POPENOE.

A Fruit Diet as an Aid to Temperance.
MRS. O. A. COLEMAN, OF LAWRENCE, MAY 19, 1906, BEFORE DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

When my subject was assigned me, I was asked to write about fruit as an aid to temperance, and also about the medicinal use of fruit. I have been able to find very little upon the first part of my subject:

The drink habit is formed when boys are young. When boys and girls come home from school, or when in the summer time boys come from the field, they feel the need of something refreshing to eat or drink. If fruit were always at hand, there would not be so great a temptation to drink. This is where the country boy has the advantage of the city boy. On the

farm there is scarcely a month in the year when fresh fruit is not available, and on most farms in Kansas, liquor is not to be had in any great quantity. In the city the reverse is the case, and boys are drawn to the saloon to satisfy that longing which fruit would satisfy. The juice of grapes, both wild and tame, prepared as for jelly, only not boiled down so much, makes a very pleasant and healthful drink. Dr. W. F. Bowen, of Topeka, says that an ounce of Welch's unfermented grape-juice contains as much nourishment as an ounce of beef-juice. Many patients who can not retain the beef-juice can readily retain the grape-juice.

We all know the value of lemons in sickness, no matter what the disease. One patient who had typhoid fever, and who was used to having three drinks of whisky a day, was under the doctor's order to refrain from spirituous liquors. He was given grape-juice and lemonade, and, even though the whisky was right in his room, he had no desire to drink it.

There is a substitute for coffee manufactured in California, composed partly of fruits and partly of grain, called *cera fruta*. It is the pleasantest drink I ever tasted. Samples of the beverage were given to those who wished to try it at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

On the subject of fruit as a medicine, I would not presume to give my own opinion, but I will quote from an article in the Philadelphia Bulletin, in which that journal quotes a physician, who has looked into this matter and knows what he is talking about:

"I know a woman who cured a drunken husband without his knowledge, by keeping always a plentiful supply of good apples on the dining table. The man ate these apples and finally stopped drinking altogether."

The editor of the Bulletin says: "This cure is entirely within the reach of possibility. The same physician advises any one afflicted with the love of drink to eat three apples a day, and the horrible craving will gradually leave him. The cure will be greatly helped along by smoking as little as possible."

Another editor adds his testimony in favor of the use of fruits:

"Just after eating a good apple, a cigar or pipe will not taste very good. I know, for I have once been a smoker myself. And when you get all the good fruit you want, especially some of a more acid character, such as apples, currants, lemons, oranges, grape-fruit, peaches, and plums, there will be little craving left for strong drink. Many of our drunkards are made in the kitchen where an excess of greasy food is prepared. Let the cure come through the food also, by adding a free supply of acid fruits to the daily bill of fare."

Felix L. Oswald, M. D., in the Chautauquan, tells of grape-cure gardens in Switzerland, France, the Rhineland countries, and in Southern Austria. He says: "At these gardens the gates of the vineyard are thrown open about 10 o'clock a. m. for a forenoon lunch. Helping yourself is the order of the day. Gossipers stroll up and down the leafy avenues, culling tidbits here and there. Business men gather a good supply and retreat with a book to some shady nook to spice their lunch with a utilitarian by-purpose. The dinner-bell does not ring until 3 p. m. The grape-cullers get a five-hours' opportunity to eat their fill, and experts can get away with 15 pounds more easily and with infinitely less risk to their hygienic interests than a brewery employee with 15 schooners of alcoholized barley-swill." He further says: "Grapes, it is true, are chiefly sweet water with a subtle flavoring from nature's own laboratory; but in no other form can the human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood-purifying liquids with such a minimum of distressing after-effects. The expurgative fluid reaches every part of the system, rinsing out morbid humors and restoring congested organs to a healthy state of functional activity, for reasons which, traced to their ultimate significance, mean that man in a state of nature is a frugivorous, not a carnivorous nor a herbivorous biped.

"Fresh grapes at this fruit-cure garden are again served with the frugal supper. The benefit of the fruit-cure generally extends to the moral constitution." He says: "One of my fellow travelers on the Texas prairies described the amenities of a camp on the strawberry plains of the Red River, where cares were forgotten while the berries lasted, and the campers enjoyed a bouyancy of spirit that could hardly be attributed to the bracing climate alone." Again he tells of an ex-

perience of his own on the upper Brazos, where a pack of half-wild dogs had devoured all the meat rations of his teamsters. In stress of circumstances, he then took it upon himself to distribute a lot of sugar and dried apples and with a remarkable result. "Everybody seemed to be in a sweet kind of humor that trip. No quarrels for a full week; the fellows were singing and joking instead of grumbling as was expected when all the bacon was gone."

"Cooked or baked apples will serve the purpose of a fruit-cure almost as well as grapes, and a sort of instinct appears to encourage the watermelon mania of our Southern darkies. Raw apples, the very mellow excepted, are for some reason or other almost indigestible to dyspeptics, but ripe pears agree with nine out of ten patients, and where grapes are scarce, health-seekers can substitute sweet berries, especially the fine red raspberries that grow wild in the brush woods of Michigan and Northern Pennsylvania. Mexicans resort to fruit for the cure of any kind of congestion, and in one case of gastric-fever. It was as follows: In a railway camp where fresh provisions arrived at rather uncertain intervals, a mestizo was taken sick shortly after eating a piece of bread and stale sausage, and before night the symptoms became alarming enough to scare the company doctor into a fit of miscellaneous prescriptions. But the patient declined to be drugged. 'Aqua, aqua, fria,' he moaned, and finding the local well water almost undrinkable, his brother hired a horse and started at a gallop for the county seat, where he filled his provender bag with small watermelons. They were not much larger than canteloupes, but there were six of them and before morning the patient had eaten himself into a state of convalescence. When the sun rose over the river hills, they carried him to a shade-tree where he fell asleep and awoke restored, or so nearly so that he could go to work again before the end of that afternoon."

Dr. Oswald thought it would be a good plan to establish a watermelon cure in such places as Macon, Georgia, or berry-cures in the Pennsylvania north woods—say a dozen miles north of Scranton, where a gallon of wild red raspberries can be picked in half an hour.

He concludes by saying: "The prejudice of our countrymen is giving way under the influence of outing experiments, and I predict that the time is not far distant when dispensaries will secure their supplies chiefly from fruit markets."

Blight on Apple-Tree.

In the center of my apple orchard I noticed the tips of the limbs on one tree dying. On examination I found the insects I, herewith, enclose. Thinking they are the cause of the blight, and that they are perhaps San Jose scale-insects, I send them to you for inspection and information as to the best method of procedure. The tree is about ten years old and is bearing. There have been no new trees put in the orchard for three years and this is the first I have noticed anything of the kind. The blight is all over the tree. The tree looks like it had been scorched by lightning or frost-bitten.

T. MORGAN CIRCLE.

Barber County.

The scale-insects you send as found on your blighted apple-tree, are the large scales known as Lecaniums, and are quite different from the San Jose scale. The Lecaniums found native in our orchards are mostly large, brown, convex scales, looking in general like miniature tortoise shells fitted closely to the bark. Lecaniums occasionally become so numerous as to do serious injury to the tree, but, probably on account of their insect foes, these scales are usually found in unimportant numbers. It is not likely that they can be the cause of the "blight" that you notice on your trees, as this is more likely to be the true twig-blight or fire-blight of the apple, which is more than usually abundant this spring in some localities. You do not state whether or not the scales you send are found abundantly or not. If they are present in any great numbers, so as to coat the branches more or less, it will be necessary to give the tree a thorough treatment to check the development of the scale. The young are probably developing at this date, and a spray of kerosene emulsion, diluted in nine parts of water, applied so as to moisten all the parts affected, will certainly go far to relieve the tree of this pest. For the twig-blight, there is no check save by severely pruning back the blighted branches.

E. A. POPENOE.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health.—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Alice Berryhill.



It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only.

Many thousands of cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as she has been.

Mrs. Alice Berryhill, of 313 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Three years ago life looked dark to me. I had ulceration and inflammation of the female organs and was in a serious condition. My health was completely broken down and the doctor told me that if I was not operated upon I would die within six months. I told him I would have no operation but would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He tried to influence me against it but I sent for the medicine that same day and began to use it faithfully. Within five days I felt relief but was not entirely cured until I used it for some time.

"Your medicine is certainly fine. I have induced several friends and neighbors to take it and I know more than a dozen who had female troubles and who to-day are as well and strong as I am from using your Vegetable Compound."

Just as surely as Mrs. Berryhill was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

If you are sick write Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

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PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY
415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Crops Officially. (Continued from page 638.)

several of those foremost in corn-production, it is doubtful if the total area will be increased, or even equal that of last year, which was 6,799,755 acres. Calling a satisfactory growth and stand 100, the general average condition for the State's present stand of corn is 79, as against 86 in 1905, 78.6 in 1904, and 73.3 in 1903, at about the same dates. It is noticeable that many of the higher county averages are in the West, and in territory not especially noted for corn areas or productions. Of the thirteen counties returning averages of 90 or better, nine are in the Western third of the State, and the two furthest east are the Central counties of Ottawa and Mitchell. The corn areas in the Western counties, however, where the best conditions prevail, are in the aggregate so comparatively insignificant that their influence is virtually lost on the general average for the State, which is largely fixed by the relatively few. For instance, the twenty-four Eastern counties having probably one-half of the State's corn area, report an average on their total acreage of 78—but one point below the average for the entire State. The highest condition reported is 98 in Scott, which likely has an area in corn not to exceed 6,000 acres; the lowest condition is 50, in Brown, where the normal annual area approximates 125,000 acres. Since receipt of this information, however, rains in Northeastern counties, as well as in other sections of the State, must have materially improved conditions for growth and cultivation. The correspondents' reports, based on the situation existing June 4, indicated that Brown, with Jackson and Shawnee, comprised a strip of country where circumstances were quite unfavorable for the prosperity of corn, principally owing to the late planting and scant rainfall since. Late planting, however, seems to have been common throughout the main corn counties. Many of the more Northern fields especially have only been recently planted and much is yet scarcely up. Dry soil and cool weather over the greater portion of this section have resulted in the corn planted earlier making slow growth and in consequence it is small and backward for the time of year. Reports indicate that indifferent stands are not uncommon.

Oats.—The conditions for oats throughout the State have been more or less uniformly low, and the general average is 58.5. Wabaunsee and Brown each report conditions averaging 25 per cent, the lowest, and in a majority of the counties the outlook is unmistakably unpromising.

Potatoes.—General average, 79.7. The conditions in the commercial potato-growing counties in the Kaw Valley average 72.

Grasses.—Outside of 15 or 20 counties in the Eastern three tiers, where grasses are poor, their growth and condition are reported "medium to good." From all correspondents, from all quarters, whether conditions favored other crops, or otherwise, come reports of the universal excellence in both yield and quality of the first cutting of alfalfa.

The table below shows, by counties, the probable area of winter wheat now standing, the per cent of its present

condition, its condition at the time of previous report, April 18, and the condition of the growing corn and oats:

Table with columns: County, Probable area standing, Present condition, Apr. 18, Condition at time of previous report, Corn, Oats. Lists counties from Allen to Wyandotte.

Something About Blackleg.

Most of our readers know what blackleg is, and that in this case, above all others, an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure; but we often receive letters from stockmen who do not seem to know just what it is and how to prevent it. For the benefit of these we make the following explanation.

Blackleg is an incurable disease of young cattle. The fattest and best stock are most likely to have it, and it is practically useless to undertake to do anything for the animal after it is attacked. Blackleg is very contagious, and an outbreak is likely to wipe out an entire herd and perhaps others in the neighborhood. Moreover, an outbreak infects pastures and feed-lots with the germs, and they remain a constant source of danger for years. When animals die of blackleg, the carcass should be burned, the only sure way to prevent the infection spreading. The most noticeable symptoms of blackleg are loss of appetite, lameness, and swelling, usually on the flank or shoulder. When this swelling is pressed with the fingers it makes a crackling sound. Usually the animal dies in from six to thirty hours after the symptoms appear. If the swelling is opened after death, it will be found that the flesh and blood are dark-colored, almost black (hence the name blackleg), and give off a peculiar characteristic smell.

As above stated, it is too late to do anything after the symptoms are noticed; but, while there is no cure, there is an almost sure preventive, by vaccination with a reliable blackleg vaccine. Vaccinating need not be the tedious, slow, uncertain work that it was years ago. Parke, Davis & Co., the largest manufacturers in the world of pharmaceuticals and medicinal products, both for human and veterinary use, now put

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with all your annual dividends absolutely guaranteed and put in your contract. You will be interested when you learn more about this wonderful company. Write me a postal and I will mail you the information.

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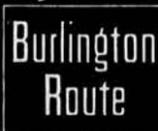
One of the few remaining opportunities to secure a free homestead of really good land comes this month when the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana will be thrown open for settlement. Every person entitled to take up Government lands and desiring to secure one of these homesteads must appear in person on any day from

June 14 to 28, 1906, inclusive, at Sheridan, Wyoming, Billings, Montana, or Miles City, Montana.

(The ONLY EXCEPTION to this requirement is that a former soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of the United States having had at least 90 days war service may send an agent, with power of attorney, to represent him. Such an agent may represent only one soldier or sailor.)

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blackleg vaccine out in the form of a pill, called Blacklegoids, which is easily injected under the skin of the animal with a nickel-plated injector, where it is quickly absorbed by the tissues and thus performs its mission of protection against the disease. By this method there is no dose to measure, no liquid to spill, no string to rot. It is rapid clean and sure work. As many as 113 cattle have been vaccinated in 35 minutes. The best time to vaccinate is in the spring, thus protecting the young cattle when they are turned out to pasture, where they are likely to get the infection. It is a good plan to vaccinate again in the fall, because while the vaccination is effective

for a time, it is not known for just how long a time it will protect, and the expense is so slight that it pays always to re-vaccinate.

We can unhesitatingly assure our readers that vaccination will protect in the great majority of cases. If anyone were inclined to have the slightest doubt of this, however, we would urge him to write some of the stockmen who have used Blacklegoids and get their opinion. You can easily get their names and addresses from the circulars sent out by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; and by the way, if you have cattle and live in a locality where there has been or is blackleg, you should have these circulars. Write for them.

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

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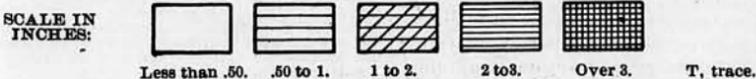
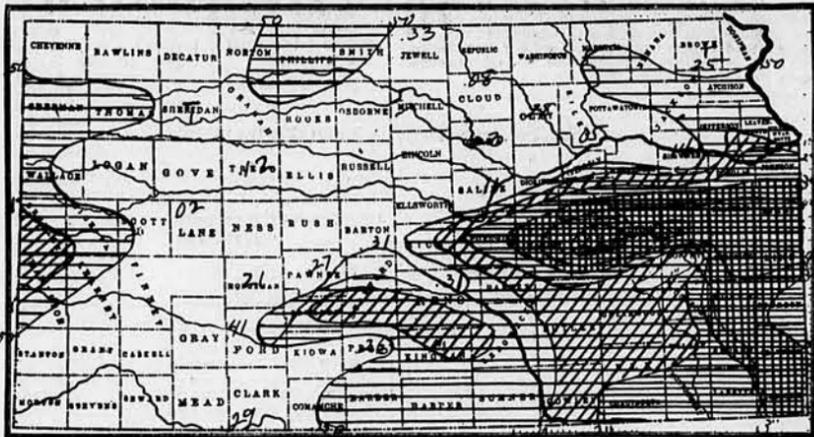
Weather Bulletin.

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending June 12, 1906, prepared by T. B. Jennings, station director.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal) and Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal) for Western, Middle, and Eastern Divisions.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1906.



GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Though the minimum temperatures for the week generally occurred on Sunday in the eastern portion of the State the Western counties experienced the coolest weather for the week on the 8th, with light frost in the extreme northwestern counties.

CONDITIONS BY COUNTIES.

EASTERN DIVISION. Allen.—The drouth is broken and everything growing rapidly. The week began cool but averaged quite warm.

inch on the 4th, which was very beneficial, and another of 0.70 of an inch fell on the 8th. The weather after the first two days was very warm. Brown.—A quarter of an inch of rain fell on the 3d and light showers on the 6th, but more rain is badly needed.

Destroy the Gophers In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using Saunder's Gopher Exterminator. It is a machine which forces a deadly gas through their runways and is warranted to kill gophers within 100 feet of operation.

WALNUT GROVE FARM ...FOR SALE... Upon the advice of several specialists I am going to New Mexico for my health. On this account I must dispose of all my Kansas property, including the famous Walnut Grove farm.

of the county are still needing rain. Some hail fell in the northwestern part of the county. Ottawa.—The first half of the week was cool and pleasant but the last half was hot and dry.

Clark.—The week was characterized by the warmest weather so far this season, a maximum temperature of 99° occurring on the 5th. The rainfall amounted to 0.29 of an inch. Ford.—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday were very warm but the other days were cooler.

WINTER Wheat, 60 bushels per acre Catalog and samples free. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis. Well Drills and Drillers' Supplies The best on the market.

Elerbeck's Poland-Chinas are from the leading strains of the heavy type. Good bears and fits for sale. Write for information. J. T. Elerbeck, Beatrice, Neb. STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown.

ROCKFORD O. I. C. Herd headed by Climax 14667; 100 spring pigs, sows of very prolific strain and stock as good as the state affords.

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The Veterinarian

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

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

Indigestion.—I bought a 12-year-old horse badly run down and thin; turned her on pasture and have worked her but little. Her appetite is good, but she gains slowly; she has shed off; her bowels move frequently and in small quantities, also nearly half the excrement is a tough white mucus. There is no discharge from the nostrils. What can be done for her? G. A. C. Caldwell, Kans.

Answer.—I judge that the horse has indigestion, and would advise feeding her very carefully; compel the horse to drink what water she wants before you give her the grain. I have found it a good plan to put a pail of water before an animal and let it learn to drink before it can have the grain; also give what hay she is to have before feeding the grain. Feed plenty of bran and give the animal just enough work to give the necessary amount of exercise to help the digestion. Failing to get good results from the above treatment, let us hear from you again.

Mare Breathes Hard.—I bought a very fat 8-year-old mare and commenced working her on the plow, and she pants or puffs continually; I tried to reduce her flesh, but did not succeed very well. This spring she foaled a fine colt, and is now in fine working condition, but pants the same as before. Some say she has been overheated and will never get over it. When drinking, she sticks her nose out and under the water. I saw a similar description in a farm paper where it was advised to use Fowler's solution of arsenic, one-half ounce every morning for a week in a bucket of water. Did not know what effect this might have on the colt, so have not given her any yet. Will you please advise me? Sterling, Kans. P. A. E.

Answer.—I think it will be all right to use the Fowler's solution of arsenic; but possibly before the animal is cured she will have to be operated on by a competent veterinarian.

Mule Injured Foot.—My 7-year-old mule pulled the hoof off her right front foot, by digging her toes in the ground when going up an elevator incline, last November. There was a cavity between the hoof and foot two inches wide; it is now grown down about half way and the dead hoof is beginning to crack. We work the mule all the time and it keeps her rather stiff. We keep her shod and have been using oil and pine tar. Do you think it a good plan to cut the dead hoof off? G. M. Stafford City, Kans.

Answer.—I would advise putting a fly blister around the top of the hoof every three or four weeks until you have given about four applications. Keep the wall soft by applying three times a week the following: Melt together 1 pound of lard, 1 pound of Burgundy pitch, one-half pint pine tar, 1 pound non-salted butter; stir until cool and apply with a paint brush.

Mare "Roars."—My 11-year-old mare had distemper last fall, and this spring she gets short of breath and gets worse all the time. Her sides heave when she breathes and sometimes when driven she "roars" in her throat or windpipe. Has some fever but eats well and is still in fair shape. Has a discharge from the nose. A. D. S. Hanston, Kans.

Answer.—Falling to get good results from the use of a blister rubbed on the mare's throat every eight or ten days until you have given three or four applications, I fear that the ailment has become chronic and will need to be operated upon by a competent veterinarian in order to completely remove the trouble.

Lump from Wire Cut.—I have a horse that was badly cut on barb wire; the cut healed leaving quite a ridge or warty formation. What is the remedy? Towner, Colo. A. A. S.

Answer.—Would advise you to remove the ridge and then heal the wound by the use of any good disinfectant, such as carbolic acid.

Lame Mare.—We have a lame mare that seemed to be sweeneyed in shoulder some years ago; we used a blister

with good results; she went lame at times but not much at any time; but about a year ago after a hard day on the gang plow she went very lame, and we treated for sweeney, but she seems to get worse; she drags leg and it pops as if the joint were out of place. The shoulder seems somewhat shrunken and the point of shoulder is enlarged and hard. The joint may be out of place. A. P. H. Wakeeney, Kans.

Answer.—If the shoulder is out of joint, the best treatment would be to replace it and keep the animal quiet until the joint assumes its normal position. I think a blister over the shoulder should be used every two or three weeks in order to strengthen the affected muscles.

Colt Has Indigestion.—I shut my colt in a box-stall one evening seemingly all right, but the next morning she would not eat her grain and seemed droopy. When turned out to pasture she would lay down and roll; I noticed a crease along the sides of her belly; this would draw or get larger, and she would kick at her belly and lay down for a time. Her bowels and kidneys move frequently. Found some little white worms in her dung. She drank very little water; rubs her tail and nose and seems sleepy. Has not entirely shed off yet. C. M. F. Macksville, Kans.

Answer.—I think your colt has indigestion brought about probably by worms, and would recommend that you give a pint of raw linseed-oil and 1 ounce of turpentine as one dose. Give another dose of 1 ounce of turpentine 10 hours later in half a pint of oil. Secure from your drug store a pound of quassa chips; soak these chips for 48 hours in a gallon of water, and use the water as an injection, warming the water before using. Use a piece of rubber hose and a funnel for getting the water into the rectum. Repeat the injection at intervals of 6 to 8 hours until you have used all the water.

Horse Stumbles.—My 10-year-old gelding stumbles some at times; wears his shoes more on the toes and outside of foot; if on smooth ground the toes are sunk deeper than the heels; is freer after shoeing. How best shoe him? Would toe weights cure him? P. S. Siloam Springs, Ark.

Answer.—I would advise using a high-heel shoe on the horse and set a toe calk back between first and second nails. Would not advise using toe weights.

Lame Mare.—I have a heavy roan mare 9 years old that is lame in the left fore foot or leg. When she gets up mornings is stiff and does not bear much weight on left foot. Looks as though she tried to put most of her weight on her hind legs. Both fore feet are dry and hard. On the inside of the left foot extending an inch or two above the edge of the hair, there is an enlargement that feels like bone. Can detect it only by feeling. I can find no tender place anywhere. It is difficult for her to step over anything very high. She doesn't show lameness much after working, but is worse after she cools off. What is the matter with her? C. O. S. Oldtown, N. C.

Answer.—I think the horse's feet are too dry for one thing, and would advise packing them in moist blue clay every night; or some commercial foot-packing that is on the market. You can hold the packing in the foot by putting it in and covering with a piece of gunny-sack the size of the shoe. Repeat this every evening until the parts are soft.

Ailing Cows.—My cows pass considerable blood from the bowels and seem to be out of condition generally; they strain after each passage which is often nearly all dark blood. They have had good wild pasture; one has been affected for a week. F. G. F. White City, Kans.

I would advise giving the full-grown cows affected a full pound of epsom salts dissolved in two quarts of water as a drench. Do not feed them anything for 36 hours, then feed bran mashes and a little green food, and I think you will have no further trouble from inflammation in the intestinal tract.

Lame Leg.—My 12-year-old brown horse is inclined to throw his left fore foot forward when standing, and for the past three months has been quite lame. Can find nothing but a slight puff above the ankle. Does this cause the lameness or is it in the foot? And what would be the best treatment? Morrowville, Kans. E. S.

Answer.—I would advise putting a high-heel shoe on the horse's affected foot; also set the toe-calk between the

KANSAS FARMER.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week. Special reading notices, 30 cents per line. Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock. Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order. Electrotype must have metal base. Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price. To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

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

CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS.—All ages up to 14 months. Fine dark red, blocky fellows. Just what you want. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

CHOICE D. S. Polled Durham bulls, 5 to 16 months old. C. M. Albright, Route 2, Overbrook, Kans.

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FOR SALE.—The pure Crutckshank bull, Violet Prince No. 146647. Has been at the head of our herd as long as we could use him. An extra animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans. 2 miles west of Kansas Ave. on Sixth street road.

FOR SALE.—Registered Jersey cattle. Two yearling bulls. Sires—A son of Bessie Lewis, 32 lbs. butter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (imported); granddam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's dam holds public milk record of 58 pounds daily, and his dam and Island winner in class for two years. Her four dams 22 to 26 quart cows, and all winners. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kansas.

first and second nails, giving the animal an opportunity to break over with greater ease. I think the trouble is in the foot, and believe this shoe will greatly relieve the animal.

Lameness.—I have a 12-year-old mare that got a small scratch in the barb-wire a year ago, just below the fetlock joint; it healed rapidly, but it was not long until her leg swelled badly and she became too lame to walk. I reduced the swelling some by blistering; but a lump the size of a marble has never disappeared and the lameness never went entirely away, though it is very slight at times. She had a colt on the 15th, and a week later I drove her to town leaving the colt at home. She was very impatient and anxious to get back and came home pretty fast; next day she was lame and would not put her foot to the ground. Have used liniments and hot water. The old swelling is now soft and tender and the size of a butter-nut. Can you suggest a remedy? T. W. P. Caldwell, Kans.

Answer.—I would fear that there was some pus underneath the skin at the place of the original barb-wire cut, and would advise your having it treated by a competent veterinarian, who can examine it thoroughly, and, if necessary, open and let the pus escape.

Lame Mare.—My 5-year-old mare has been lame in left front leg for past ten days. There is a growth or enlargement about 2½ inches in length and some less in width just a trifle above the hoof, beginning at the heel and extending forward on the other side. The growth is hard, not sensitive. What is the trouble and what can I do for it? G. O. Glasco, Kans.

Answer.—From your description I judge that your horse has a side bone, and would therefore recommend that you have a leather pad placed underneath the shoe to relieve the jar. C. S. BARNES.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE. Five pure-bred yearling Short-horn bulls. Will be pedigreed in name of buyer; sired by Teddy Roosevelt 196274. Good, useful bulls at living prices. Henry Haub, Whiting, Kans.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three registered Hereford bulls, one 2-year-old; two yearlings past. J. B. Colbertson, Sterling, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE.—Holstein-Friesian bull calves. Address Hughes & Jones, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE.—A good black heavy-boned jack. Price, \$250 if sold soon. Do not write but come and see him. I also have others for sale cheap. Address Joseph Pitzinger, Box 14, Olinville, Kans.

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

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

REAL ESTATE.

OKLAHOMA PUBLIC LANDS.—Half million acres rich government lands, Kiowa-Comanche Indians', near Lawton, opened by Congress to Homestead settlement this summer. Eden of America, fine climate, good seasons, new towns opened, business opportunities. Post yourself. Maps, information, homesteading terms, etc., 50 cents. Catron & Co., Lawton, Okla.

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted.—Gentleman or lady with good reference, to travel by rail or with a rig, for a firm of \$250,000 capital. Salary \$1,072 per year and expenses; salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Address with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, Topeka, Kans.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Man and wife to manage dairy farm near Topeka. Good place for the right parties. Address H. C. H., Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.—Eligible to registry. Parents registered and are workers. Pedigrees furnished with each puppy. M. S. Kohl, Benton, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Scotch Collie pups from trained stock. Prices right. Will Killough, Ottawa, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale from registered stock. G. B. Gresham, L. Box 102, Bucklin, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Registered stock. Chas. W. Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MINING COMPANY which got "caught" by the Frisco fire is making extraordinary offer in order to start up. Big chance to make money. Circulars sent. Oro Rice Mining Company, 2521 Virginia St., Berkeley, Cal.

DEMAND for visible typewriter at moderate price is immense. We want representatives everywhere. Little capital required. Millison Office Supply Co., Wichita, Kans.

DOGS AND BIRDS.—For sale dogs, hogs, pigeons ferrets, Belgium-hares, all kinds; 8c 40-page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Loydt, Sayre, Pa.

PRIVATE DEMONSTRATORS.—Men and women for every county in Kansas. Same route each year. Salary and bonus. Address J. C. Messinger Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

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

WANTED.—At once sound young men for firemen and brakemen on railroads; high wages; promotion; experience unnecessary; instructions sent by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions now open. Write National Railway Training Association, 620 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

EARN FROM \$37.50 to as high as \$155.50 per month. Wanted—400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen. Big demand in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri. Instructions sent by mail; stamp for reply. Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 202 Skyes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Stray List

Week Ending May 31.

Smith County.—Henry A. Clark. **HORSE.**—Taken up by A. J. Weaver in Blaine tp., May 20, 1906, one dark brown mare, weight 900 pounds; valued at \$60.

Montgomery County.—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk. **HORSES AND MULES.**—Taken up by A. C. Darrow, in Fawn Creek tp., May 14, 1906, one black pony gelding, 5 years old; valued at \$40; also one dark brown gelding, 2 years old; valued at \$30; also one brown mare, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$25; also one mare colt, black, one-year-old; valued at \$25; also one iron gray mare mule, 3 years old; valued at \$40.

Week Ending June 14.

Pottawatomie County.—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk. **HORSE.**—Taken up by C. L. McKee in Grant tp., P. O. Havensville, April 28, 1906, one 3-year-old iron gray mare; valued at \$60.