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RAILROAD CATTLE-GUARDS AND FENCES.

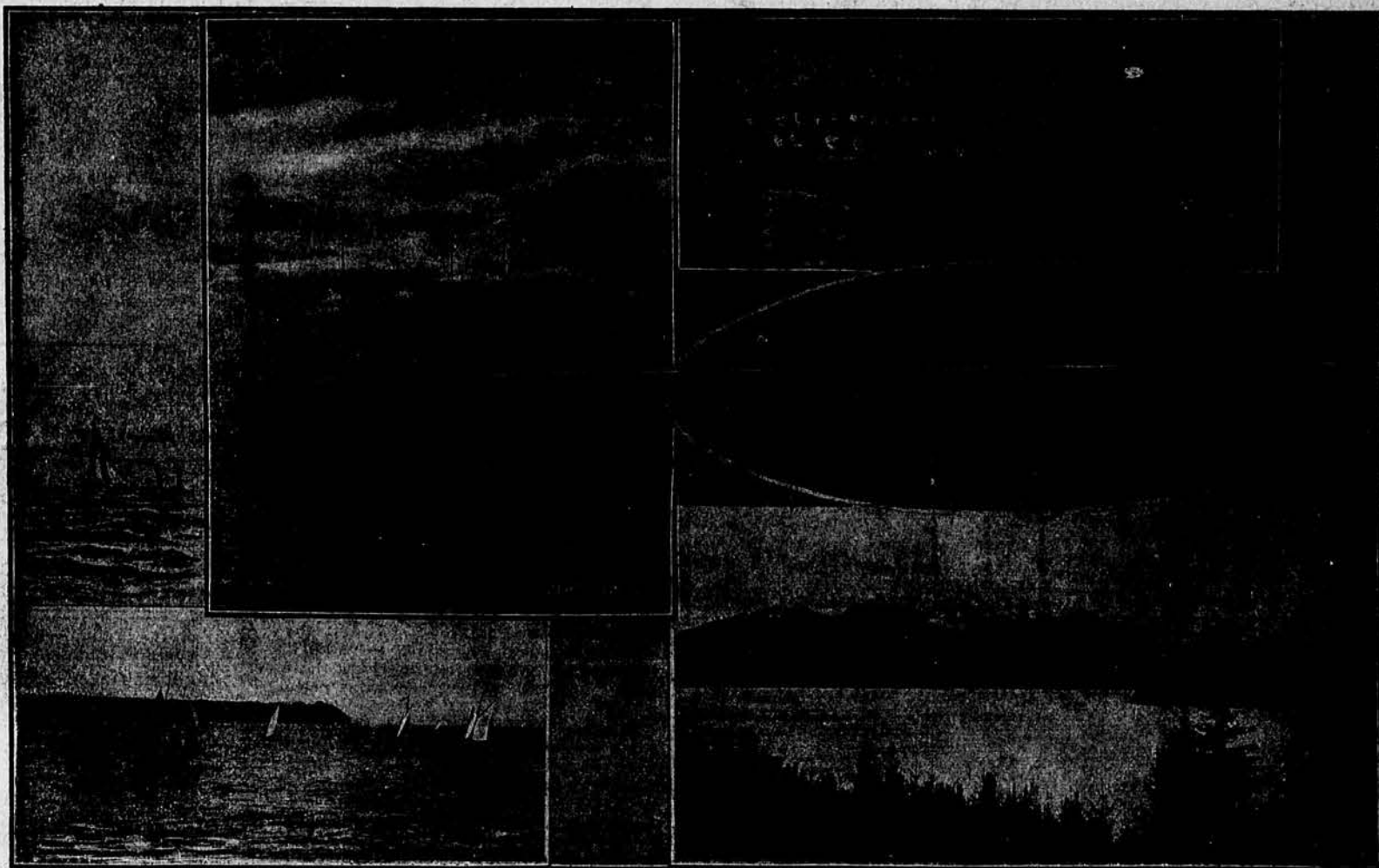
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to have some information in regard to fencing the railroad. The Missouri Pacific railroad runs through my farm and I requested the superintendent to put in cattle-guards at the cross-

for all damages arising from neglect or refusal to comply with section 18.

Section 28 of Chapter 70 reads as follows: "Any person owning land by or through which any railroad has been or may be constructed, who has or may inclose the same or any part thereof, and adjacent to the line of such rail-

forward it to the proper higher official of the Missouri Pacific railroad; that he make a memorandum of the fact and date of giving the copy to the station agent, and then go home and await results. There is scarcely a doubt but that this matter will receive prompt and proper attention. If, how-

by agreement of the owners; the second is by assignment by the official fence-viewers of the township. These fence-viewers are the township trustee, clerk, and treasurer. Section 14 of this Chapter provides that "Any such assignment or agreement, duly recorded as provided in this article,



At Anchor in Everett Harbor.
Cruising Among the Islands of Puget Sound.

Sea Gulls' Roll Call.
A Gorgeous Sunset.
Olympics from Everett.

Scenes on Puget Sound, in the Vicinity of Everett, Washington.

ings. He would not answer me, but wrote or talked to the section boss and would give me no satisfaction. The section boss told me to put a wire across the right of way on either side of the track to keep people from driving through. I did this, but a new boss has taken everything off the right of way and left it clear for stock or people to go through. We want to make hog-pasture of one side; can we make them put up a hog fence along that part? How should I proceed to have the road fenced? Can I make them put in cattle-guards at the crossings without fencing the road through?

I have been reading the KANSAS FARMER for a long time, and think your information will be more reliable than I can get elsewhere. F. DILTS.
Harvey County.

Section 18 of Chapter 70, General Statutes of Kansas reads as follows: "When any railroad runs through any improved or fenced land, said railroad company shall make proper cattle-guards on such railroad when they enter and when they leave such improved or fenced land." The next section makes the railroad company liable

road, with either a lawful or a hog-tight fence, may demand of such railroad company that it inclose its line next thereto with a lawful fence, or a hog-tight fence, and maintain the same; provided, that the hog fence defined in section 3064, laws of 1889, shall be and constitute a hog fence for the purposes of this act."

Other sections provide methods of procedure in case the railroad company fails to comply with the law. This procedure is such that the services of an attorney will be needed in enforcing the law; but Section 30 provides that where the railroad is in the wrong it shall pay a reasonable attorney's fee which becomes a part of the judgment.

But it will not probably be necessary for this correspondent to go to law to secure his rights in this matter. The editor suggests that he write a full statement of his desires and make two copies of the writing; that he cut out this inquiry and answer from the KANSAS FARMER and attach it to one copy of his statement; that, in company with a neighbor, he hand the statement and the clipping from the KANSAS FARMER to the station agent and ask him to

ever, nothing is heard from the railroad officials within a reasonable time, write to the KANSAS FARMER the facts in the case, inclosing the other copy of the statement handed to the station agent. The editor will look into the matter and try to get the case before the higher officials of the railroad and has no doubt but that the proper action will be taken including needed attention to such employees as may not have pursued the right course.

Avoid going to law, if possible.

REMOVAL OF PARTITION FENCE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A. and B. own adjoining farms. B. sells a portion next to A.'s portion of line fence. Can A. remove his former portion of line fence, compelling C. to build one-half of fence between him and A., or how should the division be made?

Cherokee County. O. A. RHOADS.

The law—General Statutes of Kansas, Chapter 153—provides two methods for determining what portion of a division fence each of the adjacent owners shall build and keep in repair. The first and best of these methods is

shall be binding upon the parties and all succeeding occupants of the lands.

In 36 Kan., case of Robertson vs. Bell, the Kansas Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Valentine, concurred in by the entire bench, recognized an agreement for division of fence as good without questioning whether it had been recorded.

This is equitable and fair. The last clause making the assignments "binding upon the parties and upon all succeeding occupants of the lands." Gives permanency to the divisions as made. This provision seems to make it a matter of indifference to A. what disposition B. makes of his land. The letter of this section directs A. to continue to maintain his agreed or assigned portion of the fence, while B. and his successors are left to make such arrangement as suits them for the maintenance of B.'s portion.

But in the case stated by our correspondent, desire for a new agreement comes not from the side of the fence on which a division of ownership has occurred, but from A. who might be expected to wish the old agreement to continue. If the old agreement has

been abandoned, then a new assignment will have to be made. The best way to do this is for A. and B. to agree upon the division of the fence separating their lands, and for A. and C. to agree upon the division of the fence separating their lands. If they can not so agree, the matter may be taken to the fence-viewers as provided in Sections 10, 11 and 12 of said Chapter 153.

The law nowhere confers upon either party the right to remove a partition fence so long as it is used as a partition fence by the other party. If a change be made in the division of the fence on account of partial change of ownership or other cause thus requiring different assignments, an old fence may be removed by mutual consent, but if mutual consent be not given for removal, the better way is to ascertain the value of the portion of the fence which changes ownership, such ascertainment to be followed by sale and transfer in the usual way. The fence law provides for such ascertainment of value if the parties can not agree.

The law in this case is a good guide to equity and may be followed by agreement between the parties without expense if neighbors will all try to do what is right.

A CONCESSION FROM GERMANY.

The threatened elevation of yet higher tariff barriers against the importation of American food-products into Germany has been postponed for a year. This will give time in which the American Reciprocal Tariff League may be able to secure such reasonable modifications of the American tariff as will make it possible to secure a continuance of trade relations between this country and Germany. The American farmer needs the German market. The German consumer needs American food-stuffs. It has been assumed that even if great barriers be maintained against the admission of products of German industry into this country, the necessities of the case would compel the admission of American breadstuffs and meats into German markets without an increase of import duties. There has even been manifested in some quarters a disposition to neglect the interests of American farmers, and to arrogantly say that no concessions will be made even though we lose the German markets for farm products.

The German seemed willing to make it possible to arrange mutual concessions. He enacted a dual-tariff schedule, the lower rate to be applicable to products from countries which make similar concessions, the higher rate to apply to all others. The American Reciprocal Tariff League was organized for the purpose of advocating similar reasonable enactments by the American Congress. The action of Germany in postponing the date at which in the absence of concessions from this country the higher rate should prevail, is a manifestation of a disposition to be reasonable and if possible to avoid a tariff war.

It will be remembered that in reply to inquiries from the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, Senator Long and every Kansas Congressman took positions favorable to keeping the German and other foreign markets open. This matter, affecting as it does the prosperity of the farmer, should be kept freshly in mind. It will do no harm to cause suitable resolutions to be introduced in the Congressional conventions soon to assemble. The farmer constituent is never more important in the eyes of the candidate than at nomination and election times.

ALFALFA ON LEASED LAND.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A rented a farm from B for cash rent, which has a few acres of alfalfa on it. Can A fence alfalfa hog-tight and pasture with hogs without asking B? Please publish in your valuable paper next week.

Ottawa County. G. M. SCHMIDT.
This case is not covered by statute. The equities, however, may be determined and should guide the parties at interest and would very likely guide the court in case the parties were so unfortunate as to go to law over the matter.

While it is not so stated, the inference from the statement made is that the acre of land had been seeded to alfalfa before A rented it. Unlike other meadow or pasture crops, alfalfa, if a good stand, is in the nature of a permanent improvement. To destroy or even to impair the stand of alfalfa would be unjust to the owner of the land. It is well known that hogs, especially if allowed to pasture alfalfa closely, are likely to impair and even destroy the stand. This would be unjust to B. An old stand of alfalfa may be pastured with hogs to a reasonable extent and at proper times without se-

rious danger of greatly injuring the stand. There is, therefore, possible an agreement between the parties that may be greatly to the advantage of the tenant without damage to the landlord. The landlord's consent should, however, be obtained for the use of the alfalfa for any purpose that might injure the stand unless there has been a definite agreement waiving the landlord's interest.

STUDENTS' STOCK-JUDGING CONTEST.

Recognizing the importance of interesting young men in the study and improvement of the various breeds of domestic animals, the Agricultural Association, in connection with the Animal Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College held their third annual stock-judging contest on March 5. The contest was open to all agricultural students, and great interest was taken.

Gold medals, valued from \$5 to \$20 were given as prizes to the ten men having the highest averages. The merchants and business men of Manhattan donated very liberally to the fund for the purchase of the medals.

Each contestant was required to pass judgment and write reasons on two classes of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The highest possible score was 600 points and the results of the contest are as follows: W. J. Brown was first with a score of 563; J. S. Montgomery, second, 488; A. J. Milham, third, 479; T. T. Baker, fourth, 478; C. F. Blake, fifth, 472; M. D. Snodgrass, sixth, 470; Harry Oman, seventh, 466; H. W. Hull, eighth, 465; Clarence Lambert, ninth, 457; W. T. McCall, tenth, 448.

TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

A convention of the Southwest is to be held at Saint Louis on April 16 and 17, for the purpose of securing concerted action for the further development of the great section of the country that will be represented. It is stated that the assurance of such general cooperation is received from the country interested, that there is certain to be a successful inauguration of a movement which will tend to bring into use the vast as yet undeveloped resources of a quarter of the most potent area of the United States.

The purpose is a worthy one. There seems little need for overcrowding in any industry or in any section, while there remains, only half developed, a resourceful section the use of whose potentialities needs only intelligence, skill, labor and capital to produce abundant sustenance for millions of people.

A few years ago it was not known what wealth of coal, lead, zinc, and salt in this region had waited for the hand of the developer. Yet more recently has it become known, that oil and gas in prodigious quantities, the extent of which has not yet been learned, needed only the application of the drill. What is yet under the surface of the Southwest to repay exploration can not be guessed.

The finding of these rewards for enterprise has in no wise abated, but has added to the prosperity of agriculture in the Southwest, and promises to bring to the very doors of the farmer, the market which he has sought in the distant East and beyond seas.

There ought to be an immense gathering at Saint Louis April 16 and 17, and it ought to mark an epoch in the progress of the country represented.

THE SANTA FE GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

Notice the advertisement of the Santa Fe Good Roads train in this issue. While this advertisement announces the final meeting of the series only, it is to be understood that the same conditions apply at all other points where the train stops. No expense will be spared to make a success of this series of lectures. D. Ward King, of "Split-log drag" fame, and other well-known experts will be on the train to give free lectures and demonstrations in practical road-building at each town. Stops of one day will be made at each of the following named cities: Olathe, March 26; Wellsville, March 27; Ottawa, March 28; Iola, March 29; Girard, March 30; Erie, March 31; Coffeyville, April 2; Independence, April 3; Chanute, April 4; Lawrence, April 5; Emporia, April 6; and Topeka, April 7.

There is a proposition to induce the Topeka Street Railway Co. to extend its Washburn college line a mile or two to the west so as to serve the densely peopled suburb called Seabrook. That such extension is desirable for the people of Seabrook and vicinity there is no doubt. The many dairymen of that

quarter will welcome the possibility of a daily milk car. The advent of the railroad will lead to further division of the land into small holdings, to closer cultivation, to increased population, and to greatly enhanced values of real estate. Many residents of the city like to get out into the country and do a little farming or gardening. This is especially true of clerks and laborers. The near future should make the extension a paying line for the railway company. To the layman there is no apparent reason why city railways may not extend to serve suburban communities and to do the interurban service which has proven so profitable further east.

"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm," is the title of a book of 127 pages published by The Atlas Portland Cement Co., 30 Broad St., New York, whose advertisement appears in the KANSAS FARMER. This little book gives in understandable form the information which has been sought by very many inquirers among the readers of this paper. It gives specifications for mixing and handling Portland cement and for applying it to the many purposes for which it is rapidly coming into use. Write to the above-named company for a copy of the book, stating what you wish to construct of concrete.

Reports from Canadian and Kingfisher Counties, Oklahoma, state that wheat is being seriously damaged by cut-worms. The entomologist of the experiment station has visited fields where the worms are at work, and recommends spraying a strip of the wheat just ahead of the worms with Paris green at the rate of one pound to 100 gallons of water. The spraying should be done while the worms are feeding on the wheat and, of course, no stock should be allowed to pasture on the sprayed wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of March 8, 1906, is a communication from G. B. Taylor, of Dickinson County, on cane hay. I have raised it for ten years and have fed it to my mares and all kinds of horses summer and winter, and I have raised colts every year. I never had any trouble. I believe that cane is as healthy as any hay that I ever fed. I have never known a horse to cough or have heaves as a result of eating it. I have been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER for four or five years. I could not do without it. I think it is the best farm paper I have ever read.

Potter, Kans.

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 with 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.

Imported Percheron Mares for Sale.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Company, the well-known draft-horse importers of Lincoln, Nebraska, have a new announcement in this issue, calling attention to an extra good lot of imported mares they now offer to sell. It will be remembered that this firm made an importation of mares for the great sale held in December, but on account of an unavoidable delay the mares did not arrive in time for the sale. This is the only importation of mares that we know of, and it affords our readers a rare opportunity to buy imported mares, as very few import anything but stallions. As will be noted, the offering includes a pair of ton 5-year-old mares in foal to one of the most famous stallions in France. Also a pair of matched black 3-year-old mares weighing 2,500 pounds, one of them with a black filly colt at foot and the other due to foal within six weeks. Also a 2-year-old black mare weighing 1,700 pounds and with extra good bone and finish. Others include a pair of gray yearling mares weighing 3,000 pounds that are described as the making of a show team. The mares are described as absolutely sound and with the best breeding to be found in the old country. Their prices range from \$500 to \$1,000, including colts at foot. The opportunity to secure imported draft mares is very limited, and those interested in buying should not delay, as the demand for all kinds of good draft mares is very strong. See advertisement and kindly mention KANSAS FARMER when writing.

Miscellany

Money can be lost in more ways than won.

Blood is not much thicker than water when money is at stake.

When a man is a sneak all through, he knows it, and the fact that he knows it makes him a sneak all through.

Never look for truth on a tombstone. Man's christianity to man makes countless thousands mourn.

Every man pays for what he gets in some kind of coin.

A man may be measured by the things he seeks.

It is easy to mistake gas works for good works.

He can bear a great trust who can bear little trials.

The smaller a man's mind, the longer it takes him to make it up.

The seven ages of man: Baby, Willie, Will, William, Billie, Bill, Old Bill.

Many try to drown their troubles in drink; but trouble is a good swimmer.

Because a man is polite to you, don't presume that his time is without value.

Think of your own faults and you will talk less about the faults of others.

Our thoughts about others are of less importance than our thoughtfulness for others.

The difference between a strong will and a strong won't: The first is firmness; the second, obstinacy.

George Washington was so opposed to lying in any form that he refused to establish a weather bureau during his administration.

When a man reaches the age of about forty years, he then spends much of his time taking inventory of those things which he thought he knew, and sifting out that which is of no account.

Philosophical.

Dennis—"T is the ear-ly bur-rd gets th' wur-rm, Mlster Casey."

Casey—"Tis that. If ye wa-ant to keep yere head above wather these days, ye ca-ant let th' grass grow under yere feet, Mlster Dinnis."—Detroit Free Press.

"Where's that twelfth juror?" exclaimed the judge, on the court's resuming business after an adjournment, scowling as he spoke at the eleven jurors in the box, one of whom rose and said: "Please, my lord, it's John Simmons as is gone. He had to go on private business; but he's left his vud-dick with me!"—London Tit-Bits.

To some true and faithful lives, the divine word never comes with any rapture or any ecstasy at all, but only like "daily bread,"—a simple, quiet faith, arming the soul for duty and keeping it unshaken before all danger.—G. S. Merriam.

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Agriculture

Barley—Hog Pasture.

I have been watching the results of experiments as stated in your paper, and find them of great help; but there are some things I do not see in it, and would like to suggest a change in the small-grain crop for Kansas farmers, also to get a little advice concerning the same. It seems to me that we could use other small grains beside millet, oats and spelt, and that we could realize fully as large a profit as from any of these by sowing barley. I would like to know if barley is adapted to this section of Kansas, and the best method of sowing and harvesting it. It is said to make one of the best feeds for all kinds of stock raised on the farm. I would like to hear from some one who has had experience with this crop and the best variety for this country, and to know where seed can be obtained.

I wish to prepare a permanent pasture for hogs by sowing some kind of grass with clover, and have been advised to sow in June in growing corn just before the last plowing and that by next spring it will be ready for hogs to be turned into. Do you recommend this, or would it be better to spring sow with a nurse-crop? For summer pasture I usually sow equal parts of rape, oats, and cane-seed. Can you suggest an improvement on that? One more: Is the Mammoth White Dent corn adapted to this section of Kansas?

OTIS WARRENSBURG.

Nemaha County.

Barley succeeds very well at this station. As an average for three crops of common six-rowed barley, the best producing barley tested at this station, a yield of 35.8 bushels per acre has been given; this is 1,518 pounds of grain per acre. In the same period the Sixty-day oats, the best-producing variety of oats out of some thirty tested, has given an average yield of 46.8 bushels per acre, or 1,498 pounds of grain per acre each year. While several other varieties of barley have yielded nearly as much as the six-rowed, the Texas Red oats which are really the standard variety in Kansas, have yielded only 39 bushels per acre as an average at this station; this is only 1,248 pounds of grain per acre. On the whole, therefore, barley has proved to be the superior crop. At this station I consider barley harder than oats. The claim is that when chinch-bugs are prevalent, barley is the crop most attacked, and this may be an objection to the crop in some years; but barley is certainly a better drouth-resister than oats and will stand more hot weather; and in trials at this station has produced, on the average, not only larger yields but a better quality of grain than oats. At this station the best-producing varieties in the three-year test are: Common Six-rowed, 35.8 bushels; Bonanza, 34.4 bushels; Mansury, 34.1 bushels; Mandscheuri, 32.2 bushels; and Success Beardless, 35.5 bushels per acre respectively. We have seed for sale of the Bonanza, common six-rowed, and Mandscheuri varieties at prices given in circular which I mail you under separate cover. You can secure seed barley from Western seedsmen.

Barley is sown and handled very much as oats. We usually sow about 2 bushels per acre as early in the spring as we sow any grain. Barley makes good feed for stock, ground and fed with other feeds; or it makes a very fair fattening food when fed alone to hogs and cattle. When the grain is not ground it should be soaked when fed to stock.

Alfalfa makes excellent pasture for hogs. If you desire a grass-pasture I have been recommending a combination of English blue-grass, Bromus inermis and red clover; sow about 12 pounds of each of the grasses with 3 or 4 pounds of the clover per acre. I prefer to sow early in the spring without a nurse-crop. Grass sown in this way on fairly clean land, will make a good start and furnish considerable late summer and fall pasture. If sown with grain as a nurse-crop, about three times out of five you will fail to secure a stand, and you get no use of the grass the first season.

Early-fall seeding of the grasses named is also practicable. Sow about the first of September without a nurse-crop on a well-prepared seed-bed. Clover, however, should be seeded in the spring and not in the fall. Bromus inermis seeded in the spring at the station yielded 1 1/4 tons of hay the next season and furnished considerable fall

pasture. It is not advisable, however, to pasture spring seeding until late in the summer, or in the fall and then only lightly. It is true also of fall seeding that it should not be pastured too early the next season, but if possible should produce a hay crop before the field is turned to pasture. I do not favor the method of sowing in corn at the last cultivation. In a wet season it may answer very well, but there are too many chances of losing the seed, and at least of getting a poor stand of grass or clover.

Your combination of rape, oats and cane for a summer pasture is a good one; you might include field-peas in the combination named. At this station cow-peas alone make good late-summer and fall pasture, also a combination of cow-peas and corn, or cow-peas and cane. The cow-peas are a little later crop than the rape, oats, and cane combination. We have found that sowed sorghum, or sowed Kafir-corn, or sowed corn makes good late-summer and fall pasture.

Mammoth White Dent corn is a late-maturing variety and may not be so well adapted for growing in your part of the State as some earlier maturing sorts, such as Boone County White, Silver Mine, Farmer's Interest, or McAuley's White Dent. The Hammett White Dent is also well adapted for growing in Northern Kansas. This is a native Kansas corn and has been grown in Marshall County for fifteen or twenty years. A. M. TENEYCK.

Starting Alfalfa.

O. H. ELLING, SUPERINTENDENT FORT HAYS EXPERIMENT STATION.

As alfalfa is costly to seed, it pays the farmer little to experiment along this line, but he should rather benefit by the experience of others. Of course it is impossible to lay down a set of iron-clad rules on account of the great variation in soil and climatic conditions, although there are some general principles that apply to a wide range of conditions. Many failures to get a stand of alfalfa are due to not giving it a fair trial. Alfalfa is a difficult plant to cultivate; its needs must be carefully studied, and it should be given every possible care and attention.

The first important step in the selection of the field is to secure a convenient location, one that is adapted for growing this crop. As alfalfa, well started, will be a profitable crop for ten to twenty years without reseeding, it is quite an item to have the field so situated as to best improve the many advantages it affords to the farmer. If possible, locate it near the farm buildings, as alfalfa is a very profitable pasture for all kinds of farm poultry, as well as hogs and horses; and if bees are kept, they not only make honey from it, but are a necessity in the production of seed. It is also good for the eye to look upon. The field must be well fenced to keep off wandering cattle or sheep, as to these it is dangerous for pasture, frequently causing instant death by bloat.

The chief essential to be considered in the choice of field is the nature and lay of the land. Alfalfa will grow anywhere in the State so far as altitude is concerned. If possible, select a smooth, level tract which is well drained and not swampy. While alfalfa needs water and needs it in large quantities, it will not grow on wet, soggy ground, or with the water-table too near the surface. Rich river and creek bottoms, if not subject to prolonged overflows and well drained, afford ideal conditions for growing this crop, though smooth upland if rich, produces a very profitable yield of a choice quality of hay, being less stony than that grown on the bottom-lands. Do not save your most fertile land for what you believe to be the "money" crop; for if you get alfalfa started on the right kind of land, no other crop will bring better income; while, on the other hand, few other crops will cause one to lose money faster, than will alfalfa when repeatedly seeded on thin, shaly land.

The well-test auger might often be used to advantage in examining the lower soil before sowing alfalfa-seed. If we find that the ground is underlaid with a layer of rock, a stratum of dry sand, or a tough, hard layer of shale close to the surface, we may rest assured that alfalfa will not reach its highest perfection. On the other hand, if we find a deep, alluvial, sandy loam of calcareous origin, with the underflow anywhere from 10 to 50 feet below the surface, the conditions are ideal and alfalfa will be one of the most profitable crops a farmer can put on such land.

Alfalfa will grow on a variety of soils, though usually it yields better on

light than on heavy soils; but in many localities it grows on the heavy, gumbo flats. Lime is an essential element in the soil; consequently alfalfa is better adapted to localities with "hard" water than those with "soft" water. It thrives well on very sandy soil provided the water-table is near the surface and within easy reach of the plant. While alfalfa roots deeply, it is not absolutely necessary for the soil to be of great depth, providing of course that it is sufficiently moist and contains plenty of plant-food.

SEED-BED.

While the mature alfalfa is a vigorous, deep, gross feeder, renovating and enriching the soil, the young plant, on the other hand, is tiny, delicate, and frail, and must have ideal conditions for the first year of its life. The soil must be in a perfect physical condition, containing plant-food in an easily available form and moisture sufficient so the young life of the plant will not depend entirely upon the rainfall.

It is absolutely useless—a waste of money and human effort—to sow alfalfa on a poorly prepared seed-bed. A good stand is frequently secured on newly broken land if the seed-bed has been well prepared; while on the other hand, many failures to get a stand on old ground are due entirely to the shiftless preparation of the land. As alfalfa is costly to seed, it is desirable to get the land into the best physical condition possible, even if it takes two or three years to do it. Summer fallow, clean culture is important, or the ground should be free from weeds by growing on it some cultivated crop which requires frequent cultivation, as it promotes the germination of the weed-seeds so they may be destroyed and the land made clean for alfalfa.

The seed-bed should be gradually deepened until the desired depth is reached, which is about 6 to 8 inches, thus forming a good reservoir for moisture which is an important factor in the West. The subsoil should be mellow, yet compact and covered with a two-inch mulch of fine soil. The seed-bed should always be considered as the home of life. Air is an absolute necessity for all living things, though the amount of ventilation or aeration necessary for the best results depends largely on the nature of the soil, the crops grown and the climate. Some soils are tight, firm and run together, needing proper cultivation, and the addition of humus to bring about the desired conditions. Other soils are too open and porous, thus allowing a too-free circulation of air and causing excessive loss of moisture by evaporation. This latter condition is more prevalent in the semi-arid regions. Summer fallow is often desirable in regions of light rainfall, not only to kill the weeds but to conserve moisture for one entire season, so that the young alfalfa plant will have sufficient moisture to develop its root-system, after which it is able to withstand many hardships. Where the annual rainfall averages from 15 to 25 inches the water must be handled very economically and the soil must be in such a mechanical condition as to take it up when it comes, and such methods of cultivation must be applied to the soil to best preserve the moisture for the use of the crops.

Before seeding, be sure to have a good supply of moisture in the soil; otherwise, the seed is worth more in the sack. We find the early spring the best time to sow. I should rather risk the frosts of early spring than the weeds and dashing rains later. In some parts of the State, fall-seeding is desirable because of the absence of crab-grass and other troublesome weeds. In this section and in the West, early fall seeding has proven successful, and has this advantage: that the weeds need not be mowed, as is necessary with spring sowing, thus saving labor and time, and the next year a fair crop of hay is secured. Fall seeding had best be done early—about August—and the seed-bed should be in ideal condition, containing sufficient moisture so that the young plants be rapidly developed and able to withstand the winter freezes. Even then, alfalfa is often winter-killed by severe weather.

The kind of seed is a very important consideration because our success or failure will depend largely upon the seed; and since we have already put much work on the land and since alfalfa-seed is expensive, we should select judiciously. It should be tested for purity and germinability. Alfalfa is difficult to clean thoroughly and it often contains obnoxious weed-seed such as crab-grass and foxtail. In handling alfalfa intended for seed it is often allowed to heat, either in the stack or

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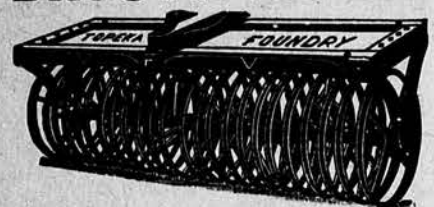


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sack and the result is that only a low per cent will germinate. Such seed is usually of a brownish yellow or dark color, while good alfalfa seed is of a greenish yellow, or brown color. Since alfalfa has a peculiar habit of adapting itself quickly to change of environment, it is no doubt best to obtain seed from plants grown under the same climatic conditions as those of your own locality. A nurse-crop is usually undesirable as it robs the young alfalfa of its plant-food and moisture.

By mixing alfalfa seed with cornmeal of about the same fineness as the seed, in the proportion of two parts seed to three parts cornmeal, seeding may be done with a common grain-drill, setting the drill to seed two pecks of wheat per acre. We use the Superior disk-drill with press-wheels. It is best not to put the seed in too deep, but just to the moisture, then cover shallow, about one inch. The press wheels help to firm the soil about the seeds and stimulate germination.

The amount of seed required per acre is dependent upon the condition of the soil, the manner of seeding, and the quality of the seed. It is my opinion, however, that much alfalfa seed is being wasted annually in the State of Kansas by putting it on too thick. Ten pounds per acre of good alfalfa seed is ample.

We have three strains of alfalfa well-started on the highest upland at the branch station and it gives promise of a profitable crop. While it does not yield so many pounds to the acre as the hay on the bottom-lands, yet it is of a choice quality with a large percentage of leaves and is, therefore, richer in protein than more rank alfalfa.

On account of alfalfa's being a rather coarse plant and difficult to keep when put in stack, we bale it directly from the field and store it in the barn. After it is wilted in the swath we use a side-delivery rake to put it in the windrow, and if the weather is threatening rain we put it in shocks to cure; otherwise we leave it in the windrow until it is well cured, then with a sweep-rake, draw it to the baler. The man who ties puts the bales from the press on a low, flat wagon, and at noon and evening they are hauled in and put in the barn. This method proves to be almost as economical as stacking, and is more satisfactory. At Manhattan the silo is used, and when the alfalfa is ready to cut and the weather is unfavorable for haying, the alfalfa is put directly into the silo and is a very valuable feed as silage.

In rotation with our common crops, alfalfa is very worthy of consideration. Unfortunately, the subject of crop rotation is very much neglected in this section of the country, but it is an important topic if the fertility of our soil is to be retained. It is an enricher of the soil because it belongs to the famous family of leguminous crops which have the power under certain conditions, of gathering free atmospheric nitrogen and storing it in the soil, or building it into their tissues for the nourishment of growing animals.

Alfalfa increases the nitrogen in the soil. It improves the soil tilth by shading the ground, and by adding humus through the decaying of its large, deep-growing roots, and at the same time it frees the land from weeds. If you have no alfalfa on your farm, study the plant, its needs, your soil, and try hard to make it one of your farm crops. Alfalfa is good for the farmer's soil, it is good for the farmer's stock, and it is good for the farmer's pocketbook.

Directions for Destroying Pocket Gophers.

DAVID E. LANTZ, ASSISTANT, U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Pocket-gophers infest all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, and parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. They occur also in Southwestern Canada and over the greater part of Mexico. All the species live underground in ramifying tunnels, and all bring to the surface quantities of earth, which is heaped up in the shape of mounds. The habits of these animals are everywhere much the same.

Throughout their range, pocket-gophers are very destructive to crops. They eat the roots of fruit-trees and in this way sometimes ruin whole orchards. They eat both roots and tops of clover, alfalfa, grasses, grains, and vegetables, and are especially harmful to potatoes and other tuberous crops. In addition to all this, they throw up innumerable mounds of earth in meadows, pastures, and grain-fields, which cover and destroy far more of the crop than is eaten by the animals or killed by having the roots cut off. These

mounds also prevent close mowing, so that much of the hay-crop is lost, and the pebbles they contain often break or injure farm machinery. The loss due to gopher mounds in the clover- and alfalfa-fields in some of the Western States has been conservatively estimated at one-tenth of the entire crop. In many of the fertile valleys where they abound the animals are by far the most formidable of the farmer's mammalian enemies.

Pocket-gophers may be destroyed by



GOPHER RUNAWAY.—a, mounds of loose soil; b, laterals leading to mounds, usually closed with earth; c, main runway, usually clean.

poison, by traps, and by the use of carbon bisulphid.

POISONING POCKET-GOPHERS.

Poisoning with strychnine is the most effective means known for killing pocket-gophers, and, as it involves the least expenditure of money and labor, the Biological Survey recommends it for general use. As a rodent poison to be used by farmers, strychnine has several advantages. Its action is sure, its deadly character known to most persons, and its bitter taste is an additional safeguard against mistaking it for a harmless drug. Strychnine sulfate is the most convenient form of the poison, since it is freely soluble in hot water and in the natural juices of vegetables used as bait. To disguise its bitterness so that rodents may not be deterred from eating the baits, sugar is often employed, or the strychnine may be mixed with its own bulk of commercial saccharine. A sugar sirup poisoned with strychnine may be used with excellent results. It is prepared as follows:

Dissolve an ounce of strychnine sulfate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar sirup, and stir thoroughly. The sirup is usually scented by adding a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel, the sirup will keep indefinitely.

The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half-bushel of shelled corn or other grain (corn recommended). The grain is steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned sirup. Before using, cornmeal may be added to take up the excess of moisture.

Dry crystals of strychnine also may be used. They are introduced, by means of a knife, into small pieces of potato, carrot, or sweet potato, or into entire raisins or dried prunes. A single large crystal (or several small ones) is enough for each bait. Raisins are especially recommended because they are easily handled and contain enough sugar to disguise the bitterness of the poison.

The prepared baits are introduced into the underground runways of the gophers and are conveniently handled with a spoon. A stout dibble is used to make holes into the runways. This consists of a spade handle shod with a metal point and having a strong bar for the foot of the operator about 15 inches from the point. Having located the runway by use of the dibble, it is moved from side to side to make the soil firm about the hole, and then withdrawn. A piece of poisoned potato or raisin or a teaspoonful of the poisoned corn is dropped into the hole, which is left open. Some farmers prefer to cover the holes, but the experience of the writer is against the practice.

By this method but little labor is necessary, and the operator soon acquires skill in finding the runways. The bait should be placed in the main runways and not in the short laterals near the mounds (fig. 2). If placed in the laterals, the animals are likely to cover it with soil or throw it out without finding it. A skillful operator can go over 20 to 40 acres of badly infested land in a day, and, if the work is carefully done at a time when

the pocket-gophers are active, all the animals should be destroyed by the first application of poison.

TRAPPING POCKET-GOPHERS.

Trapping is a successful method when followed intelligently and persistently. It is especially adapted to small fields, orchards, and gardens, where only a few gophers are present; but in the case of large areas that are badly infested, the method involves too much labor.

For trapping gophers an ordinary No. 0 steel trap may be employed, but there are a number of special gopher-traps on the market that are better adapted for general use.

In using the ordinary steel trap, the first step is to make an opening into the main gopher tunnel. The trap should then be sunken so that the jaws are level with the bottom of the runway and lightly covered with green clover or alfalfa or grass, or even loose soil, care being taken that these do not clog under the pan, or trigger. No bait is required. The hole should be just large enough to receive the trap and should be covered so as almost to exclude the light.

Besides the ordinary steel trap, various gopher-traps have found favor with farmers. Several traps are on the market whose main advantage lies in the ease and simplicity of operation and in the fact that they kill the animals instantly. All of them have been found to be excellent, but the simpler ones have advantages over those with closed sides. These special traps should be set in the laterals leading into the main tunnel of the gopher, or at the entrance of open burrows where fresh earth is being thrown out. The trapper should choose the freshest of a series of mounds and dig along the lateral until it is found clear of soil.

CARBON BISULFID.

Carbon bisulphid has been employed for killing pocket-gophers, and under favorable conditions its use is recommended. If the burrows are extensive or the soil dry, the gases are dissipated so rapidly that a large quantity of the liquid is required to kill the animals and the method becomes too expensive. If, however, the burrows are simple and the soil moist, bisulphid may be used successfully. For pocket-gophers an ounce of the liquid for each burrow is sufficient. The carbon bisulphid is poured over a bunch of cotton, rags, or other waste material and this quickly pushed into the burrow, which should be closed at once.

COOPERATION.

Any farmer may readily rid his premises of gophers by the use of poison or traps. Unless, however, the entire community unites in active and intelligent cooperation in the destruction of the animals, the cleared area will be sooner or later invaded from neighboring premises, and the work of destruction must be repeated. Cooperation only will effect a radical cure. When cooperative efforts for the extermination of gophers over a considerable area are attempted, careful attention must be given to waste lands along fences, streams, public highways, and railroads. Such places are favorite haunts of the animals, because in them are found loose, sandy soil, moisture, and succulent roots for food. It is from such resorts that adjoining farms are often restocked with pocket-gophers.

Essential Features of a Good System of Crop Rotation.

D. H. GRIPTON.

Since no two farmers own farms with exactly the same kind of soil, or have the same circumstances under which to labor, or have the same desires or ideals which they wish to reach, it would be impossible to outline a definite system of crop rotation that would apply to each and every farm. In presenting this subject, therefore, I shall not endeavor to lay down any hard-and-fast rule for crop rotation, but will give some general principles which each individual farmer should apply to his own conditions.

The reasons that crop rotation is

usually a good practice may be divided into two classes:

1. Those which concern the immediate profit of the farmer. Under this head we may consider the following principles: (a) Crops should rotate so as to make the best use of the moisture in the soil. (b) Crops should rotate so as to distribute the labor through the different seasons of the year. (c) Crops should rotate so as to keep down weeds and eliminate diseases and insects. (d) Strong feeding crops should follow the weaker feeding ones.

2. Those which relate to maintaining or increasing the fertility of the soil. Under this head we may consider the following principles. (a) Crops should rotate so as to use preceding crops' residue. (b) Rotations should contain legumes in order that the nitrogen of the air may be transferred into the soil. (c) The rotation should not contain a large proportion of exhaustive crops. (d) Deep- and shallow-rooted crops should alternate.

In explanation of the principles of the first group we offer the following discussion:

Crops should rotate so as to make the best use of the moisture in the soil. Perhaps as good an illustration of the non-observance of this principle as any under common observation, may be seen when a farmer grows wheat on ground from which he has just harvested a luxuriant growth of Kafir-corn or cane. The poor crop of wheat following these crops is generally attributed to the exhaustive effect of the latter upon the soil, and this may be true to a certain extent, as these crops mature late in the season and produce so abundantly that they probably draw heavily upon the available amount of plant-food, but the greater defect generally lies in the fact that the Kafir-corn or cane made a rapid growth late in the season, and being rather deep-rooted crops drew most of the moisture from the soil. It would be far better to put the fall crops on ground that had been plowed immediately after harvesting some earlier crop, or if put in stalks it should be put in the field that matured earliest. If there are abundant fall rains, this precaution may not be necessary, but it is generally a safer plan to farm so as to save as much water as possible whether it may be needed or not.

To realize the importance of distributing farm work, it is only necessary to visit a locality where wheat alone is grown. There we see at harvest time a great rush. Men are in demand at high wages, horses are worked beyond reason and everything gives way to the harvest of the great crop. The rush abates somewhat when the wheat is in the stack, but there is extremely hard work until the thrashing, plowing and seeding are done in the fall, when comparatively all labor ceases until the next harvest. The man who keeps some stock and raises a variety of grain and forage crops, does not have such a rush of work at any time, but has his work distributed so as to permit him to do a good share of it himself or to keep a regular force of men throughout the whole year.

The necessity of keeping down weeds is evident to any intelligent farmer. If any crop is conducive to the propagation of certain weeds, it is best to follow it by a crop that will permit of the most effectual operations against the weeds, or will so shade the ground or make such a vigorous growth as to choke or crowd out these pests. In general, small grains should be followed by cultivated ones for the above reasons.

If smut, rust, or other diseases are bad in small grain, rotation should provide for a crop to follow them which is not effected with these diseases. If wheat is infected with the Hessian flies, a year or two of cultivation will eradicate them; but, of course, if other parties near-by continue to raise wheat this will do little good.

Farm crops may be divided, according to their ability to take plant-food from the soil, into strong feeders and weak feeders. After a legume or grass crop has been plowed under, we find that the soil contains more humus and more plant-food than it did before the grass or legume was sown on the ground. Rotating the crops in accordance with the principles as named in the outline, we sow our weakest feeding-crop after the grass or alfalfa, but this is not always best, as some weak-feeding crops are over-stimulated under such conditions. For instance, if our rotation consists of alfalfa, oats, or corn and wheat, we should sow them in the order named, according to the above principle. But if we were to sow oats after alfalfa, they would undoubtedly make such a rank growth

that they would lodge and rust badly. Corn would not be thus effected, hence we would grow the corn after the alfalfa, making the rotation alfalfa, corn, oats and wheat. The above rule, however, would hold good in most other cases. For instance, cane and Kafir-corn should be placed at the end of the rotation, that is, when it is intended to be sown to alfalfa or grass again.

Crops should rotate so as to use the preceding crop's residue. The grass and legume crops produce more humus than they use. In the tillage of the cultivated crops more humus is oxidized than these plants produce, hence it is important that these plants should alternate, as all soils should have a liberal supply of humus since it aids in holding moisture, furnishes plant-food, and gives a good physical texture to the soil. The legumes, through organisms that live on their roots, gather nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the growing plant, and the decomposition of these plants adds available nitrogen to the soil. By alternating these legumes with the grain-crops, the latter are furnished with nitrogen which is so essential to their maturity.

Deep- and shallow-rooted plants should alternate. This principle is very important for two reasons. It gives the subsoil a better texture and makes it more easily permeated by water and by the roots of plants. The deep-rooted plant brings the plant-food from the subsoil to the surface and deposits it where it is available for shallow-rooted plants. Grain and cultivated crops tend to make the soil open in texture. Grasses and legumes tend to bind the soil particles together. All soils should undergo periodic compacting and loosening processes. Sandy soils are most improved by those methods which compact and bind the soil particles together, while heavy clay soils are most benefited by the opposite treatment. Those crops which add humus will improve the texture of almost any soil.

On account of the varying conditions, there are no hard-and-fast rules for farming; but if the above discussion is applied with common sense it will probably be found not far wrong. The question has been settled that we must have a rotation of crops, but the problem is, what that rotations shall be.

Seeding Questions.

We wish to sow several acres to clover, redtop and English blue-grass this spring, and later to try alfalfa, although we are told that alfalfa and brome-grass are failures in this country.

Please send such bulletins as we need, including one on cow-peas. Our soil is somewhat sandy. The permanent pasture and parts of the bluestem meadow are more or less studded with outcropping sandstone. Would an application of lime pay? If so, please publish instructions. If soil is taken from an alfalfa-field where leaf-blight has been, is there danger of transmitting the leaf-blight where the soil is applied?

D. NEWBY.

Cherokee County.

I would leave out redtop from the combination of grasses and clover which you name, except perhaps on the lowest, wettest land. Redtop is not likely to succeed well on the sandy land which you describe. This grass is adapted to wet land and is really a grass of poor quality as compared with others, and should not be sown where better grasses will grow. On well-watered land in your section of the State, timothy might be used in place of redtop, but on the sandy land described perhaps the timothy will not succeed so well as English blue-grass. The Bromus inermis should succeed well on the sandy land, and I would recommend sowing the Bromus inermis with English blue-grass and clover. Supposing the Bromus inermis should not succeed so well as the English blue-grass, you might sow less of it, sowing 5 to 6 pounds of the Bromus inermis with 20 pounds of English blue-grass and 4 or 5 pounds of clover per acre. I would continue to try alfalfa on well-drained land, but not on wet, sub-irrigated land. A light application of lime on the land in question, previous to seeding alfalfa, might give some beneficial effects.

There would be danger of transmitting the leaf-blight fungus by using soil for inoculating the new land in which leaf-blight has prevailed. I think it advisable, however, to try inoculating the seed or the soil with the bacteria which grows on the roots of the alfalfa plants. It may not be advisable to try inoculation on a large scale at first, but try an acre or so by

WHO SHE WAS

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused It to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert

restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkhams sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until today Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study, and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equalled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With women assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.



and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all, possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.

In 1848 she married Isaac Pinkham, a builder and real estate operator, and their early married life was marked by prosperity and happiness. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In those good old fashioned days it was common for mothers to make their own home medicines from roots and herbs, nature's own remedies—calling in a physician only in specially urgent cases. By tradition and experience many of them gained a wonderful knowledge of the curative properties of the various roots and herbs.

Mrs. Pinkham took a great interest in the study of roots and herbs, their characteristics and power over disease. She maintained that just as nature so bountifully provides in the harvest-fields and orchards vegetable foods of all kinds; so, if we but take the pains to find them, in the roots and herbs of the field there are remedies expressly designed to cure the various ills and weaknesses of the body, and it was her pleasure to search these out, and prepare simple and effective medicines for her own family and friends.

Chief of these was a rare combination of the choicest medicinal roots and herbs found best adapted for the cure of the ills and weaknesses peculiar to the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured and it became quite popular among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price, as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lynn. Its length and severity were too much for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from fearful depression, so when the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

The three sons and the daughter, with their mother, combined forces to

carefully spreading 300 or 400 pounds of the infected soil on an acre and mixing it with the soil of the field by cultivation previous to seeding the alfalfa, or you may use the nitroculture preparation and inoculate the seed before seeding.

I have mailed you copies of press bulletins Nos. 125 and 129, giving information regarding the preparation of

seed-bed and the seeding of different grasses. I have also mailed you copy of bulletin No. 114, treating on alfalfa. We have no bulletin on cow-peas, but I have mailed you a copy of a letter answering questions on the planting and culture of this crop, and have sent you a circular letter giving instructions regarding the use of lime as fertilizer.

A. M. TAYLOR.

Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

March 20-22, 1906—Combination sales of Short-horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords at Kansas City, E. A. Ford, Manager, Lawson, Mo. March 23, 1906—Short-horns by Shawnee Breeders Association at Topeka State Fair Grounds, I. D. Graham, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

April 3, 1906—James Stock Farm, Willard, Kans., trotting bred horses.

April 13, 1906—Short-horns by the Southeastern Breeders Association at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Schneider, Manager.

April 25, 1906—Short-horns at Manhattan, Kans. F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kans.

May 1, 1906—Geo. Allen, Omaha, Neb., Short-horns.

A Feeding Ration for Beef.

I am feeding 27 calves and 5 cows and want to get the best gain possible. I have been feeding them about forty days and have them on full feed, but they do not seem to gain as fast as they should. I am feeding between 9 and 10 bushels (by weight) per day of corn-and-cob-meal with alfalfa for roughage. The last week I fed 2 quarts per day of Wilbur's Stock Food, mixed with the meal. Do you think it best to feed all the alfalfa they will eat? When I keep plenty of alfalfa before them they do not eat so much meal. Do you think it would be better to feed oil-meal in place of the stock food? This is my first attempt at cattle-feeding, and any suggestions you make will be gladly received.

Trego County.

ERA C. HITT.

I could hardly suggest a better ration for your cattle than corn-and-cob-meal with alfalfa for roughage. I think you will find it more economical to let them have all the alfalfa they will eat, but the cattle will not finish so quickly. If you are feeding nine or ten (seventy bushels) bushels per day of corn-and-cob-meal per head, it seems to me that the cattle are consuming an unusually large amount of grain. I would advise you to so regulate the amount at each feeding that it will all be consumed before the next time, in order that the cattle come to each feeding-time with keen appetites. It will take constant observation to secure the best results in cattle-feeding. The old proverb, "The eye of the master fatteneth the cattle," is a true one and you should be constantly on the lookout to see that the animals are in good thrift and have good appetites. If you note that they are not thrifty, reduce the quantity of feed a meal or two.

As to the stock food, I do not believe, as a general thing, healthy animals require it. A number of experiments have demonstrated this fact where alfalfa hay of good quality is fed, and in the production of baby-beef it will pay to use the best quality of roughage. I would not advise feeding oil-meal from the standpoint of economy. Alfalfa supplies protein in sufficient quantity. It may help you to secure a little better finish to feed a little oil-meal at the latter end of the feeding-period.

As you are a beginner in cattle-feeding, it would have been better if you had made your first attempt with older cattle, as special care is required to successfully produce baby-beef.

G. C. WHEELER.

Feeds for Hogs.—Feeding Stock on Shares.

Would you oblige a reader by answering the following questions through the KANSAS FARMER?

1. Can hogs be matured successfully on Kafir-corn and Milo maize? What would be the best way to feed it? If any addition is needed to make it a good or sufficient food, what would it be?

2. In keeping one or more brood sows for a share of the increase, what would be a fair deal of that kind?

3. In keeping cows for a share of the increase, what are the usual conditions?

4. Is there any way to prevent a cow from urinating while being milked?

5. What would be a good mixture to sow, to cut green for hogs, when they can not be pastured.

C. M. Barton County.

The question of maturing and fattening hogs on Kafir-corn is one which has been made the subject of a number of experiments here. Bulletin No. 95 on "Fattening Hogs on Drouth-Resisting Crops," gives the results of a series of seven or eight experiments in which twenty-one lots were fed Kafir-corn either as a whole or a part of the ration. In some of these trials Kafir-corn showed a value of 89 per cent of that of Indian corn. The digestible nutrients contained in Kafir-corn vary little in proportion and

quantity from those of Indian corn, being slightly less in carbohydrates and fats. Neither Indian corn nor Kafir-corn supply enough of either protein or mineral matter for the proper growth and development of swine; and in order to mature hogs on Kafir-corn it will be necessary to feed some protein feed in connection with it, such as alfalfa-pasture, skim-milk, soy-bean-meal, shorts, or tankage. Kafir-corn has been fed at this station both whole and ground, wet and dry. Wetting the whole grain at feeding-time was found to be a very successful way of feeding especially where skim-milk can be used. As a rule, we prefer to grind it and mix it with some of the protein feeds, soy-bean-meal being one of the best for this purpose. Hogs will tire of Kafir-corn rather quickly if kept on it as a steady diet, but where it is fed in connection with rather laxative protein feeds this result is not apparent. Alfalfa hay may be fed to fattening hogs to supply the required protein. In Bulletin 95, Professor Cottrell stated that Kafir-corn and skim-milk made the best gains in the series of experiments.

Regarding the share of increase to be retained for the keeping of brood sows, it would seem to me that one-half would be a fair deal for both owner of the sows and for the man feeding and caring for them; however, I have not given the subject very close attention and may be wrong in this. In the case of cows kept on shares, I believe half of the increase is the usual condition for the care and keeping.

I know of no method of curing the disagreeable habit of the milch cow mentioned. I would suggest that something be tried that will keep her attention attracted in a different channel, somewhat on the theory of the plans suggested for overcoming the balky horse.

Alfalfa would be the best plant to cut and feed to your hogs green. If it be necessary to use some annual plant, I would suggest using the Dwarf Essex rape or oats or sorghum, or a combination of two or three. These may be sown at different periods through the summer and will supply considerable green forage.

G. C. WHEELER.

Warbles.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am in possession of a clipping cut from the KANSAS FARMER, issue of March 17, 1904, which I have preserved. I refer to the article by N. S. Mayo, pertaining to warbles or grubs in cattle.

The annual loss estimated at from 50 to 60 millions of dollars in the United States on account of grubby hides, would suggest that more than passing interest should attach to the scientific study of the matter, with a view to remedy as soon as possible.

With this object in mind, I wish to state that it is my belief after studying for years, that Mr. Mayo is mistaken in his theory. I was at one time an ox-driver, and spent the years of my early settlement handling and driving oxen. I have also handled thousands of cattle; and being a lover and a close student of nature, the result of years of study on this matter suggests the possibility of throwing some light on the subject, and correcting some of the erroneous theories concerning the same.

Mr. Mayo states that "warbles or grubs are the larval form of the ox bot-fly, or the heel-fly (Hypoderma lineata)," and following with a life history, states that they are "a little larger than a house-fly, and deposit their eggs late in summer in the region of the heels. Being uncomfortable, these eggs are licked off, passing into the throat or gullet, thence boring their way through the animal tissues, locating finally under the skin of the back."

I first wish to state that there is nothing in common between the heel-fly, as we know it, and the fly that lays its eggs in the backs of cattle. The scientific name, Hypoderma lineata, does not apply to the family Oestridae leach or bot- or breeze-flies, one of which family is known to us as a heel-fly. This fly appears in early spring, on hot, sunny days, and seems to work with the wind. Its course of flight is very swift, and its presence is soon noted by the wild, nervous flight of the cattle, many of which run until nearly exhausted, taking shelter in the shade or near some inanimate object. But the only sure defence seems to be mud or water, and many is the beast I have lost or released after being mired from this cause, in March, April or May.

The heel-fly seldom appears here before March, but this year on a hot day in February some were at work. They seldom bother later than May, and seem

to appear at once and leave in the same way. They may work later in the summer in other localities, but not here.

"The Hypoderma bovis Deeger, or bot-fly of the ox is black, and densely pilose. The larvae are found during the month of May and often before, and in the summer in the tumors on the backs of cattle. And when fully grown, which is generally in July, work their way out and fall to the ground." Packard (Edition 1872, Page 405.)

During the long, hot summer days driving oxen are pestered by this big black fly, often an inch in length. He is a regular gourmand, and picking out a spot where neither horn nor tail can dislodge him, commences to bore through the hide. After gorging himself with blood, he can hardly fly, but either falls or buzzes off. I have often seen a smaller fly, more slender, of the same kind, alight on the drop of blood oozing from the aperture, its action leading me to believe it deposited an egg. We have marked the spots, and a warble always springs into existence there.

The foregoing facts can be substantiated here, and I hope a closer study of the matter may obtain.

The remedy proposed by Mr. Mayo is all we have been able to use so far, but I will watch with interest the cattle that have been dipped.

CHAS. H. JACKSON.

Hodgeman County.

[This letter was referred to Dr. Mayo, now chief of the Department of Animal Industry of the Republic of Cuba, who writes as follows:]

In reply to the above letter by Mr. Jackson criticising a press bulletin published by me some two years ago, I can only say that the "theory" advanced is not mine, and that it is not a theory at all but a demonstrated fact. The only ox bot-fly found in the United States of America is the Hypoderma lineata, unless a new one has been found in the past two years. This fly belongs to the family Oestridae, "bot-flies or breeze-flies" and is called the "ox bot-fly or heel-fly." It is possible that in different localities it may have a local name or some other fly may be called a "heel-fly." The authority quoted by Mr. Jackson is nearly thirty-five years behind the times. If Mr. Jackson will write his Senator or Representative in Congress, and ask for Bulletin No. 5, New Series United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, he will find some valuable information on this interesting subject and he will also find that there have been many scientific discoveries made since 1872.

I may add that the ox bot-fly has been recently introduced into this Republic from the United States, and so far as I have been able to determine, the adult fly may deposit the eggs upon the hair of cattle at any season of the year in this land of perpetual summer.

N. S. MAYO,

Chief Dept. Animal Industry, Republic of Cuba, Santiago de las Vegas.

Alfalfa for Horses and Brood Mares.

Is alfalfa hay considered good feed for young horses and brood mares? Our hay crop was short last summer and I have to buy. I had intended to buy alfalfa, but some of our people have the impression that it is not good for horses. Personally they know nothing about it for it has never been used here. I feel at liberty to ask you the question because I am one of your subscribers and know that you will give me the information. W. R. DELANEY.

Johnson County, Missouri.

There seems to be considerable prejudice against alfalfa hay as a horse-feed in some sections. This prejudice is without foundation as is evidenced by the experience of many practical feeders and horsemen. J. W. and J. C. Robison, the Percheron horse-breeders of Kansas, depend upon it almost exclusively for the production of their famous draft-horses. Henry Avery & Son, of Wakefield, Kans., rely almost exclusively upon alfalfa hay and pasture for the production of their Percheron horses.

Alfalfa hay contains digestible nutrients per 100 pounds as follows: Protein, 11 pounds; carbohydrates, 39.6 pounds; ether extract, 1.2 pounds. Timothy hay contains digestible nutrients per 100 pounds as follows: Protein, 2.8 pounds; carbohydrates, 43.4 pounds; ether extract, 1.4 pounds. Wheat bran contains digestible nutrients per 100 pounds as follows: Protein, 12.2 pounds; carbohydrates, 39.2 pounds; ether extract, 2.7 pounds.

At the Utah Experiment Station the comparative merits of alfalfa hay and timothy hay has been investigated in

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Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent prepaid for the price, \$1.

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STOLL'S STAY-THERE EAR MARK.

The best and cheapest ear-mark made. It possesses more points of merit than any other make. Send for samples. E. C. Stoll, Des Moines, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED Sell 1st bottle Sarsaparilla for \$50, best seller; 500 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. E. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

tests with work-horses and driving-horses for a period extending over four years. It was found that the timothy ration was more expensive and the horses did not maintain their weight so well as on the alfalfa-hay ration. Tests were made in which alfalfa hay was also fed without grain, it being found that twenty pounds daily of alfalfa was sufficient to maintain a 1,400-pound horse where no work was performed. It required 33 pounds of alfalfa to maintain the same horse while performing hard work. It was found impracticable to maintain a horse doing very severe work on alfalfa hay alone, some grain being required.

Experiments conducted at the Wyoming Station gave similar results, much less grain being required where alfalfa hay was used in the ration.

The California Station, in discussing the results of alfalfa-hay feeding for horses, states that where alfalfa hay is available, the protein required can be supplied with much less grain than where the coarse fodder consists of the cereal hays or meadow grasses.

For the feeding of colts and growing horses I would not hesitate to recommend the feeding of good-quality alfalfa hay, giving them practically all that they will clean up. The brood mares will do well on this hay and it will be more economical than to purchase prairie hay or timothy hay, much less grain being required. G. C. WHEELER.

Cottonseed-Meal.

Will you be so kind as to send me copies of the following bulletins: No. 39, 47, 51, 53, 61, 67, 111, 118, and 124? Have you had any experience in feeding cottonseed-meal or oil-meal for fattening steers? If you have anything in regard to that, will you please send it to me and oblige?

Saline County. C. KNUDSON.

You have undoubtedly received the bulletins requested and by studying them carefully you will be able to secure considerable information on this subject.

Cottonseed-meal and oil-meal have very high values in the fattening of steers especially where alfalfa hay or clover hay are not available as roughage. These meals contain a very high percentage of digestible protein and if you are feeding corn and corn-stover, Kafir-fodder, or prairie hay as roughage, at least 10 per cent of your grain-ration should be cottonseed- or oil-meal for the best gains and most economical results. Cottonseed-meal is the richer of the two and is also slightly cheaper. It may be fed to mature steers up to three pounds daily with perfect safety and even larger amounts may be fed to mature cattle for short periods. Your feed-bunks must be so arranged that no cottonseed-meal will be wasted on the ground so as to be eaten by the hogs, or you will be liable to lose some of them.

If you have alfalfa hay for roughage, I would feed little if any cottonseed-meal, alfalfa supplying the required protein more economically.

G. C. WHEELER.

Signs of the Zodiac, Have They Influence?

What influence have the signs of the zodiac on animal husbandry, particularly in relation to castration and weaning of young? C. F. C. Mitchell County.

Answer.—If the signs of the zodiac have any influence on animal husbandry, we have never heard of it. We do not study the signs of the zodiac in connection with animal husbandry, and it is our opinion that its signs have absolutely nothing to do with the castration and weaning of young animals. R. J. KINZER.

Feed and Care of Breeding Horse.

I have a 7-year-old stallion (Percheron) which has been out all winter with a herd. What is the cheapest and best feed? There is no alfalfa here but there is good prairie hay. Is Kafir-corn fodder good for a horse during breeding season?

How many mares can be bred during three months? What is best to keep the hair in good condition or what would be best to make him shed, and grow new hair?

Please give your advice on feed, how much to feed, breeding, in what kind of a place to keep him, and the number of mares per day. W. N. KINZER.

Stevens County. It is never advisable to feed a breeding stallion much corn; but if this horse is in thin condition, he can be built up cheaper with corn than with any other feed. Alfalfa would be a most excellent feed to give him, but if this can not be had, oil-meal and bran can be used in connection with prairie hay to add protein to the ration and im-

prove his condition. Oil-meal will also help to shed earlier, and will make his coat look sleek and bright.

A stallion of this age, during the season, should serve from 80 to 100 mares and oftentimes he is allowed to serve even more than this. He should be given a good, roomy box-stall and have plenty of exercise. It is a common practice to give a stallion a yard or paddock in which to take exercise, but there is some danger of a horse's injuring himself, and with a valuable horse it is preferable to lead him out for exercise.

A grain ration of about 50 per cent corn, 30 per cent oats, and 20 per cent bran, with a little additional oil-meal should put the horse in good condition. R. J. KINZER.

Hutchinson's Poland-China Sale.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement in this paper of the great Poland-China sale of James Hutchinson of Bellaire, Kansas, which he will hold at Norton, Kansas, Saturday, March 24. Breeders of this popular type of hog should remember that the greatest objection to the Poland-China is the size. For several years the leading breeders have overlooked this necessary quality in their efforts to breed something fancy. The result has been that the farmer has taken up the Duroc, not because of his admiration for him, but because he knows that the end of all is the pork-barrel, and that size is an absolute necessity.

Mr. Hutchinson is a veteran in the hog business. He has showed at all the important fairs in Nebraska for several years, and has always carried away his full share of prizes. We regret that we have not the space to give a complete list of them. If you are a breeder, look over his advertisement and note some of the great animals he has raised. His brood sows are all of the large heavy type, are good mothers and producers of large litters.

When at his farm last week, Mr. Hutchinson took us to the barn where his sows were farrowing. One had farrowed thirteen, another nine, another seven, and still another, ten pigs. We were surprised at the large litters, but he informed us that nearly all of his sows farrowed nine pigs or more. A few years ago a farmer drove to Mr. Hutchinson's place and bought a sow; some days later he came back and bought several more. From this foundation stock he started, and is now one of the coming breeders of the State. At his sale this spring his bred gilts brought an average of over sixty dollars per head.

If you want to put some new blood in your herd, or are just starting one, take this opportunity to get some of these large-boned hogs. Arrange to attend this sale, or if you are unable to attend, write your wants to C. E. Shaffer of the KANSAS FARMER and they will receive careful attention.

Ward Bros. Duroc-Jersey Sale.

Ward Bros. sale of Duroc-Jersey swine, held at Republic, Kansas, on Tuesday, March 6, was very successful, though the day was stormy and many buyers were undoubtedly prevented from attending. The Ward Bros. are among the old-time breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine, and they have the confidence of the people. The bidding was lively. The stock offered was highly-bred and in good condition and buyers were anxious to get the good things offered. Following is a complete list of purchasers at this sale which averaged \$49.36 for the entire offering. Albert Ward, Belleville, Kan.; James Logan, Frankfort, Kan.; T. Mendenhall, Fairbury, Neb.; C. E. Shaffer, Topeka; John Jones & Son, Concordia, Kan.; J. F. Lane, Guide Rock, Neb.; A. A. Nire, Republic, Kan.; T. J. H. Fight, Republic, Kan.; Fred Collins, Belleville, Kan.; J. T. Chandler, Frankfort; Geo. Kerr, Wakefield, Kan.; Mac Wesley, Bancroft, Kan.; John Jones, Clyde, Kan.; A. Prue, Republic; James Logan, Onaga, Kan.; W. L. Vick, Junction City, Kan.; Ben Lebold, Republic, Kan.; Dick Ward, Belleville, Kan.; Henry Collins, Republic, Kan.; Emmet Price, Republic, Kan.; G. W. Sollenberger, Woodston; Marshall Bros., Burden, Kan.; H. H. Howell, Republic, Kan.

Herefords at Kansas City.

The combination sale of Hereford cattle at the Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, held under the management of Secretary C. R. Thomas, last week resulted in the disposal of 87 head. The 45 bulls averaged \$104.50 and the 42 females averaged \$108.25. Good judges of Herefords pronounced these values to be at least \$25.00 too low for the quality of the animals offered.

The top price of the sale was \$400, which was paid for Steele Bros. cow, Princess May 2d, who went to S. W. Anderson, Blakers Mills, West Virginia. Steele Bros. also sold the second highest female for which they received \$215.

The highest price paid for a bull was \$305 given for Preceptor 232358, who went to Iowa.

The list of buyers is as follows: Thomas Brown, Ottawa, Kan.; J. B. Dale, Pleasanton, Iowa; H. H. Snyder, North Branch, Kan.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.; R. T. Pence, Napton, Mo.; J. A. McKittrick, Greenwood, Mo.; Thomas Benson, Topeka, Kan.; Chas. W. Embry, Ottawa, Kan.; Joseph T. Clark, Platte City, Mo.; H. Kallor, Longton, Kan.; A. L. Weston, Colorado Springs, Colo.; John Murphy, Frankfort, Kan.; F. W. Preston, Blue Rapids, Kan.; W. L. Lacey, Kansas City; Suter Bros. Zurich, Kan.; R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kan.; H. F. Kilburn, Tyro, Kan.; L. E. Potter, Springfield, Minn.; Jones Wren, Keytesville, Mo.; A. Metzger, Lone Star, Kan.; Oscar L. Mills, Fort Smith, Ark.; Mrs. K. W. Cross, Emporia, Kan.; J. A. Larsen, Everest, Kan.; T. P. Whittenberg, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo.; J. Laivette, Florence, Kan.; L. J. Johnson, Halbut, Iowa; R. M. Hall,

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34 Poland-Chinas 34

Twenty-two sows and gilts by Goldfinder 37913 (litter brother to Corrector 2d) and Royal Perfection 2d 36427, bred to Goldfinder and Despatcher 38736 (by Chief Perfection 2d and out of the highest priced litter sold last year and a \$1,010 dam). A choice gilt by Meddler sold open, seven boars by Goldfinder, one by Corrector 2d and two by Royal Perfection 2d. All are out of well-bred dams.

Twenty-one Shorthorn cattle, twelve bulls under a year, calves to 2 years old by Chief Elector 2d 124347 and Wild Tom 226178, a grandson of Godoy. Scotch bulls of great breeding and merit. One cow and eight heifers, nearly all by Chief Elector 2d and bred to a son of Imported Conqueror.

We invite all to attend. Send for catalogues.

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From Topeka to almost all points in California and to many places in Arizona. Liberal stop-over privileges.

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The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.,
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A safe, speedy and
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Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs,
and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone
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diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria.
Removes all Bunches from Horses or
Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it
is invaluable.
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press, charges paid, with full directions for its
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Lawson, Mo.

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110 Head of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle
Fifty cows, principally all young and bred to
Rosemary Victor 12th 136313 and Waterloo Chief
247541; also 20 bulls, 8 to 18 months old and 45 heifers
the same age as the bulls. Mostly all reds. The
oldest and one of the best herds in the State of Kan-
sas. Also 40 number 1 Poland-China Sows, mostly
all bred and 10 boars, 6 months old. Barred Ply-
mouth Rock eggs for hatching, \$1 a sitting. George
Channon, Hope, Kans.

Eggs for Hatching

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

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Larned, : : : Kansas

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It solves the problems for the busy
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member of the farmer's family. It has
12 regular departments. Its contribu-
tors are expert authorities. It contains
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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. Address

Cambridge, Neb.; Geo. B. Baker, Mary-
ville, Mo.; Guy Jones, Bigelow, Mo.;
Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kan.;
Oscar Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; Wood
Roberts, Dearborn, Mo.

The Berkshire Love Feast and Sale.

The Berkshire love feast, institute,
and public sale at Kansas City, was a
success in every sense of the word. It
is true some of the good animals could
have brought more money and have
been within their value, but the good
ones that sold cheap generally went
into hands that will make good with
them and they will be a lasting adver-
tisement for the men who sold them and
for the breed in general. Jas. Qurollo,
Independence, Mo., topped the sale at
\$250 with the good sow, American
Beauty by Masterpiece. Mr. Qurollo is
the man who developed Masterpiece
from a pig and it was when he passed
out of his hands at \$1000 that his real
greatness was first appreciated by Mr.
Qurollo. He still has a number of his
daughters.

Mr. F. F. Guthrie, Saffordville, Kans.,
sold a great sow in Royal Empress at
\$200, going to W. A. Casa, Whitehall,
Ill. A number of other good Kansas
breeders were represented in both the
buying and selling and a few from Ok-
lahoma and the Indian Territory.

W. J. Grist, of Ozarkie, Kans., se-
cured several fine animals including
some recently imported of the very best
English strains. These were selected
as the nucleus of a future herd that we
predict will be heard from. The buyers
and price paid by each are as follows:

1. Otto Hamilton, Spicard, Mo.	50.00
2. C. N. Jackman, Oskaloosa.	\$40.00
48. Fred Alexander, Columbia, Tenn.	40.00
47. F. W. Morgan, Beloit, Wis.	185.00
53. C. E. Winnans, Humboldt, Neb.	27.00
13. W. J. Gust, Ozarkie.	75.00
21. O. Hall, Ponca City, Okla.	30.00
15. C. S. Pratt, Arapahoe, I. T.	35.00
34. H. S. Williamson, Centralia, Mo.	50.00
35. C. N. Jackman.	15.00
36. C. N. Jackman.	30.00
28. R. V. Schote, Bunch, I. T.	25.00
29. H. C. Taylor, Orfordville, Wis.	165.00
24. J. A. Seland, Springfield, Ill.	120.00
50. H. S. Williamson.	85.00
31. C. N. Jacuman, Oskaloosa.	55.00
7. A. D. Catlingham, Kansas City, Mo.	25.00
22. I. T. Bayer, Yates Center.	47.50
13. W. A. Casa, Whitehall, Ill.	200.00
18. Fred Archer, Maryville, Mo.	150.00
52. W. O. Knapp, Guthrie City, Iowa.	52.50
16. David Page, Topeka.	82.50
19. W. H. Rhodes, Tampa.	70.00
23. Homer Waters, Dawson, Ill.	112.00
6. Fred Archer.	80.00
30. W. E. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.	50.00
5. F. W. Morgan, Beloit, Wis.	110.00
33. W. J. Grist, Ozarkie.	37.50
12. A. C. Dugan.	97.50
46. R. K. Carey, Denver, Col.	115.00
11. R. K. Carey.	150.00
9. W. G. Grist, Ozarkie.	65.00
32. H. W. Hamline, Orion, Ia.	205.00
8. W. J. Grist.	100.00
3. R. A. Schote, Bunch, I. T.	20.00
37. J. D. Robinson, Burtrand, Neb.	250.00
20. C. N. Jacuman.	65.00
44. R. J. Schote.	22.50
41. L. E. Trost, Moberly, Mo.	37.50
38. C. W. Elyea, Jewell.	50.00
39. Jerome Seland, Springfield, Ill.	80.00
25. R. O. Freinense, Moran.	50.00

The 42 head sold for \$3,352.50, only a
few cents less than \$80 per head.

Monsees' Record-Breaking Sale.

L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.,
held their 28th sale of jacks and jennets
at Limestone Valley Farm on March
6. This sale was probably the best
one every held in the United States for
this class of stock. Some records were
broken. The highest priced jack at
auction, the highest average price for
jacks and the largest total of the sale
are among the records that were
smashed. In addition to the remark-
able sale of jacks and jennets four span
of mules were sold at an average of
\$429.40, with the highest priced span
going to Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo.,
at \$500. Following are the summaries
and details of the sale:

Total of sale.	\$31,990.00
Thirty jacks brought.	25,690.00
Average.	856.33
Twenty-seven jennets brt.	5,582.50
Average.	169.72
Eight mules brought.	1,717.50
Average.	222.13
Highest priced jack.	1,600.00
Highest priced jennet.	565.00
Landcaster 2d 929 J. W. Lowry, Bowling Duke Jr. 927, L. M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo.	700
Good Nature 935, Wm. Van Swer-inger, Holton.	510
General Custer Jr. L. M. Emerson Montau Chief 937, C. E. Daniels, Green Castle, Mo.	1,600
Croaker 936, G. E. Light, Pilot Point, Texas.	520
Landcaster 928, J. W. Lowry.	960
Tenaz 200 (imp.), L. M. Emerson, George L. 933, S. C. Vice, Novin-ger, Mo.	1,200
Sigero 202 (imp.), L. M. Emerson, Goebel 951, Ed Boen, Lawson, Mo.	1,000
Limestone Corrector 702, Joe Pat-ton, McFall, Mo.	1,040
Boen 934, J. C. Henderson & Sons, Columbia, Mo.	560
High Style 595, Goodrich Stock Farm, Eldon, Mo.	1,510
Senator Carter Jr. 955, Luke M. Emerson.	970
Bloom Turner 930, L. M. Emerson, Togo 954, J. S. Miller, Pond Creek, Okla.	515
Bloom Turner Jr. 931, L. M. Emerson.	850
Nernyx 953, G. T. Cumberledge, Muskogee, I. T.	850
Clermont Chief 699, Riley Hind-man, Anna, Ill.	1,110
Young Chieftain 938, J. S. Miller, Pond Creek, Okla.	820
Beckman 952, Henry Cole, Van-dalla, Mo.	745
Limestone Leer 477, G. S. Cooper, Glenstead, Mo.	1,230
Dawson Prince 556, H. J. Pritch-ard, Falls City, Neb.	555
	725

Beston 957, J. W. Stooke, Gans-ing. 1,425
Senator J. 953, S. Ballander, Cle-burn. 835
King Debo 200, L. M. Emerson. 700
Mammoth Boy, G. B. Mahon, Sil-ver Lake. 700
Captain Shanks, L. M. Emerson. 630
John L. Sullivan, M. C. McMahon-ill, Tabor, Iowa. 855

JENNETS.
Toddie 500, Jack colt at side, R. E. Deer, Buffalo, Mo. 5665
Mary Jumbo 404, G. L. Cooper, Linstead, Mo. 215
Lady Garrett 3d 369, L. M. Emer-son. 155
Lady Martin 696, G. A. Thompson, Spicards, Mo. 145
Belva 702, G. A. Thompson. 145
Bugnolia Belle 700, Walter L. Snapp, Bellefonte, Ark. 405
Lady Napoleon 2d 699, W. S. Snapp. 275
Black Belle 698, J. T. McKinney, Cairo, Mo. 150
Ida Bright 403, B. Q. Moore, Link-ville, Mo. 175
Lady Compromise 2d 352, D. B. Moore. 200
Jenny Simpson 421, C. M. Meals, Green City, Mo. 175
Baby Lee, G. A. Thompson. 75
Lady Pluto 695, R. K. Thompson, Beasman, Mo. 65
Daisy Lee 690, C. E. Daniels. 150
Sallie 641, R. K. Thompson. 150
Princess 2d 689, R. K. Thompson. 75
Susan 640, J. F. McKinney. 175
Fanny Clairmont 639, G. A. Thompson. 175
Black Daisy 703, L. M. Emerson. 100
Little Princess, H. R. Thompson, Spickards, Mo. 50
Black Daisy 2d, G. L. Cooper. 80
Rosanna 2d, H. R. Thompson. 35
Belle Nero 2d, G. A. Thompson. 55
Belle Collins, Luke Emerson. 180
Belle Collins 2d 371, C. E. Daniels. 247.50
Lady D. 413, Steve Smith, Tip-ton, Mo. 110

This sale was conducted by Col. R. L. Harriman and Jas. W. Sparks, as-
sisted by Col. J. J. Wells, W. D. Ross,
C. J. Hieronymus, J. D. Thompson and
John D. Snyder. Colonel Harriman
opened the sale with a good, intelligent
review of the jack and mule business of
the United States and particularly of
the successes of the animals from Lime-
stone Valley. He sold the first 15 head,
the first 10 averaging \$1,117.50. Col-
onel Sparks then took the gavel, and
while the better jacks had been sold,
quality considered, he held the values
up strong to the close.

Honeyman & Reed Poland-China Sale.

On March 2, at Madison, Kans., a num-
ber of breeders of high-class Poland-
China swine combined in one of the
most successful sales that has been
held in Kansas for years. The consig-
ners were W. J. Honeyman, E. E. Hon-
eyman, B. A. Melburn, and A. J. Reed,
all of Madison.

The top price was \$335, by I. E. Knox,
Nardin, Okla., and J. R. Roberts, Deer
Creek, Okla., for Chief's Orphan 5th
(by Chief Perfection 2d), the highest
price paid for a gilt was \$125, by H. L.
Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo. This gilt
was also by the old King Chief Perfec-
tion 2d. Both of these "tops," in fact,
almost the entire offering, was bred to
Mr. Honeyman's \$1,000 boar, U. C. Per-
fection, a State fair first prize winner and
sire of first-prize pigs. The sale was a
tribute to the value placed on this great
boar by the breeders in this territory.

Following is a complete list of sales
and buyers.

1. F. Pease, Madison.	\$126
2. (substitute)—Kno & Roberts,	
Nardin and Deer Creek, Okla.	335
3. H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.	125
4. F. A. Dawley, Waldo.	120
5. Leon Calhoun, Potter.	100
6. H. L. Faulkner.	115
7. T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.	150
8. J. W. Myers, Galva.	75
9. L. C. Caldwell, Moran.	75
10. J. B. Myers, Canton.	50
11. H. L. Faulkner.	75
12. O. T. Calvin, Bolcourt.	65
12 1/2. F. Long, Madison.	52
14. F. Long.	56
15. D. V. Stoll, Lone Elm.	35
16. L. V. Martin, Belle Plains.	43
17. F. Long.	50
18. W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont	98
19. F. Long.	56
20. F. Long.	65
21. B. D. Freeman, Madison.	50
22. Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond	41
23. R. W. Abbott, Madison.	50
24. A. B. Huffman, Reece.	71
25. Wm. Murry, Madison Junction.	30
26. Dyck Bros., Whitewater.	78
27. Ira Allen, Strawn.	38
28. F. Long.	36
29. J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.	50
30. J. Q. Wilson, LeRoy.	33
31. F. Long.	60
32. John Haughton, Madison.	25
32 1/2. F. A. Dawley.	77
33. J. J. Keating, Hamilton.	29
34. F. Long.	76
35. J. W. Myers, Galva.	35
36. H. L. Faulkner.	36
37. J. Q. Wilson.	27
38. D. V. Stoll.	27
40. D. V. Stoll.	50
41. At.	40
42. J. Q. Wilson.	36
43. D. V. Stoll.	33
48. At.	25
49. At.	

On and On Poland-Chinas.

At Richards, Mo., on March 7, Mr. J. R. Young, Missouri's noted Poland-China breeder, held another of his record-breaking bred-sow sales. This sale has not been exceeded in average price in the whole corn-belt except by the record made by Mr. Young himself in his December 1905, sale. In these two sales, which aggregated nearly \$15,000, he disposed of 63 sows bred to the great boar On and On, at an average price of \$196.18. Nearly every State in the corn-belt was represented by buyers or mail-order bids at this sale.

The top price in this sale was \$355, paid by J. W. Honeyman, of Madison, Kans., for No. 1 in the catalogue, Lady Foster 67382, an extra fine sow by Foster's Chief Perfection 48021 and bred to On and On.

The sale was conducted by Col. D. P. McCracken, H. O. Correll, J. W. Sparks,

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WATERPROOF
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direct from our factory to user for a third of
a century. We ship for examination and ap-
proval and guarantee safe delivery. You
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quality and price. We are the largest manu-
facturers in the world selling to the con-
sumer exclusively. We make 300 styles of
vehicles, 65 styles of harness. Send for
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No. 640. Combination Top Buggy. Price com-
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for \$25. more.

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several new books, which
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interested. They tell you just
how to proceed to build a tele-
phone line to your farm; how to in-
terest your neighbors; how to or-
ganize the company, and how easily
and cheaply such a line can be built.
One of the books describes

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cessful. Write for book 123-J, "How
the Telephone Helps the Farmer,"
and also for the book, "How to Build
a Rural Telephone Line." They will
furnish you valuable information you
can get in no other way. Simply drop
us a postal
card asking
for them,
and for any
other facts
you may
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Is The Fruit-Grower, published monthly at St. Joseph,
Mo. The regular subscription price is a dollar a year
but if you will write for free sample copy and mention
this paper, you will receive a proposition whereby you
may secure it one year WITHOUT COST. Every one
who has a few fruit trees or a garden, should read

THE FRUIT-GROWER

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

Every issue is handsomely illustrated and from 32 to 64
pages a month are filled with interesting matter per-
taining to fruit-growing and garden-
ing. The first four issues of 1906 will be
handsome special numbers devoted to
the following subjects:—January, The
Horticultural Societies; February,
Spraying; March, Gardening; April,
Small Fruits. Any one of these num-
bers will be worth a dollar to you. We
publish the "Brother Jonathan Series"
of fruit books. Send your name and
address to Bro. Jonathan learn how to secure these books free.

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When writing advertisers please men-
tion Kansas Farmer.

Lafe Burger, W. D. Ross, and J. D. Snyder.

Following is a complete list of sales and buyers:

1. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Mo.	\$355.00
2. W. R. Crouther, Garden City, Mo.	202.50
3. A. Glenn, Shepardsville, Ky.	197.50
4. Ed. McDaniel, Parsons, Mo.	152.50
11. John Bollin, Leavenworth, Mo.	130.00
13. Linc Lukins, Disco, Ind.	300.00
5. A. Glenn,	250.00
6. A. Glenn,	280.00
8. T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.	252.50
26. N. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.	150.00
27. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Mo.	112.50
29. W. S. Babcock, Rockwell City, Iowa.	100.00
15. J. A. Wilson, Milo, Mo.	120.00
16. Frank Zimmerman, Centerville,	120.00
22. F. M. Scatter, Terra Haute, Ind.	225.00
7. E. E. Honeyman,	290.00
25. C. E. Ogg, Auburn, Ill.	155.00
19. Walker & Carmack, Pattonsburg, Mo.	100.00
42. E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.	200.00
34. J. C. Larrimer, Derby,	155.00
30. John Salmon, Washington C. H., Ohio.	162.50
31. Frank Zimmerman,	137.50
20. Ira Garrison, Rushville, Ill.	142.50
21. James Mains, Oskaloosa,	105.00
32. E. L. Jimison, Onelda, Ill.	97.50
24. C. M. Hulbert, Oakland, Neb.	100.00
44. F. Long, Madison,	67.50
45. John Hart, Adrian, Mich.	90.00
9. Dr. R. W. Thomas, St. Joe, Mo.	100.00
36. W. S. Babcock, Rockwell City, Iowa.	100.00
37. A. L. Ambrose, Lexington, Ill.	87.50
39. T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.	77.50
14. Frank Fites, Denver, Ind.	86.00
33. E. O. Miller, Eldora, Ia.	95.00
46. J. A. Wilson, Milo, Mo.	57.50
47. Walker & Carmack,	41.00

Frank Georgia's Sale.

Frank Georgia's sixth annual bred-sow sale was held at Mankato on February 24. Everything favored a good sale and it was one of the best ever held in that part of the State. The weather was fine, the crowd large and ready to buy, and the offering was one not to be excelled in any sale-ring. Thirty head were sold within a very short space of time, making an average of \$25 and a few cents. The buyers were chiefly among the neighboring farmers, who are acquainted with Mr. Georgia's hogs, and appreciate their good qualities and excellent breeding.

Following is a list of the highest bidders and the prices paid for them:

No.	Price.
4. Jno. Stephens, Cawker City,	\$26.00
5. Jno. Stephens, Cawker City,	26.50
10. Jno. Stephens, Cawker City,	24.00
6. Jno. Stephens, Cawker City,	23.00
7. Jno. Stephens, Cawker City,	24.00
21. Jno. Stephens, Cawker City,	22.50
13. G. F. Hull, Iona,	25.50
31. G. F. Hull,	23.00
14. E. R. Bollinger, Iona,	25.50
9. E. R. Bollinger,	27.00
2. E. R. Bollinger,	22.00
7. Ward Bros. Republic,	34.00
11. J. P. Fair, Mankato,	28.50
12. Thompson Bishop, Mankato,	25.50
20. Thompson Bishop,	41.00
22. Thompson Bishop,	21.00

Some Record Prices at Avery's Percheron Sale at Manhattan, Kan., February 24, 1906.

Fifteen Percheron stallion (with six under 1 year of age), \$9225.00, making an average price of \$615; twenty-five Percheron mares (from 15 years of age to four head under 1 year), \$15,200.00, making an average for mares, \$608.40; a grand average for stallions and mares of \$611.70.

The following records were broken for Percherons at public auction in this sale:

Bosquet 40105 (40612), highest Percheron stallion, \$2325.00; Lena 40417 and Mina 31721, highest pair of Percheron mares, \$2250.00; Fanchon 42853, highest yearling filly, \$750.00; four mares in sale that averaged, each \$1000.00; the highest average on collection of Percheron mares, \$608.40.

Gossip About Stock.

H. H. Hague of Newton, Kansas, reports that in the Harvey County sale his Duroc-Jerseys made an average price of \$33.60, one sow selling for \$46. He also reports the arrival of two litters aggregating 24 pigs, 22 of which have been saved.

An event that will interest many of our readers will be the Janes Stock Farm sale of 34 trotting-bred horses and Standard-bred mares to be held at the State Fair grounds, Topeka, Kans., on Tuesday, April 3, 1906. The horses will be shown at the State Fair grounds prior to the sale. A great many of the horses in the offering are sired by General Evans 13166, 2:26%. For information and catalogue address C. N. Janes, Willard, Kans.

E. E. Axline, the big Poland-China breeder at Oak Grove, Mo., and Dr. O. L. Kerr, the breeder of the Champion O. L. C's, Independence, Mo., will hold a sale of these two breeds at Independence, Mo., on April 5, 1906. There will be 30 head of each breed in the sale. Mr. Axline has selected some excellent animals for this sale and requests breeders and all who contemplate purchasing to send for a catalogue which is free for the asking. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in either breed to attend this sale.

Any one needing a farm should read the advertisement of the Norton Land Company in this paper. They desire especially to call attention to the last two farms in the list. If you want something worth the money, write them at once. These farms are in Norton County, which has 30,000 acres of alfalfa and where every farmer is prosperous. One bank alone at Norton has over \$450,000 in deposits which belongs to the farmers. It will pay you to write them and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

R. F. Norton & Son, owners of the Orchard Hill herd of Duroc-Jerseys write as follows: Can any one beat it:

"I noticed the mention of a big pig raised by Taylor and Wolf in your paper of March 8. We have one sired by Tip Top Notoher Championship boar at the World's Fair at St. Louis which we think is making a good gain. For the seven days ending February 24, he gained 17 pounds. He next week ending March 3, he gained 16 pounds. Thus making 33 pounds actual growth (not fat), in 14 days. He is now six months old and weighs 175 pounds beside losing three weeks on account of having been hurt in shipping."

We recently visited the stock farm of Ohas. Morrison & Son at Phillipsburg, which is one of the best kept stock farms in Kansas. Mr. Morrison is a breeder of Red Polls and Poland-China hogs. His cattle are among the best in the State and he has built up a reputation among breeders that enables him to dispose of all his young stuff as fast as he can produce it. Mr. Morrison carries a yearly card with the KANSAS FARMER and says it has brought him excellent results. Of the large number of bulls he raised last year he only has four or five left. If you need anything of his breeding it will pay you to write him.

The Diamond Creek Stock Farm, owned by J. W. Creech of Herington, will have a sale of 50 head of Standard-bred horses at Herington, Kans., on Monday, March 26, 1906. The offering consists of brood mares, young stallions, geldings and fillies ranging from 1 to 3 years old. The leading farm stallion is Escobar 2:13%. He is a grandly-bred sire and his get show splendid style and finish. Catalogues may now be had on request and contains some special attractions including Angelbar, lot 4. Matched teams, lots 6, 8, 14, and 16, comprise two matched teams that will interest discriminating buyers.

G. M. Scott, Rea, Ho., held a very successful jack sale at Savannah, Mo., the 8. He sold jacks and mules for a total of \$18,057.50, a pretty good day's business in the disposition of the produce of a part of the Quiet Glenn Farm. The 21 jacks sold for an average of \$882.56; Two sold for \$1,200 each, and another for \$1,000; half the offering were 2-year-olds. Kansas got some of the best, No. 5 of the offering going to Henry Loeb, Baxter, at \$1200. A. D. Sanders, of Parnell, Kansas, was another purchaser; others were W. C. White, T. G. Sanling, Yorktown, Ia.; G. E. Hanks, Nebraska, Clay, Neb.; Oliver Ott, Allena, Mo.; W. C. Martin, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; as. Millen, King City, Mo.; Ollie Iverson, Blaken, Neb.; W. L. Nixon, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; W. J. Rhodes, Lee's Summit, Mo.; W. R. Hillman, Hebron, Neb.; Dysart Bros., Barnard, Mo.; Henry Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.; Allen Cunningham, Clyde, Mo.; and Nels F. Pearson, Stanton, Ia. The sale was conducted by Jas. W. Sparks, and William Brooks, and is considered one of the very successful sales of the season.

U. S. Ison, W. G. Sellen and J. L. Gere will hold a sale of Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle at Butler, Mo., March 23. These gentlemen are selling an excellent lot of stock. Mr. Ison sells one cow and three young bulls, twenty-nine head of hogs, twenty-three sows and gilts, including one by Meddler, one by Corrector 2d, others by Goldfinder, a litter brother to Corrector Goldfinder and Royal Perfection. He also sells five boars, good ones of the same breeding. Sows and gilts are bred to Goldfinder or Despatcher, one of the litter that sold for \$2,250 last fall, and whose dam recently sold for \$1,010. A litter by this great pig should be an attraction in any herd in the land. Mr. Sellen sells nine lusty young bulls of serviceable age. Most of them are old enough for range use and eight 2-year-old heifers. These are all by the Scotch bull, Chief Elector 2d, and bred to a son of Imp. Conqueror, one of the best Scotch-topped American families, nearly all Young Marys. Mr. Gere sells five fall boar pigs by Goldfinder, four of them are out of a Mischief Maker dam. All in all the breeding and individuality of the offering gotten together by these gentlemen, should attract good breeders and farmers wishing to buy the best foundation stock. It is not expected that it will be a high-priced offering, so we think it a good place to go to get good Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns. If you can not attend, send bids to auctioneers, Sparks and Snyder.

The Shorthorn sale of E. D. Ludwig, held at Sabetha last week, served to attract a large crowd of buyers in search of his good cattle. Owing to the fact that the amphitheater containing the crowd of buyers fell with a crash almost immediately after the opening of the sale, and this was followed by a heavy windstorm which practically destroyed the sale-tent, the buyers were more or less demoralized and the prices realized were much below what they might otherwise have been. Some of the animals in the sale were consigned by the local breeders. The 26 head sold by Mr. Ludwig brought \$2,872.50, an average of \$110.48. The total offering of 39 head made an average of \$100.40. The top was \$255, paid by J. O. Kimmel, of Sabetha, Kans., for the herd bull, Bampton Knight 148795. The young bull, Scotchman 245103, was well sold, going at \$225 to J. P. Lahr, Sabetha, Kans. A. B. Simms of Troy, Kans., paid the next higher price, buying Sir Victor 253142 for \$140. J. O. Hunt, of Marysville, Kans., topped the female section, paying \$130 for the Cowslip cow, lot C. Mr. Hunt and Everett Hayes bought several of the best cows and heifers. Among other good buyers were: William Pecht, Morrill, Kans.; T. A. Isenbise, Morrill; J. A. Windle, Falls City, Neb.; John Lascumbe, Circleville, Kans.; Rufus Miller, Morrill, Kans.; A. B. Lanning, Sabetha, Kans.; A. B. Van Dyke, Sabetha; M. Bigley, Sabetha; Roy Isenbise, Morrill; R. A. Smith, Summerfield, Kans.; Ed. McCoy, Sabetha; John Draney, Sabetha; William Davis, Morrill; T. K. and George Masterson, Sabetha; W. N. Ord, Sabetha; J. C. Strom, Sabetha; Chris. Coffey, Ax-tell.

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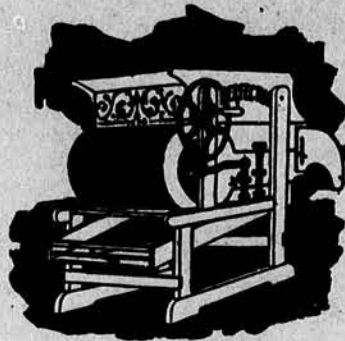
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for this department should be addressed.
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MASTERS' ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Words of Aaron Jones on Retiring From
the Position of Worthy Master of
the National Grange.

We have assembled in the thirty-ninth annual session of the National Grange representing the agricultural industry of the country, not only to discuss its condition and to devise ways and means of advancing the interests of this great basic industry and thereby promote the welfare of the tillers of the soil, but in a broader sense to advance the interests of the American people, for whatever promotes the welfare of agriculture promotes the welfare of every other industry. It is peculiarly appropriate to come together with this laudable ambition within the borders of the productive State of New Jersey and upon the shores of the broad Atlantic, prolific with commerce made possible by the products of American farms. The conditions surrounding our meeting place should inspire a comprehensive view of the general situation without detracting in the least degree from the well-established reputation of the Grange for loyalty to the industry it represents.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

Since our meeting one year ago upon the Pacific Slope, there has been constant and substantial growth of the organization in membership and activity in all sections of the country. Many dormant granges have been revived, new granges established and over 60,000 added to the membership. This growth has not been confined to any locality but is observed in the States on the Pacific Coast, in the great agricultural States of the Middle West, in the South and in the Central and Eastern parts of the country. The progress of the organization in social and mental development among the rural people, and in influence upon public affairs, can be cited in every State where the organization is established. A recital of the victories won in promoting culture and refinement, intelligence and thrift, exemplary citizenship and happy homes, and in securing wholesome legislation and the fearless enforcement of laws, would reveal an influence exerted without a precedent by the farmers of the country in the battle for social advancement and that justice and equality vouchsafed to all by the constitution of our country. I congratulate you upon the present condition of the order and its favorable position for effective work in the future.

EDUCATION.

The corner-stone of our organization is education, affording its members the opportunity, through cooperative effort to study the principles of advanced agriculture, including the relation of the elements of the atmosphere to the elements of the soil; the relation of elements of food to the requirements of plant and animal life; the combating of plant diseases and the suppression of injurious insects and fungus growth; as well as the opportunity to study domestic science, political economy and that form of politics known as the science of government. The improvement of rural schools, the introduction of the principles of agriculture in the public school curriculum, the policies of agricultural colleges, and the investigations of experiment stations are educational matters that come within the scope of our work. The ritual ceremonies, which for sublimity and pathos are unexcelled by the ritual ceremonies of any organization, are educational in their

effect upon all who participate in them. These matters contribute to mental development after school days are past, and supplement the cause of public education with a system of such practical utility as has been unknown in the history of the world. As an organization we advocate that form of public education that teaches the boys and girls how to do things as well as why things are done. We reiterate that clause in our Declaration of Purposes, made in 1874, which says, "We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study, and so far as is practicable we advocate instruction as a means of mental development in our public school system."

AGRICULTURE.

The present season has been favorable for crop-production and producers of nearly all kinds of crops have secured abundant harvests. The fruit and grain crops of the Pacific Coast, the corn and wheat crops of the Middle West, the cotton crop of the South and the dairy feeding crops of the Eastern States have yielded abundantly, and the barns and storehouses are bursting with plenty. Business prosperity is unprecedented and on every hand the transportation, manufacturing and commercial affairs through the operations necessary in transferring those crops to the consumers, and in furnishing those engaged in growing and handling them with supplies is being carried on. Agriculture being the only industry that produces things, is the only industry that can increase the real wealth of the country. Manufacturing may change the form, transportation the location, and trade the ownership of property, and each industry may afford profitable employment for a vast number of people; but it is agriculture that furnishes the base of these operations by bringing into existence real property that did not exist before. In view of these facts, agriculture is entitled to greater consideration than any other industry in fixing the policies and enacting the laws of the Nation, and to secure a recognition of this principle is one of the prime objects of organization among farmers.

AGRICULTURE A PROFESSION.

At no time in the past has agriculture been in a position to be classed as a profession so much as at the present time. The old-time practices which might be appropriately termed muscle farming, have given way to modern methods, which require mental activity as the chief requisite. Farm machinery has taken the place of manual labor and nitrogen-gathering plants in an intelligent rotation of crops have partially superseded dependence upon natural soil fertility or the application of elements of plant-food to the soil. The development of desirable characteristics by intelligent breeding of animals and consequent elimination of undesirable characteristics, requires knowledge and skill in animal industry unknown even to scientists a generation ago. The protection of fruit and vegetable crops from injurious insects by the application of poisonous substances, and making available plant-food in the soil through the admission of air and the conservation of moisture, have come into general use in recent years and are as essential to profitable agriculture as planting the seed or harvesting the crop. These and other practices have become an absolute necessity for successful husbandry, and require an intimate knowledge of the science of agriculture. This may be obtained at home through courses of study of agricultural text books, or by close observation of the methods of those who have acquired the knowledge through one or more of these various sources. Even the extensive cereal producers of the great prairie States, and the extensive livestock growers of the more remote sections of the country, are finding that an intimate knowledge of the principles underlying their respective branches of agriculture is essential to success. Attention to this matter is raising the occupation of the farmer from one of muscular exertion without mental discipline, to an occupation requiring mental exertion of the most elevating character, and is placing the tillers of the soil in the class from which leaders in public matters requiring mental development may be selected. It is changing farming from drudgery to pleasure, and the farmer from a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" to the peer of professional men in mental capacity and equipment. It causes him thereby to respect his occupation more, and causes people engaged in other occupations to place a higher estimate upon him as a man and a citizen.

THE PRESS.

The rapidity with which the agricultural press has advanced in recent years, both in circulation and efficiency, is evidence of the enterprise of publishers in keeping pace with the general agricultural progress and of the increased interest among the people in reading agricultural matter. Even a more general interest in such publications than now exists would be of advantage to intelligent and successful farming. Frequent and regular reading of good agricultural papers by farmers with sufficient discrimination to determine what is reliable and applicable to their soil and conditions, and changing their methods in accordance therewith, is a matter of the greatest importance and may render valuable assistance to them. Many of these papers conduct grange departments in which articles of special interest to members of the organization regularly appear, and in the aggregate give wide publicity to grange matters. These departments are mutually advantageous to the publisher of the paper and to the grange readers. The Quarterly Grange Bulletin, issued by the lecturer of the National Grange, under the direction of the executive committee, has now been issued ten years and has regularly carried the suggestions of the National Grange to the members of every grange in the country. This publication is unifying, stimulating and directing thought and discussion along practicable and profitable lines, and was, and is of very great value to the order and the people in developing a better type of citizenship. I recommend that this publication be continued and issued weekly. Many of the agricultural papers have quoted largely from its columns, and one, the American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer, has published it in full, and I am advised has sent sample copies to every grange in the United States. As Master of the National Grange, I desire to extend the grateful thanks of the order to all papers that have assisted in disseminating grange thought.

AUTOMOBILES.

No innovation in modes of travel has caused more general comment, both favorable and otherwise, than the appearance of automobiles upon country roads and the consequent disturbance of travel upon those roads. Accidents of the most shocking nature have been of common occurrence as reported by the press, and an innumerable array of minor disasters on account of fright of horses from these machines, might be presented. In fact, in some sections of the country, travel upon country roads has been reduced to the driving absolutely necessary for the conduct of business, cutting out all pleasure driving because of fear of accidents. There is no doubt of the right of autoists to legitimate use of the highways, but that use should be regulated by wise laws vigorously enforced and the penalties for their violation should be sufficiently severe to serve as an effectual warning against violations by others. The reputable autoists owe it to themselves to join with the people in this movement against the reckless for the protection of life and property, and their own reputation as honorable, law-abiding citizens. It would be well to have uniformity in such laws in the various States, and a uniform policy for their vigorous enforcement; for the lives of our people are of more importance than the pleasure of a few people from rapid and reckless riding.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

By common consent the grange is the representative of the farming class in discussing the work of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, as well as in securing appropriations for their support. The recent rapid development of an agricultural science and the awakened public interest in agricultural education renders it of the utmost importance that the colleges and the farmers have a true conception of the aid that each can render the other. If the chief aim of an agricultural college is to educate out of agriculture into other industries, it will render but little aid to agriculture; if the farmers fail to comprehend the advantages of an agricultural education, they will secure but little benefit for their industry from these colleges. With a just appreciation of the fact on the part of the managers of these institutions that the primary object in their establishment was the advancement of agriculture, and on part of the farmers that they should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by these institutions for educating their boys or other boys in this great science, there will be such an impetus given to intelligent and profitable agriculture as can come from no other

(Continued on page 288.)



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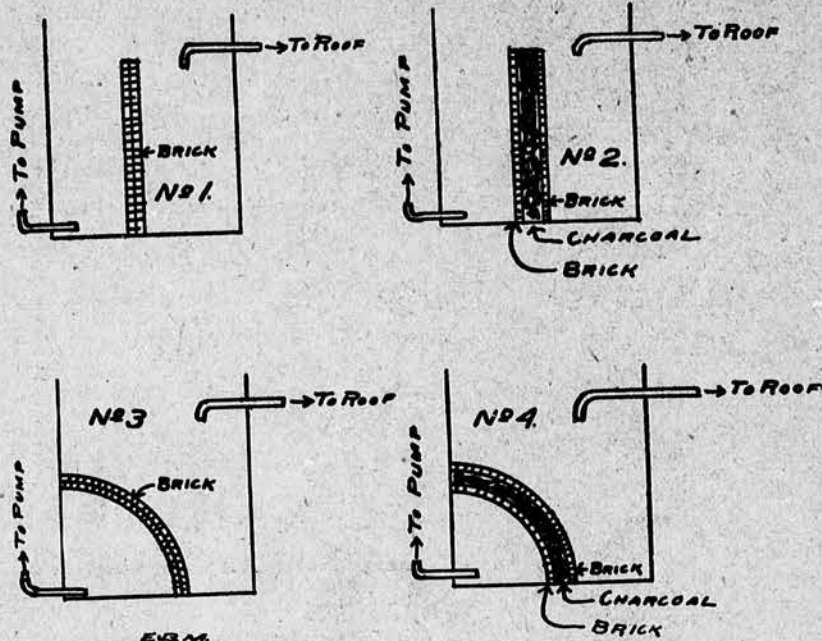
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Miscellany

Filters for Cisterns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I enclose four sketches showing methods of filtering cisterns. The method shown in No. 1 is the simplest and cheapest and consists of a single or double wall running through the center of the cistern, and built up of porous brick. No. 2



shows a double brick wall with a space of 2 inches to 6 inches between. This space is filled with clean charcoal. This is a more expensive method than the first one, but the water will be purified to a far greater extent. Both of these methods have the objection that the filtered side as well as the unfiltered, is open at the top, thus admitting more or less dirt.

Nos. 3 and 4 show methods by which the filtered part is entirely enclosed. They differ from each other in that No. 4 has a layer of charcoal between the two brick walls which No. 3 has not. No. 4 is the best method of filtering a cistern. If the filtered portion is thoroughly cleaned out before the arch is completely closed, there need be no trouble whatever with dirty water. The water should be supplied near the top of the unfiltered portion and drawn from the cistern near the bottom of the filtered portion, as indicated in the cuts.

E. B. MCCORMICK,
Mechanical Engineering Department,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Timely Remarks About Insects and Nature Study for Spring Months.

ELBERT S. TUCKER, MUSEUM ASSISTANT IN
SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY, UNIVERSITY
OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

The following letter to the KANSAS FARMER was referred to me for answer: "Do you know of any remedy to exterminate grasshoppers, either before or after they are hatched. I was told a remedy was given by a reader of your paper, in some of the recent issues, but if so I failed to see it. Please answer in the columns of your paper. From one who wishes to know."

"J. H. SHULL."

Rawlins County.

A review of the methods of combating locusts was presented in my article entitled "Remarks About Injurious Grasshoppers," which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER of September 22, 1904.

The editors can not always supply back numbers, but further information can be readily obtained in the form of insect bulletins which are offered for free distribution by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the Department of Systematic Entomology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, to any applicant who encloses stamps for the required postage. The three bulletins which particularly treat of grasshoppers are, "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas" (postage 5 cents); "The More Destructive Grasshoppers of Kansas" (postage 1 cent); and "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees—Their Relationship" (postage 7 cents).

NOTICE OF THE SPRING CANKER MOTH.

A warning that the time has come for the spring canker moth to appear was observed February 19, at night, when the first moth of the season was noticed. The enforcement of precautions is now advisable, both for shade-trees and orchards. As a valuable source of information in regard to this pest, other than my notes about it which were published in the KANSAS FARMER of April 20, 1905, under the

heading, "Remarks on Work With Insects," the reader is referred to one of the bulletins just mentioned, "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas."

HOUSE-FLIES, AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE GERMS.

With the approach of warm weather, house-flies will appear again, and the danger arising from their agency in conveying disease germs increases as they multiply. Wherever the accumulated filth of horse-stables is allowed to remain from winter, especially in thickly populated communities as cities

and towns, every spot of this kind becomes a menace to the public health in affording breeding-places for the flies. Hence the importance of cleaning such premises at an early date is apparent. A very pointed reference bearing on the case attracted my eye in reading "The Terrible Horse," an article by Rene Bache in The Saturday Evening Post of November 25, 1905; the portion quoted here was headed "A Purveyor of Disease:"

"A discussion of dangers attributable to horses would be incomplete without some reference to the fact that they are responsible for the existence of the multitudes of house-flies which, apart from the discomfort they cause in summer, are known to be carriers of disease germs. Every stable in warm weather is a fly factory, in active operation night and day. It is safe to predict that within a few years—say a quarter of a century hence at furthest—this nuisance, which continues to exist simply because we have not taken the small amount of trouble necessary to suppress it, will have been practically done away with by the adoption of preventative measures.

"When the annual fly plague ceases to recur, a serious menace to the health of the community—for which we ourselves, and not the poor horse, are really to blame—will have been removed."

INDUCEMENTS FOR NATURE STUDY IN SPRING.

In springtime Nature bestirs herself, and the reviving of life in the trees, plants and wild creatures especially attracts the eager interest of children. No better time is offered for connected reading-courses than when Nature's own object lessons are being most forcibly demonstrated. Two little books that are just adapted for the instruction of the child are called "Plant Life" and "Animal Life," both being written by Florence Bass and published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, Mass. Their cost is trifling, the first being priced at 25 cents, the other at 35 cents. They are printed in large, readable type, besides containing numerous pictures in which children delight, and are bound in board covers. The importance of nature study has required the preparation of special books for children, and these two are written in such simple language as to be readily understood by the child of the second and third school grades. What investment to greater advantage can be made for a child than for such aids that train the juvenile mind for accurate perception concerning how and what to observe to the best purposes?

In regard to insect study, since insects are our most abundant forms of life, young people and particularly teachers will find the work by Hyatt and Arms of "Insecta," also published by the same company, price \$1.25, as a compact, yet efficient guide, which, in itself, is a series of replies to questions that are apt to be asked concerning the structure and habits of insects in all their orders.

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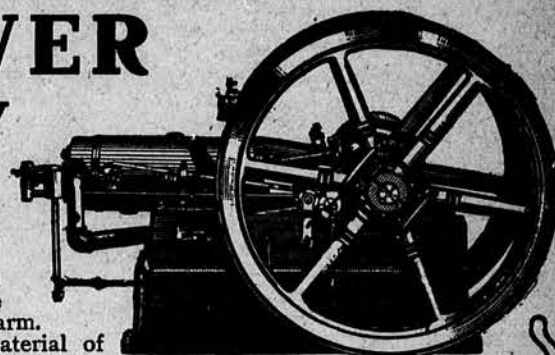
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and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc.

Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power;

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Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Towser Shan't Be Tied To-Night.

(Reprinted by Request.)

Slow the Kansas sun was setting
O'er the wheat fields far away,
Streaking all the air with cobwebs,
At the close of one hot day.
And its last rays kissed the forehead
Of a man and maiden fair,
He with whiskers short and frowzy,
She with red and glistening hair.
He with shut jaw stern and silent,
She with lips all cold and white,
Struggled to keep back the murmur,
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"Papa," slowly spoke the maiden,
"I am almost seventeen,
And I've got a real lover,
Though he's rather young and green.
But he has a horse and buggy,
And a cow and thirty hens.
Boys that start out poor, dear papa,
Make the best of honest men.
But if Towser sees and bites him,
Fills his heart with sudden fright,
He will never come again, pa;
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"Daughter," firmly spoke the farmer,
Every word pierced her young heart
Like a carving knife through chicken
As it hunts a tender part.
"I've a patch of early melons,
Two of them are ripe to-day,
Towser must be loose to watch them,
Or they'll all be stole away.
I have hoed them late and early,
In dim morn and evening light,
Now they're grown I must not lose them,
Towser'll not be tied to-night."

Then the old man ambled forward,
Opened wide the kennel door,
Towser bounded forth to meet him,
As he oft had done before,
And the farmer stooped and loosed him,
From the dog-chain short and stout,
To himself he softly chuckled,
"Bessie's feller must look out."
But the maiden at the window
Saw the cruel teeth show white,
In an undertone she murmured,
"Towser must be tied to-night."

Then the maiden's brow grew thoughtful,
And her breath came short and thick,
Till she spied the family clothes line,
And she whispered, "That's the trick."

From the kitchen door she glided
With a plate of meat and bread,
Towser wagged his tail in greeting,
Knowing well he would be fed.
In his well-worn leather collar
Tied she then the clothes line tight,
All the time her white lips saying,
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"There, old doggie," spoke the maiden,
"You can watch the melon-patch,
But the front gate's free and open,
When John Henry lifts the latch,
For the clothes line tight is fastened
To the harvest apple tree.
You can run and watch the melons,
But the front gate you can't see."
Then her glad ears hear a buggy,
And her eyes grow big and bright,
While her young heart says in glad-
ness,
"Towser, dog, is tied to-night."

Up the path the young man saunters,
With his eye and cheek aglow,
For he loves the red-haired maiden,
And he aims to tell her so.
Bessie's roughish little brothers,
In a fit of boyish gloe,
Had untied the slender clothes-line
From the harvest apple tree.
Then old Towser hears the footsteps,
Raised his bristles fixed for fight,
"Bark away," the maiden whispers,
"Towser, you are tied to-night."

Then old Towser bounded forward,
Passed the open kitchen door,
Bessie screamed and quickly followed,
But John Henry's gone before.
Down the path he speeds most swiftly,
For old Towser sets the pace,
And the maiden close behind them
Shows them she is in the race.
Then the clothes line—can she get it?
And her eyes grow big and bright,
And she springs and grasps it firmly,
"Towser shall be tied to-night."

Offentimes a little minute
Forms the destiny of men,
You can change the fate of nations
By the stroke of one small pen.
Towser made one last long effort,
Caught John Henry by his pants,
But John Henry kept on running,
For he thought that his last chance,
But the maiden held on firmly,
And the rope was drawn up tight,
But old Towser kept the garments,
For he was not tied to-night.

Then the father hears the racket,
With long stride he soon is there,
Where John Henry and the maiden
Crouching for the worst prepare.
At his feet John tells his story,
Shows his clothing soiled and torn,
And his face so sad and pleading,
Yet so white and scared and worn.
Touched the old man's heart with pity,
Filled his eyes with misty light,
"Take her, boy, and make her happy,
"Towser shall be tied to-night."

—Duroc Bill.

Facts About Japan.

While Russia is about twice the size of the United States, Japan is only about the size of the States of Missouri and Kansas combined. It is smaller than Texas. Alaska would make three countries of the size of it. California and Japan are about equal in size. In fact, there are no two political divisions of the earth anywhere which are so nearly alike in extent as California

and Japan. Missouri and Kansas together have a population of 4,500,000; Japan has a population of over 40,000,000, and this, too, without counting the Japanese population that has settled in Korea, in the island of Formosa, and the country adjacent. The idea prevails that Japan is a flowery kingdom and that it is the garden spot of the world. That it has flowers in profusion is a fact, but only one acre out of eight is fit for cultivation. The country is too mountainous and the soil too rocky to permit of being an agricultural country.

The people of the Western States, upon their first view of Japan would never be led to believe that the country was fit for agriculture. However, no portion of the soil is neglected. Every foot of ground is made to yield every iota of substance that it is possible to extract from it. Were this not strictly adhered to the majority of the people would starve, if dependence were not placed on outside sources. The average farm is about the size of the ordinary town lot in America. The greatest food production of the country is fish. It is thus that a country so small, comparatively, with a population so great, is compelled to seek new areas of expansion upon which to cast its ever increasing population. The possession of Korea, right at its side in a large measure affords the relief desired. In fact, for long periods in the past Japan has depended upon Korea for subsistence. Its food supplies came largely from the soil of its nearby neighbor. In consequence of this state of affairs the possession of Korea is vitally necessary to the existence of Japan.—Town and County Journal

Japanese Discipline.

The late war has revealed many things about the Japanese that we might copy and be the better and wiser for so doing. Mr. Lafcadio Heam, in "Japan," says in regard to the government of children:

"Not merely up to the age of school life, supposed to begin at six years, but considerably beyond it, a Japanese child enjoys a degree of liberty far greater than is allowed to Occidental children. The general rule is that the child be permitted to do as he pleases, providing that his conduct can cause no injury to himself or others. He is guarded, but not constrained; admonished, but rarely compelled. In short, he is allowed to be so mischievous that, as a Japanese proverb says, 'Even the holes by the roadside hate a boy of seven or eight years old.'

"Punishment is administered only when absolutely necessary, and on such occasions, by ancient custom, the entire household—servants and all—intercede for the offender, the little brothers and sisters begging in turn to bear the penalty instead. To frighten a child by loud, harsh words or angry looks, is condemned by general opinion. All punishment ought to be inflicted as calmly as possible, the punisher gently admonishing the while. To slap a child about the head for any reason is a proof of vulgarity and ignorance.

"It is not customary to punish by restraining from play or by a change of diet or by any denial of accustomed pleasures. To be perfectly patient with children is the ethical law.

"At school discipline begins, but it is at first so very light that it can hardly be called discipline. The teacher does not act as a master, but rather as an elder brother, and there is no punishment beyond a public admonition. Whatever restraint exists is chiefly exerted on the child by the common opinion of his class, and a skillful teacher is able to direct that opinion.

"Each class is nominally governed by one or two little captains, selected for character and intelligence, and when a disagreeable order has to be given, it is the child-captain, the kyucho, who is commissioned with the duty of giving it. In higher classes the pressure slightly increases, and in higher schools it is very much stronger, the ruling power always being class sentiment, not the individual will of the teacher.

"It is never the domination of the one over the many that regulates class life. It is always the rule of the many over the one, and the power is formidable. The student who offends class sentiment will suddenly find himself isolated, condemned to absolute solitude. No

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one will speak to him or notice him even outside the school until such time as he decides to make a public apology, when his pardon will depend upon a majority vote."

Japanese Currency.

The coins now chiefly used in Japan are copper, nickel, silver and gold; but in the country districts it is still possible to find brass coins of less than a mill in value. The copper pieces are ½ sen, 1 sen and 2 sen; the 5-sen piece is the only nickel coin; the silver pieces are 5 sen, 10 sen, 20 sen, 50 sen and 1 yen; and the gold coins are 5 yen, 10 yen and 20 yen. There are also paper notes of 1 yen and upwards. One yen is \$0.4935, and 1 sen equals one-half cent. An American dollar equals 2.006 yen, and an American cent equals 0.02 yen. In 1897 the Japanese adopted the gold standard, so that change fluctuations with the Occident are slight, and the Japanese currency has fixed value at the rate of about 50 cents for the yen.

The favorite maxim of the Japanese is "See no evil, speak no evil, hear no evil."

Tested Recipes.

Hominy.—Shell 6 ears of white corn; put 4 quarts of water and 1 tablespoon of lye in an iron kettle; let come to the boil; put in corn and stir well; boil till the lye is thick like jelly and drain through collander and wash the corn through several waters; use a stick or spoon at first as the lye will hurt the hands, then wash with hands till the eyes are all out, and put back on stove and boil all day till the corn is soft and tender. Salt to taste. Keep in earthen dish in cool place. Season with meat fryings or butter and milk.—Mrs. May Ross, Alden, Kans.

Mush.—Three quarts water, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 quart meal; boil till stiff enough to eat with milk or let cool and fry.—Mrs. May Ross, Alden, Kans.

Corn-Bread.—Three cups meal, 1 tablespoon lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 egg, and sour milk enough to make a thin batter. Bake in a hot oven.—Mrs. May Ross, Alden, Kans.

Apple Tapioca Pudding.—Soak 1 cup tapioca 3 or 4 hours, take 1 quart of stewed apples and mash fine, add the tapioca, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon essence; have the apples pretty juicy, as the tapioca takes it up; bake in not too hot an oven until the tapioca is clear. Eat with cream. Sisters, try it.—Mrs. A. B. Wright, Route 1, Plevna, Kans.

Rice Pudding.—One cup rice, 1 cup sugar, ½ gallon sweet milk; stir all together in a pudding pan, grate on nutmeg and bake.—Mrs. Katie Wright, Route 1, Plevna, Kans.

Old-Fashioned Apple Butter.—Eight gallons cider boiled down to 4 gallons,

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The Young Folks

Get to Work.

If the skies look dull to you,
Get to work;
If the atmosphere is blue,
Get to work.
Fostering your discontent
Will not pay the landlord's rent,
Will not gain for you a cent—
Get to work.
Brooding doesn't help your cause,
Get to work;
Nothing gained by picking flaws,
Get to work.
Weak are trampled by the strong?
You a victim of man's wrong?
"Stand the storm, it won't be long"—
Get to work.

If success shall come you must
Get to work;
There's no other way but just
Get to work.
It may yield no wealth nor fame;
Much or little, just the same,
If you perish you'll die game—
Get to work.

—Nebraska State Journal.

A Japanese Boy's Letter.

The awakening of Japan which occurred about half a century ago has been much written about in a general way of late. To fully appreciate the spirit that stirred the people of the "Land of the Rising Sun," one needs to know the motives that stirred an individual. The following is an account in "broken" English given in 1864 by one who afterwards arose to prominence in Japan. The letter was written to the man who soon after became Neesima's benefactor in America:

"I was born in the house of a prince (Itakura) in Yeddo. My father (Neesima Tamiharu) was writing master of the prince's house and his writer, and my grandfather was an officer of the whole, the prince's servant. I began to learn Japan, and China too, from six years age but at eleven years age my mind had changed quite to learn sword-exercise and riding horse. At sixteen years age my desire was deepened to learn China and cast away sword-exercise and other things. But my prince picked me up to write his daily book, although it would not have been my desire. I was obliged to go up to his office one another day, and I must teach small boys and girls, too, instead my father at home. Therefore I could not get in China school to learn China, but I read every night at home. A day my comrade lent me an atlas of United States of North America, which was written with China letters by some American minister.† I read it many times, and I was wondered so much as my brain would melted out from my head, picking out President, Building, Free School, Poorhouse, House of Correction, and machine-working, etc., and I thought that a governor of our country must be as President of the United States. And I murmured myself that, 'O Governor of Japan! why you keep down us as a dog or a pig? We are people of Japan. If you govern us you must love us as your children.' From that time I wished to learn American knowledge, but alas, I could not get any teacher to learn it. Although I would not like to learn Holland, I was obliged to learn it because many of my countrymen understood to read it. Every one another day I went to my master's house to learn it.

"Some day I had been in the prince's office and I got none to write at all. Therefore I ran out from the office and went to my master's house. By and by my prince stepped into the office, wanting to see me; but he saw nobody there, and he stayed me until I came back into. When he saw me he beat me. 'Why you run out from the office? I would not allowed you to run out from there.' After ten days I ran out from there again, but he would not know about it. But alas! in the next time he found out again I ran out from the office, and he beat me. 'Why you run out from here?' Then I answered to him that 'I wished to learn foreign

* That is, a steward, in charge of the private servants and attendants of the prince, pages, carriers, cooks, kago-bearers, etc.—an office of considerable dignity and responsibility.

† What is here called an "atlas" was a history of the United States, written by Dr. Bridgeman, of Shanghai, in China. After Dr. Bridgeman's death, his widow visited Dr. Brown, in Yokohama, and left with him a few copies of her husband's history, which were distributed by Dr. Brown. It was doubtless one of these copies which fell into Neesima's hands.

knowledge, and I hope to understand it very quickly; therefore, though I know I must stay here, reverence your law, my soul went to my master's house to learn it, and my body was obliged to go thither, too.' Then he said to me very kindly that 'you can write Japan very well, and you can earn yourself enough with it. If you do not run out from there any more I will give you more wages. With what reason will you like foreign knowledge? Perhaps it will mistake yourself.' I said: 'Why will it mistake myself? I guess every one must take some knowledge. If a man has not any knowledge I will worth him as a dog or a pig.' Then he laughed very hard about it, and said to me: 'You are a stable boy.' Besides him, my grandfather, parents, sisters, friends and neighbors, beat or laughed for me about it. But I never took care to them, and held my stables very fast.

"After few months I got many business in the office, and I could not get out from there. Ah! it made me many musings in my head and made me some sickness, too. I would not like to see anybody, and would not desire to go and play myself, but I liked only to stay in a peaceful room. I knew it is bad sickness, therefore I went to some doctor, hoping to get some medicine. After he stay my sickness many times, he told me, 'Your sickness comes from your mind, therefore you must try to destroy your warm mind, and must take walk for healthfulness of your body, and it would be more better than many medicines.' The prince gave me many times to feed my weakness, and my father gave me some money to play myself. But I went every day to my master's house to learn Holland. I read up Holland grammar, spending many times, and I took a small book of nature, and I pleased to read it so much as I would saw that this book would be more better than doctor's medicine to my sickness. When my sickness got better, after few months, the prince picked me up again to write his daily book, and I must stay in the office every day against his order. Ah! I could not get out from there to learn Holland, but I got many times to read book at night, and I read through the book of nature at home, taking a dictionary of Japan and Holland. Alas! the study of night-time caused me weak eyes, and I was obliged to stop it, too. After ten weeks my eyes recovered entirely, and I began to read the book again; but I could not understand some reasonable accounts in it. Therefore I proposed to learn arithmetic. But I had not any times to learn it. A day I asked to the prince, 'Please get me some time to take knowledge.' Then he let me get out from there thrice a week, although it was not enough for me. I went to some arithmetical school to learn it, and understood addition, division, subtraction, multiplication, fractions, interest, etc. Then I took the book again, and understood some reasonable accounts in it.

"Some day I went to the seaside of Yeddo, hoping to see the view of the sea. I saw largest man-of-war of Dutch lying there, and it seemed to me as a castle or a battery, and I thought, too, she would be strong to fight with enemy. While I look upon her one reflection came down upon my head; that we must open navy, because the country is surrounded by water, and if foreigners fight to my country, we must fight with them at sea. But I made other reflection, too: that since foreigners trade, price of everythings got high, the country got poorer than before, because the countrymen do not understand to do trade with foreigners. Therefore we must go to foreign countries, we must know to do trade, and we must learn foreign knowledge. But the government's law neglected all my thoughts, and I cried out myself: Why government? Why not let us be free? Why let us be as bird in a cage or a rat in a bag? Nay! we must cast away such a savage government, and we must pick out a president as the United States of America. But, alas! such things would have been out of my power.

"From that time I went to a marine school of government to learn navigation a week thrice. After many months I understood little algebra, little geometry, to keep log, and to take sun, to find latitude. Ah! the study of night-time caused me weak eyes again, and I could not study at all during the time of one year and a half which would not come again in my life. After my eyes got better I was obliged to go in the prince's office. That time was very hot and sickly season of Yeddo. A day the sun shined very hard,



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and in the evening it rained very heavy. Then I felt cold and chilled myself. The next morning my head began to ache, and my body was so hot as a fire would burn within me. I could eat nothing, but drank cold water only. After two days measles raised up all over my body. When the measles got better my eyes began to spoll, and I played and spent many times very vainly. A day I visited my friend, and I found out small Holy Bible in his library that was written by some American minister with China language, and had shown only the most remarkable events of it. I lend it from him and read it at night, because I was afraid the savage country's law, which if I read the Bible, government will cross whole my family. I understood God at first, and he separated the earth from firmament, made light upon earth, made grass, trees, creatures, fowls, fishes. And he created a man in his own image, and made up a woman, cutting a man's side bone. After he made up all things of universe, he took a rest. That day we must call Sunday, or Sabbath Day. I understood that Jesus Christ was Son of Holy Ghost, and he was crossed for the sins of all the world; therefore we must call him our Savior. Then I put down the book and look around me, saying that: 'Who made me? My parents? No, God. Who made my table? A carpenter? No, my God. God let trees grow upon the earth, and although God let a carpenter made up my table, it indeed came from some tree. Then I must be thankful to God, I must believe him, and I must be upright against him. From that time my mind was fulfilled to read English Bible, and purposed to go to Hakodate to get English or American teacher of it. Therefore I asked of my prince and parents to go thither. But they had not allowed to me for it, and were alarmed at it. But my stablesness would not destroy by their expostulations, and I kept such thoughts, praying only to God: 'Please let me reach my aim.'

"And I began to read English from some Japanese teacher. A day I walked some street of Yeddo, and suddenly met a skipper of a schooner, who knew me well and loved me, too. I asked to him, 'When your vessel going?' He answered, 'She will bound to Hakodate within three days.' I told him, 'I got warm heart to go thither. If you please, let me go thither.' He said me: 'I will take you to go thither, but perhaps your prince and your parents will not allow it to you. You must first ask to them.' After two days I took up some money, little clothing, and little books, and left quite my home, not thinking that if this money was gone how I would eat, or dress myself, but only casting myself into the providence of God. In the next morning I went on board of the schooner that would bound to Hakodate. When I came to Hakodate I searched some teacher of English, but

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I could not find him with many ways. Therefore, my head was quite changed to run away from the country. But one thought stayed me, that my grandfather and parents would sorrow about it, and it balanced my mind little while. But after one reflection came upon my head, that although my parents made and fed me, I belong indeed to Heavenly Father; therefore I must believe him, I must be thankful to him, and I must run into his ways. Then I began to search some vessel to get from the country.

"After many labors I got into an American vessel which would bound to Shanghai. After I came in Shanghai River, I joined to the ship Wild Rover, and had been in the China coasts with her about eight months; with the passage of four months, I come in Boston harbor by the kindness of God. When I saw first the ship's captain, H. S. Taylor, I begged to him if I get to America: 'Please let me go to school and take good education; therefore I shall work on the board as well as I can, and I will not take any wages from you,' and he promised me if I get home he will send me to a school and let me work on the board as his servant. Although he not give me any money, he bought for me any clothing, cap, shoes, and any other thing. At sea he taught me to keep log, to find out latitude and longitude. When I came here the captain let me stay on the board the while, and I had been with rough and godless men who kept the ship, and every one on the wharf frightened me. No one on the shore will relieve you, because since the war the price of everythings got high. Ah! you must go to sea again. I thought, too, I must work pretty well for my eating and dressing, and I could not get in any school before I could earn money to pay a school. When such thoughts pressed my brain I could not work very well, I could not read book very cheerfully, and only looked around myself long while as a lunatic. Every night after I went to bed I prayed to the God: 'Please do not cast me away into miserable condition. Please! let me reach my great aim.' Now I know the ship's owner, Mr. Hardy, may send me to a school, and he will pay all my expenses. When I heard first these things from my captain my eyes were fulfilled with tears, because I was very thankful to him, and I thought, too: God will not forsake me."

Neesima.

In the miracle and romance of missions not much surpasses the story of Neesima. He was born in the capital of the Empire of the Rising Sun—Tokyo, Japan, February 12, 1843. At this time a strange passion to see the Occident, especially the United States, took possession of him while reading a geography. At the same time a stray copy of the Bible in the Chinese language came into his hands. The reading of it led to his conversion. In his twenty-first year, at great personal peril, he fled from his native country. En route he sold his sword for a Chinese New Testament. The owner of the ship on which he landed in Boston Harbor, the Hon. Alpheus Hardy, befriended the young foreigner and put him in the way of the education for which he thirsted. In his twenty-sixth year he graduated with honor from Amherst College. In a most unexpected way he had the privilege of supplementing the teaching of the school by personal observations in the capitals of every nation on the continent of Europe. He was attached to the Japanese embassy, especially commissioned to study the educational systems. He returned to America and graduated from the theological seminary of Andover, Mass., in 1874. He was ordained as the first Japanese Christian evangelist and returned to his native land the same year. His most marked achievement was the founding of the great Japanese Christian University and Theological School at Kyoto. In spite of persistent opposition and great peril he succeeded. The school bears the name "Doshisha," meaning "One Endeavor." It was opened in 1875, and has 700 students. Neesima died January 23, 1890, whispering the words, "Peace! Joy! Heaven!" Governor and Buddhist priest joined Christians in his funeral procession.

A Fellow-Feeling.

"I am hurt more than you," said the father, "When I punish you, son," and thereat the boy raised his head as he sobbingly said, "Well, there's some consolation in that."—Woman's Home Companion.

The Backbone of a Mighty Nation

is good food—food for brain, food for brawn, food that is strengthening, that gives energy and courage. Without a proper appreciation of this great fundamental truth no nation can rise to greatness.

As an article of food, soda crackers are being used more and more every day, as is attested by the sale of nearly 400,000,000 packages of Uneeda Biscuit, which have come to be recognized as the most perfect soda cracker the world has ever known.

And so Uneeda Biscuit will soon be on every table at every meal, giving life, health and strength to the American people, thus in very truth becoming the backbone of the nation.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The Little Ones

Mud Pies.

Of all the enjoyments under the skies, There's nothing so jolly as making mud pies.

Prepare a nice shingle, or short, narrow plank, Lay it carefully down on a bright, sunny bank.

Take the freshest of earth and the cleanest of sand And mix them up thoroughly well with your hand.

Add a cupful of water, then stir with a stick, A little more water, if it seems too thick.

Now take up a lump of this beautiful dough, About just enough for a mud pie, you know.

Roll it softly around, and give it a pat, Don't have it too humpy and yet not too flat.

Lay it down on the board to bake in the sun, Then make all the others just like this one.

Then sprinkle white sand over each little cake, And leave them about fifteen minutes to bake.

And when they are done, you'll certainly say: "That's the most fun I've had for many a day."

—Unidentified.

Only an Ant-Hill.

MRS. A. D. GRAY.

"Don't—Oh, don't Helen! You'll kill them; and that's their house, mother said so." The sound of a teasing laugh came to me.

"I guess it doesn't matter," said Helen's voice. "It's only an ant-hill, and I don't s'pose they know if they are killed." "Sides, I don't believe its their house; ants don't have houses. My mother didn't tell me 'bout it."

The two little girls were sitting on the steps of the side porch. Helen had a tiny parasol in her hand, and she was just about to poke it into an ant-hill at the end of the steps, when Ruth caught her hand.

She looked very much relieved when she saw me at the window. Ruth never takes any pleasure or finds any amusement in hurting anything that has life, but, strange as it may seem, there are some little children who do. "If you two little girls wish me to, I will tell you something about ants," I said. "They are the funniest little things to study, and they have some habits much like people. They seem to plan and to think. They have different trades, too, as people do. There are soldier-ants, and farmer-ants, and carpenter-ants, and a lot more."

"Oh my!" said Helen in astonishment. "It's right funny that I never heard about it. Praps my mother doesn't know—but of course my father knows—he knows about everything.

It's funny he didn't tell me." Helen was inclined to doubt my statement, but too polite to say so.

"Well, I'm going to draw my chair close to the window—like this—and while I sew, I'll tell you about—which shall it be—farmer-ants? I read it in a book called 'Our Friends by the Wayside.' It is a nice book for children to own, too, because it teaches them to be interested in the life and habits of the tiny, living things about them. It teaches them to be kind, too." "I'll get my father to buy me one," said Helen in an undertone.

"Ants live in nests in the ground. The part that is above the ground is like a small, rounded hill, and this gives it the name ant-hill. This is their home. They are the most industrious of any living thing of which we know. The queen-ant selects the place for her home, and builds away at it, until her children are large enough to help with the work. When she has decided where to build her home, she takes off her wings, for they would be so in her way while she is digging, and she knows that she has a big job before her. She chooses very carefully the place for her home, for the earth must be of just a certain kind. Did you ever see a dog after a rabbit? Well, that's just the way an ant begins to dig. She puts her head close against the ground, and digs away very fast with her fore feet, tossing the dirt back between her hind legs. When the hole becomes too deep to use her feet alone, she uses her jaws for biting off the earth. She rolls the dirt up into hard balls, and carries them out, one by one. After a hallway two or three inches long is made, she begins on rooms. These are for the food, for eggs, and for the young. By this time, some of the baby ants have grown big enough to help, and the work goes faster. The jaws of an ant have tiny teeth. Sometimes in an old work-ant, the teeth become entirely worn off. Their feet and jaws are made for digging. The feet are covered with small, fine hairs, and this is why an ant can crawl over glass, or upside down on a wall.

The rooms in an ant-house are, sometimes round, sometimes square, and are even shaped like a horseshoe. They have bedrooms, pantries, nurseries and dining-rooms. Sometimes they line the walls with a sticky kind of glue, which they make, and this makes the wall very hard and smooth. When the house is finished, the queen is done with work; but they take her wings away so she can never leave home again. If she starts to crawl away, an ant that is kept always on guard picks her right up, and carries her home. This seems a little hard. If we visit an ant-hill and have a magnifying-glass to help us to see better, we will find the halls full of working ants, running about, bringing in the food, waiting upon the queen or carrying out balls of dirt. There are always guards kept at the top of the house to give warning if any danger comes.

The best hand on the farm is one that accomplishes the most in the shortest time. The farm telephone sends messages instantly over the miles your team would have to trot for hours. The work is half done when you have delivered the order. A dozen times a day the telephone will be useful and any one, particular call may pay for the entire cost of putting in and maintaining the line for a year.

A veterinary surgeon may come out and save your best horse. The doctor may be had in the nick of time to save your life or some member of your family.

No man can know the exact worth of a phone on the farm until he uses one. We show here with the best telephone made for farm use, the "EACO," a special farm type telephone with special 5-magnet generator and 1500 ohm ringer. Will ring more bells than any other and is constructed in the best possible manner. Takes little wall space, handsome from every point of view and low in price. For all round practical use there is none better. Fitted with our X. P. Condenser, which makes it possible to call up any subscriber when receivers are off. Send today for our free book "How to Buy the Right Phone." It tells all about the "EACO" phone, how made and why you should buy it.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCE COMPANY
Dept. F Chicago, Ill.

\$41.00 Split Hickory

Top Buggy, made to order, guaranteed 3 years, sold on 30 days Free Trial. Tell us the style vehicle you want. 1000 catalog, 100 styles, FREE. Send today. The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. H.C. Piquette, Pres. Station 251 Cincinnati, O.

THE SCIENTIFIC FARMER

Will enable you to increase your yields per acre by applying Scientific Knowledge to your farm. It is devoted to the

CAMPBELL SYSTEM

And is edited by men who know. Subscription price \$1.00 per year, including Campbell's Manual of Soil Culture. Sample copy, 10 cents.

THE SCIENTIFIC FARMER, 1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

PATENTS.

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

The idle queen drops her eggs anywhere, and the little work-ants pick them up carefully and take them into one of the soft, warm bedrooms.

"In cold weather they all stay at home, and if it begins to rain when they are out, how they all do scurry for the house! Doesn't this seem as though they could think and plan things? In the hottest hours of the day, they stay in and rest.

"If you will put a nest of ants into a large, glass jar, and put in some earth for them to build with, and some sugar for food, and then cover the jar with brown paper, they will make a home. When you take the paper off, you can see the rooms and hallway. You must keep the jar on a shelf out of doors, the back porch is a good place. People who know a great deal of ants and their habits, study them in this way.

"Ants have always been known to be very wonderful little insects. Even as long ago as Bible times, a very wise man said, 'Go to the ant, thou slug-gard, consider her ways and be wise.' Suppose we put a little yard of sticks around this ant-hill, so that nothing can destroy it, and then we will see what we can learn of their habits."

"Oh—lets do!" said Helen, "and when I am coming over here, I'll say, 'I must go see my ants,' and nobody will understand. But you didn't tell about the farmers and the carpenters."

"I'll save that for next time. I'm sure this is quite all you'll remember now."

"I'm glad I didn't poke my parasol into their house," said Helen, "and I'm going to tell my mother about this."

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons
Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence
Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County, (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Challaco Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabbath Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County Route 2 (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1906).
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

FAMOUS WOMEN.

Queen Elizabeth.

Roll Call—Names of notable people of the Elizabethan era.

I. Woman as a sovereign.

II. Establishment of the Church of England.

III. Progress and prosperity of Elizabeth's reign.

IV. Elizabethan era.

If Elizabeth had lived in our age, she would have been considered a wicked and scheming woman—heartless and cruel, but compared with other rulers who preceded her, and considering the age and the circumstances surrounding her, she was really a remarkable woman, and her accession to the throne was hailed with great rejoicing. Very little is said about her life before she became queen of England. She was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, was a precocious child, and was, next to Lady Jane Grey, the best educated woman of the time.

I. As a sovereign she was counted the first among the great rulers of the world; and a study of her life and the times during her reign, considering the existing conditions and seemingly insurmountable difficulties she overcame, of her finesse and patience, convinces one of the fact. A paper discussing the policy she pursued, her administration

of justice, and her influence upon the times, would be interesting and instructive.

II. A discussion of the religious conditions in England at the time when Elizabeth ascended the throne, and the growth and development of the same, giving a brief history of the establishment of the church of England, might constitute a paper under this second topic.

III. England made great strides in civilization during the forty-five years of Elizabeth's reign. At its beginning everything was in a very crude state—agriculture, commerce, and manufactures were in their infancy. The comforts of life were wanting even by the rich. Enterprise of all kinds was restricted to narrow limits. It will be interesting to note the progress made during this period.

IV. Under this subject could be written most anything transpiring or developing during Elizabeth's sovereignty, but let that pertaining to the literature and art, and about the great thinkers and writers of the time, come under this subject. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Francis Bacon, Lord Burleigh, Sir Walter Raleigh and Cranmer are some of the great men of that time.

The Jewel Reading Club.

The "Mutual Improvement Club" made its demise. It did not occur to me upon my return after an absence of almost a year, that it was incumbent upon me to attempt to resuscitate it. Since then we have a new club, "The Jewel Reading Club," a nice country club with a membership of fourteen. Mrs. Dorr Blood, president; Miss Leona Shaw, vice-president; Mrs. Sherman Young, secretary; and Mrs. M. Pollard, treasurer. The club meets on Thursday afternoon of each week, the club home being with Mrs. M. Pollard as occasion demands; otherwise, the meetings are held with the members in turn. The president appoints three readers for each meeting. The Dictionary is an important part of each meet- and if there is any question about the right pronunciation, it is soon settled.

Another thing which has been of much interest is to bring words which are incorrectly pronounced, and after giving each one an opportunity to correct, the person presenting the word is expected to do so, as she is supposed to have prepared herself before giving the word. The club began its labors by reading "Little Jewel," by Clara Louise Burnham, followed by its sequel, "The Right Princess," by the same author. The next was "Dr. Jeckyl and Mr. Hyde," and last "Ben Hur." Each reading has been discussed and the interest has been something wonderful. We have found that the attendance has been regular, no one wishing to miss a meeting, lest the thread of the narrative be lost. Music is also a part of each meeting and occasionally a varied program is given.

This club is located along the boundary lines of Shawnee and Osage Counties, and is federated with "The Osage County Federation."

We wish every locality might have as interesting and helpful a club as this one is to its members.

EMMA TROUDNER.

Carbondale, Kans.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, 1906, Davis W. Clark, D. D.)
First Quarter—Lesson XI—March 18, 1906.

The First Quarterly Review.

"The Finding of Jesus" might be taken as the general topic for all the lessons of the three months just closing. The shepherds found Him. Their very occupation led them to be reverent and contemplative. They were much in the solemn stillness of the night and in the company of the heavenly planets. These mystic star-gazers may have been in communion with heaven at the very time of the nativity. The Wise Men found Jesus. On the dark background of Herod's murderous jealousy and Jerusalem's cold indifference the moral earnestness of the Magi shines with pleasing luster. They took a thousand-mile journey to find the babe. Neither Herod's jealousy nor Jerusalem's indifference nor the mean place of the nativity daunted them. . . . The Boy Jesus finds himself. Arriving in Jerusalem at the feast, it was not the prodigious mass of humanity assembled there, not the golden and marble temple, not even the solemn and speaking ceremonial—not these, but the Messianic idea and the dawning consciousness, "I am He," absorbed Jesus and made Him oblivious to time and place and human relationships. . . . John the Baptist

finds Jesus. When he was at the very zenith of his power, his congregations largest and his influence widest, unexpectedly one day Jesus stood before him asking baptism. John started back in self-depreciation, at once recognizing and acknowledging the infinite superiority of the one who stood before him. . . . The tempter found Jesus: It is indifferent whether one believes this an approach of a literal devil, or a figurative description of a moral struggle entirely subjective. It is enough to know that Jesus triumphed. It was the victory of humanity, not of deity—and so was our victory as well as His. . . . The disciples found Jesus: Their previous calls had been preliminary and progressive, but this was final. He had had a rupture with the ecclesiastical establishment and must needs organize His followers. He prefaced this last call with a thrilling pictorial miracle which significantly taught them what they must be and do. . . . Sufferers find Jesus: A miracle mercifully wrought upon a poor possessed one in the synagogue at Capernum was a silver bell whose notes had sounded in every shadowed home. In obedience to its encouraging call, when the setting sun had absolved the people from their overstrained ideas of Sabbath observance, they came to Him whose sovereign power had had such a conspicuous exemplification. Power to forgive is found in Jesus: To the paralytic, let down through the roof by the faith and persistence of his friends, Jesus' first words were indescribably comforting: "Son, be of good cheer." But there is a surprising change in the formula. It is not a rebuke to disease. It is a categorical, authoritative remission of sin. The starting words could not escape the notice of the inquisitorial coterie of Scribes and Pharisees. It was not intended they should. It was Jesus' gauntlet at their feet. They picked it up, but not in audible words of dissent. It is equally as easy to forgive as to heal, and vice versa. But that you may know that I have authority and power to do both, I will also say to this utterly powerless person, "Arise." He spake and it was done. . . . The people find Jesus a divine teacher: The Sermon on the Mount is an inaugural. As such it takes on a dignity and importance all its own. It irradiates the fundamental principles of the kingdom of God and prescribes the character and conduct of its subjects. Jesus' ideal was the exact reverse of that popularly entertained. The people wanted an objective kingdom. He showed them only a subjective one. They wanted one of brute force; He unveiled one of meekness, unarmed with carnal weapons.

Extravagance.

Bill—"Say, John, who is the most extravagant person you know?"

John—"That's easy. It's my wife, Sallie."

Bill—"No, it's Tom Allen. He blew in a hundred dollars this spring just for nothing."

John—"You're joking. Sure Tom never spent a cent foolishly in his life."

Bill—"Well, there he comes now and I'll leave it to you. See that horse he's driving. That's that 6-year-old mare I sold him this spring for \$250, and she was worth it; but he let her get sore shoulders and she ran right down till now you, nor me, nor no one else wouldn't offer more than \$150 for her, and if it isn't extravagant to knock a hundred dollars off the value of a mare when 25c for a box of Security Gail Cure would have saved it, then I don't know what extravagance it."

The remarkable growth of Tacoma, Washington, is well shown in the advertisement of that city and its tributary country, that will be found upon another page of this issue. The city itself has increased in population from 37,714 in 1900 to 85,000 in 1906. This great growth is caused by its having become a large manufacturing center, and by its unequalled position as a seaport.

Just at present five great transcontinental railroads are crowding into that city and its growth has become still more stimulated. The remarkably mild climate, where the grass is green and flowers bloom the year round, makes it an especially desirable place of residence, while its school facilities are of a high class. Every one who reads this should at once write to Secretary Pratt of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, for the beautiful descriptive books he is issuing describing Tacoma and its opportunities, and the incredible results received by its fruit- and berry-growers in the rich valleys surrounding the city.

No Complaint in Four Years.

Clarence, Mo., Jan. 10, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

I sell Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and lots of it, too. I do not hesitate to guarantee Caustic Balsam to do everything it is guaranteed to do, for once used, they use it altogether, and I have never heard any complaint in four years past.

M. H. SCRUTCHFIELD.

CONGO

IT NEVER LEAKS

Do your roofs leak? We wouldn't ask this question if we knew your buildings were covered with Congo Ready Roofing, because Congo can't leak.

It's waterproof, wind proof, weather proof.

It looks well, wears better and is altogether the best ready roofing made.

If its cost were more than any other roofing (which it isn't), it would still be the *cheapest* roof covering because it is so much better than the others.

If you haven't seen it write to-day for free Sample and Booklet.

BUCHANAN-FOSTER COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

U.M.C.



METALLIC CARTRIDGES

Serious Business

facing a bear without U. M. C. cartridges in your gun. They have terrific striking force and are sure fire. Buy of your dealer.

U. M. C. cartridges are guaranteed, also standard arms when U. M. C. cartridges are used as specified on labels.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Agency: 313 Broadway, New York

A Living Monument.

If we were to assemble all those who have been cured of heart disease by Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and who would to-day be in their graves had not Dr. Miles' been successful in perfecting this wonderful heart specific, they would populate a large city.

What a remarkable record—a breathing, thinking, moving monument, composed of human lives,—that for which every other earthly possession is sacrificed.

The Miles Medical Co. receive thousands of letters from these people like the following:

"I feel indebted to the Dr. Miles' Heart Cure for my life. I desire to call the attention of others suffering as I did to this remarkable remedy for the heart. For a long time I had suffered from shortness of breath after any little exertion, palpitation of the heart; and at times terrible pain in the region of the heart, so serious that I feared that I would some time drop dead upon the street. One day I read one of your circulars, and immediately went to my druggist and purchased two bottles of the Heart Cure, and took it according to directions, with the result that I am entirely cured. Since then I never miss an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends who have heart trouble; in fact I am a traveling advertisement for I am widely known in this locality."

J. H. BOWMAN,
Manager of Lebanon Democrat,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

RUPTURE

We have a new creation for the relief of rupture, surpassing anything in his line ever invented, the price of which is less than for a common truss. We state a few plain facts in our free book containing valuable information that will interest you.

IDEAL TRUSS CO., 2286 Auburn Ave., TOLEDO, OHIO.

REAL ESTATE.

FARMS FOR RENT—Wheat farm and two dairy farms. Would rent cows to good men; also want to get 300 acres of prairie broken up at \$1.50 an acre. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

I HAVE for sale a 1760 acre stock farm or ranch; bottom and alfalfa hay; good buildings and a 640 acre stock and hay farm. Write me and let me send you descriptions and prices. E. H. Boyer, Meade Co., Meade, Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acres in Kiowa Co., 80 in wheat, which goes with the place. Six miles from county seat. Price, \$3,100. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Ks.

FOR SALE—Forty-two acres of land adjoining the city of Erie, Kansas, county seat of Neosho. This land was formerly the old fair grounds, and has about \$3,500 worth of buildings on it; some timber, good soil, and plenty of water. Will make the finest place in Kansas for a hog farm. Will sell or rent or go in partnership with a good man with some money who understands raising pure-bred hogs. C. E. Shaffer, care of Kansas Farmer.

TO TRADE for stock, good 160-acre farm in Cherokee County. H. H. High, Faulkner, Kans.

READ, CONSIDER, COME, OR WRITE—30 acres of good land, with nice, comfortable buildings, \$2,200. 160 acres, 120 cultivated, good land for corn, wheat, and alfalfa, new \$400 barn, good five room house, close to school and town, \$4,200. 240 acres, well improved, all good land, \$6,000. Small payment down, balance to suit. 320 acres improved, one-half bottom, will grow any farm crop, \$6,000. 480 acres, 15 acres tame grass, fine improvements, \$10,000. 633 acres, bottom and second bottom, fine improvements, one mile from town, timber, alfalfa, orchard, water, hog fence, easy terms, \$25,000. We have a large list of all sizes and kinds. Write for list, at once. Minneapolis, Florence, or Salina, Kans. Garrison & Studenaker.

FOR SALE—Improved farms, at prices from \$24 to \$50 per acre. Write, stating exactly what you want, and we will send description. The Nordstrom-Heusted Realty Co., Clay Center, Kans.

KANSAS LANDS—I have a choice lot of well-improved farms in Marion County, varying from \$20 to \$60 per acre. Also large lists of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acre well improved farm, 8 miles from Emporia. Price \$25 per acre. Write Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

A 320 ACRE FARM within two miles of good town. Good new house, barn, stables, all bottom land, the best of alfalfa land, two artesian wells, one at house and one at barn; good orchard, good for any kind of crop; a good fish pond near the house with plenty of fish. J. Balmum, Arlington, Kans.

440-ACRE FARM—Close to good town, very good buildings, with growing crops, at \$17 per acre. Other bargains in improved farms with crops. Missouri farms for sale. California land for sale. Western Kansas land at \$2.50 to \$20 per acre. Write or come and see what I have in the way of bargains in city property. J. Balmum, Arlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Dean Bartlett ranch, consisting of 3,200 acres on the New Topeka and Northwestern railway. Near the town of Emmet, Pottawatomie County. Will sell all or part. Address Dean Bartlett, St. Marys, Kans.

FOR SALE—80 acres Arkansas second bottom, 4 miles east of Great Bend. All in cultivation. Fine alfalfa land. Address R., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock, or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. Can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 996, Wichita, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE—640 acres one-half in cultivation, balance in pasture, mostly seeded to Kentucky blue-grass, well watered, about 40 acres in alfalfa, all fenced and cross-fenced, beautiful lawn with shade, large eight-room house, commodious barns for stock and hay, fuel, poultry, and ice houses and other outbuildings, feed yards, corrals, stock sheds, one tenant house; convenient to church and school, on Rural route; 1 1/2 miles from station on double track railway, 12 miles east of Topeka, the State capital, 54 miles west of Kansas City, in the midst of a splendid farming country. It is now occupied by the owner, who has lived there for more than thirty years. Price \$37.50 per acre. Easy terms. Address WILSON & NEISWANGER, 116 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Dairy Farm in Loudoun County, Virginia. Between three and four hundred acres. Less than one and one-half hours' ride from Washington. Good railroad facilities. Outbuildings complete in every respect and in first-class condition. Good fencing. Large silo, filled for winter. Two dwellings on place for manager, etc. Good watering facilities with large storage tank. Excellent herd of cattle and well-equipped dairy. Good land and whole farm can be cultivated. Excellent opportunity to purchase first-class well-equipped dairy farm. M. V. Richards, Land & Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—2 1/4 sections 1,600 acres, 6 miles from Sharon Springs, Wallace County, Kansas. Greatest bargain you ever heard of at \$1.25 per acre. You can't buy anything adjoining for less than \$5 or \$6 per acre. Will take \$1.25 per acre, balance in U. P. contract running 9 years. I need some money and will sacrifice for quick sale. If you haven't got all cash might take your note for \$800 or \$1,000 payable \$200 every six months.

I have 160 acres nice smooth land in Wichita County. Will take \$650 for it. 160 acres No. 1 farm near Oakley, Logan County, 130 acres in cultivation, at \$10.50 per acre—these are bargains. Address J. W. Ferguson, R. F. D. 1, Topeka, Kans.

SEVEN miles from Emporia we have for sale at \$50 per acre 125 acres of creek bottom land with 2 wells, 2 windmills for stock, well and cistern at the house. House is two story, frame, shingle roof; 6 rooms and summer kitchen. Barn 32 by 40, large tool house, cattle sheds about 20 by 120. Stone wall along the entire north side. Large granary, Fairbanks scale, good timber, plenty for fuel; 10 acres of growing alfalfa; 20 acres of pasture, good apple and pear orchard. One mile to school and 3 miles to the station. Telephone in the house—can talk to 2,800 people for \$6 per year. Everything here is in good repair; orchards in their prime. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

CASH

buy any kind of property anywhere send for our monthly. It is free and contains a large list of desirable properties in all parts of the country. **CHARLES A. WILSON, REAL ESTATE DEALER**, 415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

FOR YOUR FARM, HOME, BUSINESS OR OTHER PROPERTY. We can sell it for you, no matter where it is or what it is worth. If you desire a quick sale send us description and price. If you want to

The Master's Address.

(Continued from page 282.)

source. It is a matter of the greatest importance to the advancement of agriculture and the welfare of all the people of the country, that a mutual understanding of this matter be fully established, and that the great influence of those liberally endowed and splendidly equipped institutions, established in every State and Territory, be exerted in this direction. The bulletins of the experiment stations carry the valuable results of costly and important experiments to a vast number of students in farmhouses, and they should be carefully studied and the information applied to farm operations.

NATURE STUDIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The general trend towards the use practical, in place of simply theoretical, studies for mental development in educational methods, renders it an opportune time to urge the introduction of the principles of agriculture, or in other words, nature studies in the curriculum of public schools. However desirable may be the form of education that contributes to culture and refinement, unless such training is accompanied by knowledge of nature's processes, the possessor of such education may find himself able to shine in society, but be unable to make the best use of his faculties, and thereby contribute useful service to the community as a citizen. The general adoption of this feature of education depends more upon a public sentiment favorable to it than upon forced legislation, and we recommend that the subject be given frequent and earnest consideration by the subordinate, Pomona and State Granges, as well as in the deliberations of this body.

COOPERATIVE BUSINESS.

In addition to cooperation in its broader sense, as applied to church, school, grange, and citizenship, in varied relations to town, county, State and Nation, there is a necessity for business cooperation. I said in my annual address, one and two years ago:

"Individual members may form cooperative or stock associations, such as mutual insurance, fire and life companies, savings banks, trust or loan associations, building and loan companies, elevator associations, cold storage plants, warehouses, and may establish feed stations, stock exchange and sale yards, butter, cheese, and condensed-milk factories, and such other business arrangements as may be found necessary to facilitate the speedy and economical sale or purchase of the products and supplies of the farm. All business associations should be established on sound business principle, and managed by honest men with large experience and qualifications, and all transactions should be conducted on the cash system. Under no circumstances should the credit system be encouraged. Neither the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, subordinate, Pomona, State or National Granges should, as an organization, be involved in any of these business enterprises."

These cooperative enterprises, when established and conducted upon sound business principles by capable and honest men, afford farmers an opportunity to escape contributing to such extortions as have recently been uncovered in some of the great financial institutions of the country. Such extravagance as has been brought to light in the management of life-insurance matters, involving the financial interests of a vast number of policy holders, is a convincing argument in favor of mutual insurance.

NATIONAL AID FOR HIGHWAYS.

The policy of national aid for the improvement of transportation facilities is as old as the government itself, and as fully recognized by Congress as any national policy. Great railroad companies have been granted aid in the form of land and money to construct railroads and improve transportation facilities across the continent thereby; millions of the people's money have been appropriated to dredge rivers and harbors, and still greater sums of money are to be expended in the construction of the Isthmian Canal. This money is expended not to open avenues of travel, but to improve those already in existence by allowing transportation over the same routes by improved means of conveyance made necessary by the greater volume of traffic. This is an exact contrast with the conditions existing in regard to our main highways. The increased demands upon these highways for the transportation of commodities render them inadequate in their present condition, and it is beyond the resources of local property-owners to properly improve them. Increased traffic brings no increased revenues, as in the case of transportation

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 320 acres in Anderson County, Kansas, main line Missouri Pacific Railway, R. F. D. near school and church. American community, good improvements; \$22 per acre. A bargain. Address O. J. Prentice, 184 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE. 640-acre ranch, 4 miles from Stockton, Kans.; big bargain of 320 acres at \$8 per acre. Write **STEVENS & RUBY**, Stockton, Kans. Mention Kansas Farmer.

IF YOU WANT A HOME

Write HAYES, "The Land Man," Drawer K, - - - - - Alma, Kans.

Nemaha County Farms

Nemaha County, Kansas cannot be excelled in the production of Corn, Oats, Millet and Speltz. Here Alfalfa, Clover and Blue Grass have no equal. Write for prices and description. **KNIGHT & SPICKELMIER**, Centralia, Kan.

FOR SALE

Farm 2,160 acres, 670 acres in wheat. 1,800 can be farmed. I also have 150 steers, horses and outfit. Will sell at a bargain. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Ks.

A CORN AND ALFALFA FARM.

FOR SALE—One of the richest improved farms on Prairie Dog Creek. Soil is black loam that yields big crops every year. This year an average of 80 bushels of corn, about thirty acres in pasture and timber, 15 acres in alfalfa, balance corn land. Good house and barn and other farm buildings. On account of change of business the owner desires to sell soon. Address

M. E. Beall, Woodruff, Kans.

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance. Write us for list of farms and full particulars.

LOWE & BOWERS,

Alma, - - - - - Kansas

If you have any farms, ranches, or city properties for sale or trade anywhere in the State, we would like to have you list the same with us by sending a thorough description together with lowest prices and best terms. We have a fine list of city properties in Topeka and farms around the city, some for trade.

MOON, CHARLES & MOON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 116 E. Fifth St., Topeka, Kans.

Who Is H. P. Fitzgerald?

He is the man who can sell you land anywhere in Kansas. One hundred and sixty acres 2 1/4 miles from Jamestown. Fine improvements, also best of wheat land. This farm can be had for 30 days at \$4,000, also 160 acres of farm adjoining, same price, all under cultivation.

Rooks County Land

Where Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa grow to perfection. 37,500 acres fine farm land for sale. For list and county maps address C. H. DEWEY, Stockton, Kans. (R. R. fare refunded if you buy of me.) Mention Kansas Farmer.

Looking for Land?

Come to Downs, Kans., a thriving city of Kansas, 200 miles west of Atchison, on the Missouri Pacific railway, in the celebrated Solomon Valley, in Osborne County, where we raise corn, wheat, alfalfa and other cereals, successfully.

THE DOWNS REALTY CO., Downs, Kansas.

Hurley & Jennings' Land Bargains

For Sale—40 acres improved orchard, 4-room house and stable, 3 miles from College of Emporia, for \$1,200, on terms if sold at once.

HURLEY & JENNINGS, Emporia, Kansas.

Holton Real Estate and Loan Co.

Holton, Kansas,

Make a specialty of Texas ranch and farm lands. Western Kansas lands in any quantity. Send for descriptive lists.

NO ONE WHO VISITS COLORADO CAN AFFORD TO MISS A TRIP OVER THE

SWITZERLAND TRAIL OF AMERICA.

The Colorado and Northwestern R. R. **DENVER to Eldora and Ward**

Takes you to the CONTINENTAL DIVIDE; to the land of perpetual snow and through the great Gold, Silver and Tungsten Mining Camps of Northwestern COLORADO. Challenges the world for Scenic Grandeur and Beauty.

Leave DENVER (Union Depot)..... 8:00 a. m. Returning, arrive,

Write **L. R. FORD,** General Passenger Agent, Boulder, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE.

640 acres of fine wheat land, price \$10 per acre, \$1,800 cash, balance in small yearly payments, 6 per cent interest. Niquette Bros., Salina, Kansas.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

Some Special Farm and City Bargains.

435 Kansas Ave., Opposite Postoffice, Topeka, Kans.

The Wonderful Ozarks

Present safest and best opportunities for investment. Our paper tells all about resources, farming, timber, mineral lands. Copy free.

OZARK COUNTRY,

519 Wainwright, St. Louis.

H. C. BOWMAN,

SHAWNEE COUNTY FARMS.

TOPEKA RESIDENCE AND MERCANTILE PROPERTY.

VACANT LOTS.

TEXAS RANCH LANDS,

42 Columbia Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS:

"There may be some place in the world equal to Puget Sound, but I don't know where it is."

Best year-around climate in the United States. Fertile soil and immensely rich and varied resources.

Send 4c for finely illustrated 64 page free booklet on this wonderful section of the United States.

Chamber of Commerce, Everett, Wash.



BUY IRRIGATED LANDS

Sunny Southern Alberta

Where the "rainfall" is always under your control, when you want it, where you want it and as much as wanted.

100,000 ACRES

of the finest irrigated land in the finest section of country on the face of the earth

at from \$18. to \$25. an Acre

on easy terms with perpetual water rights guaranteed forever by the Canadian Pacific Railway at only 50c Per Acre Per Annum.

Do You Know?

of an irrigated proposition that will equal this and actually the finest land lying "out of doors," Deep, Black Loam Soil with Clay Sub-soil; produces 30 to 55 bushels hard wheat to the acre, magnificent crops of alfalfa and sugar beets. These lands are along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Ry. at Gleichen. Remember these lands are not in a wilderness, but within easy access to good markets, schools and churches. We have some attached areas of non-irrigable land which are covered with a rich growth of grass and are perfect for grazing lands, which we will sell in conjunction with their irrigated land making an ideal combination for farming and stock raising.

THERE ARE BUT A FEW of these combination farms. It would be well for you to make selection at once. For maps, descriptions and certificate for low railway rates, address

Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co. Ltd.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

lines owned by individuals, or waterways used by public carriers. The farmers of the United States are practically unanimous in their request for National aid in the improvement of highways over which all of the people travel free, as has been accorded for the improvement of the great railroads and waterways over which people who travel are required to contribute to private enterprises. It is as important to improve a thousand miles of road over which a hundred thousand people travel daily without contributing to its maintenance, as to improve ten miles of waterways over which people and commodities are transported only by contributing to the profits of private transportation companies. This matter will receive earnest consideration at this session of the National Grange.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

A message to this organization, representing the farmers of the country, would be incomplete without reference to rural mail delivery, which is one of our grandest achievements. We have seen this branch of the postal service expand from an experiment of doubtful success to a comprehensive system, reaching nearly one-half the rural population, largely through the work and influence of the grange. Its success in breaking up the isolation of farm life and in advancing farm values has been phenomenal, and entitles the Grange to refer to it as one of its greatest victories. Over 30,000 rural mail carriers serve 15,000,000 people better than the people served themselves, at a fraction of the cost, and enable them to receive their daily mail without coming in contact with demoralizing influences that often lurk in centers of population. Rural mail delivery is a promoter of intelligence as well as a great financial benefit to the farmers of the country. We recommend its still further extension and development.

THE PARCELS POST.

This organization has repeatedly endorsed the parcels post as an appropriate sequel to rural mail delivery, and we have only to refer to its success in all the leading European countries as evidence of its practicability. The Postoffice Department of the United States Government has recommended its establishment upon rural routes, which probably would meet with but little opposition from sources from which opposition will come on the establishment of a general parcel post, for it would to that extent interfere with the profits of no corporations doing business as public carriers. The parcels post would be of special advantage to farmers as they are generally unable to have packages delivered to them by express companies. It seems incredible that the financial interests of a comparatively small number of people engaged in the carrier service, should long prevail against the interests of 80,000,000 people who would derive benefit from the parcels post, especially in view of the success it has achieved in almost every other civilized country in the world. It only requires an aroused public sentiment upon its probable advantages to our people, to cause our National lawmakers to give serious consideration to this matter, and we urge a vigorous campaign for securing it.

INFLUENCE ON LEGISLATION.

Along the line of legislation the influence of the Grange has been exerted for many years, moulding public opinion and crystallizing it into laws for the benefit of agriculture, the farmers, and people in general. Among the laws already secured might be cited:

The interstate commerce law establishing an interstate commission to regulate transportation on a basis of equality between shippers and localities, to secure fairness between shippers and common carriers, and to prevent discrimination between individuals and localities.

The securing and continuous existence of free rural delivery.

The act of February 19, 1903, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and of the courts, to prevent secret rebates.

The so-called Sherman "anti-trust" law of 1890, and the various amendments since that time enacted.

The act of February, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce, having authority to secure full information regarding the organization and operation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The Hatch act for the establishing of State experimental stations.

The separation of the agricultural schools from the classical colleges, directing that additional appropriations for agricultural colleges be confined to instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts.

The Grout bill, protecting the dairy

REAL ESTATE.

Phillips County and Western Kansas

280 acres fine, level land, fair improvements, 2 miles good Phillips County town, worth \$85 acre; my price \$25. 160 acres with 110 acres fine farm land, \$15 acre. 160 acres Western Kansas fine alfalfa land, \$6 acre. About 70 other good tracts in Western Kansas at \$4 to \$7 a. W. B. Gaumer, Phillipsburg, Kas.

HOBBS & DETWILER

Real Estate Dealer Smith Center, Kans.

We handle Smith County Lands, located in the best corn county in Kansas. Write us for full particulars and complete land list.

Partial List of Farm Lands For Sale By

Norton Land Company

NORTON, KANSAS

No. 106-160 acres, 7 miles out, farm house with four rooms, good stable and sheds, all fenced and cross fenced, 80 acres in cultivation, good well and mill, 10 acres alfalfa, two pastures, a good bargain at \$20 per acre. One-half cash, balance to suit purchaser, possession at once if sold soon.

No. 108-320 acres farm, 200 acres in cultivation, good new frame house, 120 acres pasture all fenced, good well and windmill, stable, sheds, etc. Price \$6,500. Terms given.

No. 196-160 acre farm, 120 acres in cultivation all in wheat, one-half of wheat goes with farm. This is a number one farm practically all smooth, no buildings. Price \$3,500. One-half cash.

No. 209-680 acre ranch, 110 in cultivation, 20 acres in alfalfa all fenced and cross fenced, new frame house 24x24, barn 16x36, two sheds, feed lots, corrals, etc. Price \$14 per acre if taken soon.

No. 182-160 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, all smooth land, good house with 5 rooms, stable, sheds, corral, etc., all fenced, some alfalfa. Price \$25 per acre.

No. 125-40 acres, close in, fine land, mostly alfalfa. Price \$1,700.

No. 175-160 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, all fenced, frame house with four rooms, good well and windmill, stable, corral, all smooth land. Price \$4,000. \$2,400 cash, balance on time to suit.

No. 206-320 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture all fenced, frame house with 4 rooms, granaries, sheds for 100 head of cattle, stable for 8 head of horses, well and windmill, fine grove. Price \$22.50 per acre, within three miles of station.

A GOOD HOME PLACE AT A GREAT BARGAIN

160 acres, well improved, good frame house with four rooms; good barn, room for 20 head of horses, granary for 7,000 bushels of grain, fine bearing orchard, all kinds of fruit. Two feed lots, corn cribs, etc. Well and windmill, 300 barrels' tank room, 40 acres alfalfa, all fenced and cross fenced, all smooth land. One of the best farms in the county and situated in as good a farming community as there is in the West. This farm can be bought for \$5,500 if taken within the next 30 days. If you want this, a real good farm, well improved, come and see this one quick.

A CHOICE FARM OF 320 ACRES.

All smooth land, fenced all around with three wire and good cedar posts. Good frame house with four rooms, good barn for six head of horses, granary for 4,000 bushels of grain, with drive between all new. Well and windmill, two fifty barrel tanks. Fine young orchard, 45 acres in alfalfa, 40 acres sown to rye, 160 acres pasture. This land can all be farmed and there is no better land in the country. Telephone in house, and on rural route. This farm can be bought for \$8,500 if taken soon. If you are looking for a number one all round farm, it will pay you to see this.

NORTON LAND CO., Norton, Kans.

Watch Tacoma Grow!

Population, 1900, 37,714
Population, 1906, 85,000

Leading industrial center of Pacific Northwest. Five additional transcontinental railroads building to Tacoma. Chief distributing point for leading products of Washington; wheat, lumber, coal. Send stamps for descriptive literature to Secretary Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, Tacoma, Washington.

Merchandise Broker

Stocks of merchandise of all kinds bought and sold. Can handle your business anywhere in Kansas.

J. J. CARTER,

Room 3, Central National Bank Bldg.,
Topeka, Kans.

Interests against the fraudulent selling of colored oleomargarine as butter.

The act of 1902 to prevent the false branding of food-products, protecting farmers and other consumers from fraudulent imitations.

NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF THE GRANGE POTENT.

Not only in securing good laws was Grange influence potent, but in preventing the enactment of laws that would have been detrimental to public welfare. The preventing of the extension of many patents beyond a reasonable limit has saved millions of dollars to the people in the lowering of the prices of articles in common use, the patents of which would have been extended.

It was instrumental in the defeat of the ship subsidy bill, and in preventing the ratification of reciprocity treaties, that were manifestly unfair to the American farmer.

In the reports of the United States Circuit Courts will be found the record of Grange influence in defeating the pretended claims for royalties on slide gates and driven wells. In the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States will be found that important decision establishing and affirming the right of legislative supervision and control by Congress in interstate commerce and legislative supervision of all corporations.

Substantially, every State in the Union has evidence of Grange thought and influence in equitable laws passed

(Continued on page 294.)

Stand Up for Osborne County

In the great Solomon River Valley, the richest section of the Northwest. The best all-purpose county in the State. The home of Alfalfa, the king of all grasses, where land values are always increasing, where prices now are very low. The most productive soil the sun ever shown upon, ideal climate, abundance of pure water and timber. Prices \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35 per acre. These prices will double inside of two years. Write me for full particulars and list of farms.

A. L. BROWN, (the man who sells Osborne County lands),
Osborne, Kans.

We do not deal in extreme Western lands, hot air, hot winds, sand, sage brush and blue sky, but handle Osborne County lands, exclusively. That's what makes our business grow.
Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

MARCH 20

CHEAP WHEAT LANDS

MARCH 20

In GOVE, SHERIDAN, and LOGAN COUNTIES at \$4 to \$20 PER ACRE.

Enough rainfall already this season to warrant crop; by Campbell system last season No. 2 hard wheat ran 25 to 50 bushels to the acre, one field 400 acres sod corn averaged 25 bushels to the acre and sold at Grainfield for 40 cts. per bushel. Living expenses light, taxes low, plenty fine water, in healthy country and good neighbors. If you want a cheap farm in growing and prosperous country come with us on March 20 and let us show you this land. Last Cheap Excursion this year March 20—\$10 Round Trip.

\$10

Eastman & Lakin, 115 West Sixth Ave., Topeka

\$10

Western Kansas Wheat Farms

Deal with the owner direct. Save commissions. Know you are getting your land at the right figure. We own and control 60,000 acres of the finest wheat and corn lands in central and western Kansas. We have one price for everybody. You can buy a farm on ten years' time with interest at 6 per cent, or you can pay cash and get 5 per cent discount. Our farms are bargains, every one of them, and are in the best counties of Northwestern Kansas; close to schools, railroads, towns and churches, in well settled localities. If you have \$300, you can own a farm and home of your own. No poor land.

The Grain Belt Realty Company, Concordia, Kansas

FARMS THAT PAY 25% TO 50%

in southeastern Kansas, 113 miles south of Kansas City, only 30 miles west of Missouri, in the rich limestone soils where

EVERYTHING GROWS LARGE

Prices lower than for fertile improved farms anywhere in the corn belt, where every tame grass grows rank. The great Premium Corn grows here. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. No trades. 40, 80, 100, 160 and larger.

THEOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kan.

WE GIVE YOU TEN YEARS TIME

in which to pay for

Farm and Ranch Land in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado

All you need to make the land pay for itself and also make you and your family independent for life. Low Prices. Write for full information. FREE.

THE UNION PACIFIC LAND CO.,
Department F. Omaha, Nebraska.



Wheat field on farm of Samuel Cox, Radison, Sask.

BUY A CANADA WHEAT FARM

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND AMERICAN FARMERS

are going to Western Canada this year. THE GOLDEN GRAIN BELT of the world. Twenty-two years without a crop failure. We offer you from which you can MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS

THE ENTIRE CANADIAN NORTHERN RY. LAND GRANT

located in
THE FAMOUS SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY

THE CARROT RIVER VALLEY and THE GREAT SASKATCHEWAN PLAINS

At From \$8 to \$10 an Acre

Rich, Virgin Prairie, Deep Loam Soil, Clay Sub-Soil well adapted to diversified farming. This is the best undeveloped prairie land on the continent, and the greatest Hard Wheat District in the world. Write for free maps, pamphlets, etc. Mention this paper and we will send you a copy of our 1906 "Bread Basket"

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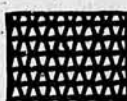
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To and from all parts of the world. Lowest rates and best lines represented. Address

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Thirty-One Styles of Farm Fencing

Sold direct to consumers on thirty days trial
at wholesale prices. Catalogue free.

THE FARMERS' FENCE CO.

Box 36. Melvern, Kansas.

FREE Flower Seeds 1000 sorts, new and old, for a big bed; also Park's New Floral Guide **FREE**. Tell your friends. Geo. W. Park, LaPark, Pa.

STARK best test—75 YEARS. We **PAY CASH** WANTED MORE SALESMEN. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.

TREES THAT CHEAP in price and of the best quality, free from disease and true to name. Complete assortment. Due bill good for 25¢ and catalogue free. Freight paid on \$10.00 orders. **FAIRBURY NURSERIES**, Box 1, Fairbury, Neb.

FRUITFUL TREES MILLIONS OF FRUIT AND FOREST TREES Small Fruits and Evergreens. Russian Mulberry and Black Locust, \$1.00 per 100. Carefully dug and packed. Freight prepaid on \$10.00 orders. Catalogue free. Fine trees guaranteed. **Gage County Nurseries**, Box 609, Beatrice, Neb.

SEEDS That will Grow PLANTS None better, even at the high price. Special bargains: SEEDS, 10 pks. Annual Flowers, 10¢; 5 pks. Vegetables, 10¢. PLANTS, 5 Root, 5¢; 10 Root, 10¢; 20 Root, 20¢; 50 Root, 50¢. My catalogue prices will surprise you. Catalog and packet Royal Giant Panicle free. **A. C. Anderson**, Columbus, Nebraska.

BARGAINS IN SEEDS Choice kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per packet. Flower Plants, 5 cents each. Many choice novelties. Don't buy until you see our New Catalogue. Mailed FREE if you mention this paper. **IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.**

SEED CORN Boone County White, Farmers' Interest, Reid's Yellow Dent, Improved Leaming and Riley's Favorite, best pedigree and tested seed, grown on my own farms, \$1.50 per bu. Sacks free. Delivered on car for any station in the United States. **J. C. ANDRAS, Jr.** Manchester, Ill.

50¢ IN SEEDS FREE Write for our new, beautiful catalogue of high grade seeds. Enclose five 3¢ stamps or a dime for mailing bush. We send free due bill for 50¢ worth of seeds, packet of seeds and handsome rose bush. Do it today. **A. A. Berry Seed Co.**, Box 27, Clarinda, Iowa.

HARDY EVERGREENS We grow them by the million. To prove they are healthy and vigorous we offer 12 FREE. Property owners. Mailing expenses 5¢, which send or not. A postal will bring them. Catalogue with all colored plates of Hardy Plants etc. free. Write today. **The Gardener Nursery Company**, Box 740, Osaage, Ia.

Trees, Plants & Seeds THAT GROW Best quality. Good bears. Low prices. Apple, 4¢; Plum and Cherry, 15¢; Peach 4¢; all budded; Concord Grapes 20¢; Forest Tree Seedlings 10¢. **GERMAN NURSERIES** Can Sonderweiser, Prop. Very cheap. Freight paid on trees. Catalogue, English or German, free. Write for it today. Address **GERMAN NURSERIES**, Box 9, Beatrice, Neb.

Iowa Produces the Best SEED CORN and Southwestern Iowa produces the best seed corn in the State. Every grain from which our seed is grown is carefully selected by us, and the cultivation of the crop is carried on by a member of our firm. We raise every grain of seed corn we sell, and we make it as perfect as it can be made. Write us for prices. **W. W. VANSANT & SONS**, Box 54, Farragut, Iowa.

GINSENG is a money-making crop. Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars worth annually. Thrives throughout the United States and Canada. We sell roots and seed during spring and fall planting seasons and buy the dried product. You can get started in this profitable business for a small outlay. Send 2¢ stamp to-day for illustrated literature telling all about it. **THE ST. LOUIS GINSENG CO.** St. Louis, Mo.

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP BEST EVER GROWN A wonderful big catalog FREE Full of engravings of every variety, with prices lower than other dealers. The book is worth a dollar to any one who plants seeds. Big Lot of Extra Packages Free to Every Customer. Send yours and neighbors address. **R. H. Shumway**, Rockford, Illinois.

SAVE 40% ON TREES Buy direct from us at Wholesale Prices and save the agent's commission. Our trees and bush fruits are all selected from the choicest stock and especially adapted to the soils and climate of Kansas, Missouri and the Southwest. Our direct railroad communication with all points of this section enables us to deliver all stock promptly and in the best of condition. We offer liberal discounts and guarantee all stock true to name. Write now for wholesale price list. **Wichita Nursery**, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

Horticulture

The Gentle Art of Gardening.

A. T. DANIELS, TOPPEKA, KANS., BEFORE THE WEST SIDE FORESTRY CLUB.

It is a very interesting thing to study the growth and development of a city or a State or a Nation; and it is, or should be, a much more interesting thing to be able to take some part in promoting that growth in such a way that it shall be towards the attainment of the best results. Such a part in this work for the betterment and refinement of this community is the work of the West Side Forestry Club.

I take it that the aims of the Forestry Club are not so much to teach the rules and practice of the art of forestry, as to create and help to grow in this community a knowledge of and an interest in trees and shrubs and things that grow out of doors.

I am in full sympathy with the work of this club, and I am sure that the example and influence of such an organization as this can not fail to be of great value in building up our city to be a beautiful and wholesome place in which to live.

In our own city, full of fine public buildings and beautiful private residences with artistic furnishings and evidences of refinement, taste, and culture, we seem only just to be coming into that period of our civilization which finds one expression of its refined taste in the symmetrical, appropriate, and pleasing surroundings of a beautiful building. As Lord Bacon said in his quaint "Garden Essay," "As ages grow in civility and elegance, men come to build well sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection."

I have no doubt that in the work which you have done among your friends and neighbors, to enlist their sympathy and cooperation in beautifying their parks and lawns and in planting trees and shrubs, you have found that most people are also in sympathy with your work. Every one enjoys the shade or fruit of a tree and the fragrance and beauty of a flower, even if they have never tasted the joys of planting or caring for a garden. The work that may be done by those who have the true gardener's spirit is to imbue their neighbors and friends with an enthusiasm that shall lead them to turn some attention, time, and effort to planting and cultivating something to grow out of the ground; not only to stimulate a love for the beautiful things of nature, but to a practical realization of the pleasure that comes from a more intimate knowledge of and acquaintance with out-door life.

INFLUENCE OF GARDENING.

The love of nature, the reverence for the forest and the groves that were God's first temples, and the appreciation of the beauty and usefulness of a stately tree or a graceful flower, are all attributes of character that are worthy of cultivation in every person. The influences of a taste for things out of doors are gentle and refining and inculcate a quiet, friendly, charitable spirit.

Gardening is a generous art and prompts unselfishness. A good gardener is a good neighbor and a good neighbor is a good citizen. Gardens have been associated with the finer and tenderer feelings of our natures ever since the days of Adam; and in all the ages, every period of peace and enlightenment has been characterized by the planting and care of gardens—as if it were natural for us to return to the original occupation of man.

In the bustle and hurry of modern life much of our natural inclination is repressed, but there is still in the hearts of most of us a tender feeling for a garden and what grows therein, and a hope that some day we may really have a garden and participate in the joy that comes from digging in the ground and from watching the unfolding of leaf and bud and flower, and the ripening of fruit.

Almost all civilized people are born with a love for flowers and trees and a garden. A garden, even though it be small, is closely associated with our idea of home; and the people who have been foremost in pioneer life in these United States, those whose work has been of permanent value in laying the foundations of good government, have been people who have recognized and appreciated the value of the home and its influence for good in the community, and whether they were Puritans in New England, Cavaliers in the Sunny South, or Dutch along the Mohawk or the Hudson; or in later years, if they

were of those who settled in the forests of the Central States or on the Western prairies, they were people who came from homes whose influences have been and still are mighty forces for good in making new homes in new lands.

PIONEER GARDENING.

The work of these pioneers, however, was hard. It was to subdue the land and to prepare the soil to produce a living; towns and roads were to be built; schools and churches must be established; and all the necessities and comforts of life provided for. One of the first things to be done was to plant a garden, and the garden was a prominent and essential feature of the new home. Not only for its welcome addition to the daily fare, but the garden furnished almost the only means of recreation and decoration. Plants and flower-seeds were often brought from the old home with a few roots or cuttings or scions from a favorite tree or shrub, so that their first fruits and flowers helped to keep fresh the recollection of the old home.

A home implies a family, and a family implies something besides the daily work, the daily eating and sleeping. Where there is a family, there is always something necessary as a diversion or recreation to vary the monotony of the daily toil and the routine of living, and to make the home attractive; something that helps to keep all the members of the family interested; something the memory of which will last long after the toil and hardship of daily work are forgotten.

In those earlier days, too, when it was a hardship to travel, people were kept at home, and were compelled by the conditions under which they lived to find their recreation and diversion there. Thus it was that the garden came to be very closely associated with home life, and that we, the descendants of those people, have inherited a love for the trees and the grass and the flowers.

SOME NOTED GARDENS.

Some of the gardens of those early days were quite extensive and elaborate, planted with many trees and shrubs imported from English nurseries, strangely overlooking many of our native trees much better suited to their purpose. One of the first, planted largely with native trees and plants, was that established about two hundred years ago by John Bartram on the banks of the Susquehanna in Philadelphia. There were no express companies nor rural deliveries in those days, and John Bartram collected his specimens from the forests and mountains and swamps from the Alleghenies to the coast and from New York to the Dismal Swamps and even to Florida; and when we know that all these journeys were made on foot or horseback, carrying the trees and plants, we can know that he was such a lover of the trees that it is indeed worthy of his memory that the city of Philadelphia should do as it has done—set apart his garden forever as a public park.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S GARDEN.

Probably the most widely celebrated of the gardens of years ago is that which was planted at Mt. Vernon by George Washington, and which is still preserved much as he left it, and is one of the most interesting features of that historic spot. There are here many fine specimens of trees of different species. Especially attractive are the formal beds of old-fashioned flowers, bordered with low hedges of box in a style much used in those days.

There are many gardens in the older sections of our country, that are still preserved with a fine reverence for their many charms and old associations. A very interesting book on the old-fashioned flowers and flower lore of these old gardens is by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, entitled "Old Time Gardens."

At the present time the wholesome lesson of decorative gardening are appreciated more than ever before, not only by individuals on their home grounds, but by municipalities in public parks and streets, and by corporations and companies who know the cash value as well as the aesthetic importance of improved surroundings.

Railroad yards and grounds are adorned with plants, shrubs, beds of flowers and smooth lawns. The demand for plants has been greater than the supply, and the inquiries for more information on garden topics all indicate the popular taste. Henry Ward Beecher said thirty years ago, that it is a sign of health and wisdom when men love pleasures and enjoyments that do not rush and roar, but distill as the dew.

Of public gardens or parks the one best known is probably Central Park of New York. Although some planting

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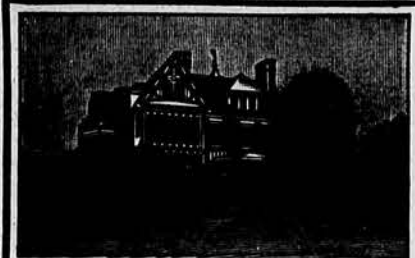
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was done in New York about the year 1800, when the city was scarcely larger than Topeka. It may be a surprise to know that it is less than 60 years since work on Central Park was commenced; but we need not be surprised to know that its inception was largely due to that poet of nature, William Cullen Bryant, whose home and garden at Roslyn, Long Island, were among the most beautiful in America.

Shaw's garden at St. Louis is not only the most famous garden in the West, but is one of the most complete collections of trees, shrubs, and plants in America. It has been for many years the Mecca to which all good gardeners have hoped to make a pilgrimage. Here are found almost every tree, shrub and plant that can be made to grow. They are grown in a natural arrangement with sufficient plan to make access convenient, and with sufficient formality to make an orderly and artistic display. All the plants are plainly labeled so that those who wish to study them may do so intelligently.

Any collection of trees or plants is to most people much more interesting and surely more instructive if plainly and carefully labeled.

The Arnold Arboretum near Boston and the new Bronx Park and Arboretum near New York will undoubtedly be the leading public gardens of the East in a few years, as the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco is of the West.

Mr. Downing, one of the first and most charming writers on gardening in the United States, said that a cultivation of taste for rural embellishment could be brought about by individual effort, by the direct work of the nurseryman and by the horticultural societies, and of course, if he were saying it now, he would have included the Forestry Club.

Gardening was defined by Downing as "refined nature assisted by man through a taste for that which is orderly, symmetrical and harmonious in form and color."

MODELS.

A garden may be planted in some informal plan without having the natural disorder of the jungle; the best examples of artistic gardening in this country have little of the formal or mechanical arrangement in laying out and planting beds and walks, that is seen in some of the pictures of French and Italian gardens. It is likely that in America the type of garden that will be most popular and satisfactory, is the English rather than the more formal and expensive styles of the Italian and French.

The English idea of a garden is one of enjoyment and not of formal and expensive show; a garden where one may rest or walk and pluck a flower, where all is quiet and harmonious without extravagance, display or undue expense; a garden, the plan, planting, and management of which shall be liberal in proportion to the purse of the owner, and his ability to care for it. The size of the garden would of course be limited somewhat by the cost of planting and maintenance. Lord Bacon's model garden was to contain thirty acres and, indeed, with all the desirable trees and shrubs and flowers that one would like to have, thirty acres would be none too large if one were not obliged to count the cost.

For the many small or less pretentious residences on small plots of ground which comprise a great majority of Topeka homes, the general advice that may be offered is that the parks and lawns near the house be well sodded and kept in grass, with a few trees not too near the house for shade or ornament. There may be space for a few shrubs or beds of flowers at the side, and especially over the porch a Prairie Queen or Crimson Rambler rose or a Clematis paniculata; and for a rear trellis or screen, a grapevine, a hopvine, or a honeysuckle is a luxuriant and rapid grower. A portion of the rear yard should be given to perennials and annuals for cutting.

If one really enjoys these things, he will plan for them, and the results that come from cultivation of even a small place, will be very gratifying.

The real pleasure that comes to the true gardener is, fortunately, not measured by the size of his garden. One end or a corner of a twenty-five foot lot may be made to produce a wonderful succession of flowers and many a dish of fresh and tender vegetables for the table. Even with no space at all out of doors, a recreation that lasts all the year round, with changes and surprises each week, comes to many a shut-in person from the cultivation and care of a window garden of house plants.

In the smaller towns where the door-yards are not cramped for space, I have

(Continued on Page 297.)

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—\$1.50 per 9. T. J. Sweeney, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Young M. B. turkey toms from high-scoring, prize-winning stock. Book your orders now and secure early eggs for hatching, \$2 per 9. S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, S. Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. Black Minorcas, \$1 per 15. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Thoroughbred cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1.50. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEERS—Extra nice large young toms, \$5 each. Buy one to improve your flock. C. E. Durand plantation, Hutchinson, Kansas.

GEM POULTRY YARDS—C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans. Pure-bred Buff Plymouth Rock eggs, 15 for \$2; 30, \$3.50. M. Bronze turkey eggs, 11 for \$3.

The Poultry Yard

Roup.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—J. E. Harbaugh states in the KANSAS FARMER of February 8, that his turkeys are affected with swelling in the head. I have learned by reading agricultural papers that this disease is called roup. My remedy is a success on chickens, and certainly will not fail on turkeys. Take a sharp knife and cut right into the swelling and take out the lump of matter found in a sack next to the eye-ball. If there is any substance formed back in the roof of the mouth, closing the holes of the nose, cut it off with the knife. The nose may be closed on the outside. I never apply anything after the operation. One application of carbolated ointment may be good. I have seen chicken's eye-balls pushed out by the enlargement of the lump. This is a sure remedy and easily performed. BEN HAMPTON, Indian Territory.

Poultry Notes.

The hatching season is now on and complaints will soon be made that the eggs are infertile and will not hatch. One great cause of the infertility of eggs in the early season is that the hens are too fat, but after they lose some of their flesh by laying, the eggs will become fertile. The remedy is not to feed so highly but make the hens scratch for their feed.

We are of the opinion that in feeding young chicks the dry-food system is much better than the old-time, sloppy-food system. For the first two weeks feed pin-head oatmeal, millet and cracked wheat. After that time, whole wheat and Kafir-corn with cracked corn given occasionally, will make them thrive. See that the chicks always have plenty of grit or oyster-shells with occasionally some meat-scrap. Pure water should always be provided for them.

Fowls are quite likely to contract disease in the spring by allowing them to gorge themselves on grass and green plants, after having been closely confined all winter. They should be allowed to forage in early spring by remaining outside only a short time at first, which can be gradually increased as they become accustomed to it. At first they should run just a few moments before dark, giving them their liberty, turning them out a little earlier each evening. Internal fever, diarrhea, and sometimes chicken cholera are induced by allowing fowls to eat too much green food at one time in spring, before they have gradually become accustomed to it.

How to Use an Incubator.

We reprint the following from the Successful Poultry Journal, from the pen of Milton O. Adams, Hiawatha, Kansas:

The successful manipulation of an incubator is no difficult task. Any one with common sense can operate one; it's just the same as running any other machine, minus the manual labor, and an abundance of scientific knowledge. Incubators as built to-day, are so nearly automatic in operation, that a watchful eye, attentive to minor details, will insure success. I take it for granted that you have hatchable eggs.

While speaking of the minor details of incubator operation, perhaps it would be well for us to go over the ground together, and enumerate them. There are several little things, seemingly, that close observation brings to our attention. To begin with, there is the lamp. Incubator lamps are simple, common, every-day house lamps, of the best sort, though; there is nothing mysterious about them, and they are much safer than other coal-oil lamps. Be careful, though, to see that only the best quality of oil is used, and that the wick is regularly trimmed, daily. Cheap oil is the foundation of most burner troubles. Good oil goes further, burns more steadily, and throws off less obnoxious gas. Wicks cost but little, so use a new one each hatch, and always keep the mica clean, so that you have no difficulty in seeing the flame. It's almost needless to remind you of the necessity of keeping the heater free of soot, should poor oil cause it to collect.

Incubator regulators are just about perfection, relieving the operator of a great deal of worry and care. But they must be properly adjusted in order to perform the duty they were designed for. A good thermostat will maintain an even temperature with scientific

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EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emden 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, 317 Osage street, Leavenworth, 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.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS AND BUFF ROCKS—Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kansas.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Choice S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each. J. N. Sheldon, Route 1, McPherson, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice cockerels, pullets, hens for sale cheap. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—From birds scoring 93% to 95%. \$1.50 and \$2 for 15 eggs. Wm. C. Knapp, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Lefel strain. Large, heavy-bodied, fine, clear; Barry's first-class birds, \$1 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog to Lawndale Poultry Yards, John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Inquire of Mrs. T. M. Fleming, Fontana, 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, barred to the skin—fine, pure and vigorous; hens, cocks and pullets, \$1 each; two or more, 80 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Coulterville, Illinois.

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

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Pure stock. 15 eggs \$1.00; 50, \$2.75; 75, \$4.00; 100, \$5.00. Main flock farm range. Have pen to furnish eggs no relation to stock or eggs sold last year. These are for my last year's customers. MRS. IDA STANDIFER, "Up-To-Date" Farm.

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R. C. Rhode Island Reds
At the State Poultry Show, Topeka, Kansas, January, 1906, won first and second prizes on cock, cockerel, hens, pen; fourth on hen and pullet. Cockerels all sold. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 15. Egg circular free. NO STOCK FOR SALE. A. D. WILLEMS, Inman, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS
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Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15.

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Big Buff Busters.—Winners and descendants of the best stock in the U. S. Exhibition eggs, \$3.50 for 15; \$5 for 30. Infertile eggs replaced. Utility eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.50 for 45; \$5 per 100; 25 utility cockerels, \$1 each.

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Royal Incubator Co., Drawer 66, Des Moines, Ia.

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It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of incubators. This chapter is marvellously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of incubators, brooders and all kinds of poultry supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickendom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 10 cents. Your money refunded if not pleased.
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precision when properly set. Too many operators, beginners especially, are in such a hurry to get the incubator at work, that sufficient time is not given to adjusting the regulator. It is best to see that everything works nicely, and that the machine will hold the proper temperature, and to run it without eggs, for a few days, than to start the machine setting, before you can keep a uniform heat. Be sure that the connections are properly fitted, and that the lever is carefully adjusted according to directions accompanying the machine. The damper must fit down evenly over the flue, or bend the connection so that it does. When you have everything about the regulator working smoothly, turn your attention to the thermometer, and locate it in your machine as per your instructions.

It is understood that you have picked out a desirable location for the machine to begin with. As to whether your machine should be operated in a cellar, or above ground, follow the advice of the maker of your machine, but all times look well to the ventilation of the room. Foul air is conducted right into the machine, and can not help but work to the detriment of the forthcoming hatch.

While there is a difference of opinion among incubator manufacturers as to the wisdom of testing the eggs, rest assured that it can do no harm. Beginners, especially, can learn a great deal relative to the theory of incubation, by studying the embryo chick, and its wonderful development. It is not my purpose to advise anything contrary to the directions of the man who made your machine, but there are so many little, seemingly unimportant details, that are too often slighted, to the detriment of the hatch, that it is well to keep ever fresh in your memory the absolute necessity of attention to details.

While incubators hatch as large a per cent of the eggs as the average hen does, yet a machine not coming quite up to this average is even more profitable than hatching with hens. Many times it requires as much time and care to attend to a single hen covering but thirteen eggs, as it does to properly operate an incubator containing from fifty to four hundred. Figuring your time, and feed bills, when using hens, against the oil and time for operating an incubator, shows a handsome saving favorable to the incubator.

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."

Bog Spavin and Thoroughpin.—My 2-year-old mare colt has what I think is a bog spavin and thoroughpin; it is a soft bunch at the hock joint on both sides and on the front. It has had it thirteen months, but does not seem lame from it. I used a spavin cure on it at first, but it did not seem to be reduced any. Is there anything to remove the bunch? If not, will it make her lame to work her? A. F. J.
Morganville, Kan.

Answer.—A stimulating liniment containing considerable iodine in the form of the tincture, applied to your colt's bog spavin and rubbed in thoroughly will do more to reduce the enlargement than anything else I can recommend. The following makes a very good liniment: Sulfuric ether, 6 ounces; oil of turpentine, 3 ounces; tincture of iodine, 4 ounces; compound soap liniment, 1 pint. Shake well before using; apply once daily until sore, then withhold for a few days and begin again.

Pallade Worm.—I have two mares that have been sick all winter. I have tried several kinds of medicine that have done no good. They get stupid but do not wobble. Some say it is malarial fever. Can you send me a bulletin giving remedy for same?
Weir, Kan. F. N. D.

Answer.—We are sending you a press bulletin which we think will describe the condition of your animals. If it



DON'T SEND EAST for your Single Comb Brown Leghorns. In four shows this season I have won 15 out of 19 blue ribbons competed for, and in three of these shows have had highest scoring bird in the show. Scores as high as 95% by Owen and Atherton and 94% by Rhodes. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1 for 13; \$5 for 100.
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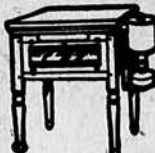
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Both incubator and brooder, if ordered together, cost but \$11.00. Double cases all over; best copper tank; hot water; self regulating; satisfaction guaranteed. Our book, "Hatching Facts," tells all about it. Mailed free. Write for it.
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falls to meet the requirements in your case, kindly write us again and we will give you additional information if possible.

The Pallade Worm.—Please give me some information about long, wire-like worms found on the outside of the intestines of a horse that died with what was supposed to be blind staggers. I could find nothing wrong with the horse, except for these long worms, and bots in the stomach; should judge that there were about 1,000 bots. Will bots cause the stomach to stop acting? The horse was sick only 9 hours, and reared and fought until he fell, and was held down, and then sweat until he died. I would like to know if the worms were the cause of death? Many horses have died in this neighborhood with this disease.
D. B. R.
Seward, Kan.

Answer.—We are mailing you a press bulletin on the pallade worm, that was evidently the cause of the death of your horse. Bots oftentimes causes stopping of the stomach; whether it caused the trouble with your animal or not I am unable to state.

Swelling on Hock Joint.—My 3-year-old filly got kicked or hock joint February 8. I have been using a liniment of vinegar, turpentine, and lard, but this does not relieve the swelling. She is not lame. What can I do to remove the swelling? I also have a black mare that is always rubbing when in the stable or lot. I can find no lice, but there is a scab in the hair next to the skin, and she is falling off in flesh.
Holton, Kan. O. B.

Answer.—We would advise using lime and sulfur dip in the proportions of 8 pounds of lime and 24 of sulfur to 100 gallons of water. Put the lime and sulfur together and add sufficient water to get as much of the sulfur in solution as possible; allow it to stand for 48 hours, dip off the surface liquid and add sufficient water to make 100 gallons. The dip should be applied as hot as the animal can stand. It will not be necessary to make up this entire formula but use it in the proportion indicated.

Try a poultice of antiphlogistine on the swelled hock. Failing to secure this preparation, use bran or linseed meal, changing the poultice as often as it gets cold.
C. L. BARNES.

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A handbook for poultry keepers on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry.

The subject of feeding and fattening poultry is prepared largely from the side of the best practice and experience here and abroad, although the underlying science of feeding is explained as fully as needful. The subject covers all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys and waterfowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. The whole subject of capons and caponizing is treated in detail. A great mass of practical information and experience not readily obtainable elsewhere is given, with full and explicit directions for fattening and preparing for market. The broad scope of the book is shown in the following

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Dairy Interests

Making Skim-Milk Paint.

Of all the compounds that I have used, skim-milk is the cheapest and best. About twice a year I see the receipt for government whitewash: I have found it expensive, not much better than ordinary whitewash, very dazzling to the eye when new, and easily washed off. Oil and lead are too expensive for old and unplanned buildings—as it is a good deal like pouring water into a rat-hole to try to fill the cracks with expensive paint. Paints last but a few years at the most for some reason unknown to me, unless it is that they are made to sell only, and the quicker they fade or peel off, the more can be sold.

The following mixture is so cheap and so quickly put on that one can afford to paint as often as needed; but from my experience, if properly made and put on, it is more durable than the others. It is made of skim-milk, (either sweet or sour) water lime, or a low grade of cement, and colored with yellow or red. There is no particular formula, and you just put some cement into the milk and a little of the color, and stir. The lime will settle to the bottom, and the mixture should be kept well stirred while using, and no more made than can be applied before leaving for the day.

I took a butter-tub and mixed milk and color well; then dipped out three quarts and put in some lime till it was a thin paint. The cement or water lime varies, and I cannot give the exact quantity. It should be thin, so as to spread easily and enter the surface. It should be well rubbed, and not enough left on to form a thick coat. It works best on rough surfaces, as rather more can be made to stay on and the wood shows through less than on the planed boards.

The only danger is of getting it too thick and leaving on so much that later a sudden jar will cause it to flake loose and fall from its own weight. To get the best effect, there need not be enough on to allow one to split it off with a knife without taking the wood with it. We apply with a four-inch brush, or on old buildings with a scrub broom, and do a "wholesale job." At a short distance, after five years' wear, it has all the appearance of the best paint—C. E. Chapman, in "Country Gentleman."

How You Should Dairy.

Address Delivered at Various Places on the Occasion of the Blue Valley Creamery Company Dairy Special Over the Chicago, Great Western Railway, August 2, 3, and 4, 1905, by R. M. Washburn, State Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

When starting into any new or partly new work, or when in a work and realizing that others with no better natural conditions, than we have, are making a more decided success than we are, we should go to these successful neighbors, either in person or through paper and books, and learn their ways of doing.

There are three factors which work for success in the dairy work: The man, the cow, and the market.

1. The man factor comes first because if he will, he can influence the others. First of all, he should be intellectually equipped, or, in other words, he must have the mental tools for doing the work. We may have been raised on the farm and among stock, and yet not know the business as we need to know it for success. Did you ever stop to think that all

we know, all the knowledge of the human family is the experience of innumerable individuals, and that to you and me is given but a tiny part of this vast amount of experience? Our neighbor's experience is just as sound and to him as valuable as ours is to us. Let us, then, not scorn his words of warning or advice, even if we do not see them in a book or paper, but test them and use those parts that are useful to us. You have all read of the silo. Do you know its worth in the dairy? its strong and weak points? its cost, and how it should be built? If not, post yourself. Let me say, the silo is to the dairy farmer what the twine-binder is to the grain-raiser. You can still harvest your grain with the cradle, but you can do it much cheaper with the binder. You can dairy without the silo, but you can do it cheaper with one. The silo is not a new thing, even in this country. Write for Bulletin 155 Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, to learn the value of the silo in dairy-feeding, and to Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., for Bulletin 125, to learn how to build one.

Do you understand what is meant by the balanced ration? You can balance and not know it (many of you do), or you can dangle along at dairy work and not balance the ration at all; but you can produce more economically by feeding a balanced ration. We have little to say about the price butter-fat is to bring, hence it is necessary for us to produce economically.

Did you know that the cow that freshens in the fall of the year will give fully 25 per cent more milk during the year than she would if she freshened in the spring? That the fall-fresh cow will then give butter-fat when it is high in price, thus making her fully 50 per cent to 100 per cent more valuable than she would be if she had calved in the spring? Last summer I paid 15½ cents a pound for butter-fat and had twice as much as I wanted, and last winter I paid 33 cents and did not get half enough to supply my trade. Did you know that the fall calf, raised on sweet skim-milk and corn, will be as large at one year old as the spring calf that runs with its mother will be at 1½ years? Try it, if you are skeptical.

Did you know that in nearly every herd of cows there are a few who do not pay their board, who are being supported for their company? It's a fact. Do you know how to operate the Babcock milk-test, and find out these ungrateful wardens? For \$5 you can get a tester with full directions the way to run it.

2. The man must be in sympathy with his work, must be able to meet and treat his cows as intelligent friends, not as so many dead machines, or as a wheelbarrow to be used or let alone at will. The cow that has been taught that her master is her best friend, will give more milk than one who is half afraid of her keeper.

The calf, at the end of the first or second day, should be removed entirely from its mother to be raised on skim-milk. I have not time now to go into the question of raising calves on skim-milk, but you can raise a better dairy calf on skim-milk than on whole milk and for a fraction of the cost. Write to the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, for Bulletin 126 on calf-raising. When the calf is removed, the cow cries for her child; that is the golden moment for the dairyman. Go to her in kindness, treat her quietly, caress her, feed her, and relieve that pain in her udder by quietly milking her. She will soon look to you for this relief and will adopt you as her calf, will look for your coming and caress you as she would a calf. This is not a day-dream. I have done just what I am saying—have been adopted and complimented.

I am not able to tell you how many gallons of cow love it takes to bring a dollar, but I do know that sympathy has a commercial value; that a nervous cow so treated will give from 15 to 50 per cent more milk than one not so treated. The man must then be both mentally and sympathetically equipped.

The second factor in dairy success is the cow. The average cow of this country gives only about 175 pounds of butter a year, while the best cows give from 400 to 600 pounds, but yet these common cows are better dairy cows than the common owners are dairymen.

It has been demonstrated abundantly that these same 175-pound cows would, if well housed and liberally fed make from 225 to 275 pounds a year, and do that cheaper per pound than when they gave a small amount. Keep the cows you have, select them by means of scales and a Babcock tester. Keep calves from only those cows that you know to be best. Get a young bull of some pronounced dairy breed.

THE SEPARATOR THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF

Ocasional the intending buyer of a cream separator who has but a small amount of ready cash to invest is tempted to put his money into one of the so-called "cheap" machines that are being largely advertised. Although he recognizes the superiority of the DE LAVAL machine and his need of a good separator, he invests in the "cheap" trashy machine because he does not happen to have ready the full amount which he supposes to be necessary to buy a DE LAVAL. This is where closer investigation of the matter would pay him well. A

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

may be bought upon such liberal payment terms that it will more than earn its cost while the buyer is paying for it. In addition the DE LAVAL buyer has positive assurance that his machine will be good for at least twenty years of service, during which time it will save every possible dollar for him and earn its original cost over and over again. If he purchases the so-called "cheap" separator he must pay cash in advance and then take the chance of the machine becoming worthless after a year or two of use, to say nothing of the cream it will waste while it does last—all of which means that the buyer has virtually thrown away his time, labor and product in the bargain. The DE LAVAL is THE separator that pays for itself,—lasts on the average ten times longer than any other machine and insures the greatest possible profit in the end. This being the fact there surely can be no economy in the purchase of the so-called "cheap" separator, however small its first cost may be. Remember that the DE LAVAL pays for itself. Catalogue and full particulars gladly sent upon request. Write to-day.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Randolph & Canal Sts.,
CHICAGO.
1213 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
9 & 11 Drumm Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.

109-113 Youville Square
MONTREAL
75 & 77 York Street,
TORONTO.
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG.

Cream is Cash

—AT—
The largest exclusive Cream Butter
Factory in the World

NO WAITING

NO DELAY

NO RISK

NO UNCERTAINTY

NO ANXIETY.

Cream shipped to us is paid for immediately.

Our motto is:

CORRECT WEIGHT,

HONEST TEST,

and the highest possible price for butter-fat.

Under this banner we have established an enormous business. Through a continuation of this policy, we expect to increase our business each month.

A cordial welcome awaits every enterprising milk-producer, who appreciates having his product handled economically so as to get the greatest returns and that in Cash.

It's a pleasure to answer letters. Will be glad to hear from you.

Very respectfully,

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

PEERLESS CREAM SEPARATORS

Reasons Why the PEERLESS is the best

FIRST—Twice the capacity of any other bowl. That is to say two times smaller than any other bowl of equal capacity.
SECOND—Compound feature, two bowls in one, hollow bowl and disk bowl combining all the features of the tubular and disk machines.
THIRD—Enclosed frame. Free from dust. Injury resulting from machine impossible.
FOURTH—Perfectly noiseless.
FIFTH—Heavy enough and strong enough to lift a box-car, which insures durability.
SIXTH—The bushings made of phosphor bronze—the most serviceable material for the purpose. Fitted and guaranteed to be accurate to 1/1000 of an inch.
SEVENTH—Every journal bushed with brass or phosphor bronze. This fact together with the fine adjustment described above, accounts for the light draft of the PEERLESS machine. Each bushing is made in duplicate and interchangeable and if at any time they show wear they can be replaced at a small cost.
EIGHTH—At normal temperature the skimmed milk will always show less than 5-100 of 1 per cent butter fat and generally less than 1-100 of 1 per cent butter fat. PEERLESS CREAM SEPARATORS are guaranteed to anybody—everybody, anywhere—everywhere.

For further information, write

Bradley, Alderson & Company

10th and Hickory

Kansas City, Missouri

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.

His pure blood is stronger than the mixed blood of the herd and the young will closely resemble him. Adopt a standard. Require that every cow give at least 200 pounds of butter a year, or get out of your barn. This, continued six or eight years, and you will have a herd of cows that will be making you each year a net profit of from \$40 to \$70.

Did you ever stop to think that when feed is eaten the first of it always goes to support the animal machine, and that it is only the excess of food, the overflow, that can be used to make milk? that an ordinary cow will require each day about 15 pounds of feed to keep its body, and that if the cow gets only 15 pounds of feed, she cannot give milk for any length of time? that if she gets 20 pounds of feed she has five pounds left for making milk; that if she gets 25 pounds of feed, she will have twice as much feed overflow with which to make milk as she would if she got only 20 pounds? The more feed you can make the cow eat with appetite, the more economically she can produce milk. But, if the cow be ill-treated and poorly housed, she may require all of the 20 or even the 25 pounds to keep her animal machinery. Send \$1 to the National Dairy Union, 154 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of "Creamery Patron's Hand Book" and study this question right. It will pay you.

3. The Market Factor—The importance of study still continues. With the old method of raising cream, from 15 to 50 per cent of the fat is lost in the skim-milk, and the skim-milk sours and gives pigs and calves the scours. The butter is sold for less than the cream will usually bring, and the over-worked housewife is made a drudge; while with the centrifugal separator, only from 1 to 2 per cent of fat is lost, and the pigs and calves get sweet milk on which they grow nearly as rapidly as when fed whole milk. A farmer with 160 acres of land and 20 ordinary cows can sell from \$600 to \$800 worth of cream a year and still raise just as much corn and hogs and wheat and oats as he could if he did not sell a cent's worth of cream.

Concerning Milk Fever.

D. C. Rankin, Des Moines County, Ia., writes the Breeder's Gazette: "Can some of your readers give a reason for the air cure for milk fever? Ten days ago my neighbor called on me to help him drag a fine Jersey cow away from a fence so she could die easy. I told him of the air treatment. We got an air pump and by the time we got to the cow she was straightened out and struggling, as an animal about to die. We filled the udder with air, and she got up in the afternoon, got well, and he has since sold her, and the purchaser is well pleased with the cow."

Probably the veterinarians may be able to tell in time why air injection of udder cures milk fever, but their present lack of knowledge need not trouble the farmer. It is the result and not the reason that concerns cattle-breeders. If a cow takes milk fever, do not wait to figure out how the treatment works, or why it cures, but pump her udder full of air, strip out all the air and milk you can in two hours and fill the udder again with air. Repeat treatment at this interval until improvement is marked. Keep the milk tube clean. Ed. Gazette.

Especially attention is directed to the advertisement of the Peerless Cream Separator now sold by Bradley-Alderson Co., Kansas City, Mo. This is one of the really effective machines that have been put upon the market for the use of farmers and dairymen. It is well-made and the price is very reasonable. If you will mention the KANSAS FARMER and write Bradley-Alderson Co., Station A, Kansas City, Mo., they will send you full particulars and prices. Do this now.

About the best thing for farmers' use that the writer has seen of late is the machine made by Edgar E. Crouch, Oakland, Kans., for the manufacture of artificial stone fence-posts. With this machine each farmer can make all the posts he needs and they will last forever. These posts are made of cement and are cheaper than good wooden posts. The machine with which these posts are made is much cheaper than any other on the market and will turn out posts more rapidly. It will make posts for any kind of fence and is proof against fire, frost, rot and rust. These posts get stronger and better with age and do not require repairs or replacing. Note the advertisement and write for particulars.

Special Homeseekers Excursion to Points in Michigan. Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale March 13 and 27, April 10 and 25 and May 8 and 22, at greatly reduced rates for the round trip. For full information apply to G. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sweetening friendship is a lifetime undertaking.

MORE EMPIRE IMPROVEMENTS



Another Step in Cream Separator Improvement

Improvements That Revolutionize Separator Construction.

The wonderful popularity of the Empire Cream Separator is due entirely to its surpassing merit and worth. In it every need and every desire of the cow-owner is completely satisfied. It has always been known as the **Easy-Running Separator**, but the improvements found in the 1906 model make it as nearly frictionless as it is possible for mechanical ingenuity to devise.

Look at the accompanying cut of the machine.

You see no oil cup. There is none. Where the oil cup used to be, there is of necessity, a brake. The brake becomes necessary on account of the fact that the

Improved 1906 Empire

runs so easily that without a brake the bowl will keep in motion for more than thirty minutes after the turning of the crank is stopped. The only oiling necessary is to put two drops of oil in the neck bearing when the machine is started. There is no friction and no wear on the spindle as the spindle itself sets in a collar which revolves in a ball bearing. The construction is simplicity itself. It can't get out of order and the machine turns so easily that it is practically no work at all, but child's play.

The capacities have been increased 33 1/3% in EMPIRE machines, but there is no increase in the price. We offer in the 1906 MODEL IMPROVED EMPIRE more value for the money than has ever before been offered in cream separators.

We would like to tell you all about it, but there are too many good points to try to even mention half of them in this liberal space. Send for a catalog. Better still, send for a machine, and if you don't think after you see it that the *1906 Improved Frictionless Empire* is the greatest cream separator that was ever built, don't buy it. Our catalogs and booklets on dairying are free.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

311 Temple Block, Kansas City, Mo.



Cleveland Cream Separator



Direct to You
30 Days Approval Test

Easy Running:—In the Cleveland Separator this isn't an empty claim. The whole thing is summed up in an honest, easy to prove reason. The Cleveland is the only ball-bearing separator made.

Easy Cleaning:—The Cleveland has fewest parts and skimming device is made of aluminum. Investigate. You will find this metal is non-corrosive, non-poisonous, milk cannot stick to it and there is no coating to wear off. We prove these things.

Long Life:—The Cleveland has the fewest parts of any separator made and gets results at the slowest speed. Parts can't wear out that are not there. The Cleveland is a guaranteed perfect skimmer.

How We Sell:—To you from our own factory. The only manufacturers making a high grade separator and selling it at a fair, square price and a fair, square plan. No money in advance. No note to sign. No fuss of any kind. The catalog tells you. Write for it.

THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. B, 34 Michigan Ave., N. W.
Cleveland, Ohio.

SAVE ALL YOUR CREAM

A hired man who doesn't milk your cows dry every milking is pretty poor dairy help at any price. Isn't that so? And in the same way a cream separator that leaves part of the cream in the milk every skimming is expensive, no matter what you pay for it. The improved

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Holder of World's Record for clean skimming

takes out more cream than any other separator. This is due to the exclusive construction of its skimming device. We want to show you about this, and prove that what we say is true. The best way to do it is to have you see one of our big, handsome free catalogues. Just write us a postal and we'll send you one by return mail. Better do it now while you think of it.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the U. S. and Canada

480

Simple DAVIS

The separator sold on a plan to save you half the price. No middlemen's commission to pay. Direct to you at factory prices. Just belt high. The hand separator for convenience, easy running, and easy cleaning. 3 piece bowl and never can get out of balance. Write for money saving Catalog No. 125.

Davis Cream Separator Co.,
54 O North Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

CEMENT FENCE POST or Building Blocks

WITH THE

CROUCH \$10 MACHINE

Any Farm Hand can use it. Will not rust or burn. Cheaper than wood, and will last for ages. Circulars Free. Ellsworth Crouch, Oakland, Kansas

The Master's Address.

(Continued from page 289.)

and now in force, on taxation, transportation, insurance, pure food, and various protective measures.

No one can fully state or even approximately estimate the value of these various laws to the farming interests of this country and to the public welfare. It is safe to say that the laws secured by Grange influence are worth billions of dollars to the American people, and hundreds of millions to the farmers alone.

LAWS THAT ARE ADVOCATED.

The following proposed legislation was considered, approved and urged at the 33d, 34th 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th sessions of the National Grange:

1. Free delivery of mails in the rural districts, and that the service be placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mails in the cities, and the appropriations to be commensurate with the demands and the benefits of the service.
2. Provide for postal savings banks.
3. Submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
4. Submit an amendment to the Constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations, thereby preventing monopoly and the use of their corporate power to restrain trade or arbitrarily establish prices.
5. Enlarge the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving it authority to determine what changes shall be made or what practices are discriminative or unreasonable, and their findings to be immediately operative and to so continue till overruled by the courts.
6. Regulate the use of shoddy.
7. Enact pure-food laws.
8. Provide for the extension of the markets for farm products equally with manufactured articles.
9. The enactment of the anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare.
10. The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.
11. Revising the fees and salaries of all Federal offices and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business.
12. Provide for parcels post, telephone and telegraph in the mail service.
13. Provide for National and State aid to improve public highways.

I again recommend to the several State Granges that they continue to urge upon their respective State Legislatures the enactment of appropriate legislation on the following important matters:

1. Anti-trust law and provision for State inspection of all corporations.
2. Law on taxation that will compel all property to bear its just proportion of taxation.
3. Pure-food law.
4. Provide State Railway Commission with full power of fixing maximum rates for freight and passenger service on all railroads subject to their jurisdiction.
5. Such a revision of the fees and salaries as will place them on an equitable basis.

The Grange stands as a unit for the principles involved in the above proposed legislation, all of which are important and should be speedily enacted into the laws of our country.

One of the most important acts of legislation to be secured at the coming session of Congress is the enlargement of the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission; so that it shall be given full power to give to the American people just and equitable rates on all railroads and other transportation facilities, and absolutely prevent discriminations, rebates or advantages arising from the use of the private car system.

President Roosevelt in his last annual message to Congress, said: "The Interstate Commerce Commission should be vested with power where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review."

This is a full and complete approval of the position of the Grange on this most important matter, one that underlies the prosperity of every industry of the country, and especially does it underlie the prosperity of agriculture. Agriculture furnishes 60 per cent of all the freight of our internal and coast-wise trade. Agriculture, more than any industry is interested in a just and reasonable rate. The value of every

product of the farm itself, as railroads are now managed, is absolutely in the hands of a few railroad managers. They can raise or lower the price of every product of the farm to the producer and consumer, raise or lower the value of every farm in America, make it possible for agriculture to be reasonably profitable, or practically pauperize the farmers of the country. Government has not given any adequate protection to this loyal and deserving class, but has left them absolutely at the mercy of these corporations.

The time has come when justice should be secured. Patrons, look well to the actions of those who represent you in the Congress of the United States! Observe their actions; listen to their voice; and mark well how they vote upon the pending measures. Let those who are for the people show it by their voice and vote; and let those who are against the people for the corporations be known also. Every true American citizen should stand for the right, stand for his home, his family, and the best interests of the entire country.

We live in an age of intense commercialism, an age where men will do what a generation ago they could not do and maintain their self respect. I refer to the frauds uncovered in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of our country, and the recent developments of betrayal of trusts in banks and the three great life insurance companies in New York. These exposures and developments undermine public confidence and will greatly injure the prosperity of our country unless law is vindicated, and those in official or private life who are guilty, are punished and the dignity of law maintained.

We believe all public officials should not only avoid dishonest practices, but should avoid doing anything that could give rise to these suspicions. We believe that officers of State or Nation ought not to accept, or be allowed to accept free passes from transportation companies. We believe every State ought to pay such compensation to all officers that they need not supplement their salaries by any such methods. We believe the public conscience ought to be aroused on this question and such laws passed as will prevent the practice. It is humiliating to citizens of the State or Nation to know and believe and observe that their public officials have to accept such gratuities from corporations. It lowers the standard of independent manhood to see men occupying high official position and at the same time placing themselves under implied obligation to transportation companies.

IN MEMORIAM.

The silent reaper has invaded our homes and gathered sheaves of his own selection and borne them to the great storehouse into which all will sooner or later be garnered. We miss the cheerful words and fraternal hand clasp of several loved members who have met with us as members of the National Grange in previous years. Their voices are silent and their fraternal encouragement no longer cheers us in our annual sessions, but the influence of their work and devotion to the principles of our Order will remain forever as an inspiration to greater and better lives. We are called upon to mourn the loss of:

Brother Cyrus G. Luce, Past Master, Michigan State Grange.
 Brother A. A. Smith, Past Master Rhode Island State Grange.
 Sister Perle M. Dethick, wife of the Master, Ohio State Grange.
 Sister A. J. Richardson, wife of Past Master Tennessee State Grange.
 Sister C. E. Shipley, wife of Past Master Oregon State Grange.
 Sister Emily J. Trimble, wife of Past Secretary of National Grange.
 Sister J. M. Thompson, wife of Past Master Illinois State Grange.
 Sister Patience B. Hunt, wife of Past Master Maine State Grange.

CONCLUSION.

Eight years ago I was elected Master of the National Grange, an honor, I assure you, I have always appreciated most highly. During this time I have tried to be loyal to agriculture, and to discharge the duties imposed by this Order faithfully. These duties were easy and pleasant, made so by the fraternal courtesy and loyal support given me by the members.

The Order has prospered during this period, having made a net gain of membership of 78 per cent, and a net increase of the funds of the National Grange of 68 per cent. This gratifying success and prosperity came to the Order, not from any merit of mine, but on account of the united efforts of its members. No factional, sectional or partisan prejudices obtain in the Order to weaken its influence and power. It

When You Buy

A Cream Separator

You Can't Afford to Make a Mistake

Go about it in a judicious manner. Don't be over persuaded by smooth agents. Investigate for yourself. That's all we ask in our favor. We claim that the

OMEGA Cream Separator

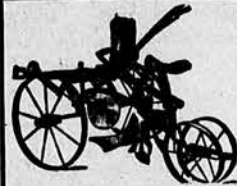
will do better work for you—producing better cream—with less labor in turning, less labor in washing and less trouble all around than any other separator ever made.

The work it does proves our claims. The only way we can really prove it to you is to show you. Words won't do it, but works will. Will you let us show you?

Read This Offer. We will be mighty glad to set up an Omega on your farm and let you try it and test it in every way. If it is as good as we say it is—if it is satisfactory to you in every way—it excels all other separators (and it does), why, it's the separator you want. If it does not, the trial will not cost you a cent. You can't afford to make a mistake. Try an Omega first. At any rate, send for **FREE TRIAL OFFER**, and catalog, and our new book "More Milk Money." It tells how to care for cream; how to make butter; how to select good cows; how to wash butter; how to avoid "white specks," and a hundred other things you ought to know. We will send it to you **FREE** if you tell how many cows you keep, give address of a neighbor who keeps cows, and mention this paper.

The Omega Cream Separator Co.,
 23 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.

Please Remember: All we ask is that you give the Omega a trial—let it prove to you how good it is. If it does not satisfy you, you are out nothing.



The Best Lister

to buy is the one that will do the most satisfactory work with lightest draft and smallest outlay for repairs, these features are all prominent in

The Tongueless Tricycle

the only lister that can be used without a pole. Bottom hangs almost directly between the wheels, and a square corner can be turned with bottom in the ground. It is frameless and has no complicated parts to break or wear out. Driver sees every kernel of corn as it drops. Actual weight 355 pounds. Write to-day for booklet giving complete description and our proposition to you.

Rock Island Implement Co.,

1810 West 18th Street.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

From Factory to Farm

NO AGENTS NO MIDDLEMEN

14 in. Steel Beam Plow, Double Skin

12-in. \$7.40
 16-in. \$8.95
 18-in. \$9.75
 Sully Plow \$20
 Gang Plow \$30
 1000 other articles, by Catalog
 Free Special Catalogues of
 Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges, Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovels, \$12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovels and Eagle Claw, \$15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovels, \$18.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Discs, \$25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 50 rods wire, \$27.75. Address

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 524 Front St., ALTON, ILL.
 (Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)



Save Your Clothes By Washing Them in

A Gee-Whizz Washer

SENT ON FREE TRIAL

It would surprise you to know how much wear and injury clothes receive when washed by rubbing between rollers or heavy lids, jerked around by pegs, or in fact by any friction method. None of this in the Gee-Whizz as it washes by driving hot soap-suds through the clothing with force and speed, by means of water wheels. No friction on the clothes. Guaranteed to wash perfectly clean in from four to seven minutes.

Galvanized steel tank. No warping and no falling apart. Adjustable to wash anything from a napkin to a quilt, or a length of carpet. Write at once for full particulars and free trial proposition.

Gee-Whizz Mfg. Co., Walker St. Des Moines, Iowa

has been the pleasure of our members to contribute what they could to increase the prosperity and happiness of each other, to elevate agriculture, promote general prosperity, improve society, and to make brighter, happier and more sunny farm homes in all parts of our country.

This session closes my official term. I return to you the gavel and other insignia of office and shall take my place as an humble member with the great army of Patrons of Husbandry. I need not bespeak for my successor the same loyal and cordial support and courtesy you have extended to me. Your devotion to the Order will inspire you to continue in the future as in the past, to loyally support the officers chosen to preside over your deliberations, to make more effective their efforts to extend, improve, and strengthen the Order that its helpful influence may be felt in every farm home in our land.

As the years come and go, industries of our country will prosper and decline, fortunes will be made and lost. Even government may change its form, but so long as the world stands agriculture will be the foundation of National wealth and prosperity.

There will be an open meeting of Indian Creek Grange at Indian Creek School House in Northern, Shawnee County, on the evening of March 29. Following is the programme. "Why Do We Favor National Aid to Highway Improvement?" C. D. Skinner; "Why Should Arbor Day Be Observed?" County Superintendent J. R. Carter. Music, Carl Ball. "Practical Poultry Raising," Mrs. H. K. Evans, followed by discussion by Mrs. O. F. Whitney and Mrs. Merritt. It is expected that Indian Creek Grange will dedicate its new piano at this meeting. Refreshments at the end of the meeting.

The Gentle Art of Gardening.

(Continued from page 291.)

often found a garden of flowers that was not only pleasant to the passer-by, but which furnished almost the only variety and recreation in lives that had but little of other joys or pleasures. In cities where space and sunlight are at a premium, the roofs and housetops are sometimes utilized as space for plants.

LITERATURE ON GARDENING.

The literature pertaining to the garden has been greatly enriched in recent years, which is another indication of a popular demand for information on things of the garden, and the shelves of any prominent bookstore now carry books and magazines on all branches of this subject. The flower and seed catalogues are handsomely gotten-up and richly illustrated, and while some allowance must be made for exaggerated descriptions, yet in the main they are reliable and full of information, and they have done more than any other one agency to spread a knowledge of and love for flowers and trees and gardens. If the description of a new variety seems too rosy, you may be surprised to find, as I have found, that with the proper care and attention, the new variety even surpasses the description. This, of course, may have been due to the superior qualities of our Kansas soil and sunshine. The first catalogue of plants was published nearly three hundred years ago by Gerard, an English botanist who grew and named more than a thousand varieties and species of plants. The first catalogue in the United States was published about one hundred years ago, and now there are many whose annual visits are welcomed as a friend bringing a message of joy and hope and anticipation of the good and beautiful things that may come through the year. The first flower catalogue of my recollection was in the early sixties when we received that sent out by James Vick, and the truthful descriptions of flowers and vegetables and the clear, practical, cultural directions of his catalogues were written with such a kind friendliness, that when he died thousands of people over this whole land whose lives had been made brighter by his flowers or his kind words, felt that they had lost a personal friend. Probably no man ever did more to spread a knowledge of flowers in this country than did James Vick.

Of all books giving practical information about everything to be planted in a garden and the different varieties of plants, whether trees, shrubs, flowers or fruits, with full directions for their care, no one book with which I am acquainted, is so complete as Professor Bailey's "Garden Making." Of other books there is no dividing line between those written for practical information about gardening, and those like the story of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," or "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," or "Ellwanger's, the Garden's Story," and many others which may be called garden literature. It was of this class of books that H. W. Beecher said: "Every book which interprets the secret love of trees and gardens, every essay that brings men nearer to the understanding of the mysteries which every tree whispers, every brook murmurs, every weed even hints, is a contribution to the wealth and happiness of our kind."

We have a fine prospect in Topeka of having a collection of trees of native and exotic growth that will soon be a very interesting and instructive object lesson to all who care to study it. At Central Park a start has been made that promises much. Not only most of the ordinary species of trees, but many that are scarcely to be seen elsewhere, have been planted here and are growing well and have endured two winters of unusual severity. Several species of magnolia, deciduous cypress, liquid amber, tulip tree, azalia, spinosa, and many choice specimens of shrubs and hardy plants are among the things already established. It is to be hoped that in the part yet to be planted, there may be found room for a specimen, not only of every tree native to Kansas, but of every tree that will grow in this climate.

In the new Willow Park which is to be planted in the near future, as a result of the efforts of the members of this club, it requires no stretch of imagination to picture a place of beauty and rest that will delight beholders for many generations to come.

PRACTICAL RULES.

Coming to a practical discussion of how to make a garden and what to plant in it, I know of no general advice any better than the twelve rules given by George H. Ellwanger, in his

delightful book, "A Garden Story." These rules are good for any garden, large or small.

I. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

II. Study soil and exposure, and cultivate no more space than can be maintained in perfect order.

III. Plant thickly; it is easier and more profitable to raise flowers than weeds.

IV. Avoid stiffness and exact balancing. Garden vases and garden flowers need not necessarily be used in pairs.

V. A flower is essentially feminine and demands attention as the price of its smiles.

VI. Let there be harmony and beauty of color. Magenta in any form is a discord that should never jar.

VII. In studying color effects do not overlook white as a foil. White is the lens of the garden's eye.

VIII. Think twice and then still think before placing a tree, shrub, or plant in position. Think thrice before removing a specimen tree.

IX. Grow an abundance of flowers for cutting. The bees and the butterflies are not entitled to all the spoils.

X. Keep on good terms with your neighbor; you may wish a large garden favor of him some day.

XI. Love a flower in advance, and plant something every year.

XII. Show me a well-ordered garden, and I will show you a genial home.

THE GARDEN OF THE FUTURE.

What of the garden of the future? With all the applications of modern science and other arts, what may we expect of improvement in the art of gardening, resulting from scientific research and experiment? Does gardening afford a field for the use of modern, scientific knowledge?

For reply: We may surely expect great improvements in all forms of plants, fruits, and flowers, as we become better acquainted with the characteristics and physiology of plants, and with the laws and processes of their growth and reproduction, and are able to make a patient application of their knowledge to the work of hybridization, selection and propagation. The work that has been done and is being done by Mr. Burbank, with his marvelous skill, is already furnishing substantial proof of what may be accomplished, and is probably only a beginning of this great work.

With the magnificent fund provided for research and experiment in this line, and with the attention which the work is receiving from the Government and from earnest men, trained in all branches of science which bear on it, results must surely come that will be full of pleasure and profit to the whole world.

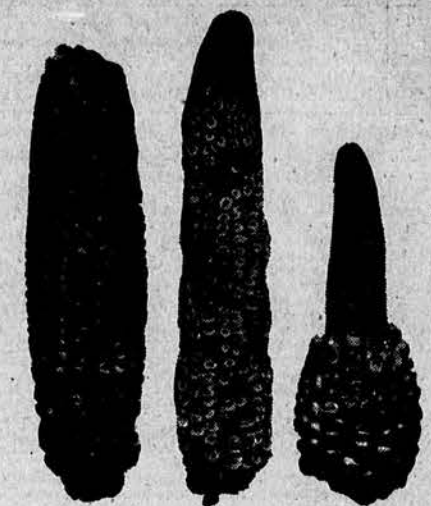
Gardening, while it may be classed as a fine art, has two branches: one, the planning of grounds, the arranging of trees, shrubs, flower beds, garden walks, and other embellishments, which more particularly would require the head and the heart and the eye of the artist; the other branch, that of caring for the plant, its propagation and improvement and the ability to select those plants which under proper conditions may be made to improve the race. Mr. Burbank seems to be a master of this branch of the art, and his success will stimulate others to work in this field.

For practical results right here at home, it seems to me that most can be done by stimulating among our friends and neighbors an interest in all that helps in improving and beautifying the surroundings of every home, and especially to show them that there are no deep mysteries about the art, and that for an ordinary house, no great outlay of time or money or effort is necessary, and that for all the outlay given, large returns will surely come, especially to those who love the gentle art of gardening.

Don't Plant Scrub Corn.

Like begets like, as surely as sunset follows sundown. This has been demonstrated a thousand if not millions of times in the kingdom of plant and animal breeding. In the face of this we have wondered a thousand times why some farmers will continue to breed to scrubs and continue to plant scrub varieties of seed-corn, especially when a bushel of seed-corn will plant 7 or 8 acres, and costs by 15 to 20 cents per acre for seed that will give an increased yield of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, making the increased yield at a cost of less than a cent per bushel. In another place in this paper will be found the illustrated advertisement of "Ratekin's Pride of Nishna" yellow dent, which has become so famous all over the Western and Central Western States. Every corn-grower should if he does not already grow it, send to the Ratekin Seed House of Shenandoah, and get a few bushels of this corn for seed the coming season. The price at which

they sell this seed is very reasonable indeed—\$1.35 per bushel, and in 10-bushel lots or more, \$1.25 per bushel. See their advertisement in another place.



in this issue, and send for their catalogue of all farm, field- and garden-seeds. It is free if you mention this paper. Address, Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Both Expensive.

Maggie, "Just think of the money some folks spends on medicine an' things to make 'em well."

Mickey—"An' just think of the money some folks spends on suppers an' things to make 'em sick."—Woman's Home Companion.

40,000 Apple Trees.

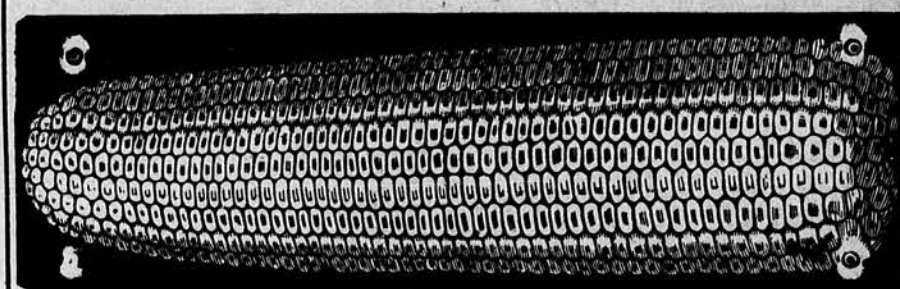
A fine lot of Jonathan and Missouri Pippin 4 to 6 feet high, for sale at Wellhouse orchard, Address H. S. Bulard, Tonganoxie, Kans. Price 4 to 6 cents.

SWEET POTATOES Yellow Nansse mond, Yellow Jersey, White Brasilians, Southern Queen, for sale. If you buy of me you get direct from the grower. Correspondence solicited. **W. T. BULKLEY,** 319 Exposition Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

OSAY **READER IF YOU HAVE NO BERRY PATCH** and desire one, my 1906 catalogue may tell you how to start it. 50 varieties plants low priced. **B. F. SMITH, Drawer C, Lawrence, Kans.**

WRAGG TREES **WE PAY FREIGHT.** SEND for our handsome catalog of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Etc. We deal Direct. Our prices are lowest. **M. J. WRAGG NURSERY COMPANY,** 307 Good Block, DES MOINES, IOWA.

High-Grade Flower Seeds. **20 Packages 10c.** FOR **10c.** **KINDS.** 10 Pet. Button, 10 Poppy, 10 Portulaca, 10 10-Weeks Stock, 10 Candytuft, 10 Marigold, 10 Eschscholtzia, 10 Aster, 10 Pansy, 10 Sweet Alyssum, 10 Zinnia, 10 Sweet Peas, 10 Sweet William, 10 Balsam, 10 Pinka, 10 Nasturtium, 10 Calliope, 10 Sweet Mignonette. All of the above sent to any address, post-paid, for 10c. silver or six two-cent stamps. As a premium and to introduce our seeds into every household, we will also send a collection of fine beautiful bulbs FREE with Catalogue. **Somerville Nursery, SOMERVILLE, MASS.**



Ratekin's Pride of Nishna Seed Corn

"Pride of Nishna" is a golden yellow, 16 to 24 rows; deep grains and small cob; matures in 95 to 100 days; of great vitality and strength to resist drought and other unfavorable conditions, making from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. "Ratekin's Iowa Silver Mine," white, has made the greatest record for large yields of any white corn in the world—averaging 176 bushels per acre in seven states; full counterpart of Pride of Nishna.

Our Seed all grown by us from absolutely pure stock, especially for Seed purposes. All carefully selected, sorted, and butt and tip ends taken off and graded to uniform size. Seed shelled and graded or in the ear. Change your seed while you can get the best; grow bigger and better crops. Price, \$1.35, shelled, sacked on board cars here; 10 bu. or more, \$1.25. Our big Illustrated Catalog of all Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper. Write for it today. Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

SPECIAL

Homeseekers' Rates

VIA

Rock Island

March 6th and 20th

ROUND TRIP TICKETS at 75 per cent of the one way rate, with minimum \$10.00.

ONE WAY TICKETS at 50 per cent of the one one way rate plus \$2.00, with minimum \$6.00.

To points in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas. . . .

For full information see Rock Island Agents.



A. M. Fuller, C. P. A.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Dry Farming Magazine.
The Dry Farming Magazine published at Denver, Colorado, is devoted to scientific soil culture and is edited by Prof. H. W. Campbell, a renowned soil expert. OUR MARCH OFFER.
To any of our readers who will send in two new subscribers for one year and \$1 we will send Dry Farming Magazine for one year. Address, The Kansas Farmer Company.

Colorado Farm and Ranch is the name of a new weekly publication at Sheridan Lake, Colo., edited by Leslie F. Randolph a prominent newspaper man formerly of Kansas. It starts out with a helpful list of Kansas subscribers who are interested in the wonders of Eastern Colorado. THE KANSAS FARMER has received many inquiries regarding this section of the country. All who are interested should write to Mr. Randolph.

R. F. D. Carriers Like Caustic Balsam.
Fair Grove, Mo., Jan. 30, 1905.
The Lawrence Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio:
I used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for an extra bad case of ring bone and can say it did good from the first application. I believe it is all you claim for it.
JOHN W. HARTT.

Grain in Kansas City.
Receipts of wheat in Kansas City yesterday were 55 cars; Saturday's inspections were 34 cars. Offerings were small for Monday. The demand was light. Prices were irregularly higher, in some instances unchanged, in others up 2@3c per bushel. The greatest advances were on low grades. The sales were: No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car 76 1/4c, 2 cars 76c, 4 cars 74 1/4c; No. 3 hard wheat, 1 car 74 1/4c, 2 cars 74c, 3 cars 73 1/4c, 1 car 73c, 1 car 72 1/4c; No. 4 hard wheat, 1 car 70 1/4c, 3 cars 70c, 2 cars 67c; rejected hard wheat, 1 car 64c, 1 car 63c, 1 car 62c; No. 2 red wheat, 1 car 90c; No. 3 red wheat, nominally 84 @87c; No. 4 red wheat, 1 car 80c; No. 4 spring wheat, 1 car 71c; mixed wheat, 1 car 75c.

Receipts of corn were 40 cars; Saturday's inspections were 29 cars. The demand was fair and the offerings small. Sales were made at 1/4 @ 1/2c advance, as follows: No. 2 white corn, 1 car 40c; No. 3 white corn, 1 car 40c; No. 2 mixed corn, 3 cars 38 1/4c, 1 car 38 1/4c; No. 3 mixed corn, 12 cars 38 1/4c; No. 4 mixed corn, 1 car 36c.
Receipts of oats were 16 cars; Saturday's inspections were 15 cars. The increased offerings met with fair demand and prices were in the main unchanged, as follows: No. 2 white oats, 4 cars 21 1/4c; No. 3 white oats, 5 cars 30c, 4 cars 30 1/4c, 1 car 31c; No. 2 mixed oats, 1 car 30 1/4c, 1 car red 32c; No. 3 mixed oats, 1 car 29 1/4c.
Barley was quoted 36@37c; rye, 56@58c; kafir-corn, 58@60c per cwt.; bran, 35@37c per cwt.; shorts, 90@95c per cwt.; corn-chop, 75@77c per cwt.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.
South St. Joseph, Mo., March 12, 1906.
Supplies of cattle at the five leading markets to-day were 16,000 less than the number in sight on last Monday, and as result of increased marketing, steer values dropped 10c all around. Cows and heifers were only in moderate supply, and the market ruled active to strong, 10c higher. Bulls and veals were in good demand and steady. Receipts of stockers and feeders were considerably larger than was expected, and buying was comparatively free of desirable qualities at prices fully steady with the low close of last week. Following are current quotations: Native steers \$4.10@6; Texas and Westerns \$3.75@5.40; cows and heifers, \$1.65@4.60; bulls and stags \$1.90@4.65; veals \$3@6.75; yearling calves \$2.50@3.75; stockers and feeders \$3@4.50.

There was a very general increase in supplies of hogs at all points to-day, as compared with corresponding day last week, and buyers took occasion to depress values. The opening prices were around 2 1/2 @ 5c lower than general trade of Saturday with more selling 5c lower than any other way. Prices ranged from \$6@6.25 with bulk selling at \$6.20 @6.25. The country should keep in mind that packers will depress values on any increased receipts, therefore, little rallies should not be followed very closely, and shipments should be made as soon as ready. Demand here continues very strong, and prices are being maintained at a very high level, as compared with competitive points.
The receipts of sheep are in excess of 10,000 to-day, and the market was active and steady on all offerings, lambs selling up to \$6.70 and ewes at \$5.40.
WARRICK.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Monday, March 12, 1906.
As a result of light cattle receipts last week, the market closed the week 15@25c higher on killing cattle than close of previous week. Some sales of heifers showed even a greater advance, while stocker and feeder trade slackened up a little after first of the week, account of absence of buyers. Yard traders were unable to make a good clearance, although the supply was light and they reduced prices 15@25c from the high time of the week. Bad country roads and muddy feed-lots and soft fields are given as the reasons for buyers staying at home.
The cattle run to-day is 12,000 head, containing a good proportion of beef steers. Market is steady to 10c lower. Buyers were unable to fill their orders last week and packing houses are killing up clean, but orders for meat are not as urgent as a few weeks ago. The supply to-day is three to four thousand greater than either of the last two Mondays, but the run for last week was only 31,000 head, a reduction of 10,000 from the week before. Top steers sold at \$5.90 last week, top to-day \$5.45, bulk of sales \$4.75@5.30. These prices are 25@40c higher than at this time last year, when we were on the eve of the

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1883.

Published every Thursday by the
Kansas Farmer Co.,
Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.50 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.
All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
116 West Sixth Ave., - Topeka, Kans.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS—Bull calves 6 and 10 months old—good ones. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus cattle for sale. Fifteen bulls from 10 to 20 months old; 15 heifers from 1 to 2 years old; 15 heifers from 2 to 3 years old; 25 cows some with calves at side. I am making farmers prices on all or a part of the above cattle as I do not have room for them this summer. Heather E. E. E. 38761 in service. A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kans.

FOR Red Polled bulls or heifers write to Otto Young, Ute, Kans.

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

MILK COWS FOR SALE—By V. B. Howey, Route 1, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A herd of registered Red Polled cattle at a bargain. I. Sandusky, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls, 18 to 24 months old, by Prime Rupert 4th; also car high grade yearling bulls. Duff & Sons, Horton, Kansas.

RED SHORTHORN BULL for sale. A. C. Rait, R. R. 4, Junction City, Kans.

FIVE REGISTERED Hereford bulls for sale. All good individuals. Eight months, 9 months, 1 year, 20 months, and 4 years are their respective ages. Cooper Monroe, Lyons, Kans., R. F. D. 5.

FOR SALE—One registered double-standard Polled Durham bull, 2 years old in March, 1906, color dark red. Will consider trade for females of the same class of stock. Address Jacob J. Yoder, Haven, Kans., R. B. 2.

FOR SALE—The great show and breeding bull, 188 Duke Wildwood 148148, that took 4th place at the Kansas City Royal in 1904; also 20 cows and heifers all choice individuals, some show stuff. George Manville, Fawcette, Mo.

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—Hereford bulls, choice and blocky, aged 8 months to 2 years. J. W. Tolman, Hope, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Registered Galloways. Bulls, cows and heifers, singly or in car lots. Dean Bartlett, St. Marys, Kans.

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

CHOICE registered Shorthorn bulls and heifers, cheap. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

boom prices paid in April. Heifers and steers mixed sold at \$5.35 last week, choice heifers bring \$4.50@5, best heavy cows \$4.60, bulk of she stuff \$3.25 @4.40, bulls \$3@4, canners and stock cows and heifers \$2.25@3.25. Veals sell up to \$7 again. Feeders range from \$4@4.75, stockers \$3.35@4.50, some low grade stuff \$2.85@3.25.

Hog supply last week was 42,000 head, a decrease of 10,000 from the week before, and smallest run this year. Prices advanced 5@15c during the week. The run to-day is 7,000 head, market weak to 5c lower, tops at \$6.25, bulk of sales \$6.10@6.20, light weights up to \$6.15. At no time this winter have packers been able to accumulate any stocks of pork products, and it is believed that prices will continue strong even if the run improves with better shipping conditions in the country. Prices are \$1.25 higher now than a year ago.

Sheep and lamb run was 42,000 last week, fully up to the average lately. Lambs sold a shade lower, but aged sheep continued scarce and firm. Supply to-day is 7,500, market strong to 10c higher, including lambs, which ranged from \$6.35@6.75 to-day. Ewes sold to-day at \$5@5.35, yearlings \$6, wethers not tested but quotable at \$5.70 @5.90. Some thin lambs, shipped in because feeders ran out of feed, sold last week to be finished out at \$5.70@5.90.
J. A. RICKART.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—The pure Cruickshank bull, Violet Prince No. 14547. 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, 52 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.

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

SHEEP.

I HAVE for sale about 1150 sheep, 800 ewes, 300 mixed yearlings and 30 rams; large, smooth merinos; good shearers, at \$4.00 per head; come and see them, they are worth the money. E. H. Boyer, Meade Co., Meade, Kans.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Man to milk 25 cows and separate cream. Will pay \$25 per month, steady job to the right man. Miller Bros., The 101 ranch, Bliss, O. T.

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

WANTED—Single man on farm, must be congenial with stock. F. M. Linscott, Farmington, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Black Mammoth Jack, 3 years old past, 14 1/2 hands high; perfect and first-class in every respect and guaranteed \$600 if sold before April 1st. A. E. Cooper, Halstead, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP and must be sold—Two stallions, one black registered Percheron, sound and good, weight 1,700 pounds; one dark brown coacher, sound and good, weight 1,300 pounds. One clipping machine, can be run by engine, motor, or by tread power. Dr. Hugh S. Maxwell, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For stock cattle, two Jacks coming 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high; weight 950 pounds; also one 4 year old Jack 14 hands high. Good performers. Also pacing-bred stallion by Silkwood, 16 1/2 hands high, weight 1,250. Address J. C. Hentzler, R. 2, Topeka, Kans.

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

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY Jack Farm, 10 head of jacks and jennets for sale. Corson Brothers, Potter, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered French draft and Percheron stallions, mares and colts; bays, browns and blacks. One gray stallion, 18 years old, sound and sure. Jake Howard, Hoyt, 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, 826 Highland Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SWINE.

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

POULTRY.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Toulouse Geese, purebred; farm raised. Eggs \$1 for 13 and 7. Mrs. O. A. Rhoads, R. 6, Columbus, Kans.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES—Farm range. Eggs 75 cents per 15. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kans.

TWENTY-SIX PURE Black Langshan eggs for \$1. Mary McCall, Elk City, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Bred by W. F. Cox, Clifton, Kansas. Eggs for sale at \$2 per 15.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES—Raise chickens for meat and eggs; not for fat and feathers. For the best meat and eggs in the world, buy a sitting of eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting. L. Horst, 400 West 10th, Newton, Kans.

STAY WHITE—S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Beautiful fowls, fine markings, splendid layers. Eggs, \$1 per sitting; \$5 per hundred. Mrs. D. M. Evans, Edgerton, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—From large, beautiful, pure-bred chickens, only \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mattie Shearer, Frankfort, Kans.

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

BARRED and WHITE ROCK EGGS—\$2 per 15; \$5 per 45 from our best matings. Hawkins & Bradley strain, scoring 94 to 96, 17 years experience with poultry. Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One good black jack, with white points, 15 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, a good individual and a good breeder, or will exchange for good dairy or pure-bred beef cattle. Address John L. Stanley, Nyhart, Bates Co., Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Exclusively. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$1.50 for 30; \$4 per 100. T. B. Wilson, Route 7, Osage City, Kans.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma and White Wyandotte cockerels. I have a few high-scoring ones left, as it is getting late I will now offer them at a bargain, \$2 to \$5, scoring 92 to 94. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 to \$2 for 15; Buff Cochins Bantam eggs, \$1 to \$2. Mrs. J. B. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Either cockerel or pullet. Mating pens headed by 9 1/2 to 93 point birds; females 9 1/2 to 93 1/2. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Utility pen cocks, 91 to 92 1/2; \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Silver Penciled Wyandottes headed by "Fatay" 1st cock Detroit 1904, score 94 1/2; females \$7 to 91. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Exclusively—"Superior Winter Laying Strain" noted for size and quality. Seventeen years of careful breeding. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.50. E. J. Evans, Route 4, Fort Scott, Kansas.

S. L. Wyandottes

Indian Runner ducks. Our Wyandottes have been line bred for 20 years and never fall in any company. Our yards are headed by Silver Prince, the 1st cock at the Kansas State Show, and three of his cockerels. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per sitting. Incubator eggs, \$5 per hundred. Duck eggs, \$1.50 per sitting.

M. B. CALDWELL, Broughton, Kansas

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SIXTY-DAY OATS—Re-cleaned, \$2.00 per 100 lbs. sacked. C. E. Cheney, Manchester, Kans.

FOR GOOD SEED—Speltz, re-cleaned and fanned by hand. Write Adams & Walton, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Speltz, 50 cents; macaroni wheat per bushel, f. o. b., sacked. One Sure Hatch incubator and brooder, all in good shape, 150 egg size, \$6.00. J. B. Keeley, Sterling, Kans.

FOR ONE DOLLAR—I will send you 300 strawberry plants, 5 best kinds or 100 raspberry plants, 3 best kinds, or 100 blackberry or 200 asparagus or 25 grapes or currants or gooseberries; also have roses carnations and other flowering plants. Send for catalogue. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Kherson Seed Oats, re-cleaned, finest quality, 75c. per bu.; 10 bu. lots, 60 cents. Sacked, f. o. b. Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kansas.

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

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS—For price list, which also contains a full description of the prize strawberry, Cardinal, send to Wm. Brown & Sons, Route 9, Lawrence, Kans.

FRUIT TREES half price, best quality. Catalogue free. Baldwin, Seneca, Kans.

FOR SALE—Spring of 1906 seed sweet potatoes, six kinds. Prices on application; also a fine lot of eating sweet potatoes. I. F. Myers, Hayesville, Kans.

SEED CORN—"Hildreth yellow dent easily ranks first as the best producing variety." Bulletin 123. Won three first premiums at Topeka and Hutchinson State Fair 1906. At the Kansas State corn-breeders' contest 1904, won 1st and 2d prize for the most productive acre—108 and 75 1/2 bushels. Write to C. E. Hildreth, corn-breeder and grower, Altamont, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD DAIRY BUSINESS and route for sale or trade (only route in county seat); business amounts to five thousand yearly. Address D. S. Burnham, Minneapolis, Kans.

HOME Correspondence Club is reliable. Object matrimony. Send stamp for particulars. 238 Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER—Send your photo, any style, bust or full figure, alone or in group, with 75 cents in stamps or money order and receive fifteen dainty miniature cabinet photos mounted on pretty, new style folder cards, size about 2 1/2x3 inches, copied separately in bust form from your picture. Original photo returned and copies guaranteed perfect reproductions. Don't miss this special offer. Hit of the season. If more than 15 wanted add 4 cents for each additional print. Cash must accompany order. Address E. R. Gregg, Gregg's Studio, Emporia, Kans.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from my farm, 2 bay horses, weight about 14 or 15 hundred pounds, one with blaze face, glass eyes, felt white; other, one hind foot white, patch of hair off of right jaw. Suitable reward for return. Allan Fleisch, Route 1, Garfield, Pawnee County, Kans.

ENSILAGE CUTTER—For sale a nearly new Smalley cutter, self feed, 10 ton capacity per hour. Will sell at a bargain. Address E. W. Adams, Berryton, Kans. Topeka Independent phone 8502.

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

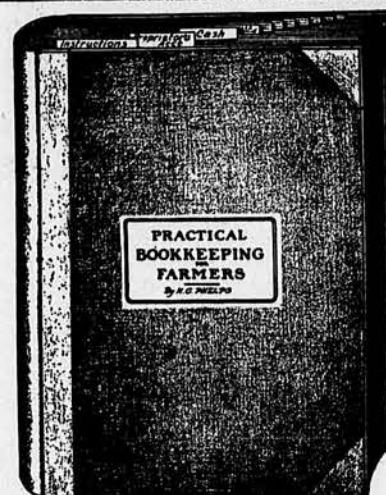
EARN FROM \$87.50 to as high as \$155.50 per month. Wanted—400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen. Big demand in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri. Instructions sent by mail; stamp for reply. Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 202 Skyes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

LADIES—To do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from \$7 to \$12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 49, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Stray List

Week Ending March 15.

Sheridan County—Miles Gray, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Miles F. Riley in Prairie Dog tp., April 14, 1905, one black female pony, weight 700 to 800 pounds, blaze face and 2 white hind feet.



The farmer's guide to success in farming. 200 pages 10x13 inches. 20 pages of instructions and illustrations. A full set of farm accounts worked out. The remainder of the book for use in keeping accounts. The results of a whole year's business are shown on one page which will show the farmer the cause of success or failure. Will last the average farmer three years. Price \$2.00. For a short introductory period the price will be \$2.00 delivered. Descriptive circular and testimonials free. Send us ten 2-cent stamps and we will mail you our latest book—a 50-page book on Business Writing and Lettering; or we will send you both books for \$2.15, regular price \$4.00. Address H. G. Phelps & Co., Bosman, Mont.