

# KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLV. Number 2

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 10, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College

From December 31 to January 5 was farmers' week at Manhattan. It was a success. The several programs were well filled. Not only were there benefits for those who attended the lectures and otherwise participated in the meetings, but, through the publication of the best of the papers in THE KANSAS FARMER the information and the inspiration will be disseminated to thousands of readers throughout the State.

### The Boys' Corn Contest.

The Boys' Corn Contest Association had right-of-way from Monday morning until Tuesday noon. This was the culmination of the big contests held in fifty-one counties this year, with nearly 5,000 boys. The winning boys in each county contest were eligible to enter the State contest. Through many misunderstandings about the importance of the boys coming to the State show, only about fifty attended. There was a total of eighty-four entries, but these were very superior entries and represented twenty-four counties. Much interest was manifested throughout the week in viewing the corn as it was placed on exhibition. Ten valuable prizes were offered for the best ten entries, and we give here the names of the winning boys, with prizes and contributors:

First prize—J. M. McCray, Riley County, \$50 cash; contributed by Mr. Arthur Capper, publisher Topeka Capital and Mail and Breeze.

Second prize—Paul Gilman, Leavenworth County, Midland 2-row cultivator (\$50); contributed by Midland Cultivator Company, Tarkio, Mo.

Third prize—Julian Clark, Labette County, corn-planter (\$40); contributed by W. S. McAuley, Farm and Stock, and others.

Fourth prize—Frank Haucke, Morris County, Perfection fanning mill (\$35); contributed by Lewis-Tuttle Company, Topeka.

Fifth Prize—Grant Jenkins, Cowley County, disk harrow (\$30); contributed by John Deere Plow Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Sixth prize—Lloyd TenEyck, Riley County, ten bushels Hildreth corn (\$25); contributed by C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans.

Seventh prize—Everette Hamilton, Jackson County, eight bushels Legal Tender corn (\$20); contributed by G. E. Hollister, Sabetha, Kans.

Eighth prize—Earl Garrett, Bourbon County, walking plow (\$16); contributed by John Deere Plow Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Ninth prize—Arnold Brooks, Labette County, corn-grader (\$10); contributed by Lewis-Tuttle Company, Topeka.

Tenth prize—Jerry Howard, Sumner County \$5 cash; contributed by W. R. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans.

score 87; grown by S. G. Trent, Hiawatha; purchased by J. T. Martin, Hanover, for \$15.

Second prize.—Boone County White, 86; J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha; N. W. Parken, Washington, \$10.

Third prize.—Boone County White, 85½; Jack Dial, Garrison; J. T. Martin, \$3.00.

Fourth prize.—Boone County White, 84; Edward Grubb, Neosho Falls; Kent Bros., Ogden, \$3.

Fifth prize.—Boone County White; 82½; Roy Gillman, Leavenworth; C. F. Miller, Fort Scott, \$3.

Mammoth White Dent, 78½; G. T. Fielding, Manhattan; J. W. Troutman, Comiskey, \$1.

Sanford Improved White, 74½; L. V. Sanford, Oneida; L. V. Sanford, \$1.50.

Hammitt White Dent, 77; J. T. Martin; J. T. Martin, \$4.

White Dent, 76; L. V. Sanford; L. V. Sanford, \$1.

Teddie's Prolific, 73½; E. Wilson, Lawrence; J. W. Berry, Jewell, \$1.

Second prize.—Hildreth; J. G. Haney, Oswego; 103 bushels.

Hildreth; J. M. McCray, Manhattan; 97.7 bushels.

Hiawatha Yellow Dent; J. T. Martin, Hanover; 91.9 bushels.

Hildreth; W. R. Hildreth, Altamont; 87.4 bushels.

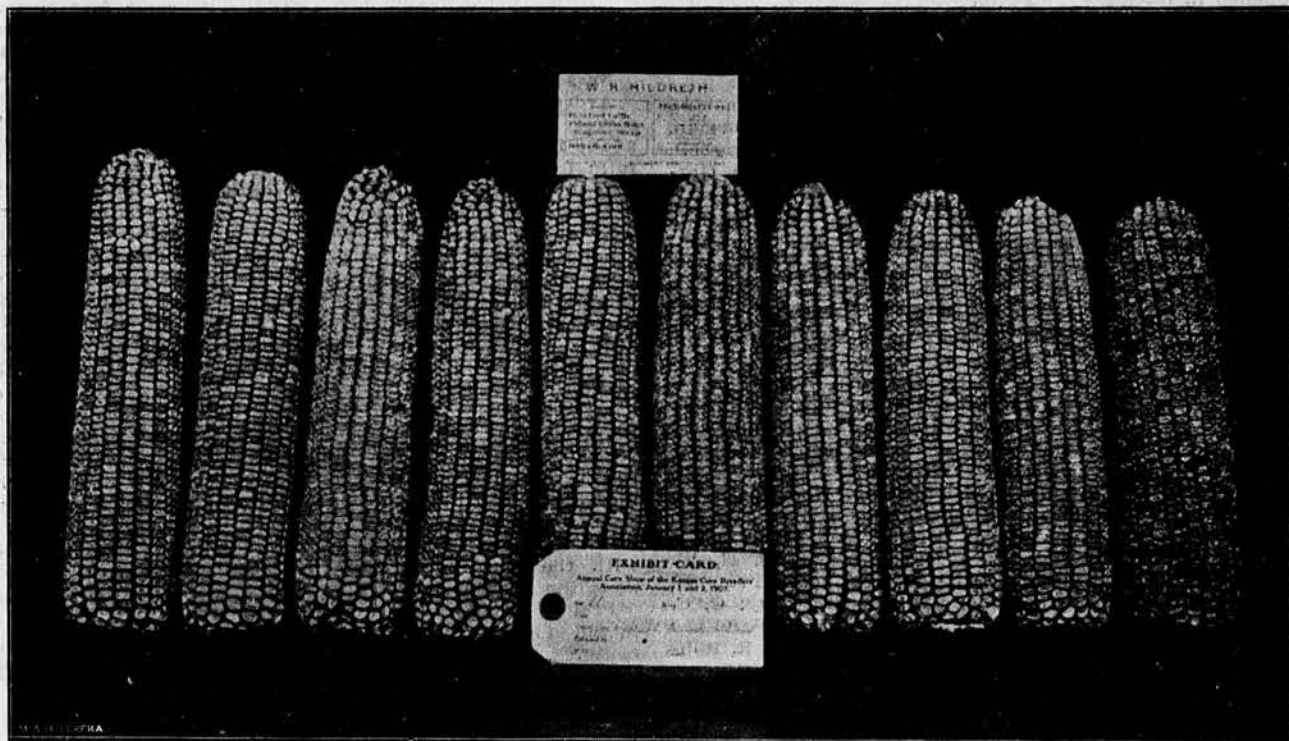
At the annual meeting of the Corn-Breeders' Association routine business was transacted and, in addition, John D. Ziller's Hiawatha Yellow Dent was ordered added to the list of commended varieties on compliance of the grower with the constitutional provisions for admission.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. T. Martin, president, Hanover; W. R. Hildreth, vice-president, Altamont; M. D. Snodgrass, secretary, Manhattan; A. M. TenEyck, treasurer, Manhattan.

Directors, C. E. Hildreth, Altamont; J. J. McCray, Manhattan; T. J. Furst, Peabody; together with the president, secretary, and treasurer.

The impetus given to the production of better corn is a valuable result of the meeting and the contest.

A representative of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was present and asked and was granted the privilege of casing the exhibits and taking the entire corn show, including the boys' samples, on a tour through Southeastern Kansas to illustrate lectures to be delivered by Professor TenEyck and others.



THE BEST.

First Prize and First Sweepstakes corn at Kansas Corn Breeders' contest at Manhattan, January 2, 1907. Grown and entered by W. R. Hildreth, Altamont, Labette County, Kansas. Variety Hildreth's Yellow Dent. Judged by experts from Nebraska and Missouri. Score 95½.

### The Kansas Corn-Breeders Meeting and Corn Show.

The Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association held its annual session and contest last week at the State Agricultural College. The interest was good and the competition was keen. The addresses were by eminent men of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Ohio. The editor hopes to be able to present most of these in THE KANSAS FARMER in time to be practically useful to the readers in the work of 1907.

Great interest centered in the contest for the liberal prizes that had been offered by persons interested. These prizes ranged in value from \$5 to \$50, with additional sweepstakes prizes ranging from \$5 to \$15. There were many entries of excellent corn from many parts of the State. Each exhibit consisted of 10 ears. These became the property of the association. Many of them were sold at auction at the close of the contest. The best 10 ears brought \$16, or \$1.60 per ear.

The following table shows the names of varieties, the scores, the prizes won, the names of growers, the names of buyers, and the prices paid for all corn sold:

### RESULTS OF THE CORN-BREEDERS' CONTEST. WHITE CORN.

First prize.—Boone County White,

### MIXED CORN.

First prize.—Bloody Butcher, 88; E. B. Coffman, Manhattan; E. B. Coffman, \$2.00.

Second prize.—Calico, 86; Mr. Griffling, Manhattan; E. E. Bowersox, Belleville, \$1.

Calico, 73; John Hawkanson, Manhattan; R. A. Willis, Manhattan, \$1.

### YELLOW CORN.

First and first sweepstakes.—Hildreth, 95½; W. R. Hildreth, Altamont; C. F. Miller, \$16.

Second and second sweepstakes.—Legal Tender, 94; E. L. Sanford, Oneida; E. A. Stark, Elk City, \$5.

Third and third sweepstakes, Hildreth, 93; John Lind, Saffordville; John Lind, \$4.50.

Fourth and fourth sweepstakes, Legal Tender, 92½; E. L. Sanford; J. A. Reinecke, Seneca, \$2.

Fifth and fifth sweepstakes.—Reid's Yellow Dent, 91½; S. G. Trent, M. D. Snodgrass, Manhattan, \$2.50.

Hildreth, 89; T. I. Furst, Peabody; J. K. Lombard, Hope, \$2.

Hildreth, 87; Mr. Coffman, Manhattan; E. E. Bowersox, \$1.

Hiawatha Yellow Dent, 87; J. T. Martin; J. T. Martin, \$1.

Hildreth, 86½; G. T. Fielding & Sons, Manhattan; J. K. Lombard, \$2.

Hildreth, 86½; C. E. Hildreth, Altamont; J. M. Gillman, Leavenworth, \$2.

Hildreth, 85½; J. G. Haney, Oswego; R. D. Hall, Potter, \$1.

Hildreth, 85; M. S. Furst, Peabody; A. V. Branburg, Lincoln, \$1.

### ACRE YIELD CONTEST.

First prize.—Hiawatha Yellow Dent; grown by J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha; yield 113.1 bushels.

### The Kansas Good Roads Association.

As one of the units which make

up the State Farmers' Institute at Manhattan, the Kansas Good Roads Association was prominent. The attendance was perhaps the largest in the history of the association. From all sections of the State come reports of increased interest in the good-roads movement, which has manifested itself in the organization of good-roads clubs in almost every county. Public sentiment, as expressed by those in attendance, is strongly in favor of much-needed legislation for the betterment of our highways.

Many previous attempts have been made to secure the passage of a law that will meet the requirements of the people of all sections of the State. This has been difficult because of our different climatic and soil conditions, and this is the problem with which the officers of this association have struggled during the past year. They now believe they have solved it, and the most important action at this meeting was the adoption of a resolution urging the Legislature to enact a law making the State Agricultural College the highway commission of the State, with power to furnish instruction and expert advice to all road officials, hold schools of instruction, study and report upon road-materials, etc. This is prac-



tically the same law that is now in force in Iowa with such excellent results.

The program was a good one and included Hon. G. E. Cooley, State Highway Engineer of Minnesota, who also represented the Office of Road Inquiry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cooley made two addresses that were very highly appreciated. Mr. W. R. Golt, of Oklahoma City, Okla., who is an expert of many years' experience on the drainage question, was the only other speaker from outside the State. The officers feel that the members are sufficiently educated as to the necessity for good roads, and a distinctively Kansas program was arranged for the purpose of providing ways and means. The program included President C. F. Miller, Fort Scott; Hon. Barney Sheridan, Paola; Hon. Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa; Prof. W. C. Hoad, State University, Lawrence; L. S. Hereford, Atchison; Prof. E. B. McCormick, State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Hon. Bradford Miller, Topeka; Prof. Albert Dickens, State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Hon. Lute P. Stover, Wichita; Hon. Robt. Stone, Topeka; and A. J. Sherman, Fort Scott.

Secretary I. D. Graham, who was one of the founders of the Kansas Good Roads Association and who has acted as its first and only secretary-treasurer, declined reelection because of the pressure of other duties.

The officers elected were: President, Hon. Bradford Miller, Topeka, secretary-treasurer, Prof. Albert Dickens, Manhattan; assistant secretary, Clarence Skinner, Topeka; vice-presidents, H. W. McAfee, Topeka; J. T. Treadway, LaHarpe; E. B. Schermerhorn, Galena; W. S. Williamson, Emporia; Geo. Stevenson, Waterville; I. E. Lloyd, Ellsworth; O. Kinnison, Garden City; J. W. Robinson, Eldorado.

The papers read at this most important meeting will be published in later issues of THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### The Kansas State Dairy Association.

In many respects and to many people the most important meeting of the series at Manhattan was that of the Kansas State Dairy Association. This meeting was important because of the excellence of its program; because of the vast interests represented; because of the resolutions passed; and because of the fact that this is one of the most important associations in Kansas that works for the general good, and yet receives no recognition at the hands of the Legislature. The dairy industry is still in its infancy in Kansas, and yet this State boasts the largest creamery in the world, and Kansas dairy-products brought more value to the State in 1906 than did all of her oil and gas wells and all of her orchards and gardens added together.

Our State Board of Agriculture reports 711,152 milk-cows in Kansas last year, and the Government reports show that they averaged only 100 pounds of butter in twelve months, which is 25 pounds below the general average for the United States. While this small product was worth the enormous sum of \$17,778,800 last year, it is not one-third of what it should be. Any cow that does not produce at least 150 pounds of butter-fat per year is not worth milking, and Kansas cows produce only 100 pounds each. Better cows and more of them are needed here. Greater knowledge is needed together with good laws and their enforcement and competent supervision and inspection.

These are among the facts which make the dairymen feel that their business, which is one of the most profitable to any State, should have legislative recognition, and which will make them insist upon a better equipment of the dairy department of the State Agricultural College and the appointment of a competent dairy commissioner. Resolutions to this effect were passed as follows:

Resolved, That we feel the need in this State of proper dairy legislation that will tend to build up the dairy industry and the establishment of a dairy commission to enforce such laws as are now in effect and may be adopted.

Resolved, That we secure legislation on the sale of dairy products, and that this legislation be identical with the National pure-food and drug act, and that the rules and regulations promulgated by the National Secretary of Agriculture be the guide for the standards of this State.

Whereas, The dairy industry of the United States stands second in money value in the great agricultural realm, and

Whereas, The State of Kansas offers conditions particularly adapted to this industry which has not been developed to the extent it ought for the good of the Kansas farmers and the public in general, therefore be it

Resolved, That we approve of the

work of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Resolved, That the Kansas State Legislature be requested to make an appropriation of \$10,000 for the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College in order that its officers may carry on investigations and experiments and especially field work and increase the general scope of the work that is now being done by the department.

Some of the most valuable papers ever read before a State dairy association were presented at this meeting, and the crowd in attendance was one of the largest and most appreciative seen during the week.

The program follows:

"The Farmer and the Dairy-Cow," C. F. Stone, Peabody.  
"My Success as a Dairyman," F. F. Fairchild, Tonganoxie.  
"The Dairy for Profit," F. E. Uhl, Kansas City, Mo.  
"The Lesson of Care in the Dairy Business," Prof. O. Erf, State Agricultural College, Manhattan.  
"The Necessity for State Supervision and Inspection," Hon. R. M. Washburn, State Dairy Commissioner, Columbia, Mo.  
"Business Competition and the Place of the Small Creamery," Hon. Ed. H. Webster, Chief Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.  
"Modern Dairy Methods," Prof. E. W. Curtis, John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
"How to Interest the Farmer in the Dairy Business," T. A. Borman, Continental Creamery Co., Topeka.  
"Dairying, an Important Factor in Economic Agriculture," Director C. W. Burkett, Kansas Experiment Stations, Manhattan.

"The Dairymen of the Future," W. W. Marple, Blue Valley Creamery Co., Chicago and St. Joseph.

Those who came especially to attend this meeting, and the hundreds of men who were taking in the regular State Institute, consider this to have been one of the best meetings ever held by this association.

Secretary I. D. Graham, who helped to found the Kansas State Dairy Association nineteen years ago and who conceived and conducted the first dairy train on earth that was conducted by an association, when a trip of 417 miles was made over the Santa Fe lines in Kansas last spring, deserves the credit for this excellent program.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, T. A. Borman, Topeka; vice-president, C. S. Craybell, Abilene; secretary-treasurer, I. D. Graham, Topeka.

The various papers presented at this meeting will be published in THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Draft-Horse Breeders.

The Kansas Draft-Horse Breeders' Association was organized in Manhattan last week and held several meetings, addresses being made by Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas Agricultural College; Col. J. W. Robison, of Eldorado; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; S. C. Hanna, Howard; Hon. Jos. E. Wing, Chicago; Prof. J. W. Carlyle, Colorado Agricultural College; and others. The association elected for officers, H. W. Avery, Wakefield, president; Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, secretary; G. C. Wheeler, Manhattan, treasurer; and the following vice-presidents: Geo. R. Roberts, Morrill; J. T. Treadway, LaHarpe; S. C. Hanna, Howard; E. F. McAllister, Westmoreland; Col. L. R. Brady, Manhattan; J. A. Gifford, Beloit; F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood; and J. C. Robison, Towanda.


#### Swine-Breeders.

On Thursday afternoon, January 3, separate meetings were held by the Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, and Berkshire breeders and a general conference was held on a matter pertaining to legislation. Then at 8 o'clock Friday morning 150 swine-breeders met in the judging pavilion for judging hogs and remained there until noon with judging and papers, followed by an afternoon session, making one of the most valuable and helpful meetings ever held by the swine-breeders in Kansas. These papers will be published in our columns.

#### Aberdeen-Angus Breeders.

The Aberdeen-Angus breeders met on Friday afternoon with a fine program, presented by Geo. Stevenson, Jr., Waterville, president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, and of the American Royal Live Stock Show; Chas. E. Sutton, the big Angus breeder of Lawrence and Russell; Prof. R. J. Kinzer, head of the animal husbandry department of the State Agricultural College; F. D. Tomson and Joseph E. Wing, both of the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. These papers will appear in THE KANSAS FARMER.

The grand climax of the week came on Friday night, when the assembled crowds listened to addresses by Hon. Thos. Potter, Peabody; F. D. Tomson, of



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Iowa; Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio; and Prof. W. J. Carlyle, of the Colorado Agricultural College. Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck delivered one of his able lectures on "Farm Management" on Saturday morning, and this, with cattle judging and the sale of Hereford cattle in the afternoon, ended the most remarkable institute ever held in Kansas.

Prof. J. H. Miller, superintendent of institutes, of the State Agricultural College, has earned the thanks of the people of Kansas for this most successful series of meetings.

#### QUESTIONS ABOUT ROUGHAGE FOR CATTLE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Several months since you gave extracts from bulletin issued by Illinois Station on roughage for cattle that showed rather better results than we ordinarily get, and I would like to ask a question or two about it.

How much ordinary, stack, prairie hay would we have to substitute for the oat straw used there? How do you think our alfalfa from stack would compare in value with the clover hay used there, which I understand was from the mow? How much advantage would there be in our dry climate if we used sheds instead of feeding in the open feed-lot?

Ness County.  
Average alfalfa hay and average red clover hay contain digestible nutrients about in the proportion of 100 for alfalfa to 85 for red clover. The nutrients in alfalfa supplement the nutrients in such roughage as oat straw or prairie hay more effectually than do the nutrients of red clover, the alfalfa being richer than the clover in protein, the nutrient in which the roughages named are especially deficient. If the alfalfa has been well stacked and covered with cane, hay, or other good protection, there should not be a great deal of waste. It must be observed, however, that, while animals will eat weather-stained alfalfa with apparent relish, chemical analysis shows that bleaching, even in slight degree, greatly reduces its nutritive value. It is well, therefore, in making comparisons with the barn-stored clover, to estimate the good, bright alfalfa.

Prairie hay is exceedingly variable in the amount of digestible nutrients it contains. The average of the determinations for bluestem compared with the average of oat straw is in favor of the oat straw in very nearly the ratio of 100 for the oat straw to 85 for the bluestem.

Western feeders generally will question the correctness of this comparison and will hold that good bluestem hay is better feed than oat straw. The analyses show about three times as much digestible protein in the hay as in the straw, and protein is the most valuable nutrient. So, too, the hay shows nearly twice as much fat as does the straw, and fat stands second in point of value. It is probable that for the purpose of "roughing" stock, prairie hay is at least as valuable as oat straw, and the combination of alfalfa hay and prairie hay in good condition should be considerably better than that of red clover hay and oat straw in similar condition.

It is well to remember that experiment station feeding is done with more care and less waste than usually prevail on the farm.

The advantage of protection for cattle is not easily determined except by comparative tests. These have almost uniformly resulted in favor of the protected animals. The extent of the advantage varies with the weather and other conditions. In the dry climate of Western Kansas outdoor feeding is less objectionable than in more humid climates. It has been difficult to see how cattle can ever lie down in some of the feed-lots of Central and Eastern Kansas under conditions that have prevailed recently.

Nothing is more certain than that where animals must keep up their body warmth under exposure to wind and

weather, the production of the necessary heat is at the cost of a good deal of feed and digestive effort which might otherwise have gone into flesh and fat, or it is at the cost of flesh and fat previously laid on.

#### MACHINE MILKING.

The editor has seen the milking-machine in practical operation. It was during the corn show at the Agricultural College. The crowd of interested visitors was so great that there ought to have been trouble if there was any chance for it. Many cows were milked at the same time. An attendant told the writer that he could manage three machines milking six cows. It seemed to take about as long for the machine to milk a cow as for an expert milker to perform the same work, so that by using three of the double machines and milking six cows at the same time, the capacity of the man is greatly increased.

The sucking of the machine is very much like that of a calf, except that the machine sucks all four teats at once. The machine does not "hunch" as the calf is sure to do if the milk does not come fast enough to suit him. There is no apparent reason why the machine should not get all of the milk. If left to work over time, it does not seem to annoy the cow. Some of the cows seemed a little nervous as the attendant attached the suckers, but became entirely quiet as soon as the suckers get to imitating the calf.

There is a great advantage in machine milking on account of its cleanliness. If the teats are clean, no dirt can get into the milk. It is drawn through a rubber tube into a tight vessel, the only breathing hole of which is closed with antiseptic cotton.

The power used at the time of our visit was that of a steam boiler. A vacuum was produced by a steam jet. This is steady and easily operated. A gasoline-engine and air-pump are sometimes used. Perhaps a tread power and pump would answer the purpose well.

The apparatus is not difficult to clean. The closed vessel into which the milk flows is heavier than a large bucket, but otherwise not much more difficult to clean. The rubber tubes and the rubber suckers have to be kept clean. This need present no serious difficulty. Cold water, hot water, or any kind of wash may be drawn through them by placing the suckers in the wash and operating the machine.

If there are details to be brought to greater perfection, this will doubtless be done. The milking-machine should be on the market very soon. It is not adapted to the use of the small dairy, but will certainly be found profitable where great numbers of cows are kept.

#### COOKED BY ELECTRICITY.

While at Manhattan last week the writer with some others was invited to accompany President Nichols to the domestic science department. It was about the noon hour, and by the time the guests had obtained their bearings fairly well they were invited to dinner. Of course not all of the 500 young ladies who last year received instructions in this department and practised what they had learned could have a part in the preparation of a dinner for eight or ten men. Indeed, it was stated by Prof. Henrietta W. Calvin, the head of the department, that it is difficult to keep even her assistants because of the fact that by the time one of them becomes fairly established in her position and has demonstrated her capabilities some young man experiences an attraction towards the department, and before long marries the young lady and takes her away. The professor even threatens to train boy assistants in the hope

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of retaining their services more certainly.

The dinner in question was cooked by electricity. The visitors did not see the cooking done, but were assured by Professor Calvin that no fire had been used in its preparation. But it came to the table cooked to perfection, and hot. A big roast, vegetables, coffee, and the etceteras of a substantial and in every way excellent dinner were there. The serving was daintily done by two young ladies in spotless white.

The cost of electrical cooking is the only objectionable feature. The mechanical department of the college is charging the domestic science department a good round price for electricity, viz., 15 cents per 1,000 Watt hours. Topeka people think they are being pled by a soulless corporation, yet they pay only 10 cents for 1,000 Watt hours. Professor Calvin finds her electricity nine times as expensive as coal at \$5 per ton. The Topeka rate would reduce this to six times the cost of coal.

The effect of the excellent dinner upon the visitors was such that had they been members of the Legislature they would have been inclined to vote to the domestic science department such appropriation as would enable it to meet in a proper manner the great and increasing demand for instruction and practical training in the art which has so much to do with the health, happiness, and usefulness of mankind. The crowded condition of this department in such that more room and greatly enlarged facilities must be had.

#### TELEPHONE POLES ALONG A FARMER'S LINE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know the law in regard to telephone companies setting poles along a farmer's line. The Belle Telephone Company is in this county buying the right of the farmers to set its poles along their lines by the roadside, and the privilege of keeping trees trimmed. Can one telephone company keep another company a certain distance from it? Has a telephone company the right to set its poles along the roadside if they are in the way of roadwork? Can any number of companies set their poles along the roadside? Has a company more privileges than a private individual along a road? A SUBSCRIBER.

Inquiries of this nature were answered in the KANSAS FARMER two or three years ago, but subscribers have multiplied since then. For the benefit of such as may be interested in these questions, we here reproduce the two editorial answers then given. The first was in answer to an inquiry from Jackson County:

"There is a good deal of contention, just now, in the courts and elsewhere, about rights of telephone companies. A new line must not be so constructed as to electrically interfere with the operation of one already established. A distance of three feet is found to be safe. The new line may pass either above or below the old one, provided that in passing below it must not be placed so low as to interfere with the use of the highway or other land below the wire.

"The fact that the old line was built under a franchise from the city council does not prevent the same or a succeeding city council from granting a like franchise for this new line. If the business men of the city are alive to their interests, they will see to it that every telephone line that wants to come into town is granted authority to come. It means goodwill and trade for the town."

The second was in reply to an inquiry from Crawford County:

"The Kansas laws provide, Chap. 66, Sec. 74, that telegraph companies 'are authorized to set their poles, piers, abutments, wires, and other fixtures, along and across any of the public roads, streets, and waters of this State in such manner as not to incommode the public in the use of such roads, streets and waters.'

"Said Chap. 66, at Sec. 4 and at the 24th item, authorizes the formation of telephone companies and provides that 'All such [telephone] corporations shall have all the rights and powers conferred, and be subject to all the liabilities and duties imposed by the general laws of this State upon telegraph corporations.'

"It is evident that unless the provisions of the statute here quoted should be found unconstitutional, the right to place telephone poles along the public road without the consent of the owner of the abutting property is fully granted. A case was tried in the District Court in Johnson County and was decided in favor of the telephone company. This case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the telephone com-

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Do you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

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It's so easy to start and to run; it is so simple an operation that before you've had one a month you will be using it for all sorts of things.

A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

\* \*

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines.

—About their simple construction.

—About their strength and durability.

—How little fuel they use and

how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.

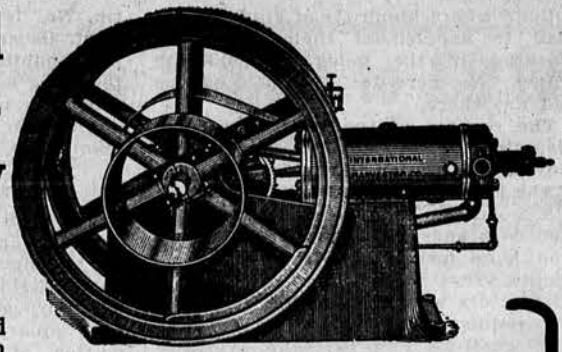
—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—Vertical, 2 and 3 horse power. Horizontal (portable and stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power. Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

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pany's side was argued by Attorney-General Godard.

"The court decided on May 7, 1904, that 'The construction and maintenance of a telephone line upon a rural highway is not an additional servitude for which compensation must be made to the owner of the land over which the highway is laid.'

"The Justices were not unanimous in this decision, three, including the Chief Justice, dissenting.

"In sustaining their position the majority of the court quoted from a Minnesota decision, as follows:

"If there is any one fact established in the history of society and the law itself, it is that the mode of exercising this easement [for highway] is expansive, developing and growing as civilization advances. In the most primitive state of society the conception of a highway was merely a footpath; in a slightly more advanced state, it included the idea of a way for pack animals; and next a way for vehicles drawn by animals—constituting, respectively, the iter, the actus, and the via of the Romans. And thus the methods of using the public highway expanded with the growth of civilization until to-day our urban highways are devoted to a variety of uses not known in former times, and never dreamed of by the owners of the soil when the public easement was acquired. Hence, it has become settled law that the easement is not limited to the particular methods of use in vogue when the easement was acquired, but includes all new and improved methods, the utility and general convenience of which may afterwards be discovered and developed in aid of the general purpose for which highways are designed; and it is not material that these new and improved methods of use were not contemplated by the owners of the land when the easement was acquired, and are more onerous to him than those then in use."

"The opinion of the majority of the court was fortified by quotations from several other Supreme Court decisions given in other States.

"In his dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Johnston quotes from a former decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, Commissioners of Shawnee County vs. Beckwith, 10 Kan. 604, in which it was said:

"The fee in the land never passes to the public, but always continues to belong to the original owner. He continues to own the trees the grass, the hedges, the fences, the buildings, the mines, quarries, springs, watercourses—in fact, everything connected with the land over which the road is laid out, which is not necessary for the public use as a highway. (Angell on Highways, c. 7, secs. 301-312.) He may remove all these things from the road, and use and enjoy them in any other manner he may choose, so long as he does not interfere with the use of the road as a public highway. No other person has any such rights."

"Chief Justice Johnston quotes further from this old decision in respect to the rights acquired by the public, as follows:

"The public obtains a mere easement to the land. It obtains only so

much of the land, soil, trees, etc., as is necessary to make a good road. It obtains the right of persons to pass and repass and to use the road as a public highway only, and nothing more."

"In further support of his views the Chief Justice said:

"If the view taken in the majority opinion is to prevail, every modern method of transporting persons and property, and all means of intercommunication, stationary and movable, may be used on the public highway. Every use made of a city street—and that includes all purposes which public necessity and convenience requires—may be made of the rural highway without imposing additional burdens upon it. It will include telegraphs, steam and electric railroads for commercial purposes, pipes and conduits for gas and oil, aqueducts for water, as well as pneumatic tubes. No one will deny that new methods of locomotion and new movable vehicles, including bicycles, automobiles, steam-thrashers, and portable engines, may be used on a highway without subjecting it to a new service; but the profession will be surprised to learn that railroad tracks and other permanent structures can be placed in the highways for steam railroads, and also that trolley-lines, which furnish the most modern manner of travel, may be constructed along the country road without the consent of the adjoining owners. \* \* \*

"The opinion of the majority of the justices makes the statute herein quoted good law in Kansas. This authorizes telephone companies to place their poles along the public highway without the consent of owners of the land, only so that the other uses of the road are not obstructed thereby.

"It is well that the courts have the power to review the laws enacted by the Legislature and diligently inquire whether they are subversive of the rights of citizens. The law-making body does its work under pressure and in a hurry. Often it hears only the reasons for conferring a privilege upon corporations, such as those concerned in this case. The court is more deliberate and decides only after hearing both sides of a case. The older school of jurists maintains a jealous care for the individual's rights. The tendency of the times, in harmony with the growth of socialistic ideas, is to magnify the public interest at the expense of that of the individual. How far this tendency may be carried without creating a revulsion of public sentiment, such as shall be reflected in legislative enactments and in the views of courts, remains to be seen."

#### FOR EXPERIMENTS IN PLANT-BREEDING.

Kansas agriculture provides for the greater portion of the income of the people of the State. This industry has been greatly helped by the work of the State Experiment Station that is connected with the Agricultural College at Manhattan. In no State is there greater opportunity for help along experimental lines. We are learning rapidly how to produce good crops under the varying conditions of the several parts of the State. We are learning that methods must vary with varying conditions. We are just beginning to learn that best results in crop-production de-

## KANSAS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Organized especially to care for the wants of Kansas people. If you do not find what you want in your home stores, we have it anyway, and will shop for you, under your instructions, just as conscientiously as if for ourselves. Write for samples. Write for descriptions of coats, or anything ready to wear. We will describe the best garments in our stocks, and give you advantage of special prices. Mail, express, and freight paid in Kansas.

### The Mills Dry Goods Co.

Topeka, Kansas.

pend greatly upon the adaptation of plants to the conditions of the locality where grown. As an illustration, under Kansas conditions, Kansas-bred corn produces better than any other. Doubtless it will be found when the investigation is made that Kansas-bred wheat is best for Kansas conditions. But all seeds should be well bred from the best obtainable foundation stock. To seek out this foundation stock and to breed it to its environment is experimental work for which the breeder can not reap a personal financial recompense as can the breeder of live stock. But the recompense to the entire farming interest is almost beyond computation. Better-bred corn with better culture can easily add 50 per cent to the crop of Kansas. Better-bred wheat can do as much. Better-bred grasses and clovers present equal possibilities. These benefits are not for one year only, but they are perpetual and cumulative.

The benefits of these great increases can not be monopolized by those who produce them, but will accrue to the agriculture of the State. The cost of making the improvement need not be great, but it is too great to be borne by the breeder and contributed to the general good.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association, Prof. A. M. TenEyck gave an illustrated lecture showing the progress made at the Kansas Experiment Station in breeding many farm plants. The satisfaction felt by the audience at the presentation of this noble work was marred by the following statement with reference to several of these useful developments: "We shall have to drop this experiment for lack of funds to carry it on." The results almost certain to follow the persistent continuance of any one of these experiments so well begun would be worth to the State the total expense of the entire experiment station.

But must any of this work be dropped? It is up to the Legislature now in session to answer.

Thus far the Experiment Station has been maintained from the Government appropriation without any help from the State. The work has now grown to such proportions that even the increased Government fund is not adequate.

Other States make liberal additions to the fund, and yet few if any of them have such important problems to solve as has Kansas.

Our Experiment Station can do this work very cheaply. At certain seasons of the year abundance of intelligent help is needed. This is available at the

#### FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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



college where hundreds of students are glad to supplement their means by working in the fields at moderate wages. No more desirable help can be had anywhere.

The regents of the institution have recently taken an advance step in employing Dr. C. W. Burkett as director of the Experiment Station. Dr. Burkett is a broad man of large experience, coupled with energy and prudence. Those who have met him will entertain no doubts about the efficiency with which all matters entrusted to his care will be administered.

To continue and to make available with good advantage the work already commenced and to take up additional plant-breeding greatly needed will not require large appropriations. The writer estimates that besides the Government funds available, the following will enable the station to do valuable work:

For period ending June 30, 1907...\$1,000  
For year ending June 30, 1908.... 5,000  
For year ending June 30, 1909.... 5,000

These amounts should be appropriated to the Agricultural Experiment Station for experiments in plant-breeding.

#### WHEN SHALL WE SOW ALFALFA?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Farmers living in this part of Kansas sow alfalfa in the spring as a general thing. They sow, sometimes, with oats or millet. Some advise doing this, others discourage it. A few days ago I met two men on the train who advised sowing alfalfa on wheat or oats stubble the last week in August. They said it is the best time and way to get a stand. Does the latter give as good results as the spring sowing?

D. W. LAWRENCE.

#### Jewell County.

In many portions of Kansas, especially Eastern Kansas, late summer sowing—August 15 to September 15—has proved far more satisfactory than spring sowing. The plan is to plow the ground as soon as possible after the removal of the crop of small grain, millet, field peas, or clover; harrow immediately after plowing and again after every rain so as to prevent the formation of a crust, and cultivate with the disk harrow, if necessary, to keep down all weeds and grass. This treatment almost assures the retention of a suitable amount of moisture in the soil at seeding time. If, however, the soil is found to be too dry to germinate the seeds and sustain the plants, sowing should be deferred until suitable conditions obtain not only at the surface, but in the lower soil as well. If such conditions are found at the middle of August, the seed may be sown. If conditions continue bad beyond the middle of September, it may be well to defer sowing until spring.

Under favorable conditions alfalfa-roots start immediately for the lower regions. If they encounter a layer of soil near the surface that is too dry for them to penetrate—and they are not likely to grow through any considerable layer of very dry soil—the plant is prevented from establishing itself according to its nature and it becomes subject to vicissitudes. Winter-killing of late summer seeding is probably attributable in most cases to this cause.

There are two advantages of late summer over spring seeding. First, alfalfa sown after harvest usually makes three or four right good crops the next season, while spring-sown alfalfa usually yields but little hay the first season. Thus, a season is saved by the late summer seeding. Second, spring-sown alfalfa is liable to be choked with weeds. The plant is not very vigorous while young. With late summer seeding on ground prepared as above suggested, the young alfalfa holds its own with such weeds as grow. Presently the frost kills the weeds and leaves the alfalfa a clear field for a six-weeks' growth. It makes good use of this opportunity, growing until the ground becomes frozen. The alfalfa starts in the spring long before the weeds venture out and by the time the weeds are ready to start the alfalfa is able to smother its rivals.

Farther west, spring sowing is preferred by many farmers. Jewell County is a great producer of alfalfa. The usages of the successful growers of that vicinity are based on wide experience and intelligent observation under the conditions there prevailing. If our correspondent is a newcomer, he will find much advantage in advising with the excellent farmers of his neighborhood.

The writer has neither observed nor seen reports of any difference in the ultimate results on account of sowing in fall or spring.

The Kansas Experiment Station has just published a most valuable bulletin, No. 140, on Milking-Machines, by Prof. Oscar Erf. It is the most complete publication yet issued on this interesting subject. The bulletin will be sent free to any citizen of Kansas on application to the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

#### THE SALINA MEETING.

The meeting at Salina to be held on Tuesday, January 15, should be attended by farmers and shippers from all parts of Kansas and adjacent territory. The purpose is to take steps to secure the "square deal" for farmers in the matter of marketing. It is worth while to attend even if considerable sacrifice in other directions be necessary.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State organization of the American Society of Equity will be held at the Commercial Club rooms in Topeka on Friday, January 11, convening at 9 o'clock.

During the past year a trained man from the Department of Agriculture has been in the cultivated fields and wild mountains of North China and Manchuria, searching for new plants and seeds worthy to be transplanted to this country, and for wild forms of our cultivated fruits and vegetables which may have characters of hardness or unusual vigor which will make them useful for plant-breeders of the United States. Shipments of scions and of seeds representing hundreds of inter-

business men, Governor Jesse F. McDonald has called the "Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress" to meet in Denver, January 24 and 25. The call has been sent to every State west of the Missouri River, and assurances have already been received that delegates will attend, with State sanction, from practically all of the sixteen commonwealths included in the call.

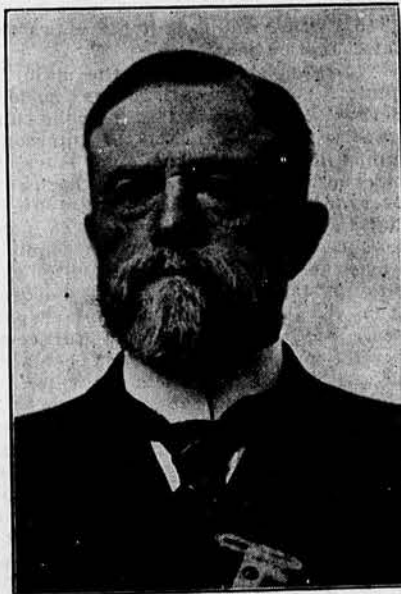
#### Miscellany

#### Plans for More Economical Advertising.

J. F. STODDER, BURDEN, KANS., BEFORE THE SWINE-BREEDERS AT THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, JANUARY 4, 1907.

To the breeder of pure-bred live stock, the advertising problem is indeed a problem. Direct results are oftentimes hard to distinguish, and the advertiser is prone to believe that his money has been scattered to the four winds. I think, however, that we will all have to admit that as a general proposition, advertising pays. If not, why are such tremendous sums invested in it year after year. We are all familiar with the history of many large fortunes that are the direct result of the liberal use of printer's ink.

In the live-stock world there are few who attain fame and prominence with-



EDWIN TAYLOR,  
Edwardsville, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER takes great pleasure in presenting the above excellent pictures of Hon. Edwin Taylor, the newly elected president, and Walter Wellhouse, secretary-elect of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. Under the leadership of two such substantial men as these the prosperity of the society should receive a great impetus.



WALTER WELLHOUSE,  
Topeka, Kansas.

esting things have been sent by him and are now undergoing trials at the gardens of the department at Washington. Among those secured are new hardy Pekin persimmons, interesting varieties of English walnuts, the Chinese pistache, wild and cultivated apricots, the wild peach from its supposed original home, hardy apples, and edible fruited hawthorns, millets, and field beans, a lawn sedge, and a very remarkable lot of Chinese varieties of grapes, as well as a collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, suited to the climate of the Eastern and Middle States.

#### BLOCKS OF TWO.

Every opportunity to do a favor to a friend or neighbor should be improved. The subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is \$1 per year. It is worth the money. But the publishers are extending the circulation rapidly by means of their blocks of two proposition. It is this:

Every old subscriber on sending his dollar for renewal is authorized to send the name and address of some one not now taking THE KANSAS FARMER and the dollar will pay for both subscriptions for one year. Address, The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

A good many people seem to suppose that Secretary William H. Barnes is out of the secretaryship of the State Horticultural Society. Walter Wellhouse was elected to succeed Mr. Barnes, but under the by-laws of the society the change does not take place until July 1.

For the first time in the history of America, a general movement has been inaugurated looking toward the rapid development and settlement of the dry-land sections of the West. Acting on the suggestion of many of Colorado's

out working laboriously for it. The game is usually a long one and I believe can be played out successfully only with the aid of liberal advertising. If, perchance, the results look small the first year, it is, nevertheless, an introduction to the public that can be obtained in no other way. From the nature of the thing strict economy can not be practised and so the advertising bills must necessarily look large.

But does the breeder always do his part toward making his advertising pay? I would suggest that many times better results can be obtained and that, too, without increasing the expenditure. We are too apt to think that a card inserted in a paper will bring business, or rather that it ought to do so. My experience is that an advertisement brings inquiry but not necessarily business. It depends many times upon the advertiser writing an attractive letter, setting forth what he has to sell. The letter as well as the subject matter of the advertisement should have the right ring. Modesty and honesty in advertising will attract more customers than braggadocio. Do not descend to the level of the street-barker in describing your wares. A thorough realization of our individual needs would play an important part in making our advertising bill lighter. The man who advertises scrubs because they are blessed, or perhaps I should say cursed, with a pedigree is not going to get his money back. If that man wants to make his advertising more economical he must first learn to be a judge of his breed, for it is very probable he thought he had representative animals. If he knew he was advertising inferior animals, he must first learn the foundation of the pedigreed live-stock business and that is best indicated by the word, "honesty." Such

## EARLY LAMBS



Early lambs will bring big money if you save them, and get them to market at the right time. Give them a little of Dr. Hess Stock Food in the grain they eat—then, if you keep them warm and dry, there will be no losses, and they will be "fit" at the very moment when prices are best.

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) contains bitter tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system and laxatives to regulate the bowels. These ingredients are recommended by Professors Winslow, Quitman, Finlay Dun, and the most noted medical writers in the country. It is not a food in itself, but makes all the food of the farm produce more milk, more meat and more work by increasing digestion and regulating the system generally. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00

25 lb. pail \$1.60

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

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

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio. Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea and Instant Louse Killer.

### Old Trusty

Incubators and Brooders

The really automatic incubator—start it and it runs itself. Regulator so perfect that you might throw away the thermometer, if you wanted to. Sold on

40, 60 and 90 DAYS' TRIAL and 5 YEARS' GUARANTY

More sold in 1906 than any other make and every patron satisfied. You will be, too.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK.

Johnson's Chicken Book—bigger and better than ever. Full of common-sense chicken talk, 300 pictures. It will save you money. Write today sure.

M. M. JOHNSON CO., Clay Center, Neb.

## FARMERS CARPENTERS

Do you wish to know more about carpentry? Do you wish to build your own buildings? Are you handy with tools? If so send for particulars and sample blue prints of "Dowling's Practical Lessons in Carpentry." Address

DOWLING SCHOOL OF CARPENTRY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## "Mysteries of Mexico"

A story of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mine, formerly worked by the Spaniards with slave labor. This interesting booklet contains much valuable information for the investors; also tells the story of the conquest of Mexico, and romances of lost mines. Beautifully illustrated and bound in handsome crash cover. Free. Write today. C. L. Blackman & Co., 523 Temple Court, Denver, Colo.

## My Plan

will sell any farm on earth. Send description and price. Customers waiting. If you want to buy a farm in the United States or Canada, tell me what and where and receive my "Locator" Magazine free. No commission to pay.

H. H. Harsha, Masonic Temple, Chicago

## Stallions.

Imported Percheron and Belgian—black and bay, dapple mahogany giants; best of action and unusual merit; absolutely sound and right; guaranteed. \$800 to \$1400. Come and see.

W. L. DeCLOW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

## FOR SALE.

Sixteen jacks, mostly coming 3-year-old. For further particulars see or write

F. W. FOOS, Potter, Kansas.

Barn 8 blocks north of depot.

## Well Drills and Drillers' Supplies

The best on the market. Manufactured by THATCHER & SONS, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Write for circulars and prices.

## 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.





### Shotguns and Rifles

never fail to bring down the game—if aimed right. If it's a "Stevens" you can be sure it is always ready, accurate and safe.

Our 140-page Catalog FREE

tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols; cartridges, the care of firearms, notes on ammunition, sights, targets, cleaning rods, reloading implements, and much more valuable information. Send four cents in stamps and we will mail it free. Order from us if dealers won't supply.

**J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.**  
124 Pine Street  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

institutions as we have here at Manhattan are fast teaching buyers of good live stock what constitutes a good animal, so that the dishonest advertiser now has less chance than formerly to make his game pay.

I also would call your attention to the man who is careless about his advertising, and his name is legion. Perhaps he should not have less space, but he should take care of that for which he is paying. Let me illustrate: Six weeks previous to holding a public sale a breeder changes his regular card so that it calls attention to the sale. Instead of having it changed back at the proper time, it is allowed to stand. Thus for months perhaps it calls attention to a sale date that has long since past. Advertising of this kind is certainly wasteful. Again, the advertisement announcing twenty-five spring boars for sale, allowed to run the year around, is not economical advertising. Cards should be reconstructed frequently, stating salient points briefly and forcibly as well as honestly. I am also inclined to think that a large advertisement is more economical than a small one, provided the pigs and calves on the farm are of the right quality to back it up. So it is to be noted that there are some things that the breeder must do for himself in order to economize in his advertising. He must not charge his sins of omission to the papers, for they are not at fault. They have enough of their own sins to bear, sins of commission as well as omission.

So in order to formulate plans for more economical advertising it seems quite necessary to take the newspapers into account. If it is possible to save dollars and cents for the breeder, it must necessarily come out of the pocket of the publisher. The question at once arises, is the publisher getting more than a fair profit for the service performed? It is more than probable that the live-stock papers are doing exceedingly well in a financial way. Connected with the breeders as intimately as they are, it is not desirable that they should do otherwise than well. I do not think we have any complaint against any of them individually, and I take it that they probably perform their service at no greater profit than is demanded in almost any other line of business. I do think, however, that there are too many of them in the field and that some of them, if not all, are open to more or less criticism. There comes to my desk each week from two to four copies of some of these papers. Is it any wonder that they are enabled to report a large circulation? Some of these papers have been sent to me for many years. As a rule, they are consigned to the wastebasket without ceremony. Evidently their publishers do not think any more of them than I do, for they never send a bill.

There are something like ten or a dozen papers actively soliciting live-stock advertising in the State of Kansas. Without turning the cover page place a copy of each on the table in front of you. The eye falls on an exceedingly small number that look inviting; that look as though there might be something interesting within. The remainder are hideous in appearance and look more like scrubs than pure-breds. On the outside cover is an at-

tempted reproduction of some great bull or boar. In reality it is an irregular ink blot hedged about as closely as possible with reading matter, and the name of the paper is crowded to the extreme top of the page. It is certainly an artistic abortion that we are looking at. Turn a page of each. The same few continue to look good, and the quality of paper, it will be noticed, is rather superior. Some of the others we have actually torn, in order to turn the leaf, so cheap and flimsy is the quality of paper used. Proceeding to examine the contents we find that the advertisements in the same few are gotten up in a much more artistic manner; that the better quality of paper brings them out more distinctly, and that they are much more attractive and impressive to the reader. They certainly look to be worth much more money to the advertiser. An examination of the reading matter again confirms our opinion of the superiority of the one over the other. One contains editorial matter of value, while some of the others apparently find hard work to find enough clippings, many of which we remember to have read innumerable times in one form or another. In fact they are literary abortions as well as artistic abortions. Should we not demand of the papers that advertise and illustrate the animals we love, more literary and artistic excellence? We appreciate the artistic qualities in our live stock. We appreciate beautiful surroundings on our farms. Why not demand these qualities from the papers that we support so freely? I can recall no class of trade journalism that is so deficient in these respects as that devoted to pure-bred live stock.

It certainly costs much more to publish one kind than it does the other. Nevertheless, we are paying about the same rates for our advertising to both. We are either paying the best papers too little or we are paying the inferior papers too much. I estimate that these papers are collecting something like \$75,000 each year from the pure-bred live-stock interests of the State. This is exclusive of public-sale advertising. Add to this the public-sale advertising and the amount will undoubtedly reach \$100,000. If these figures are correct, and I believe they are, it is indeed a heavy tax on the pure-bred herds and flocks of Kansas, and the breeders will do well to formulate some plan to reduce it. I repeat the statement that as a matter of fact there are too many live-stock papers covering this territory, but not enough of the right kind. I doubt if there is any other State in the Union where the breeder supports as many, and yet there are many States that have more breeders. It is quite certain that the owners of these papers will take all breeders will give. Relief then will not come from them. It rests with the man who pays the bill.

I have briefly described two kinds of papers that are asking patronage; one of them bright, up-to-date, well-dressed, editorially well-managed; has an interesting corps of writers; gets up its advertisements in an artistic manner; is printed on paper that reproduces cuts to good advantage; has fieldmen of experience and judgment whose notes are not misleading; in short a pure-bred paper devoted to pure-bred interests. The other kind is commonplace and untidy in general appearance; cheap quality of paper; cuts all look like a billy goat; field-notes stereotyped; advertisements all look alike; edited with shears rather than brains; in other words a scrub paper. With which kind does it pay to do business? It does not admit of question to my mind. One lends dignity and value to the breeder's art; the other seems to be in business purely for what can be gotten out of it, resolving to give as little in return as possible. The price per inch is practically the same in both. Why do you pay it? Why do you patronize one kind at all? Ask yourself these questions. Answer them honestly. Then let each breeder formulate his own plan for more economical advertising.

### My Experience With the King Road Drag.

BRADFORD MILLER, TOPEKA, BEFORE THE KANSAS GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

The road with which I had my experience commenced two and one-half miles southwest of Washburn College, at the termination of a macadam road, which was made by Shawnee County with the assistance of Topeka and Mission townships, and extends due west over an undulating country, five miles, with a good-sized, long hill on the line. It is one of the most used roads extending out from the city of Topeka,

with an immense amount of travel during the entire year.

After listening to the "gospel of good roads" at the meetings of the State Good Roads' Association, and reading of the same in our live agricultural papers, a consultation with Messrs. Henry Wallace, E. Higgins, and M. L. Holloway was held and a visit to the occupants of the farms along the line of the road was made. An agreement was obtained from most of them, that a "King's drag" should be used on the road, and they would pay for the same as called for by the writer. The trustee of Mission Township had kindly agreed to furnish the drag at the expense of the township. An arrangement was made with Mr. John Clark whereby he should receive two dollars for each round trip over the road. There were four quarter-sections on the line, which were unoccupied by householders and from which we received no revenue. One man who owned a quarter-section of grass-land gladly contributed to the fund.

The first trip over the road was made September 1, 1905. This was repeated from time to time as the road appeared to need it. None refused to pay the assessment, but one man desired to make the trip over the road, using the drag. In this he was gratified. That experience made him an enthusiastic friend of the system.

Four trips were made over the road during the month of September, 1905, three in the month of October, two in November, one in December, one in January, 1906, one in February, one in March, five in April, two in May, and two in June, making twenty-two trips during the ten months.

Not desiring to make too many, or too frequent collections, we agreed on an assessment of two dollars for each subscriber, and assured them that there should be no further assessment until the subscribers had been consulted, and they assented to the same.

Towards the close of the ten months I called on the subscribers who had not paid, and found that all were well satisfied with the work done, and with a single exception, desired that the work should be continued. Thus far, the only expense incurred was in the dragging of the road.

With this we commenced the second year's work. The latter part of the summer, the fall, and early winter were so dry that but little work was needed or done until in December, when the snow and rain left the road in bad condition, owing to excessive travel over the same and hauling hay, corn, etc. As soon as the roads dried out fairly well, the drag was started. The first trip was made December 13 with two heavy teams attached to the drag and immediately followed with another dragging, which again placed the road in fair condition. This was repeated December 28. The force is fully equipped for work on the road when needed.

The dragging of the road called forth many complimentary remarks from the traveling public, and no doubt had its influence in causing other road companies to be organized.

While the township trustee and road-overseer did very little work on the line after the road dragging commenced, they each informed me that the road had been improved by the dragging. During the season I urged them to help us. This they promised to do, but finally gave as reason for doing nothing that other roads needed the work worse than this did. About the only work they did was in building a stone culvert about midway on the line.

Experience showed us that a five-mile line was too long to handle conveniently, largely owing to the fact that a part of this road along one-half mile of the same was joined on the south by an Osage orange hedge and orchard. Many times when the other parts of the road were in good condition for the use of the drag, this was so wet and muddy that a team could not get over it with a drag. We have worried along in this condition, as neither end of the line wished to be disconnected from the other.

Ordinarily it requires from four to five hours to make a trip over the road, and it should be made with three good horses. If arrangements could be satisfactorily made, a line of three miles is long enough to be well worked. With a shorter line, difficulty is experienced in getting the work done. It should be long enough to encourage some one to do the work on contract.

In September, 1905, there were but few King drags in the county, and as

(Continued on page 57.)

**\$4.00 to \$8.00  
Per Acre**

**That's What a Good Spreader  
Will Do if Used as It Should Be**

Write Us And  
Let Us Tell You  
How.



**If You Have** 125 loads of manure to spread we will tell you how you can increase the value of your crop this year more than enough to pay for a spreader. We issue a 64-page book which explains the whole situation.

A Manure Spreader will bring you bigger and quicker returns than any other three implements you have on your farm.

**Our Plan** is not a theory, it is an actual fact backed up by 18 years' actual experience.

**The Book** will be sent to you free. It is worth \$100.00 but won't cost you a cent. If it does not do you any good, it won't do you any harm. It's brim-full of valuable information.

**A Manure Spreader Must Be Made Extra Strong.**

**Don't** buy a light spreader.

**Don't** buy a spreader that has a pine pole and pine frame.

**Don't** buy an experiment, a machine that has been on the market only a few years.

**Don't** let any manufacturer experiment at your expense.

**Don't** buy a spreader that has a narrow front axle. If you do you can't top-dress corn successfully.

**Don't** buy a spreader with the front axle set ahead of the front end of the body because practically all the load will be carried on the rear axle, making heavy draft.

**THE  
GREAT WESTERN**

**Is Made For the Man  
Who Wants the Best.**

**Our 70-Bushel Spreader**

is a great big, heavy machine. The main frame is all oak, oak pole and hickory double-trees. Sizes—35, 50, 70 and 100 bushels.

**It has** a great big, strong 16-inch malleable iron fifth wheel, double oak bolster, wide front axle; the wheels track.

**It has** an endless apron that is always ready to load; no reverse gears, trips, springs or contraptions to get out of order. Spreads all kinds of manure.

**It has** a galvanized steel hood and end gate. Keeps the manure away from the beater when loading. Prevents choking when starting. Acts as wind shield when spreading.

**It has** light draft, because the load is nearly equally balanced on the front and rear axles; brings the team close to the load. Front and rear wheels track. Beater shaft runs in ball and socket bearings.

**It is** so simple that a boy can handle it. Ask your dealer about the

**Great Western Spreader**

Don't let him sell you a substitute that he says is "just as good."

Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter.—Do it now—"Send me your book, Practical Experience with Barnyard Manures, and catalog No. 5070."

Write us to any address given below:

**SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
158 Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

1201 Leavenworth Street, Omaha, Neb.  
1908 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Fourth Ave., and 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

**HOW TO  
ORGANIZE  
TELEPHONE  
COMPANIES**

is the name of a telephone book we are sending out to farmers, showing how to organize a company, build the line, and description of the strongest, safest, best talking phone made for farm use. It gives information that is valuable to the man desiring a farm telephone for private use or a complete company line. It tells all about tools, special telephone parts, and gives the price. If you are interested at all in telephones, write to-day for book No. 56.

**B-R ELECTRIC  
& TELEPHONE MFG.  
COMPANY**  
504 Delaware St.,  
Kansas City, Mo.



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



## Stock Interests

### LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

### PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

January 11, 1907—Grade Draft, Coach, Trotting bred, All Purpose and Saddle horses, mares and gelding, at Bloomington, Ill. D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill. C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.  
January 12, 1907—W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale.  
Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1907—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.  
January 22, 1907—Peerless Perfection and Grand Perfection Poland-China bred sow sale. Harry E. Lunt, surden, Kans.  
January 22, 1907—Grant Chapin, Greene, Clay County, Duroc-Jerseys.  
January 30, 1907—James Mosher, Rydal, Kans., Poland-China hogs.  
February 5, 1907—C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 6, 1907—E. M. Jenkins & Son, Byron, Nebr., Poland-Chinas.  
February 6, 1907—Wm. Brandon, Humboldt, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 7, 1907—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.  
Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 8, 1907—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
February 8, 1907—A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 9, 1907—Poland-Chinas, C. O. Parsons Clearwater, Kans.  
February 12, 1907—John Morrison & Son, College View, Neb., Poland-Chinas.  
February 12, 1907—Kant-be-Beat bred sow sale of Duroc-Jerseys. John M. Morrison & Sons, College View, Neb.  
February 12, 1907—Duroc-Jerseys, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.  
February 12, 1907—Interstate Breeders' St. Valentine sale of all beef breeds. D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.  
February 13, 1907—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 13, 1907—W. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 14, 1907—Gliber Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 14, 1907—Poland-China bred sow sale at Abilene, Kans. L. D. Arnold, Route 1, Enterprise, Kans.  
February 14 and 15, 1907—Parkdale Training Stables, Council Grove, Kans., horses.  
February 15, 1907—Frank Jawley, Salina, Kas., Poland-Chinas.  
February 15, 1907—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 16, 1907—Roberts & Harter, Hebron, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.  
Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.  
February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 19, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Whitewater Falls Percheron stallions and mares at Wichita, Kans. J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans.  
February 19, 20, 21, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Percherons, Shorthorns and Herefords at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Towanda, Kans.  
February 20, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Silver Creek Shorthorns at Wichita, Kans. J. F. Stodder, owner, Burden, Kans.  
February 22, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.  
Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.  
Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kans Duroc-Jerseys.  
February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
February 25, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.  
February 26, 1907—G. E. Avery, at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.  
February 26, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Holmes & McDaniel, Edmund, Kans.  
February 26, 1907—Poland-China hogs, C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.  
February 27, 1907—Poland-Chinas, W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.  
February 27, 28, 1907—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Sec.  
February 27 and 28, 1907—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.  
March 5, 1907—Sunny Slope Berkshire sale. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.  
March 21, 1907—Elderlawn Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kans., T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.  
April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.  
May 12 and 13, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.  
Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt—Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

### J. W. Snodgrass's Dispersion Sale.

On Saturday February 2, 1907, in the new sale pavilion at Wichita, Kans., will be held one of the most notable Shorthorn sales of the year.

On account of increasing years and failing health, J. W. Snodgrass, of Douglas, Kans., will offer for sale his entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Mr. Snodgrass is one of the oldest Shorthorn breeders in the State, having been engaged in this business at his present location for 25 years, and in that time he has built up one of the choicest herds in the West.

At the head of his herd is the celebrated bull Scott Jr. 124222, by Scott's Emperor, he by Red Emperor an imported bull; his breeding traces back to the New York Mill's sale, where two cows sold for \$75,000, one for \$40,000 and one for \$35,000. He is a bull of magnificent scale and quality. He will weigh in flesh 2,800 pounds and was never beaten in the show-ring but once, and that was owing to the fact that Mr. Snodgrass had not had time to put him in show condition.

This splendid offering will consist of 55 head, 21 bulls, 26 cows, and 8 heifers, all pure Scotch or Scotch-topped. Many of the cows have calves at foot by Scott Jr. and Maples Rule 238689, a pure Scotch bull, and all are safe in calf by him.

Maples Golden Rule, who is not included in this offering, is pure Scotch. His grand dam was imported Ury Girl, and his sires are equally famous.

Some of the cows that will be in this sale are, Countess Lowan of Oakland 61st, a pure Scotch by Silver Duke 121756. She is a splendid individual, a great milker, and the dam of several of the best in this sale. Queen, by Scott Jr. will weigh in flesh 1,800 pounds and is a great milker. Queen 2d, 2 years old, has a fine calf at foot

# Let Me Quote You A Price ON (We Pay the Freight) On The AMERICAN Manure Spreader

We will send you the famous American Manure Spreader direct from our factory, because we've stopped selling this celebrated machine through jobbers and dealers. You save their profits now. You get the wholesale factory price on the best Spreader made—not a "cheap" Spreader, but the best one in the market.

### I Don't ASK You to Send Cash

as we send you the American and you pay us on easy, liberal terms—letting the Spreader really pay for itself as it earns for you—after you've tried it free. You now get the American, recognized as by far the best Spreader, for no more than you must pay for an ordinary Spreader. It is the

### Lightest Draft Spreader Made

That saves your horses. The machinery works only when you start it in your fields—is at rest as you drive out. That saves wear and tear on the Spreader. And you ought to use a Manure Spreader. An American Manure Spreader will make your manure cover more ground, your ground grow more crops, your crops bring more money, and it will make your land worth more dollars per acre. The American has 40 per cent more exclusive features than any other Spreader. I want to tell you about



these practical exclusive features which make the American the only Spreader for you to buy at any price. The American is the Standard of the world. We allow

## 30 Days' FREE Trial

on every American Spreader made. We want every customer to see and try an American Spreader. We want every customer satisfied and to prove that our spreader is just as represented, therefore we say

### Test It In Your Own Fields

If it is not just as represented you can return it. We pay all freight—BOTH ways—trial being FREE.

My low price is for the American Manure Spreader delivered at your station—freight paid—including free trial—giving you the dealer's and jobber's profits, and—

### If Satisfied—Take Your Time Paying

for your American Manure Spreader. Now, I want you to know my new low price and I want you to know all about the American Spreader.

### Write Today for My Price

and I'll send it promptly. Also my free catalogue and booklet, which tell you all about the American Spreader, and Fertilizing. You'll be interested in both. You'll be glad you wrote. A postal will do. Don't buy until you investigate this. Take your time investigating, but—WRITE TODAY.

**W. W. Collier, Gen. Manager**  
**American Harrow Co., 10145 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.**

by Maples Golden Rule. My Stars, by Scott Jr. will weigh 1,800 pounds and has a fine calf at foot. Countess, by Victor N. and out of Countess Lowan of Oakland, is of pure Scotch breeding and has a fine bull calf at foot. Others are Queen of Butler, by Scott Jr. weight 1,700 pounds; Countess 4th, 3 years old, by Scott Jr. out of Countess Lowan of Oakland 61st; Miss Creek, by Trout Creek Clan Alpine, a pure Scotch bull and out of Countess Lowan of Oakland 61st; (This fine cow is 4 years old, pure Scotch, a splendid individual, and safe in calf by Maples Golden Rule.) Countess 2d, by Scott Jr. out of Countess Lowan of Oakland 61st; Clara, pure Scotch, a fine individual, by Crown King 111418; Lovely 2d, 2 years old, very fine by Scott Jr. fine calf at foot; Rose 15th, 2 years old, by Golden Sharon out of Rose 14th with calf at foot by Maples Golden Rule; Lovely, 3 years old, by Scott Jr. and Lovely of Billbrook, with calf at foot; Bonnie 2d by Golden Sharon, with nice calf at foot, by Maples Golden Rule.

One of the finest individuals in this offspring is Lovely of Billbrook, 6 years old, pure Scotch, by Iowa Scotchman 136860 and out of Imported Fashion. This cow has a heifer calf 8 months old that can not be beaten. It is a perfect individual and weighs 800 pounds.

The bulls that will be offered are in every way equal to the cows. There are 4 yearling bulls by Scott Jr., and out of these best cows, that are very choice and a number of others a little older that are equally good.

Mr. Snodgrass's herd is noted for its splendid milking qualities which should make this offering especially valuable to the small breeder who is interested in the dual-purpose cow. THE KANSAS FARMER representative has carefully inspected this fine herd, and they are all that they are represented.

No Shorthorn breeder can afford to miss this sale. Plan to be present and buy some of these fine cattle. Remember the time and place, February 2, 1907 at the new sale pavilion, Wichita, Kans. Mr. Snodgrass's advertisement appears in another part of this paper. Read it and write him at once for a catalogue.

### Ben Bell's Sale.

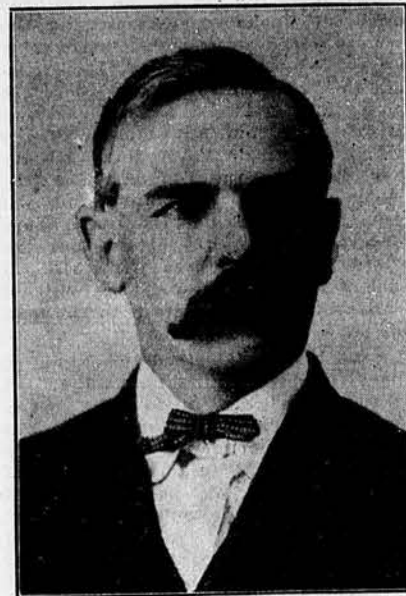
Ben Bell's sale of Poland-China hogs, held at Beattie, Kans., January 4, was successful from every point of view. It was one of the best offerings ever driven into a sale-ring, and attracted buyers from Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Ben Bell is becoming one of the best breeders of Poland-China hogs in Kansas, and the great big fellows that he raises are money-makers for every one who buys them.

W. F. Garrett, of Maryville, Mo., topped the sale on a gilt sired by Bell Metal 40388 at \$135, and the next highest price was \$126 paid for a gilt by Highland Prince 37863, she being purchased by C. A. Lewis, of Beattie, Neb. No.

1. H. C. McKelvie, Edger, Nebr. \$40.00
2. H. C. McKelvie..... 56.00
3. John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans..... 60.00
4. H. Stamborg, Virginia City, Nebr..... 66.00
5. Isaac Tyson, Mound City, Mo. 66.00
6. A. B. Garrison, Beattie, Kans. 110.00
7. Thomas & Swank, Waterville, Kans..... 80.00
8. H. C. McKelvie..... 95.00
9. W. E. Johnson Sabetha, Kans. 78.00
10. W. E. Lewis, Sabetha, Kans. 70.00
11. W. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo. 85.00
12. H. J. Northrup, Frankfort, Kans..... 78.00
13. Frank James, Beattie, Kans. 62.00
14. W. H. Harvey..... 69.00
15. Isaac Tyson..... 65.00
16. J. M. Elder, Green, Kans. 47.50
17. J. H. Harvey..... 64.00
18. J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kans..... 62.50
19. W. F. Garrett, Maryville, Mo. 52.50
20. John Warner, Beattie, Kans. 47.50
21. C. A. Lewis, Beattie, Nebr. 126.00
22. H. J. Northrup..... 52.50
23. H. J. Northrup..... 61.00
24. C. E. Shaffer & Co., Erie, Kans. 55.00
- 24½ Thompson Bros., Maryville, Kans..... 70.00
25. Kansas Agricultural College, 46.00
26. D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kans..... 43.00
27. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans. 48.00
28. W. F. Garrett..... 41.00
29. T. Shattuck, Hastings, Nebr. 69.00
31. W. H. Harvey..... 66.00
32. H. C. McKelvie..... 45.00
33. Phil Dawson, Endicott, Nebr. 50.00
- 33½ C. C. Correlman, Onaga, Kans. 46.00
34. W. F. Garrett..... 135.00
35. W. F. Garrett..... 42.00
36. Thomas & Swank..... 71.00
37. Frank Gill, Hiawatha, Kans. 58.00
38. H. C. McKelvie..... 66.00
- 38½ H. C. McKelvie..... 46.00
39. H. C. McKelvie..... 76.00
40. Phil Dawson..... 48.00
41. C. S. Nevius..... 41.00
42. H. J. Northrup..... 56.00
43. H. H. Harshow, Butler, Mo. 66.00
44. Isaac Tyson..... 52.50
45. Frank Goldberg, Beattie, Kans..... 42.00
48. Frank Goldberg..... 41.00

### Geo. Stevenson, Jr., President of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

Mr. Geo. Stevenson Jr., whose portrait is given herewith, was elected president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association at their annual meeting held at Chicago during the recent International Live Stock Exposition. This honor to Kansas and to the Angus breed of cattle is well deserved, as Mr. Stevenson has been actively working in the interests of his favorite cattle for a long time. Mr. Stevenson was born in New York, but



Geo. Stevenson Jr.

came to a Kansas homestead in Marshall County in 1870 when but a boy. Although he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for more than quarter of a century, he has developed his interest in pure-bred cattle and now devotes his entire time to them. His present herd of choice cattle was established on his breeding farm near Waterville, Kansas in 1900.

Mr. Stevenson was elected a director in the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association in 1901 and was reelected in 1904. At the close of his term of office in December, 1907, he will have the honor of having been the first and the only Kansas director in this association.

During the past four years Mr. Stevenson has represented the Angus interests at the American Royal and served as president of that great institution for 1906. All of these honors have been worthily bestowed and the prestige established for the Angus breed among Kansas breeders, farmers, and feeders is due in no small degree to Geo. Stevenson Jr., of Waterville, Kans.

### Trumans's Pioneer Stud Moves West.

Horsemen as well as farmers will be interested in the following letter just received from Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of the Truman Pioneer Stud Farm at Bushnell, Ill.:

"For the convenience of our customers in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and points tributary to Kansas City, we have located a branch stable at the stock yards in Kansas City, Mo., having leased for a term of years from the stock yard company its stable No. 10, which is located at 1801 Genesee Street. We have also shipped

to this stable one of the best selections of Shire, Percheron, and Hackney stallions to be found in any one stable in this country. The horses run in ages from rising 3 to 5 years old. All of them are good, fresh, clean, sound imported young horses with extraordinary heavy bone and substance. After talking the matter over thoroughly with Messrs. Walcott, Beers & Grant, the horse commission salesmen at the stock yards, I decided that the best horses for us to ship there would be the heavy-boned, thick, wide-as-a-wagon sort of Shire horses, as they say the Shire horse has done more good for the draft-horse interests of the country tributary to their market than any other breeds. I feel safe in saying that at no stable in the United States can you find as large a per cent of extraordinary heavy-boned, rugged stallions as in our Kansas City stable. Another feature of this branch is that we expect to sell all our horses right at the stable, not sending them out to be peddled through the country at twice their value. What we desire is to sell more stallions and let the farmers have them at their actual value, and to this end we have established a price as per our advertisement, which should move a great number of stallions this year.

"A number of people will ask 'Why can the Trumans sell their first-class horses at the prices they advertise?' Our answer is a very easy one. Our Mr. J. H. Truman resides at Whittlessea, Cambridgeshire, England in the very heart of the Shire horse-breeding districts and is always on the alert to pick up the bargains when offered, as he is in the market all the time and is the first offer of the majority of the stallions raised in the district. Your readers, if they weigh this advantage in the balance, will find that it means at least \$200 to \$350 saved on every stallion we buy. On account of cutting out the one or two dealers' profits that other American importers have to pay, we do not wish your readers to think that because we are advertising extremely low prices on our Kansas City branch that we are selling horses of an inferior quality but quite the reverse. Every horse contained in the Kansas City barn is just as good as anything we have here or that we have imported during the past twenty-nine years we have been in the business.

"To those anticipating buying either a draft or coach stallion this season, it will certainly pay them to take the matter up with our Mr. W. L. Merryfield at his address 1801 Genesee Street, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo."

### O. P. Hendershot's Stock Farm.

Last week we visited the beautiful stock-farm of O. P. Hendershot at Hebron, Nebr. Mr. Hendershot is one of Nebraska's best-known breeders. He has been raising pure-bred live stock for a long time and has been closely identified with the Nebraska State fair for many years. He is an acknowledged judge of live stock and is at present deeply interested in breeding Percheron horses. At present he has what we believe is one of the best lot of Percheron stallions in the West. They are great big fellows with good color and splendid bone, and are the equal of any that we have seen for a long time. By raising his own feed Mr. Hendershot is able to sell stallions at first cost, and it will pay any one interested to investigate his stallions before buying. Mr. Hendershot has just brought from the South two carloads of jacks from two to five years old. They are as fine a lot as we have ever seen and he is pricing them right. If you want a good jack write Mr. Hendershot. His prices are right and you will get a square deal.

### The Arbuthnot Hereford Sale.

Following nine days of meeting of the State Farmers' Institute at the State Agricultural College, Mr. J. G. Arbuthnot, of Haworth, Kans., held his dispersion sale of Hereford cattle. The sale was held in the college stock-judging pavilion and was conducted by Col. L. R. Brady, who never did better work. Colonel Brady was confronted by a small crowd of buyers, most of whom were local farmers and, in spite of his good work and the quality and breeding of the cattle, the sale averaged rather below the expected prices. The cattle sold here will be good seed sown on new ground for the most part, though some of the animals went to experienced breeders. E. R. Morgan, of



Blue Rapids, Kans., secured the young cow, Betsy 167114, at a bargain. James Tulley, of Manhattan, carried off the fine young bull, Jake 216985, at \$105; and R. A. Muir, of Salina, took General Gordon 142909 at the snap price of \$110. Baron Columbus 232934 by Soldier Creek Columbus 153179, a son of Frank Rockefeller's \$5,100 bull, Columbus 17th 91864, went to Fred Miller, St. Marys, for \$100. Betsy Jane 158568, a great granddaughter of Roseland 51840 on both sides, was taken by W. R. Richards, of Manhattan. Other buyers were J. H. Schepherd, Manhattan; E. Tulley, Manhattan; Schmitz Bros., Alma; Geo. Washington, Manhattan; J. H. Gifford, Beloit; David Stagg, Manhattan; Ed Cunningham, Manhattan; J. C. Frey, Ogdenburg; J. S. Hays, Manhattan; James Tulley, Manhattan; Chas. Gifford, Manhattan, Jas. Conwell, Manhattan; John Hays, Manhattan.

#### Condimental Stock Foods.

It is probably a fact that the amount of condimental stock foods used at present is ten times as great as it was ten years ago. Where one farmer used stock food then probably twenty did not, while to-day the majority of them make more or less use of the best brands.

The reason for this seems to be easy to understand. Conditions have changed; land and feed have become higher in price, and the live-stock markets are more discriminating and require a better condition of animals, so that there is not only the need, for looking more carefully to a saving of the waste, but there is also the need of quicker and better results.

The stock food of real merit helps the farmer along those lines. It is not a medicine to be given to sick animals, because they usually need something more powerful and positive in its effect to cure. It is intended rather as something to make the ration more palatable so that the animal may eat with a better relish and thus be able to digest its regular ration more thoroughly. Its tonic properties have the effect of toning the organs of digestion and stimulating the circulation so that the process of assimilation, the utilizing of the nutriment in the feed after it has been digested, is made more nearly complete.

An animal will thrive, grow, or fatten better on a ration that is made palatable and "tasty" than it will on a ration equally nutritious but less palatable. The stock-food manufacturer knows this—at least the good one does—and no one realizes it better than the consistent user of his product.

It is in making the ration taste better rather than in making it richer, and it is in furnishing the much-needed tonic to the digestive organs rather than a medicine to cure their diseases when they are well that enables a stock-food to make stock thrive.

A condiment- tonic is what the Standard Stock Food Company, of Omaha, Neb., call their stock food, and it would seem to describe the ideal stock food well; a condiment to appeal to the taste of the animal and increase the flow of the digestive fluids so that the process of digestion may be increased, and a tonic to keep the organs of digestion toned up to their best work.

This company publishes an interesting book on the feeding and care of stock, called the Standard Feeder, which we have arranged to have sent to any readers of THE KANSAS FARMER, who will write them giving the information called for in their advertisement, found in another column of this paper.

#### Gossip About Stock.

The Geo. H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Neb., manufacturers of the Mandy Lee incubators and brooders. Lee's lice-killer, Lee's insect powder, Lee's sprayers, Lee's egg-maker, Lee's chick-grower, germozono, etc., have sent THE KANSAS FARMER office two very handsome books. One of these is "Lee's Book of Poultry and Live Stock," and the other is "Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders." The first gives a complete list of all known poultry diseases and their remedies, together with a valuable fund of other information. The second is descriptive of their incubators and brooders for which the claim is made that they exceed all others in doing good work in any and all temperatures. Most incubators do their best work in rooms where the temperature is 60°. If the room gets warmer or colder than this, they do not do so well because the same hot air is used for both heating and ventilating. In a warm room little heat and much ventilation is needed, and the Mandy Lee supplies this automatically because it has separate heating and ventilating systems which no other incubator has. Write for these little books. They are well worth a postal card which is all they cost.

C. W. Taylor, of Pearl, Kans., has purchased the entire herd of Shorthorns owned by J. E. Landis, of Abilene, Kans. There were forty-seven head in the herd, eighteen of which are pure Scotch. Mr. Taylor's herd now numbers one hundred and fifty head and is one of the best lots of cattle in Kansas. He writes us that he now has a number of cows as well as a lot of young animals which he will sell, including twelve head of good strong yearling bulls and a car-load of strong young bull calves. We visited this herd recently and found it to be made up of a good lot of individuals, good color and highly bred. If you need some good Shorthorns write or go and see Mr. Taylor.

The Cyphers Incubator Company's new catalogue is a book that ought to be in the hands of every person who wants to increase his knowledge of poultry-raising, whether in the business for profit or recreation or both. This book is offered free to readers of this paper, who will send the names and addresses of two acquaintances who keep poultry. In sending for this great book it is best to address the office nearest to you, for the Cyphers Company has branch offices at New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, or

## Just Ask for Our Special Price on this CHATHAM Fanning Mill

Our answer will be a genuine surprise to you. Why? Well, there will be a whole package of surprises, but the biggest ones are these:

First, the low price that we will quote you.

Second, the easy terms on which we will let you pay for the mill.

As a matter of fact, the Chatham Fanning Mill is a continual source of surprise to every man who buys it, for it does so many more things than we mention in our advertising and does them so well.

Now, this mill will actually clean, separate and grade (yes, sir, we said grade, and we mean it!) from 40 to 80 bushels per hour. Its capacity is wonderful, its ease of operation is remarkable, its all-around usefulness and its importance as a profit-maker makes its owner wonder how he ever got along at all without a Chatham.

The Chatham Fanning Mill will handle all kinds of grain and seed. It tackles any kind of a job.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is "death on weeds." It will take buckhorn plantain out of clover—in fact, it will wipe out any kind of weed pest by giving you pure seed grain.

This mill is equipped with 17 screens and riddles. It has a patent bagging attachment which saves one man's time. It's got more special features than we have space even to name here. They're practical—every one of them!

Our idea, in building the Chatham, is to make it so complete and perfect that each mill sold will be a big advertisement for us and bring us more orders.



In other words, we let the mill sell itself. We will ship you a Chatham Fanning Mill on

### 30 Days' Free Trial Freight Prepaid

no matter where you live. You can have the use of it all that time, free, while you are making up your mind whether to buy it or not. If it doesn't do all we say it will, send it back at our expense.

We're not going to let you keep it if it doesn't do the work and do it right! Selling Fanning Mills on the plan we do—direct from our factory to the actual user—the very life of our business depends upon the satisfactory working of the mills we put out.

So we just leave the whole question for you to decide.

All we ask is that you try the Chatham. Let it prove itself. Let it show you what it can do—how it can quickly put its own cost back in your pocket and make a profit for you. The Chatham Fanning Mill isn't a luxury. It's a necessity! You need it right on your farm and you need it NOW!

### Chatham Book Free!

Send for it.

It tells of over 100 ways to increase farm profits. Tells how to stop the losses and make every cultivated acre on your farm yield crops in abundance. It is a regular Bureau of Free Information on Grain, Breeding, Planting and Seeding. It talks right out. Tells the very things every farmer wants to know, in a mighty sensible, interesting way. Get it. Read it. Profit by it.

It will be sent promptly, postage paid, if you just ask for it on a postal card. If you live west of the Mississippi, write our Topeka office; if east, write to Detroit.

### THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd.

Box 514, Topeka, Kas.

514 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

We have 24 Branch Warehouses and make prompt shipments.

Oakland, Cal., while its main factory and office is at Buffalo, N. Y.

#### A Prosperous Business That Is Now A Quarter of a Century Old.

In European countries it is not at all uncommon to find business enterprises which date their establishment back for more than a hundred years.

In our own country, in consequence of its being new in discovery and development, it is only in recent years that business firms have been able to point backwards to any considerable period of existence in the commercial world. We now have some firms, however, that can rightly claim prestige by reason of having faithfully catered to public needs during a long period of time. Such a firm is the Reliable Incubator

acter. But few men have commenced at his station in life and attained the success that he has. Building incubators and brooders is his life work and he is doing it well.

Any one who is interested in incubators and has not already received his catalogue should write for it at once. It is a book full of interest and worth many dollars to poultry-raisers, and it's free for the asking.

#### A Paying Invention.

Our readers will find information and food for reflection by reading the illustrated advertisement in our columns of the Tower surface cultivator. These implements are intended for cultivating all sorts of crops, especially corn, and adapted for the wants of the plantation,

#### IMPORTANT LIVE-STOCK SALES NEXT WEEK.

January 9, 1907—Shawnee Breeders' Association sale of Shorthorns, at Topeka State Fair Grounds; I. D. Graham, secretary.  
January 9-10-11, 1907—Percheron, French Draft, Shire, and Clydesdale stallions, mares, and fillies at Bloomington, Ill.; D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., and C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.  
January 10, 1907—R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.  
January 11, 1907—Grade Draft, Coach, Trotting bred, All Purpose and Saddle horses, mares, and gelding, at Bloomington, Ill.; D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.  
January 12, 1907—W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick, Kans., Poland-China bred-sow sale.  
January 12, 1907—Dawson & Son, Fairbury, Neb., Poland-China hogs.

and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill. The year 1907 marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of their business.

Their catalogue this year they have styled their silver jubilee edition. It is an interesting book of 136 pages, filled with useful information in regard to the hatching and rearing of poultry and giving complete description and detailed account of the machines which they manufacture and the supplies which they sell. The book has a very attractive cover which is executed in black and silver. Any one interested in poultry matters will be well repaid for sending for this catalogue. Those desiring it should address Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., mentioning this paper.

#### Asthma Overcome—New Discovery Also Quickly Cures Catarrh and Bronchitis.

Rapid strides are being made by the Toxic Laboratory, 1269 Broadway, New York City, to entirely wipe out the diseases of respiration, such as asthma, catarrh, and bronchitis, by the introduction of Toxicol, the new Vienna treatment.

Hundreds of cured patients are daily reporting the success of this remarkable remedy. Toxicol acts as a tonic directly on the diseased parts, building up the weakened tissues and making disease impossible. It is claimed that the most chronic cases are cured in sixty days. Through the generosity of this laboratory, a free test will be sent to every request.

#### The Old Trusty Catalogue.

The new catalogue of the Old Trusty Incubator, just issued by the M. M. Johnson Company, of Clay Center, Neb., is off the press, and for beauty of design and interesting reading matter is unsurpassed by any catalogue we ever saw printed. And then it is interesting, something that can't be said about some catalogues we have seen. After admiring the cover we were so interested that we laid aside our business cares and commenced to read its contents. We haven't finished it yet, but we intend to read every page of it. It is brimful of interesting things, and every page portrays the character of the man who builds the Old Trusty.

M. M. Johnson is an interesting char-

acter. Their use produces superior products compared with deep culture. They preserve the growing roots of the crop, but destroy all noxious weeds, even in wet weather, preserving moisture, ripening crops earlier, increasing the yield with ease to man and beast. Our readers should write for their free "Treatise on Corn Culture." Address J. D. Tower & Sons Co., 14th St., Mendota, Ill.

#### New Advertisements This Week.

American Fork and Hoe Co.—Forks, rakes, etc.  
Arnold, L. D.—Poultry bargains.  
Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co.—Hay-press.  
Bearman, Chris.—White Plymouth Rocks.  
Bower, P. L.—Gage County nurseries.  
Berry, J. J.—Land auction.  
Chase, O. L.—Paints.  
Crude Oil Power Co.—Oil machinery.  
Davis Cream Separator Co.—Davis Separator.  
DeLaval Separator Co.—DeLaval Separator.  
Dietrich & Spaulding—Hot-blooded Poland-Chinas.  
Electric Wheel Co.—Wheels.  
Ferry, D. M., & Co.—Seeds.  
Field, Henry—Seed-corn.  
Frizzell & Ely—Lands.  
Gregory, J. J. H., & Son—Seeds.  
German Nurseries—Nursery stock.  
Great Western Land Co.—Real estate.  
Good, Ely—Wanted.  
Hoggs, Geo. R.—White Langshans.  
Hutley, Thos.—Black Langshans.  
Haggood Plow Co.—Plows, stoves, bug-gles, etc.  
International Stock Food Co.—Stock food.  
Iowa Nursery Co.—Home orchard.  
K. C. Stock Yards Co.—K. C. market.  
Kelper, Mrs. S. M.—Buff Leghorns.  
Lindsey Incubator Co.—Incubators.  
Lewis-Tuttle Mfg. Co.—Perfection mill.  
Manson, Campbell Co.—Fanning mill.  
Mills Seed Co.—Seeds.  
Monarch Book Co.—Wanted.  
Mercer, Mrs.—Wanted.  
Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.—Carriages.  
Olds Gas Power Co.—Gas engines.  
Pinkham, Lydia E., Co.—Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.  
Page, W. W. Fence Co.—Fence.  
Peck & Putnam—Duroc sale.  
People's Supply Co.—Cream-separator.  
Poos, F. W.—Jacks.  
Stadt, J. F.—Duroc-Jersey sale.  
St. Louis Seed Co.—Seeds.  
Sure Hatch Incubator Co.—Incubator.  
Schraeder, Mr. & Mrs. Henry—Duroc-Jerseys.  
Stalley, H. C.—Closing out horses.  
Willis, J. A., & Co.—Cheap land.

## U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR



### WEARS LONGEST

as well as skims cleanest. Time has proved the simple, strong construction of the U. S. is more durable than any other separator.

Used 14 Years  
Repairs 75 Cents

FOND DU LAC, WIS., NOV. 8, 1906.

To whom it may concern:

I have used one of your U. S. Separators for the past fourteen years and it has given the very best satisfaction. I have paid 75 cents for extras since getting the machine. I cannot recommend the U. S. too highly.

J. BALSON.

27 pictures with plain, easy-to-understand explanations in our new catalogue, make the construction and operation of the U. S. as plain as though the machine was before you. Let us send you a free copy. Just write "Send Construction Catalogue No. 91". Write today. Don't buy a Cream Separator before you see this book.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY

Bellevue Falls, Vt.

Lighten distributing, and other work, in the U. S. and Canada.



## Miscellany

### Facts for Young People on the Farm.

At Menomonee Wis., is a school of agriculture of which a Kansas man, C. K. Davis, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, is principal. In a recent circular Mr. Davis publishes many paragraphs which state thoughts which many people have been thinking but without committing them to paper. Perhaps exception may be taken by some to a few of Mr. Davis's statements, but in general they are true and wholesome.

Here they are:

Throughout the country, agriculture is now experiencing a wonderful intellectual uplift. It is such a forward movement as no other calling ever received and no other age ever witnessed.

Only the educated farmer will have a chance in the sharp competition of the future, but he will live so much better and make so much more than the farmers of to-day that it will make most farming of the present day seem primitive.

It is better for a pupil to know the composition of feed for growing stock than to be able to name the battles of the Revolution. It is better for him to know the meaning of protein and nutritive ratio than to know what is meant by the least common multiple. Useful things are found in the lessons every day here.

The farmer should be a specialist. This requires preparation. Education counts for as much as experience in the preparation for profitable farming. Two years of special school work is more valuable than twenty or twenty-five years of the ordinary farm experience. Young farmers should get both the school training and the experience.

There is much actual practical value to a farmer in the training in blacksmithing given to students in this school. It not only gives a training which is helpful in all mechanical work on the farm, but it also gives students an ability to make useful articles at home during weather when outdoor work is impossible. But most of all, it helps the farmer during haying and harvesting.

Some farmers are wasting hundreds

## Mrs. Miller Makes a Fortune

Started a Few Years Ago With No Capital,  
and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred  
Clerks and Stenographers.

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

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

### MILLION WOMEN USE IT.

More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes her. She is a generous, good woman, and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10,000 worth absolutely FREE.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back, and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, or piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 3371, Kokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous medicine; also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Remember this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,000 worth is all gone.

of dollars every year because they do not understand the character of soils and the kinds of fertilizer needed. One farmer is putting tons of manure on a field which needs ashes instead. Another farmer is using saltpeter where lime would be better. Hundreds of examples can be found in this vicinity as bad as this—all because the owners do not know any better. Farmers who succeed best will make a careful study of these things. Let the farmers take an agricultural course.

The farmer's wife and daughters ought to be something besides mere working machines. Too many of them grind out their daily tasks, calling them "drudgery" and hating them with all their strength year in and year out. A couple of years of practical training at an agricultural school, where they study many things their brothers study, and others things their brothers do not study, broadens their views of housework and farm life. The possibilities of their lives are opened up, and the way to better, happier lives is shown them.

Industry and application are necessary capital on the farm.

Agriculture offers the best of opportunities to young men of brains.

Farming of to-day is a science and worthy of the best talent of the country.

Of all independent vocations the one requiring the least capital to begin on is that of farming.

Up-to-date methods in the home and on the farm save ten times more than it costs to learn them.

Although the young woman will be courted in the parlor, she will have to prove her usefulness in the kitchen.

Girls, come to the school of agriculture and learn to be good housekeepers. You may be wanted soon to fill such a position.

Most pupils of the country schools, who have nearly or entirely completed the course there, are ready to enter the agricultural school.

Invention has robbed the farm of most of its pitiful drudgery and made it possible to do farmwork with dispatch, economy, and pleasure.

The cost of living near this school is very little greater than the cost of living at home. Many students earn money and board themselves.

Most of the people who are successful in America at the present time have received education. Surely an education pays in dollars and cents.

The well-educated and well-trained farmer is constantly demonstrating today the great advantage he has over the uneducated and untrained farmer.

Mistakes in feeding are so common that we wonder the list of really poor farmers is not greater. Skill must be exercised in feeding all types of stock.

The farmer is as good as any one. Agriculture is coming to the forefront of the world's attention. Young people should get an education along the right line now.

There is no other business that requires for its success greater forethought and planning, greater devotion to its details, and more thought for others than that of home-making.

Hospitality is seen at its best in the country home. The most important of all occupations, that of home-making, is the one usually ignored when the young woman's training is planned.

Any young man who has taken our full course in mechanical drawing and planning farm buildings has a knowledge that is of cash value to him when he is about to build a house, barn, or other farm building.

The young men and women of today must decide whether they are willing to make that preparation for their lifework which will insure them far greater success than would be theirs without such preparation.

Young people desiring to enter the regular course can do so at any time, but it is perhaps best to enter at or near the beginning of the term. Do not hesitate for fear you can not enter. No entrance examination is given.

The course in emergencies, which is given to all the students in this school, includes how to treat sprains, how to dress and bandage wounds, how to stop loss of blood and wounds, and many other things which should be done before the doctor comes, or in case one can not be had.

Learn all you can, but learn to do something, or all your learning will be useless.

Every man likes to be independent. Farming is the most independent calling a man may choose.

All boys in this school are taught the simple and valuable art of repairing and soldering tinware.

Farm land can usually be obtained on shares without cash rent in ad-

# BUTTER FAT THIRTY CENTS

This is the price you can get for butter-fat in first-class hand-separator cream delivered at our station in your town. This is net to you—no charges for transportation—we furnish the cars and assume all loss in shipment. We maintain in your town an agent who takes care of your interests as well as ours. He is your neighbor and should have your patronage.

The general satisfaction we are able to give our 15,000 patrons is the best recommendation our system and treatment can possibly have. We are the pioneers in the business in Kansas. We know the needs and requirements of our patrons and can best handle their interests. Ours is an exclusive creamery business and giving it all of our attention and efforts can serve them best. We shall be glad to hear from any patron or prospective patron.

—THE—  
**Continental Creamery Co.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

vance, as is necessary for any mercantile pursuit.

Every farmer should know the life and habits of the noxious weeds and how to get the weeds off the place. Our "plant life" classes learn many such valuable things.

Let the young man who has but small capital to begin with rent a piece of ground near town and raise vegetables for market, thus making a start toward larger farming.

Life in America is so strenuous, competition is becoming so intense, that a man must have a special education in order to stand a chance with his fellows. If this is true in city life, it is true to a greater degree in agricultural pursuits.

In the two years' course at the agricultural school the girls learn to make their own clothes, and to make them right. After they have had the work in sewing they can save the dress-makers' bills, and have that much more money to spend for other things.

If the garden is planned and arranged according to the principles and practice taught by the agricultural school, the work of caring for it is but little more than that for the same area of another crop that needs cultivation. Go to school and save half the labor.

Never before was scientific development introduced more rapidly into any calling than into agriculture at the present time. The farmer who would succeed well must have a trained mind in order to use the scientific and practical knowledge of the present day.

It is easy to see that a study of foods, and the proper way to cook them, so that they will digest readily and not cause illness, is of actual cash value. These things are taught to the girls who take the cooking and chemistry of food as outlined in our course of study.

A young man equipped with the knowledge of carpentry learned in this school is capable of taking his place with other skilled workmen when any farm building is being erected, and not only perform the work, but what is very often more valuable, he knows whether the work is being done in a thorough and substantial way or not. A number of the graduates of this school who have taken the full course are capable of planning and erecting any ordinary farm building.

The value to the farmer of a mechanical training is apparent on every hand. It enables him to handle his machinery and tools, and to perform all of his farmwork with far greater accuracy and precision. If every farmer could care for his machinery as intelligently as a trained engineer cares for his engine, one-half of the expenditure for new farm machinery throughout the country could be saved. This is a strong statement, but actual facts and figures will bear out the statement.

Society is but a battle of sorrow and suffering.

### Taxes—Law—Enforcement.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are in favor of sufficient tax to support schools, both common and State, charitable institutions, and all other necessary and reasonable expenses. But there are those who favor an unnecessary raise of salaries. For instance, there is said to be a move to raise the salaries of the judges of district courts from \$2,500 to \$3,500. There has been no shortage of good candidates before election for this office; the available supply is ample to make selection from; even more would enter the race if there was any chance for them. The same is also true of Supreme Court judges. The salary is quite high compared with that of those who work to pay the taxes on the farm. Supply and demand ought to be taken into account. There are many who are anxious to secure an office at the present salary.

County expenses are usually very high. In our county (Labette) the expenses are between fifty and sixty thousand dollars per year. One of the greatest expenses is the criminal expense. This can be materially lessened by stopping the making of criminals.

Our laws are excellent, the officers and courts are ready to arrest and try criminals, but there is no one whose business it is to make complaint and point out the evidence. So the criminal class and sometimes the officers of our county or State are easily induced to violate some law of our State, who would not if they knew there was strict enforcement of our State laws, similar to the enforcement of Uncle Sam's laws. Criminals are careful usually to obey the laws of the United States.

Now give our Governor the power to appoint a State marshal with a few assistants, whose duty it is to look for those who violate our laws, and when found make complaint and point out the evidence to the county attorney of such county.

Such officer of the law as a witness could not easily be turned down. It takes evidence to convict a criminal and the State should have some way to find the evidence. The criminal, seeing the laws of Kansas were being enforced, would seek some other business. Then the criminal expenses of our counties and State would likely decrease one-half, which would lessen our tax. Most of the criminals come from the cities, and if we can have a better and a more practicable way of stopping law violations, which we certainly can, our State will be benefited financially and morally. We want a square deal.

C. E. HILDRETH.

Labette County.

### It Is a Wonder.

Barry, Minn., February 7, 1906.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.  
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find two cent stamp for which please send me your valuable horse book. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it is a wonder.  
Very respectfully,  
THOMAS E. SHEEHAN.



## Agriculture

### Diversified Farming.

THOS. SHAW, MINNESOTA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

This question is very important in any country where the soil can be cultivated. And it has a peculiar importance to the farmers of the State of Minnesota at the present time, owing, first, to the great extent to which the soil has been impoverished by growing but one kind of crop, on the same land for years in succession; second, to the low prices that have prevailed for wheat during recent years; and third, to the fact that it presents the only satisfactory solution to the troubles amid which many farmers are now struggling.

#### WHAT DIVERSITY IN FARMING MEANS.

It is the opposite of what may be termed the one-crop system. It means growing a variety of products. But it does not of necessity imply that a farmer should attempt to grow every kind of crop that will grow in his neighborhood. Such diversity would not be wise, for it would so much divide his time and attention in growing these things that some of them would not be grown in the best form. And it would mean that he would not be able to market a great variety of produce to the best advantage. And there is positive danger that now since farmers are becoming more and more inclined to diversify their production, they will fall into the mistake of over diversifying, of attempting too much. In a wise diversity of production, the farmer should first of all try to grow on his own farm such products as he consumes in his household, as far as the conditions of his soil and climate will admit of his so doing. Beyond this, he should grow a variety of products, but not a very large variety, for the reasons already given.

#### ADVANTAGES OF DIVERSIFYING.

These are many. First, it enables the farmer to grow the greater portion of his own living with but little cash outlay. Second, it puts him in a position in which he is much less at the mercy of adverse seasons, as, though certain crops which he grows may fail, other crops may yield well. Third, it enables him the better to maintain the fertility of his soil. Fourth, it brings to him other benefits growing out of rotation, such as distributing labor over the whole year, and more effectually keeping at bay certain troublesome insect pests and noxious weeds.

#### ANY ONE-CROP SYSTEM IS UNWISE.

Any one crop grow continuously upon the same soil without the application of fertilizers, will, in time, exhaust it of one or more of the essential elements of plant-growth. Some persons seem to imagine that wheat is the only crop that will do this. But such a view is short-sighted. Any crop will do it, even a crop of clover, which in some ways adds to the fertility of the soil. Wheat will rob the soil of nitrogen more than almost anything else. Potatoes will rob it more of potash and they will do it quickly. Clover even, which brings nitrogen from the air to the soil, will in a few years rob it of phosphoric acid and potash. As soon as the nitrogen gets low in the soil, wheat will not grow profitably, but clover may. As soon as potash gets low in the soil, potatoes will not grow, but there may still be enough potash to grow clover. And as soon as the elements named are too much exhausted to grow clover, some green crop for plowing under may flourish on the same soil. And thus it is with every form of continued one-crop production on any soil.

#### DIVERSITY IN GRAIN-CROPS.

Some persons confine diversity to grain only. Instead of growing one crop, as wheat, for a long term of years, they grow a variety of grains, as wheat, rye, flax, barley, oats, peas, and buckwheat. They alternate these more or less in growth. Such a system is not so vicious as growing but one or two crops, but if the grain is sold rather than fed upon the farm, it must surely result in the impoverishment of the land.

#### DIVERSITY IN LIVE STOCK.

This is one of the best kinds of diversity, for it makes it necessary to grow different kinds of grain on which to feed them. It calls for the growth of clover, timothy, and other kinds of hay, and it makes it necessary to feed these crops on the farm, hence its fertility is maintained. It would not be

wise to try and give equal attention to each of the different kinds of live stock. But some of each class should be kept, that is to say, every farmer should keep some cattle, some sheep, and some pigs and poultry. If he keeps dairy-cattle, then let him go more heavily into pigs. If he keeps chiefly beef-cattle, let him go more heavily into sheep. And there should not be a single farm in all the State of Minnesota on which there is not enough poultry kept to supply the wants of the family. When a farmer keeps a variety of stock, the animals use to better advantage the rough foods kept upon the farm than if he only kept one kind. And he is in a better position to swing one way or the other when high prices are realized for any one kind of stock. The best plan in the long run is to give one kind of stock the lead, and to stick to that, even when prices are low, as high prices for that kind of stock are sure to be paid again.

#### THE BENEFITS OF ROTATION.

All diversity in farming necessitates rotation. We can not diversify without having rotation of some kind. And almost every kind of rotation is less injurious to the land than the one-crop system. It has been previously shown that some crops draw more on one element of the soil, and some draw more on other elements. Soil will therefore grow a variety of crops longer than it will grow any single crop. And when manure is applied to the land, varied cropping is again an advantage. Suppose that wheat only is grown where manure is frequently applied. The wheat will use all of the nitrogen in the manure but not all of the potash. Here, then, will be potash in the soil that is not drawn upon. In other words, there is a reserve fund lying in the soil that is not used. A second benefit of rotation is the influence which it has upon weeds. Grow only one crop, as wheat for instance, and the weeds which infest that crop will increase mightily. We have instances of this in the extent to which pigeon-grass and wild mustard prevail in many wheat-growing sections. But grow corn along with wheat, and it gives opportunity to destroy many of those weeds. A third benefit is found in the distribution of labor which it brings about. A farmer who grows only wheat or potatoes or hay, is exceedingly busy at certain times of the year, while during other times he is idle. When he diversifies he is not specially driven at any time, and when he keeps live stock he has productive labor throughout the year. And that is the true system of farming. If a railroad operated only half the year, it would cut a sorry figure so far as earnings are concerned, and a farm that is operated in that way will not fare much better in the end.

#### TWO IMPORTANT OBJECTS IN ROTATION.

There are many reasons why we should rotate our crops, and some of these have been given, but in this Western country two reasons may be assigned which are possessed of special significance. Our climate is dry, and our soils, owing to their character, grow weeds in great luxuriance, when the seeds of these abound in the soil. To meet the first difficulty we should so order our rotation that grasses will frequently come into the rotation; and to meet the second, we should grow corn or some other cultivated crop to the greatest extent possible. The more vegetable matter that we can put into the soil the moister will it be. And the more we cultivate it during the season of growth, the cleaner also will it be.

#### ROTATION FOR WESTERN MINNESOTA.

From what has been said, it is clear that we should aim to get our lands every few years into grass. This may not be easy to do in all instances. We should try and get clover to grow. And we should not be discouraged though we may not have succeeded well in the past. On new prairie soils clover does not usually grow well, for several reasons that may be given. But as the soil grows older, clover is more easily grown. And after clover has been once introduced, it becomes more easily grown, for reasons which I can not stay to give now. It brings moisture and also fertility to the land. But other grasses are also being introduced which will likely give a good account of themselves. Prominent among these is Austrian brome-grass.

When sod-land is plowed under, almost any kind of grain-crop may be grown. A corn-crop or a potato-crop will also do well. But under these conditions it will usually be best to grow a grain-crop, because of the moisture which the decaying grass-roots bring to the soil. Then another grain-crop

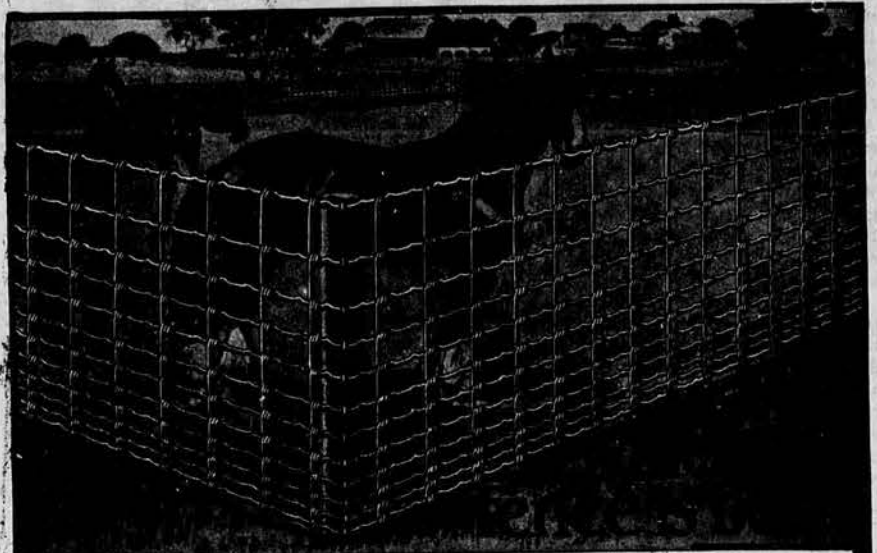
may follow, and also another, changing each time. The farmyard manure may then be applied, and a crop of corn grown, or a crop of potatoes. It would be impossible to name the exact order in which crops should come, for there may be good reasons for adopting one order in one instance and another order in another instance. But the aim should be in every instance to grow cultivated crops to clean the land, and grass-crops to bring moisture to it. And the grass-crop should as far as practicable be made to follow the cultivated crop, because of the cleanness of the land, and because a stand of grass is more surely obtained after a cultivated crop than in any other way, where the sowing is properly managed.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ROTATION.

To the man with a large bank account the difficulties in the way of rotation are not serious. But it is very difficult with a man who has no ready cash, and who may have interest to pay at stated times. It is easy to say to such a one, why don't you rotate your crops? But it is not so easy for him to introduce rotation. To farmers thus situated there are serious obstacles in the way of rotation. There are mountains of difficulty to be removed. And, farmers, in the hope of lending some little assistance in removing these difficulties this paper has been written. They are such as relate to seed, foundation animals, fencing, building, adaptation, and markets.

#### GETTING SEED.

It is an easy matter to get seed when one can put his hand in his pocket and pay for it as he wants it, but it is a different matter to buy seed when one has nothing to pay for it. The aim should be, then, with those who have little or no cash, to get a small quantity at first and grow some seed. One bushel of grain should bring at least ten bushels of seed for the next season, and one pint of grain sown in drills and kept



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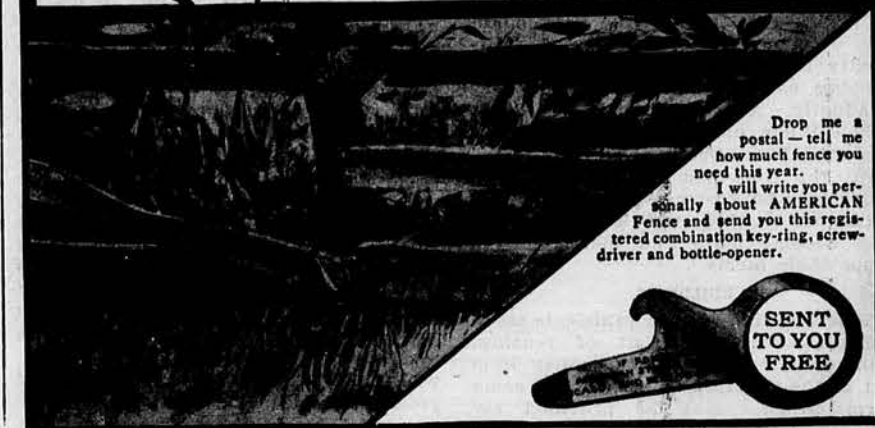
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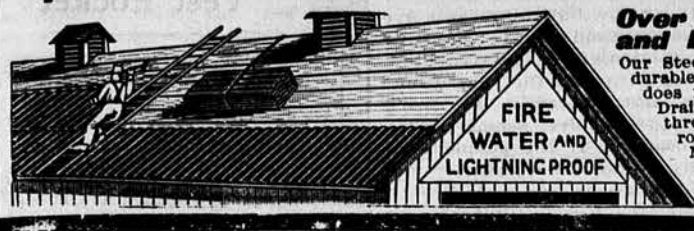
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young orchards, I can not speak from experience, but would say that they were beneficial. Surely they are good for the soil, and the required cultivation ought to be good for the young trees.

But the trouble with the castor-bean crop in this country is the labor problem. The gathering of the crop is tedious, demanding prompt attention at just the critical time. The "pods" must be gathered when ready, or they "pop" on the stem and scatter the beans upon the ground, a total loss. With us the crop is no longer profitable—more on account of the labor shortage than any other cause I think, and has been abandoned in this country.

Franklin County. W. L. PARKINSON.

## Skunk Should Be Protected—Winter Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to a recent inquiry in THE KANSAS FARMER as to what we shall do with the skunk, will say that during my residence in Kansas I often passed the mother with a troop of kittens after her and allowed them to pursue their way undisturbed, as I considered them of more benefit than injury to the farmer.

In regard to harrowing winter wheat, I think it can be done to advantage sometimes, but the chances of a high wind following and blowing off the dust and ruining the crop are so great that I was always afraid to risk it.

Lima, Ohio. J. B. DOBBS.

## Horticulture

### Grape Pruning.

The grape-vines that grow wild in the woods are good examples of what to avoid in the cultivated vineyards. The wild vines grow enormous quantities of vines, but very few fruits, and these fruits are so distributed that they are not worth the effort required to gather them. The grape-vine is a plant that is grown only for the fruit it produces. Cultivation, spraying, and pruning are the essential operations in grape production if the crop is successfully grown. The vines must be supported by a trellis in such a manner that will enable them to absorb a great quantity of sunlight and to be quickly dried after showers and heavy dews. This condition is necessary in order that spraying may be of the greatest protection possible to the plants and that proper cultivation may produce the best growth and fruit-crop possible.

Pruning away the surplus wood will do much to reduce disease and insect trouble in the vineyard. The old wood should not be permitted to accumulate in the vines, as it forms an especially good lodging place for insects and diseases. The vines can not support all the branches and produce fruit of value. It is the best plan to grow a small amount of wood and a good crop of fruit.

The months of December and January form the best season for doing this pruning. It is most convenient for the farmer and there is usually plenty of good weather for the work. The pruning should not be done while the vines are frozen, as the plant is liable to be injured by twisting and bending the vines. The late winter and early spring pruning is usually done hastily, and if done late in the spring the vines bleed freely. It is better to prune the vines late than not to prune them any, but the best results will be obtained by pruning in early winter.

The young vines should be pruned very closely. The first year after the vines are set in the vineyard all the tops should be cut away and not more than three buds should be left at the base of the vine. This will leave only a stub, but that is all that is necessary to produce a good growth of vine the next year. The second year's growth may be placed on a trellis and the vines may be permitted to bear a light crop the third year. The general tendency is to let the vine bear very heavy crops

as soon as they will, and the vines are weakened and do not prove of much value. The first crop should be produced from not more than ten or twelve buds on each plant. From the third year on the number of buds left on the vines may be increased until the strong vines are left with thirty or forty buds after the pruning has been done. This will look like very severe pruning and so it is, but it produces the best and the most fruit.

These buds referred to in the preceding paragraph are on the last season's growth of vines and will produce the young shoots in the spring, which carry the fruit. If the vineyard is well cultivated and sprayed, each bud left on the last season's canes will produce, on an average, two bunches of fruit. The size, age, and vigor of the vines should determine the amount of fruit that each should be expected to mature. It is a good plan to work for a smaller number of bunches than the vines are able to carry and have the berry of good size, well matured, and properly ripened.

The spur system of pruning is the one most commonly practiced. This system consists of cutting away the canes of the last season's growth and leaving only two or three buds at the base of the stub. The large branches that carry these canes are left year after year. A number of spurs or old stubs are developed by the annual cutting away of the fruit-bearing canes. This system of pruning is simple and is well adapted to home vineyard growing.

The renewal system of pruning is also very simple, but requires more care and judgment. In this system all the buds that are left on the vines are left on two or three of last season's growth. Each cane may carry from fifteen to twenty buds. All other canes are then cut away from the vine and these new ones are fastened to the trellis. This system carries very little old wood and produces an ideal vine if well executed.—O. M. Morris, horticulturist Oklahoma Experiment Station, in Oklahoma Farm Journal.

### History of the Potato.

In a little booklet entitled "Potato Culture," L. A. Aspinwall, of the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, Jackson, Mich., opens his interesting and valuable remarks with the following sketch of the history of the potato:

Potato (from Spanish patata), solanum tuberosum (name adopted by Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist), is of the nightshade family. It is indigenous to the plateaus adjoining the mountainous range known as the Andes, in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, also the mountains of Costa Rica, Mexico, and the United States as far north as Western Colorado. According to Humboldt (the German naturalist), when America was discovered, it was cultivated by the natives in the temperate zone from Chile to New Granada, but not in tropical Mexico.

It was first found by the Spaniards, under cultivation by the natives in the neighborhood of Quito, and probably carried to Spain early in the 16th century. It was introduced into Virginia by the Spanish explorers, and into Great Britain by Sir John Hawkins in 1563 (Garten Zeitung, 1805—page 346). According to Sir Joseph Banks, the potatoes brought by Hawkins were of the sweet variety. The credit is generally assigned to Sir Walter Raleigh, as herewith given. In 1585 or 1586, potatoes were brought from North Carolina and Virginia to Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, and cultivated on his estate near Cork. Although cultivated in Italy and Spain for some years previous to that time, the earliest representation of the plant is to be found in Gerard's Herbal, published in 1597, and in the first edition of Catalogues by the same author, published in 1596, also in the second edition, which was dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1599. In the Herbal we find the first description accompanied by a wood cut (page 781) called the "Potatoes of Virginia." As seen from the above, potatoes have been cultivated in England more than 300 years, though not generally for

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#### Deterioration of Our Commercial Apples.

PHILIP LUX, TOPEKA, BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is no longer a question, but a fact apparent to most of our apple-growers, that we have practically lost the Winesap and Missouri Pippin as commercial apples. For example, I have forty Winesaps from fifteen to eighteen years old and with one exception they are worthless. They are shy bearers and the fruit is too small for market. These trees are growing on ideal orchard ground. I also have about forty Missouri Pippins; twenty of them, which are eighteen years old, bear only diseased apples unfit for the market; and twenty, which are fifteen years old, bear fairly sound apples which are, however, too small for mercantile purposes. Our Ben Davis and some others are following the same road very rapidly.

These conditions are common in our country and many orchards are in part or entirely worthless. A solution must be found and put into practice at once if we desire to preserve our apple-trees in their most useful and valuable condition.

From time to time excellent papers on spores and fungicides have been read before this society by our State Agricultural College experts. These papers were compiled with thought and practical study and have been a great help to our horticulturists. But while the study of the diseases and the devising of methods for combating them is of great importance, nevertheless if we do not have trees which produce good apples and produce them plentifully, the successful dealing with the disease would still leave us with inferior or scanty fruit. Therefore, I would suggest that more emphasis be laid on the right breeding to improve the quality, size, and quantity of the fruit produced as well as to put constitution into the trees to resist the fungi. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies in this case.

#### Miscellany

##### RUSSIA BEHIND THE VEIL.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

VII.

##### The Bureaucratic System.

The bureaucratic system in Russia is extremely complicated. The authority of the Czar, as autocratic sovereign, percolates downwards through a complete hierarchy of officials, each responsible directly to the emperor, or to his own official superior, for his own administration. The empire is divided into governments, of which the most important are designated "general governments." In the case of the latter, the governor-general is the representative of the Emperor himself, and he has therefore the supreme control of everything within his vice-royalty, both civil and military. In each government there is a civil governor, who is aided by a council of regency, and to this council all his administrative acts must be submitted. There is also a vice-governor, who can at any moment replace him should he be absent from his post or unable to perform his official duties from illness or any other cause, and a council of control, under a special officer responsible directly to the Emperor through the state control department. Each government is divided into a certain number of districts, which are in many respects replicas, upon a smaller scale, of the government of which they form a part, and they possess a number of administrative institutions of their own. The real administrative power is practically that of the police, and the police commissary, the ispravnik, is consequently supreme. The ispravnik's dominion is yet further divided into smaller sections, of which another police official, the stanovoe pristav, is the head. These administrative sections are yet further divided into volosts, or cantons, in which, in many rural districts, the police administration is represented by the ourladnik, a man who in social rank is little, if at all, above an ordinary policeman. Here, in the volost, we come in contact with the peasant system of self-government which has already been described. The head of the volosts, so far as the peas-

ants are concerned, is the starshina, or mayor. The volost, which generally corresponds in area with the ecclesiastical parish, is again subdivided into communes, each of which is presided over by a starosta, or sub-mayor, while beneath him are the sotnik, a peasant police official elected by a hundred households, and finally the desiatnik, elected in the same capacity by ten households. With the desiatnik we have reached the lowest grade of the Russian administrative system.

In tracing the corporate life of the Russian people upwards, from that of the peasants in a small rural commune to the municipal life of a large town, it is exceedingly interesting to note the persistence of the same national tendency whenever a group of Russians, be it large or small, attempts to work for a common object. When, in the early days of Russian history wandering bands of free peasants settled on the land of a noble, they formed a communal association, in which the individual was completely merged in the community and practically became its slave, while the community itself eventually became the actual property of the landowner. It is this remarkable tendency to absolute self-surrender to a recognized authority that has given a peculiar character to all Russian secret societies, and led their members to render implicit obedience to the orders of their leaders, even when it is evident that they must inevitably entail death or exile. Turning from peasant life to the municipal government of the towns, we find the same principle at work. When these towns were founded the burghers associated themselves into groups, and once members of the association, their individuality was gone. The government, recognizing this national peculiarity, taxed, not the individual trader, but the whole body of which he was but a fraction, having no personal existence in the eyes of the fiscal authorities, exactly as occurred in the case of the peasant communes. Under these circumstances, for a burgher to attempt to quit the town would have thrown the share of taxation he was bound to pay upon the shoulders of his neighbors. The right to quit the urban association was therefore withdrawn. The burgher was prekrepien—bound to the municipality, just as the peasant serf was bound to his commune. If he tried to escape, he was a deserter; and in the early days a law was enacted at the desire of the burghers themselves by which, should any of their number attempt to escape from his native town, he was liable to the penalty of death.

The lines upon which civil life was first established in Russia agreed too closely with the national character to be easily eradicated. At the present day we see everywhere in municipal life evidences of its origin as striking as those which the Russian peasants of to-day have had impressed upon them by the serfdom of former times. Guilds of merchants, the modern representatives of the former associations governed by the doumas, still exist and are recognized by the government, and we find a souvenir of the old municipal system, under which a trader could not quit his town, in the modern passport system, by which alone Russians themselves can obtain permission to move, or even to travel, from one part of the empire to another.

In many aspects of Russian life that have been described in these articles, the reader will have observed to how great a degree the mass of the nation is still living in the Middle Ages. In the country especially, over the greater part of the empire, the existence of the people is that common to all Europe four or five centuries ago. The relations of noble and peasant, of employer and employed, have really been but little modified by the infiltration of Western ideas, or even by the emancipation itself. We have seen how bands of itinerant skilled artisans still wander from one locality to another, wherever their services may be needed, just as the wandering guilds of builders did in other lands centuries ago. And here, too, old-world ideals in religious matters, and even pre-historic creeds, still maintain a slumbering existence, but, as is evident to all who know Russia well, may at any moment awaken, and awaken with the strength of a giant. Every other country in Europe has been tried in the furnace of reformation, and by subsequent successful or unsuccessful revolutions. This period of national development Russia—that is to say, more than a third of all Europe—has never reached, but recent events show what may be expected should the proper leader or leaders arise and retain their lives long enough to inspire the general populace to action. So far as

labor and political associations in town and country are concerned, there is not a more thoroughly organized nation of people on the globe, but the masses are so densely ignorant and the government's system of espionage is so far-reaching, that a concentration of the revolutionary forces now secretly at work throughout the empire seems to be almost impossible. If the people as a whole really knew their power and were to organize as did the French revolutionists, the Russian government would not last a month.

#### RELIGIOUS PHASES OF SOCIETY.

The question of religion permeates so completely every phase of the national existence that a description of Russian life would seem like a patchwork of incongruities if its religious aspect were overlooked. The orthodox church is the one great institution of the state that is distinctly national, and devotion to it is not alone a matter of religion. Both Russia and Spain were long under the cruel dominion of foreign invaders, the Spaniards having been crushed by the Moors, and Russians by the Tartars, and for both, until the tyrants' yoke was broken, the national church was the only rallying point for the vanquished race. The victory won, both Spaniards and Russians have ever since regarded devotion to their respective churches as the touchstone of patriotism. While throughout Russia there is a universal contempt for the clergy, both priests and monks, this feeling by no means extends to the rites of the church, even when performed by a priest whose personal character would make him shunned by every respectable member of his flock. The absence of personal influence among the clergy is one of the most striking characteristics of the Russian branch of the orthodox church. Now and then, as in the case of the celebrated Father John of Cronstadt, a priest may acquire great popularity, but such instances are extremely rare. The average Russian admits that the priests are divinely appointed, but he considers that contempt for them personally is as fully consistent with his reverence for religion as his aversion for the lay officials is with loyal devotion to the Czar. In many parts of Russia to come unexpectedly upon a priest is regarded as an omen of coming death or disaster. It must be admitted that in many cases the contempt in which the country "popes," as they are called, are held is deserved. Except for the purely ecclesiastical training they have had at the seminaries, they are generally quite uneducated, and too often their moral character is far from estimable. Habitual intemperance among them is by no means rare. Were the Russian priests only educated in a way that would enable them to give practical advice to their flocks in matters of every-day life, they might render inestimable service to the nation in improving both the national and spiritual welfare of the peasantry. But they are indispensable for the performance of the innumerable religious rites to which the Russian people have become accustomed. A priest is called upon throughout the year not only to perform marriages, baptisms, and funerals, but to drive away evil spirits, to bless the waters, and each ripening crop. The town pope is kept as busy as his country brother, for every new building, for whatever purpose it may be destined, must be blessed when completed. Every fete must be blessed, and every revengeful spirit must be propitiated. In fact, the ceremonials in which the priest is called upon to officiate are too numerous to mention.

#### SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Peter the Great's reforms led to the formation of the large group of sects, now numbering many millions, known as the Raskolniki. The idea is very generally entertained that those dissenters from the Russian church are all protestants, but the vast majority of them have nothing in common with protestantism, to which, indeed, they are fanatically opposed. There are two branches of the Raskolniki and their adherents belong almost exclusively to the bourgeois and peasant classes. Both are almost unknown in the higher classes of society, but their influence is immense and increasing. Some are fairly well educated, but the majority are very ignorant and, of course, extremely superstitious. They are divided into innumerable sects, and the rites of many of these are almost entirely pagan. In throwing off the orthodox church a great number of these sects seem simply to have fallen back upon the heathen beliefs of their ancestors. The customs of not a few are of a character that preclude their descrip-

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It is like Castor Oil, Glycerine, or other Laxatives that simply lubricate the Intestines for transit of the food stopped up in them at that particular time.

The chief cause of Constipation and Indigestion is a weakness of the Muscles that contract the Intestines and Bowels.

Cascarets are practically to the Bowel Muscles what a Massage and Cold Bath are to the Athletic Muscles.

They stimulate the Bowel Muscles to contract, expand, and squeeze the Digestive Juices out of food eaten.

They don't help the Bowels and Liver in such a way as to make them lean upon similar assistance for the future.

This is why, with Cascarets, the dose may be lessened each succeeding time instead of increased, as it must be with all other Cathartics and Laxatives.

Cascarets act like exercise.

If carried in your vest pocket, (or carried in My Lady's Purse,) and eaten just when you suspect you need one, you will never know a sick day from the ordinary ills of life.

Because these ills begin in the Bowels, and pave the way for all other diseases.

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Be sure you get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."



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tion here, and would not be tolerated in any other civilized country. Sects such as these naturally become secret societies, which, from the peculiar character of the Slavonic mind, may play as important a part in the affairs of Russia in the future as similar associations so constantly do in China. It is patent to all close observers that a large proportion of all classes of the Russian people seem to be groping in the dark and yearning for something which they themselves can scarcely define. To give free scope for the attempted realization of their conflicting dreams would almost certainly plunge Russia and her hundred millions into a state of anarchy that would shake all Europe. To repress them prepares the way for hundreds of secret societies which would at once spring into being and create as serious a danger, should the government sustain any great disaster or defeat.

(The End.)

**The Grain Trust.**

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—The grain trust is one of the most diabolical crimes of the present time. It seeks to, and in fact does, practically monopolize the entire grain production of the United States. This is a broad statement, but one has only to refer to the records of the recent investigations that have been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, and Kansas City to convince himself of the truthfulness of this statement. I believe the practices of the trust should be given wide publicity and the farmers and producers of grain be made acquainted with the true situation.

Referring to the commission and the hearings at the different points, it was found to be the practice at Chicago, by some at least, of the most prominent commissionmen, to discourage the building and operating of farmers' elevators as well as the shipping and marketing of their own grain and the shipment of grain to market by individual producers and raisers, as the members of the trust stated (using their own words for it) the farmers were unworthy of credit and standing in the commercial world. It was shown that some railroads built large elevators for the use and benefit of members of the trust, for which they made no charge for rental, but on the other hand agreed to pay to those operating such elevators 1½ cents per hundred on all grain passing through said houses, no matter to whom it belonged or by whom it may have been shipped; it was further shown that the Chicago board of trade openly and boldly made rules by which the price of grain was fixed from day to day, and is now under a severe penalty for the violation thereof. At the hearing at Des Moines it was shown that the Iowa Grain-Dealers' Association fixed the prices to be paid in that State, and in the course of the proceedings the secretary of that association was actually dismissed from the witness stand by the commissioners on account of the very apparent untruthfulness of his statements, endeavoring to mislead the commission.

In a recent decision handed down by Judge Sanborn, in a case that was tried in the United States Court at Duluth, it was shown that, according to the evidence in that case, during a period of ten years there has been something like twenty-six million bushels more grain loaded out of the Duluth elevators than was unloaded into them, or, in other words, the unloading weights for the same period were short of the loading-out weights, twenty-six million bushels. This fact was commented on by Judge Sanborn in rendering his decision, and as far as we know there has been no effort made on the part of the trust managers in control of those elevators to make a satisfactory explanation of this matter. According to this evidence, there was twenty-six million bushels of grain taken into these elevators that was never reported nor paid for.

At Minneapolis it was shown that the movement and distribution of grain in the Northwest was absolutely controlled by the trust, and the report of the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission was suppressed and not one-tenth of it published by the newspapers of that city. The Attorney General of Minnesota states in his annual report, that the Minneapolis and Duluth chambers of commerce exert a monopolistic control over the grain trade of that State and urges the enactment of some law to stop it.

It was shown at the hearing of the commission in Kansas City that one railroad employed a large shipper of grain as its grain agent at a handsome salary; it was also shown that the use

of its elevator at Kansas City was furnished this shipper together with all the running expenses, free of charge. They were not satisfied with this, however, and it was further shown that even the office employees of this shipper, together with the rental of his office, were also paid by the railroad company. It was further shown that another railroad centering at Kansas City and whose rails gridiron the State of Kansas employed as its grain agent and superintendent of its elevators, a man who was a member of the Kansas City board of trade and who admitted, in giving his testimony, that he personally owned a half interest in a grain firm doing business over this company's line and through its elevators. It was shown that another member of the Kansas City board of trade was a director in still another railroad centering at Kansas City and over which he was doing business. Not only were these grain men assisted in the various ways above mentioned by the different lines, but the fact was developed that they carried annual passes on the respective lines covering this territory.

It was shown by the testimony given by the president of the Kansas City board of trade, that they were undeniably boycotting the farmers' independent company, preventing this company by that practice from selling any of its grain to the mills of Kansas City, which have a capacity of something like 14,000 barrels of flour per day, under a penalty of expulsion from the trust or board of trade, which is equivalent to a fine of from one to two thousand dollars and an incalculable loss of business.

The trust representatives are traveling throughout the country boldly telling the farmers that the independent terminal company, organized by them for the purpose of handling their own grain direct to the consumers of this and foreign countries, can not sell their grain, that they must ship it to the members of the combine or boards of trade and pay them a tribute to dispose of it to the millers of Kansas City and other cities. The time has come when every farmer and producer in the grain-belt must rise up and help himself; we must organize for self-protection and must do it now. We can not expect others to help us; we can not expect the Government to help us if we are not willing to, or do not help ourselves. There is no reason why we should not market our own grain to the consumers, not only in this country, but abroad, excepting that the trust say to us, we shall not do it, and they boldly tell us, if it is necessary to prevent our doing so, they will go to any extremity, even the violation of the law. Every farmer and producer in this country must help himself, and the question is, are we going to permit ourselves to be controlled in this manner? Word has gone out that this movement by the farmers to establish a free and independent market must be stopped at any cost.

It was shown at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Kansas City, that it was the practice of the trust managers to give orders to their lieutenants and employees to pay such high prices for grain to members, stockholders, and patrons of this independent movement that they would become so dissatisfied with their own concerns that they would not patronize them again. The great question of to-day is, are we going to allow ourselves to be led into this snare? I, for one, will, as I have in the past, protest against it and tell you I will not. If we do not thus protest we are lost forever. We shall for years to come be compelled to do as we have in the past and are now doing, have absolutely nothing whatever to say as to the price we shall receive for our products, and who has a better right to this than the farmer? We are the only unorganized class in the country; the millers are organized; the merchants are organized; every branch of labor is organized. We hear of the lumber trust, the sugar combine, the coffee trust, and other branches of trade that are organized for no other purpose than to have something to say as to what they shall receive for their products and labor. What does the unorganized farmer do to-day? He hauls his grain to market, he asks the trust buyer what he will pay him for it, and he has nothing to do but take it or haul it home again. When you have anything to buy, what do you do? You ask the man who has it to sell what his price is and you pay that price or go without it.

To say the least, the farmers and producers of this country should have as much to say about the price they shall receive for their products as the buyer has to say about what he will give for it, and there is no reason why



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on the recent development in the Grain Trust investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission? IF NOT, ASK US. Why don't you farmers fight the Trust? We will help you, if you will help yourselves.

**DO YOU KNOW**

that the President of the Kansas City Board of Trade admitted in his testimony at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission that they had boycotted The Independent Farmers' Terminal Co.?

**The National Grain & Elevator Co.**  
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References—The Editor of this paper.

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It should be different to-day, excepting that the grain trust tell you you shall not. Something must be done to give the farmers relief from these diabolical and monopolistic practices, and I wish to urge upon every farmer and producer, the necessity of acting for himself. There is to be held at Salina, Kans., on January 15, in my judgment, the most important meeting that has been held in the State in the past forty years, and I trust that every farmer and producer who hears of his meeting will make it his special business to be there. I also trust that all the newspapers of our great State seeing this letter will copy same and give it wide circulation, as it is written in a good and just cause and can not help but be of benefit to our State at large.

Haven, Kans. C. W. PECKHAM.

## Stock Interests

Cost Price of Various Grades of Feeding Cattle in Relation to Profits.  
(Copyright 1906, H. W. Mumford.)

In determining what quality of cattle will be most profitable to feed there is one consideration not generally understood. A brief statement of the principle involved is likely to be questioned. The principle referred to is as follows: The lower the price at which feeding cattle are purchased, whether because of prevailing low prices for feeders or because of the low grade of the cattle, the larger must be the margin between the buying and selling price in order to secure protection against loss. As suggested, this principle applies not only to the purchase of feeders of various market grades at prices differing materially, but to the purchase of feeders of the same grade at different prices. The accompanying table shows to what extent this principle operates.

Market Grades of Feeders.	Fancy Selected	Choice	Medium	Common	Good	Inferior
Assumed cost per cwt. in feed-lots.	\$4.50	\$4.15	\$3.80	\$3.45	\$3.10	\$2.75
Total cost of 1,000-pound feeder at above prices.	45.00	41.50	38.00	34.50	31.00	27.50
Net cost of feed or cost of feeds for finishing less value of pork produced.	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Total net cost of steer at marketing.	75.15	71.65	68.15	64.65	61.15	57.65
Weight of steer at time of marketing.	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405
What steer must sell for per cwt. at home to insure cattle-feeder against loss.	5.35	5.10	4.85	4.60	4.35	4.10
Necessary margin above cost price to insure against loss.	.85	.95	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35

It is obvious that the writer could not determine a set of values that would obtain in all markets and in all seasons. The assumed values are sufficiently close to average feed-lot conditions to render them valuable for illustrating an important principle. It is assumed that the steers of the various grades make the same gains in a given time on a given amount of feed. As a matter of fact, the better grades will eat more and gain more rapidly than the commoner grades. However, if there was only the one varying factor and that the cost per hundredweight of the feeders, the principle enunciated would hold.

That there should be a difference in margin required between buying and selling price to come out even of 50 cents per hundredweight in this instance and approximately 30 cents per hundredweight where all varying factors are taken into consideration would scarcely be realized by the casual observer.

The reader is cautioned, however, not to misinterpret the principle. It clearly shows that a greater margin is necessary with the cheaper cattle. The writer does not presume to discuss at this time as to whether or not margins sufficiently large to balance or more than balance the requirement are likely to follow the finishing of low-grade steers to render their fattening a more profitable enterprise than the feeding of the better grades. In general, however, the extreme differences between the various grades of feeding cattle tend to become less marked as the feeding process goes on. That is to say, the differences in quality between the various grades of feeding cattle are more pronounced than differences between the various grades of beef or fat cattle.

Buying feeding cattle is almost the first, if not the first, step to be taken in cattle-feeding. The beginning cattle-feeder seldom appreciates the importance of this factor in determining ultimate profits. The veteran feeder has learned by costly experience that unless he buys his feeding cattle right,

that is, unless he gets good value for his money, all possible hope for profit has been destroyed before the real work of finishing begins. If the beginner appreciates the importance of right buying, he seldom possesses adequate knowledge of the relative and absolute values of the various grades of feeding cattle.

## Kicking Horse Cured.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in your issue of December 20 that Mr. G. G. Jensen, of Republic County, wants to know a cure for a kicking horse. Having had the same experience that Mr. Jensen is having, I will tell him through your columns how I broke my horse from kicking. The remedy I tried was simple, and the cure complete. I tied a strong piece of quarter-inch rope to the end of the horse's tail, having doubled the tail back about six or eight inches so the rope could be securely fastened, and tied the other end of the rope to the center of the singletree, leaving it just slack enough so that no pull would come on the tail when the horse pulled on the tugs. I never hitched the horse without tying the tail in the manner described, for several months, when I found that my horse was completely cured.

M. G. SLAWSON.  
Crawford County.

## Cure for Kicking Horse.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will endeavor to answer the question asked by G. G. Jensen in your December 20 number in regard to a cure for a kicking horse, which I find all right.

Place a strong leather halter under the bridle, attach a hitch strap to halter, letting it run down between the legs to the belly band. Buckle two strong straps (with rings on) just above the hocks. Fasten a hitch strap to each of these and tie them to the one leading from the halter at the belly band so as to be tense when the horse is standing square. Check him

up, and he is ready. This will not interfere much with his traveling and will reprove him when he kicks, and he will soon cure himself of the habit.

Tarkville, Mo. H. A. NICHOLS.

## Shorthorns in 1906.

The year 1906 has been one of steady progress in the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. It has not been attended by any speculative excitement or boom, but seems to be based upon a steady, solid basis of legitimate profit. Both the years 1905 and 1906 have been marked by an unusual increase in the number of new breeders entering the ranks and starting herds. Along with the wonderful change going on in the Northwest, where the immense valleys are being converted into great stock farms, and the open range for breeding cattle more or less given up, the increase in Shorthorns in use has been very marked. There is also a perceptible increase in the Eastern and older States where the gradual exhaustion of soil by continual cropping has forced a return to the live-stock industry, both as a matter of profit and as a matter of soil preservation.

It is very evident that when cows can be purchased at from \$100 to \$150, and there is a steady demand for prime bullocks in the Chicago market at 7 to 7 1/2 cents per pound, there is no trouble about the keeping of a pure-bred herd simply for the purpose of raising prime yearling bullocks weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds as a good commercial proposition. No advertising is necessary; no hunting up of purchasers for bulls, and it is eminently a farmer's business. Where exceptional merit leads to the saving of an animal for breeding purposes, the demand is entirely beyond the supply.

In 1904 the records of the association show that there were 40,253 pedigrees recorded; in 1905, 45,575 pedigrees were recorded; while in 1906 the number reached 47,631. The record of sales shows, also a similar steady increase, both in the number sold and in the price obtained. Up to December 1, 1906, there were 34 sales reported, where




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3,749 cattle sold at an average price of \$144.45. During the great Chicago show the sale of the association consisted of 56 head, at \$17,005, an average of \$303.65. The sales of 1905 reached 82, the number of cattle sold 3,512, at an average of \$139.75. In 1904 there were 65 sales reported, number of cattle sold 2,755, average price \$101.25; so that in recording and in sales there has been a steady, legitimate advance.

The year 1906 has been marked by the tremendous and satisfactory exhibition of Shorthorn cattle at all great fairs. At the International the display was simply overwhelming. No one has ever seen, either at home or abroad, an exhibit in any way comparable. Not only in numbers, but the uniform average excellence excited admiration and favorable comment from all spectators, both native and foreign.

As an illustration of top prices that may be mentioned—a legitimate offer of \$7,500 was made and refused for a 2-year-old bull, and a similar offer of \$5,000 was made and refused for a yearling bull. Offers of \$1,000 to \$1,200 were quite common for some of the prize-winning females, and doubtless we shall hear before long of many important sales growing out of this exhibition.

There is yet much to be done by Shorthorn breeders to clearly establish and maintain the supremacy of the breed. Unquestionably it is necessary to produce superior exhibits in the steer classes. The practice of castrating simply the bull calves that do not promise excellence as bulls will have to be abandoned, and ambition and self-interest alike dictate the sacrifice for this purpose of some of the best out of the very best herds. The necessity is apparent, and a number of breeders of the first rank have indicated their intention of stepping into the breach.

It is evident from the foregoing facts, briefly stated, that the interests of this great breed of cattle are not lagging behind the general forward movement so marked in every direction, but that based upon legitimate values it is moving steadily forward in response to a growing demand.

Since the meeting of one year ago Volumes 63, 64, 65, and 66 of the Herd-Book have been sent to the shareholders; Volume 67 is about one-third printed; entries for Volume 68 were closed October 23, and since that date pedigrees received have been filed for Volume 69.

The total number of Shorthorn cattle recorded to date is 639,400, of which number it may be safely stated 35 per cent (211,300) are now living.

#### The Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The record made by the Kansas City live-stock market the past year is without a parallel in the history of live-stock markets. Kansas City, and other markets, in other years have broken some records, but not before in the annals of any market has there been such a wholesale smashing of records as is shown by a comparison of the receipts for 1906 with those of past years.

Receipts of cattle, of calves, of sheep, and of cars were the largest in the history of the market. Receipts of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules and of cars all show increases over those of 1905. It will require the official count to determine whether or not the record for the aggregate number of head of live stock received in one year is broken. It is probable that the aggregate value of the live stock received was the highest of any one year in the market's history. The output of the Kansas City packing-houses for 1906 was the heaviest in the city's history as a packing center, and the packers consumed a larger percentage of the live stock received than ever before. This is a record of which every patron of the Kansas City market may justly be proud, because it is a testimonial to his loyalty to the market which, at its present rate of growth, will, in a short time, lead the world in receipts of live stock.

Receipts at Kansas City for 1906 were, in round numbers, as follows: Cattle 2,300,000, a gain over 1905, the previous record year, of 119,500; calves 260,500, a gain over 1905, the previous record year, of 28,400; hogs 2,680,000, a gain over 1905 of 172,500; sheep, 1,609,000, a gain over 1905, the previous record year, of 290,000; horses and mules, 69,500, a gain over 1905 of 4,000; cars 138,900, a gain over 1905 of 9,550, and a gain over 1901, the previous record year of nearly 4,000. This record is all the more remarkable from the fact that 1906 was not a year of excessive marketing of live stock. The year's re-

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and ask him to supply you; if he cannot, do not take a substitute but send to us direct. We will ship immediately and protect you with our square-deal, money-back guaranty.

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ceipts at the five leading Western markets combined—Kansas City included—show a gain over the preceding year of approximately 135,000 cattle, and 315,000 sheep, and a loss of 250,000 hogs. Kansas City alone shows a gain of nearly as many cattle and sheep, and a gain of 172,500 hogs against a loss by the five markets combined of 250,000. This shows a much heavier proportionate gain in cattle and sheep at Kansas City than at the other markets, some of which show losses, and a material gain in hogs against heavy losses at some of the markets.

Receipts of hogs at Kansas City last year were the heaviest since 1901, the drouth year. This gain in receipts in face of a shortage of hogs throughout the Southwest is due to the increased demand from the Kansas City packers. This demand has kept prices at Kansas City at a higher level than at any other river market, and has materially narrowed the margin between Kansas City and Eastern markets. The increase in cattle and sheep receipts is due to the same cause. While there has been a slight decrease in the number of stockers and feeders sent to the country, compared with 1905, due to local crop conditions, the Kansas City packers have slaughtered a larger percentage of the cattle received than in any previous year.

During 1906 the Kansas City Stock Yards Company expended a quarter of a million dollars on improvements, increasing the facilities for handling live stock so that no congestion has resulted from even the heaviest runs. Other improvements are under way or have been planned in anticipation of a continued increase in receipts.

#### Lining Cars for Grain.

Aside from repairing large defects in a car to be loaded with bulk grain, any shipper can secure the best insurance against leakage at the least expense by lining the cars to be loaded as they are frequently and most suc-

cessfully lined for flaxseed. The cost of preparing a car in this manner varies from 15 to 30 cents for material, according to its condition. The following instructions explain in detail the best and most effective way to line cars for grain:

When a suitable car has been chosen, sweep it thoroughly; then provide the floor, tight though it may be, with coverings of cloth over the king bolts; also fasten a strip of muslin, cheese-cloth, or burlap to the permanent lining at each end of the car, extending it about six to ten inches out upon the floor for the entire width of the car. The point over the draw-bar should receive special attention when putting on this protection, for the reason that the strain here is liable to spring the end sheathings, thus causing leakage. Keep in mind that any leakage through the permanent end linings would make the muslin or burlap strips useless. Examine the floor where the side braces and posts pass through it, and if the joints there are not tight, stuff the cracks with cotton and nail a piece of board or lath over the cotton. In this connection do not fail to examine new cars carefully, lest there be cracks or openings in them. Finally, nail strips of muslin or burlap on the door posts as high as the door is to be boarded. Then fasten the door securely by nailing. A still better method is to fasten the muslin or burlap to the grain door. A safe plan is to line the entire door on the inside with muslin. In fastening the muslin about the grain door be sure and have it loose to permit the door to bulge and give without tearing the muslin; similarly, the muslin linings at the end of the car should be loose. Laths or strips of wood should be used in fastening this muslin to the car, for the reason that it is liable to tear if it is secured by nails only. Only good, strong grain doors should be used.—A. E. SCHUYLER, Asst. Weighmaster Chicago Board of Trade, in American Elevator and Grain Trade.

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## Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL

### Historical Poem.

[Written for and read at the Semi-Centennial of N. E. Kansas Conference of United Brethren Church, held at Le-compton, Kans., October 20, 1906, by Gertrude M. Head, a life-long resident of Kansas.]

Life up the veil to-day, so we may see  
These half a hundred years, hid by  
the past,  
Let those who guard its secrets jeal-  
ously,  
Unspring the bolt which locks its  
treasure fast.

And let the sprite who hides each mem-  
ory well,  
Brush back the cobwebs, and awake  
each dream,  
She is not dead, but sleepeth, let her  
tell  
The dreams which then were real,  
how'er they seem.

The day was gloomy, as a pilgrim  
throng  
Left friends and dear ones, in their  
Eastern home,  
To take a journey, perilous and long,  
And over hills and valleys vast, to  
roam.

And sure, this was the parting of the  
ways,  
Although they knew it not nor did  
believe  
That this turn marked the passing of  
old days,  
And as they did not know, they did  
not grieve.

Why should they, for both faith and  
hope were strong,  
Why should some mount of difficulty  
rise,  
To stop the laugh, to still the happy  
song,  
Or chill the heart, or blind with tears  
the eyes?

Eternal guides marked out a westward  
way,  
While every footstep guided them  
afar,  
(The moon and stars by night, the sun  
by day)  
Where duty's waiting door stood half  
ajar.

Pointing like Bethlehem's star, with  
steady ray,  
O'er where a Western sun so richly  
shone,  
That shone, more glorious each suc-  
ceeding day,  
In splendor, nigh perpetual, all its  
own.

This was Kansas, on whose vales and  
hills,  
Waved oceans green of prairie-grass,  
and flowers  
Grew on its uplands in festoons and  
frills,  
A joy to all, in sad or sunny hours.

To 1856, the hours decrease,  
And fifty numbers from its pages fall,  
And while its months, and days, and  
moments cease,  
So let this day recount its memories  
all.

### The Almighty Dollar.

That America is an idolatrous Nation  
would be a shocking assertion to make,  
and would be quickly resented and  
stoutly denied. If I were a caricaturist  
I would make a picture of an image  
or idol, the head of which would be the  
almighty dollar. It would be mounted  
upon a pedestal or throne and at its  
shrine would kneel people of all sorts,  
from the little puny factory child to  
the pampered and overfed man of mil-  
lions.

The money-getting people seem to  
have one object in view, one thing to  
strive for—the almighty dollar. They  
sacrifice health, comfort, happiness,  
and often home and friends in pursuit  
of it. They fancy that all these things  
will be added when they once procure  
what they are seeking for, and then,  
they tell themselves, they will enjoy  
all the pleasures of life and help oth-  
ers to do so. But it does not work that  
way. The more one gets the more he  
wants, and the character is constantly  
being formed by the thoughts and hab-  
its of everyday life, so that in a few  
years he will be incapacitated to en-  
joy the best things of life. Henry  
Ward Beecher once said, "It is not  
what a man gets but what a man is,  
that he should think of. He should  
first think of his character, and then  
of his condition. He that has charac-  
ter need have no fear of his condition.  
Character will draw conditions after  
it." How easy it is to apply a sermon  
or advice to the other fellow. "We  
out here in Kansas do not worship the  
golden calf," you say. "We do not  
bend the knee to this dollar god. These  
things are away in the East." But let  
me take you to the bars of our pen-  
itentiaries. How many do we find there  
who have sacrificed to this god—even  
men who held high places of trust?  
Kansas is not exempt.

It was truly said by the great apos-  
tle that "The love of money is the root

The red man stretched his tent beside  
the stream,  
And spoke his tribal legions word and  
deed,  
And buffalo fed peaceful, where now  
gleam,  
Broad meadows, where the blooded  
cattle feed.

The ox team crept across the prairies  
then,  
Where now the automobile spins in  
pride,  
And lurch-pin schooners rattled o'er the  
glen,  
Where now the long trains with their  
engines glide.

And rattlesnakes were legion in the  
grass,  
That, unmoved, grew and dried, then  
grew again,  
They laid in wait, for hapless ones to  
pass,  
They fought the uneven battle of the  
plain.

Upon the cliffs a few wild raspberries  
grew,  
And wild grapes hung in clusters on  
the trees,  
The elderberries sparkled in the dew,  
The pawpaws grew and ripened in  
the breeze.

The pocket-gopher, busy with his share,  
To carry acorns to his burrow small,  
Thus, planting groves of scrub oaks ev-  
erywhere,  
Grown now to waving forests,  
straight and tall.

What found you, pilgrim, in your  
Western home?  
What saw you on its fair and rolling  
hills?  
Saw you great wealth, dug from its  
sandy loam,  
And gold, washed bright beneath its  
flowing rills?

Or precious jewels, to be gathered  
soon,  
To grace the heavenly Master's  
crown of light,  
Whose splendor shone beneath the har-  
vest moon,  
Nor paled beneath the noonday sun-  
shine bright.

Whose footsteps faltered in the toil-  
some way,  
Then rested where the snows fell si-  
lent down,  
Whose eyes grew dim, then closed upon  
a day,  
Clear in its sunshine, or its midnight  
frown.

Close up the book; its history is made;  
Its fifty pages full for every day;  
The swords are sheathed, no more the  
armies raid  
A smiling land in battlements array.

Peace long since whispered to the heart  
and ear,  
A thousand duties to be nobly done,  
While days and weeks and months,  
grow to the year,  
Beneath the silent stars, beneath the  
sun.

of all evil." If it were true when it  
was first spoken, it is emphasized to-  
day. Greed has made life almost a bat-  
tle. It snatches the very crumbs from  
the fingers of the starving, and tears  
the rags from the body of the destitute.  
It has laid burdens upon the weak and  
helpless too heavy to be borne, and  
made the adage, "Labor has sure re-  
ward," a lie.

It is this love of money—this wor-  
ship of the almighty dollar—that has  
shut thousands of little children in the  
factory, in the coal dungeon, and dye  
houses, keeping them prisoners, half-  
starved and in conditions that rob them  
of health and destroys every spark of  
hope, making them old men and women  
before they reach the age of maturity.  
It is unnecessary to draw a picture of  
conditions as they exist, for they are be-  
ing exposed, and almost every paper and  
magazine is using its influence against  
this great evil of child labor.

### A Fruit-Grower's Letters to His City Cousin.

[The following splendid paper was  
read before the annual meeting of the  
State Horticultural Society by Mrs.  
Geo. E. Rose, the daughter of Major  
Holsinger, the retiring president of the  
society. She was brought up on the  
farm, but has been for several years a  
resident of Rosedale, so that she has  
had an opportunity to see both sides of  
the question.]

Commonplace Fruit Farm, March, 19—  
Dear Cousin:—Windy March has  
blown away the frost of winter. Sap  
is beginning to stir, buds to swell, and  
the ground lies fallow for the plow.  
The great annual resurrection is at  
hand. The miracle of miracles! A  
little wind, a little rain, a little sun,  
and the dead earth lives again—lives  
and throbs in riotous life and beauty.  
The first bluebird has appeared on  
the apple boughs, and the first tree  
agent has just disappeared down the  
road. Rollicking fellows both! One as  
irresponsible as the other! The feath-

erless biped came in to dinner, and  
tried to work me for more favors to  
pay for it. Our nearest neighbor is an  
extensive fruit-grower, a shrewd fel-  
low who buys largely, but with ex-  
treme caution. My agent asked for a  
letter of introduction and an endorse-  
ment. Now, I sell trees myself, when  
I get a chance, so for answer I told  
him the story of the colored brother  
who tried to join the Episcopal church  
out here! The clergyman was troubled.  
Clearly he could not refuse the conso-  
lation of religion to his dusky brother.  
Clearly the darky was not a de-  
sirable addition to his flock.

"Are you sure you are prepared to  
join the church, Rastus?" he asked.  
"Better pray over the matter first."

Rastus came again.  
"Did you pray as I told you to, Ras-  
tus?" asked the rector.

"Yes, suh! I done ask the Lord  
about it."

"What did He say?"

"He say, 'Good luck, Rastus! I've  
been tryin' to jine that church for  
twenty years myself.'"

A few more weeks and a million  
blossoms will transform the worn old  
earth into a pink and white baby world.  
But as the earth grows young, I am  
grown suddenly old with a thousand  
cares and worries. We are rushing to  
dig plants, set out trees, put in pota-  
toes. We must hunt the frisky borer,  
cut out the rusty blackberries, and  
keep out a wary eye for scale. It is  
time for me to finish the tent-caterpil-  
lar, or he'll later finish me. O that I  
were some sort of human centipede,  
with fifty hands and fifty feet at my  
command!

You once compared the fruit-grower  
to the care-free cherry-bird—nothing  
to do but to gather the fruit as it rip-  
ens. Rather is he like a worm—if not  
the centipede, then the measuring  
worm, for, as the farm journalist puts it,  
it,

"When he goes out for pelf,  
He stretches to the limit, and then he  
humps himself."

This is the age and the season of  
graft. Strange, is it not, that the fruit-  
grower, the only man in whose busi-  
ness graft is legitimate, should have  
so little use for this get-rich-quick  
method? Where is the Morgan or  
Rockefeller who will show us what can  
be done in the way of horticultural  
graft? Think of what might be done  
in the way of watered nursery stock.  
Imagine a box of trees being inflated  
so as to sell for a full-grown orchard.

When the progressive grafter learns  
to grow peaches, pears, and plums from  
the same root so as to insure a succes-  
sions of crops and profits, then will  
occur that return from the counting  
house to the farm, so long foretold.

And now to rest, for I must be out  
by starlight to begin another day.

April, 19—

Your last letter was devoted to the  
joy of country living as it ought to be  
—and isn't. How beautiful it looks—  
from a distance, and on paper! You  
write: "What an inspiration to stand  
under the fading stars and feel the  
soul's uplift as the sun sends his first  
beams from the glowing east to kiss  
the hilltops." Now I am usually slop-  
ping pigs and currying mules long be-  
fore the sun has kissed anything, and  
his first beams too often find me up-  
lifting old Brindle's right hind sole  
from the milk-pail. It's a long time  
since you lived in the country, Cousin.

I read your rhapsody to Mrs. Fruit-  
Grower. She heard it with a sigh. "I  
don't think I've seen a sunrise for  
years," she said. To my look of sur-  
prise she answered, "The kitchen is  
west of the house where the sun's rays  
do not reach till ten o'clock. Though  
suns may come and suns may go, cooks  
must go on forever. I have read of  
the dewy freshness of the early morn-  
ing, of the sweet new smell of the  
earth and its blossoms, but for me the  
early morning savors only of familiar  
kitchen odors. If I should wake up in  
Paradise, I am sure I should sniff for  
fried bacon."

In this I agree with you, Cousin.  
Early rising is a beautiful thing—for  
the other fellow. For myself with John  
G. Saxe would I sing:

"Blast the man with curses loud and  
deep,  
Whatever the rascal's name, or age, or  
station,  
Who first invented, and went round  
advising,  
That artificial cut-off—early rising."

"I like the lad who, when his father  
thought  
To clip his morning nap by hack-  
neyed phrase,  
Of vagrant worm by early songster  
caught,  
Cried, 'Served him right!—it's not at  
all surprising,  
The worm was punished, sir, for early  
rising.'"

Poor Richard's proverb does not hold  
in this day and age. The man who is

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early to bed and early to rise may be healthy, but he is no longer wealthy or wise. Does your captain of finance go to work with the bees and the ants? Not much! He motors to his office some time near noon. Early rising is a necessity for the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, but in this day of combinations the man who makes more than his daily bread, makes it by the sweat of other men's brows. The toilers are punished, like the worm, for early rising.

May, 19—

Still "babbling o' green fields," Cousin? Still warning me against the lure of the city? If town life has proved so great a good for you, why should it prove so great an evil for me? My inference is similar to that of my small neighbor, John.

"Johnnie," said his mother impressively, "I married your father because he saved me from drowning."

Johnnie was unimpressed.

"I'll bet that's why pa's always telling me not to go swimming," was his comment.

So you envy the fruit farmer "the pleasure of gathering the first delicious berries for his own table." Why, that is equal to Lord Dundreary's famous remark, "I wish I were a wobbler so I could have fresh eggs every morning for breakfast."

We would as soon think of eating our own progeny as the first ripe strawberries, and indeed it would be scarcely more fatal to our offspring. Whence come the shoes, caps, jackets, and schoolbooks for the young fruit-growers? Do you imagine they grow on some hybrid tree or bush? Berries we shall have a-plenty, but the first and finest go to the city market. At least, we send you the finest looking, for city folks are strong on the outward and visible form, while the growers look more to the inner and toothsome substance of the fruit they eat.

A scare-head advertisement induced me to buy a new and untried box machine direct from the manufacturer. If I could get hold of said manufacturer, he would look worse scared than his advertising sheet. With the work crowding everywhere and the berry season at its height, I must spend every spare moment teaching that machine to box. Adieu, Cousin. I'm off to the boxing match.

July, 19—

Dear Cousin:—You still reprove my sordid life. You wonder that my mind is not alive to the great world's work; that my eyes are not open to the beauty of sky and tree and blossom. If all the beautiful things written of the farmer's life were true, the farmer might well sit down and order his ascension robe. If he were the poetical, impractical creature which his environment ought to make him, how could he cope with the expressman and the wily commissionman? What would he know of rebates and their remedies?

The grandest attempt ever made at high-minded farming proved a grand failure. The finest minds this country has ever produced gathered at Brook Farm to try "plain living and high thinking." The plain living they could manage, but after a day of toil under the burning sun, they found themselves incapable of any kind of thinking. I take no shame to myself that I can not do what Hawthorne and Ripley, Dana and Emerson failed to do.

You remind me that Cincinnatus went directly from the farm to become dictator of Rome. I remember that Cincinnatus could plow, but I also remember that he dropped his plow-handle like a hot brick when another job was offered him. History tells us that he left his plow standing in the middle of the field to go scampering off to Rome. Great farmer, he!

As to my poetical disabilities, let me plead that the real poetry of farm life has never been written. Poems of nature we have in abundance, odes to spring, and sonnets to flowers, but where is there a Burns to write an "Ode to a Pig," or a Scott to write "The Lay of the Helpful Hen?" In the fruit-grower's own realm, what a wealth of subjects are offered.

How poetical would be, "Lines on a Grape Slug," "The Tent Caterpillar's Lament," "Sonnet to a Plum Gouger." With what joy, literary and otherwise, would we herald "The Canker Worm's Funeral Hymn," or "Lines on the Death of the Curculio."

To paraphrase Longfellow's well-known poem, how would this do? "There are no fruit-trees, howe'er watched and tended,

But one big fat borer's there. There are no orchards howsoever defended,

But show the blighted pear."

Here is another possibility:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers,  
Spraying is an empty dream!  
For the coddling moth but slumbers;  
Give him fits, and Paris green."

As I said, the real, or more properly the realistic, poetry of a farmer's life is yet to be written. There are a few exceptions. Here is one:

"He met her down in the meadow,  
When the sun was sinking low,  
And they walked along together  
In the twilight afterglow.  
She stood by and patiently waited  
While he gallantly lowered the bars,  
And her eyes were fixed upon him  
Like gentle, twinkling stars.  
She neither smiled nor thanked him,  
Because she knew not how;  
For he was a simple country lad  
And she was a Jersey cow."

September, 19—

The summer has gone to the limbo of the past. The rush is as good as through. The fruit harvest is well nigh over. It has been one of the summer's disappointments that you could not be here to enjoy the beauties which you so prize, but which seem somehow crowded out of our lives. Mrs. City Cousin, when here last year, was heard to say, "If I lived here, I should sit on this lovely porch the livelong day and watch the changing sky and the shadow trees."

"If you lived here," said Mrs. Fruit Grower, "you would probably find something else to do."

"O, but you surely do spend much of your time on this big porch," protested Mrs. City Cousin.

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Fruit Grower, "it has to be swept and scrubbed."

Since you could not come to us, we are coming to you. We are coming to the city for a long, deep breath of smoke-laden, dust-colored, germ-infected air. What doth it profit a man to have a whole country full of fresh air if he have not time to breathe the same. When we find machinery to do away with the drudgery outdoors and in, country living will be worth while.

November, 19—

Home again! Home! What magic in the word. The finest poems written seem too weak to tell the wanderer's joy on getting home. I would not take a million for what the city taught me, but I don't want another penny's worth of wisdom gained that way. How often I have envied you the bodily ease of your life. It did not prove easy for me. I felt like a caged jay-bird, perched up in that hole-in-the-wall which the city dweller calls a flat, and which you call home.

You remember that in the old fable all the weary-laden ones of earth piled their sorrows in a great heap, and each took therefrom some other man's trouble. The hunchback traded with the father of a dissipated son, but in the end, every man came back and gladly took up his own burden again.

The hoes and spades and plows look like jolly good fellows after my brief city sojourn. I even gave a friendly pat to the obstreperous box machine, and I notice that Mrs. Fruit Grower is sweeping her big rooms and porches with immense satisfaction.

One of the helps of my city visit came from a book in your library by President King, of Oberlin College, entitled, "Rational Living." Perhaps after all the most inspiring thing about it is the title. Rational living! sane living! intelligent living! reasonable living!

In France in the eighteenth century Rousseau made simplicity fashionable. "Back to nature" was the cry from the garret to the salon. It would be well if the world saw another epidemic of simplicity, and the farmer needs the reform no less than his city cousin. We are perhaps less artificial in the country. I doubt if we are more rational. Reasonable country living ought to bring us as near a perfect life as can be attained in an imperfect world. My letters have proved me unreasonable. I am self-convicted of what the author calls "blue-rose melancholy," a feeling that great things would be easily accomplished if only conditions were different—if only the roses were blue.

The drudgery of farm work has always been my grievance. I wished to reap, but not to sow. My author preaches from a new beatitude, "Blessed be Drudgery." "Nine-tenths of all the work that produces results must be drudgery."

Longfellow expresses the thought in this way: "The everyday cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still."

Then comes to mind Carlyle's impatient appeal, "Produce! Produce! Were

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It but the pitifullest, infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it in God's name! 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee; out with it then. Up! Up!

How to reconcile the simple with the strenuous life and fuse the two into rational living—that is the problem for those of us who would live well the little while given us here. The beauty of a rejoicing world is all about me. Why should my eyes be holden? "The mornin'-glories ain't lubly to de man wif de backache," says the plantation philosopher. Then it must be part of the business of my life to avoid the backache. The best of life comes not to the ease-loving and self-indulgent; neither does it come to him who is troubled with many things.

As my soul strives upward for its own good, there comes a vision of the great world's work, of its toils, its problems, and its rewards; there comes the more personal vision of those who hunger and are athirst, sick and in prison. From the spiritual heights comes the voice of the Lord as of old, "Whom shall I send and who shall go for us," and always my heart would make answer, "Here am I; send me."

How weak and pitiful seems my life when I feel the throb of the great world's pulse! How ignoble to renew the search for apple-borers! Careful! Careful! O restless spirit of me! You are drifting to the land of blue roses again. Remember the Master said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these."

I do not know the plan of the great All Father for His children. I know not if we shall live and learn in more world's yet, and through ages yet to come, or if we shall reach the "Isles of the Blest" when life is ended here, but I am convinced, and it is enough for me, that we are put here to grow—grow in knowledge and grace and happiness. To quote again from "Rational Living," "It is far safer to say with one of the world's best fighters, 'I count not myself yet to have apprehended,' than to sing with the modern religionist, 'I've reached the land of corn and wine.'"

There must be no ignoring of the daily task, but such rational living that while the hand strives for the world's material good, the eye may be undimmed to its beauty, the ear undulled to its music, and the heart attuned to its deeper harmonies; a striving of the whole man "to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common." Blessed drudgery! Forenoon and afternoon, and night; Forenoon, and afternoon, and night; Forenoon, and—what? The empty song repeats itself. No more? Yea, that is life; make this forenoon sublime. This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer, And time is conquered, and thy crown is won.

## The Young Folks

### Young Women's Christian Association.

Any Young Woman who is planning to come to Topeka, will find peculiar advantages at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 623 Jackson Street. Rest rooms, reading room and lunch room are at the disposal of all women at any time. A boarding house directory is kept at the rooms, and also an employment bureau, free of charge. On each Sunday afternoon, at 4:15, a gospel meeting held to which all women are invited. The first week of October is the time set for the opening of the club work, and the classes in Bible Study, in English, Parliamentary Law, Sewing, Water Color and Travel. The Gymnasium also opens then, with classes in Physical Training under a competent instructor. The printed announcements will be mailed on application to the General Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to out-of-town women, especially to make use of the rooms.

### Be Thorough, Boys.

Whatsoever you find to do,  
Do it, then, with all your might!  
Never be a little true,  
Or a little in the right,  
Trifles even  
Lead to heaven,  
Trifles make the life of man.  
So in all things,  
Great or small things,  
Be as thorough as you can!

Let no speck their surface dim—  
Spotless truth and honor bright!  
I'd not give a fig for him  
Who says that any lie is white!  
He who falters,  
Twists or alters  
Little atoms when he speaks,  
May deceive me,  
But, believe me,  
To himself he is a sneak!

Help the weak, if you are strong;  
Love the old if you are young!  
Own a fault, if you are wrong;  
If you're angry hold your tongue.  
In each duty  
Lies a beauty,  
If your eyes you do not shut,  
Just as surely  
And securely,  
As a kernel in a nut!

Whatsoever you find to do,  
Do it, then, with all your might;  
Let your prayers be strong and true—

Prayers, my lad, will keep you right.  
Pray in all things,  
Great and small things,  
Like a Christian gentleman.  
Fail you never,  
Now or ever,  
To be thorough as you can.  
—Selected.

### Some Winter Evening Amusements.

- A LOVE AFFAIR IN THE GARDEN.
1. With whom did he fall in love? Rose Geranium.
  2. Was she handsome? A daisy.
  3. Did she have many admirers? Phlox.
  4. What was his name? Jack in the Pulpit.
  5. How did he propose? Astor.
  6. What time of day was their first meeting? Morning-glory.
  7. What was the color of her eyes? Violet.
  8. What was the color of her cheeks? Pink.
  9. What did he wear upon his hands? Foxgloves.
  10. What fastened his coat? Bachelor buttons.
  11. What had she upon her feet? Lady slippers.
  12. Her parents were worldly and what had she been told to do? Mari-gold.
  13. What did her lover offer her? Tulips.
  14. What was the result? Sweet alysum.
  15. Faithful to her parents' commands, what did she say? Touch-me-not.
  16. What did he say, pleading with her? Forget-me-not.
  17. What did she hope would efface their love? Thyme.
  18. He fell down upon his knees before her and what did she say to him? Johnny-jump-up.
  19. What did he do? Rose.
  20. What did they both have when they parted? Bleeding hearts.
  21. When, after many months the parents relented, what did the lovers find? Heartsease.
  22. What hour was set for the wedding? Four O'clock.
  23. Who were her bridesmaids? Lily, Pansy, Primrose.
  24. Who was his best man? Sweet-william.
  25. What did the mother say to the bride? Speedwell.

You have heard that some foods furnish fat, other foods make muscle, and still others are tissue building and heat forming.

You know that most foods have one or more of these elements, but do you know that no food contains them all in such properly balanced proportions as a good soda cracker?

The United States Government report shows that soda crackers contain less water, are richer in the muscle and fat elements, and have a much higher per cent of the tissue building and heat forming properties than any article of food made from flour.

That is why **Uneeda Biscuit** should form an important part of every meal. They represent the superlative of the soda cracker, all their goodness and nourishment being brought from the oven to you in a package that is proof against air, moisture and dust—the price being too small to mention.

## NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

26. Where did they make their home? Syringa.

27. What did they find in married life? Sweet Peas.—Selected.

### THE BODY GAME.

1. I am a trunk. Chest.
2. With 2 lids. Eyes.
3. Two caps. Knees.
4. Two musical instruments. Drums.
5. Used by carpenters. Nails.
6. Two lofty trees. Palms.
7. Two scholars. Pupils.
8. Two playful animals. Calves.
9. Wild and timid animals. Hairs.
10. Weather cocks. Veins.
11. Whips with handles. Lashes.
12. Two established measures. Feet.
13. Implements of war. Arms.
14. Two places of worship. Temples.
15. Few Spanish grandeens. Tendons.
16. Almost a sneeze. Knees.—Selected.

### THE MAGAZINE GAME.

In this the answers to the following twenty questions are the names of well-known magazines:

1. 100 years.
2. Santa Claus.
3. An ancient minstrel.
4. A public place in Rome.
5. An early New England settler.
6. Veracity.
7. One who sketches.
8. A noted fairy.
9. A large body of water.
10. The sailor's hoodoo.
11. A dispenser of justice.
12. A prospect.
13. What we all cling to.
14. A planet.
15. A citizen of the world.
16. A show ground.
17. A boy's jack knife.
18. Part of a rope.
19. Child at night.
20. Hash.—Selected.

### Dictionary Girls.

- A disagreeable girl—Annie Mosity.  
A sweet girl—Carrie Mel.  
A very pleasant girl—Jenny Rosity.  
A smooth girl—Amelia Ration.  
A seedy girl—Cora Ander.  
A clear case of girl—E. Lucy Date.  
A geometrical girl—Polly Gon.  
Not orthodox girl—Hetty Rodoxy.  
One of the best girls—Ella Gant.  
A flower girl—Rhoda Dendron.  
A musical girl—Sarah Nade.

A profound girl—Mettie Physics.  
A star girl—Meta Oric.  
A clinging girl—Jessie Mine.  
A nervous girl—Hester Ical.  
A lively girl—Anna Matton.  
A muscular girl—Callie Sthenic.  
A sad girl—Ella G.  
A great big girl—Ellie Phant.  
A warlike girl—Milly Tary.  
A chemical girl—Ann Eliza.  
An unworthy girl—Charlotte Ann.  
A girl at the foot—Peggy.—Christian Advocate.

### Her Politeness Conquered.

Caroline was giving a party to her mates. She was a very tiny Caroline and could not reasonably be expected to understand fully the art of being hostess.

During one of the games she sat quietly by her mother's side watching the others.

"Why don't you play with them, Caroline?" asked her Aunt Emma.

"I don't know how to play this game."

"Haden't you better try?" mother suggested.

"It's my party, isn't it?" asked the little maid.

"Yes," replied her mother, supposing this to be an excuse for doing as she liked. "Yes, it's your party."

But Caroline slipped down from her chair.

"Then I guess, mother, I'd better play if I don't know how." And in a minute she was in the midst of the game.

We can look ahead into the years and foresee that that little girl is going to be a favorite with her friends, for the reason that she will always do what seems to her to be courteous and kindly to others, although her own inclinations point in other directions.—The Girls' Companion.

### How to Walk Well.

Don't drag your feet or fling them, nor lag nor stride. Learn to glide into a room gracefully.

It is impossible for a woman to be awkward in her walk if she walks straight and keeps her knees stiff. The act of swinging the feet out gives one a graceful gait.

Walk slowly. Skirts wind around your calves when you walk rapidly, and all semblance of grace is lost. Walk in a leisurely manner, as if you were



a princess, not a hurried, worried, overworked woman.

Don't swing your shoulders.  
Don't swing your arms.  
Don't twist yourself in sinuous motions. Don't contort. Don't wriggle.  
Hold your chin in. This is the most important thing of all.

Don't walk, nor look, nor act like an old person. There are no old persons in these days.

Touch the ground first with the balls of your feet, with the heels striking an instant later.

Learn also how to be seated. Don't sit with your clothes wound up around you.

Don't sit on the ragged edge of things. Be seated squarely.

## The Little Ones

### A Good Fairy.

Of all good fairies round the house,  
Good Nature is the sweetest;  
And where she fans her airy wings  
The moments fly the fleetest.

And other fairies, making cheer,  
With her are gaily present;  
They shine like sunbeams in the place,  
And make mere living pleasant.

The smiles she gives are rosy light  
Shed softly on the wearer;  
They make a plain face sometimes fair,  
And make a fair face fairer.

Before them dark suspicion flies,  
And Envy follows after,  
And Jealousy forgets itself,  
And Gloom is lost in laughter.

Were there great genius or great power,  
Great wealth, great beauty offered,  
Let pass these fays, dear heart, but keep

All the Good Nature proffered!  
—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in St. Nicholas.

### An Original Story.

FERN ALEXANDER, AGED 12.

When I was a very little girl, perhaps not more than three years old, I accompanied mama to a dear old homestead, where lived a person whom I loved to call, "Grandma." My uncle lived there also, he being just at the "teasing age." Cousin Roland came and he and I were about the same age.

In the neighborhood where grandma lived, there were many wolves. When they grew very hungry sometimes they would venture up very close, and probably would have come in had we not shut the door. How frightened I would grow, when some dark, cold night I would hear the wolves howl around the woodpile, and could see their fierce hungry eyes peeking around the corner of the house, and looking in at the windows.

The bed in which Roland and I slept was in the sitting-room, and one memorable evening, a bright, cheerful light was to be seen in this room. My aunt, uncle, grandma, and mama were sitting there, chatting merrily together, while Roland and I got ready and crawled into bed. No sooner had we gotten in bed and covered up cosily and snugly, than my uncle exclaimed, "Just see that wolf," and I questioned, "Well where is he?" My uncle replied in excited tones, "Don't you see him looking in at the window? He is thinking about what a good supper he is going to have!"

Uncle arose silently and departed from the room, but I was ignorant of that fact. Very soon we heard what resembled a sure 'nough wolf, and it howled and growled just terribly loud! And when I raised my head from the pillow, I cast a fearful glance over in the direction of the window, and I thought I surely saw something, for I hurried my head under the blanket very quick.

And finally, when I ventured to peek my head out from under the blanket once more, I saw my uncle and he said very earnestly, "I guess the wolf is getting very tired of waiting by this time, so I'll open the door and let him come in!" Roland sobbed out, "Please—don't." But my uncle didn't yield to his pleading so he opened the door and called, "Come in Wolfy, oh Wolfy, there is the best supper in here for you! Come in, quick!" In an instant we heard a low, growling voice at the foot of our bed. Roland could not endure it any longer, so he fled and landed safely in my aunt's arms. He managed to sob, "Ma-ma—don't—let the wolf—eat me—let it—eat—Fern!" I was too frightened to speak or move either, so I simply lay still, not knowing what terrible shock to expect next—but the next—it was under the bed, even right under me and suddenly and unexpectedly it sprang up beside my bed, and

then down upon me with all of its force. Never before nor since have I been so frightened. I heard a sympathizing voice say, "Orestese, quit scaring that child. You will scare her to death!" And the next fact I was aware of was that mama had scared uncle away and was trying to comfort and soothe me to sleep.

## 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.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas, (1903).  
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County, (1902).  
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).  
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1898).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1898).  
Challaco Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
Gustus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
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 (1903).  
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
Richardson Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
Frontis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).  
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.  
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1903).  
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).  
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.  
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kansas (1906).  
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).  
Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1906).  
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1906).  
Centralia Reading Circle, Nemaha County.  
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

### Riley County Clubs.

The Manhattan Mercury, one of the older papers of the Fifth District, publishes a Christmas edition of some 26 pages, entirely devoted to Riley County—an edition which would do credit to a larger paper and a larger city than Manhattan.

The page devoted to women's clubs brings us again in touch with Mrs. E. H. Greeley, well known in federation work, and serving for the second time on the executive board of the Fifth District.

In introducing the department she says:

"Riley County can not boast of many clubs, but can boast of good ones. The club spirit has increased in the last year, three new clubs joining the Fifth District at the meeting in Junction City.

"Many individuals are realizing more and more the mutual help derived from club life, and the old query, 'Is it a fad?' is very seldom heard. When we know that 8,000 women belong to clubs in our own Kansas, there is surely something 'worth while' in being a club woman."

Following a most logical introduction, touching the essential points of club life in general, comes a history of each club in Riley County. While it is all of sufficient interest and excellence to copy, space is lacking, but I gladly yield room for some data concerning the work in Riley County.

The Domestic Science Club is the pioneer of Manhattan, having been organized in 1880, at the instigation of President Fairchild, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is interesting to know that this club really began in a discussion of bread-making, hence its name.

It is a department club of six different sections. This year Kansas State governments and miscellaneous comprise the work. The officers are Mrs. W. M. Stingley, president; Mrs. B. S. McFarland and Mrs. E. H. Greeley, vice-presidents; and Mrs. E. L. Knostman, recording secretary; Mrs. E. C. Pfuetze, corresponding secretary; Mrs. O. H. Halstead, treasurer.

The Domestic Science was one of what used to be called "The Trio," the other two being the L. R. C., of Junction City, and the L. L., of Abilene. In the late 80's and early 90's most delightful courtesies were exchanged by the three clubs.

MRS. MAY BELVILLE BROWN.

Poetry is nature's dialect, from the little violet to the huge mountain; all nature is set to the music of poetry.

## --A-- Waterloo Gasoline Engine

On 30 Days  
Free Trial.

THE ENGINE MUST AND WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF

We will prove to you that the Waterloo engine is of the highest type and will give the best of service.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD WITH US. We have the means and will sell on credit to all responsible parties.

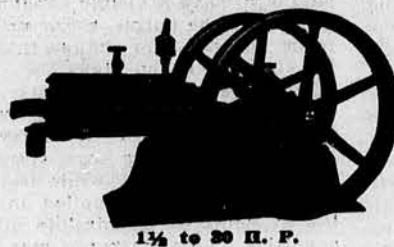
NO CONTRACT. NO ORDER SIGNING. Your word is as good as ours, and we will not ask you to make a deposit or execute a note. The trial is free, and the deal is to be square.

WATERLOO ENGINES ARE FROST PROOF AND CAN NOT FREEZE. Our catalogue fully illustrates a complete line of both water cooled and frost proof gasoline engines. We also make an excellent line of power and sweep feed grinders. Sell on same plan. Our prices will surprise you. If interested, write for catalogue.

Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.,

1014 3d Avenue West, Waterloo, Iowa.

5 Horse-Power \$150.00



1½ to 20 H. P.

Model of simplicity.  
Works to Perfection.  
Will last a lifetime.  
Fully Guaranteed.  
Order now. Easy terms. Send for catalogue of engines, thrashing machines, and Hay machinery.

Cascaden-Vaughan Company

Waterloo,

Iowa

Mention The Kansas Farmer.

Before You Buy a Cream Separator

You owe it to yourself to investigate

The Peerless

Because: The Peerless is different from all others and its points of difference are in your favor.

It is the only machine that has a combination of the Hollow and the Disc bowl. That means double capacity or a smaller bowl for the same amount of work. That insures easier turning, less wear, easier cleaning and better cream—it doesn't break the large fat globules.

It Skims to a Trace

Write for free Catalogue, Guarantee and Special Terms.

Waterloo Cream Separator Co.

115 E. 2d Street, Waterloo, Iowa

Mention The Kansas Farmer.



Destroy the Gophers

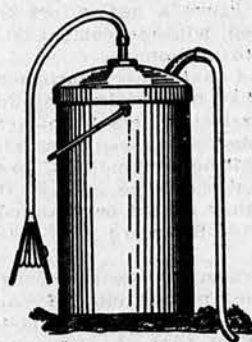
In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using

Saunders' Gopher Exterminator

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

Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kans.

Mention the Kansas Farmer.





"800 000 IN USE"  
**DE LAVAL**  
**CREAM**  
**SEPARATORS**  
 THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO  
 74 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK. RANDOLPH & CANAL ST. CHICAGO.

### Dairy Interests

#### A Kansas Label Should Mean High Quality.

In a recent letter to I. D. Graham, secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association, F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, wrote:

"I am not well acquainted with the purpose of the dairy conference to which you have invited me, but it may not be inappropriate for me to say once more that I regard Kansas as having measureless and unsurpassed possibilities and opportunities as a dairy State, and my prayer is that those who have these interests in their keeping shall see clearly that their own and the State's best interests are alike involved in maintaining the very highest standard in quality, weight, and in every other element of excellence of whatever product of theirs that may bear a Kansas label.

"This standard will require, too, that a pound of butter shall weigh sixteen ounces when it reaches the buyer, if that is what he is supposed to be paying for, and not fourteen ounces of butter-fat, water, and wrappings; that the goods, of whatever character, shall be what they are represented to be, and what the consumer is led to believe they are, whether directly or by indirection. It will not do to make excuses for short weights or short quality in goods sold for maximum prices as of maximum quality and weights by saying evaporation and deterioration have taken place since the goods left the makers. Only a small percentage of the consuming public are so credulous as to long accept explanations so flimsy, or patiently submit to pilferings done under such a guise. No other line of legitimate business is conducted on any such basis; it could not be and survive, and would not be legitimate if it did survive. The buyer of muslin expects and gets 36 instead of 33 inches when he pays for a yard, and is not told that it shrunk after leaving the factory; the buyer of sugar gets 16 and not 14 ounces when he buys a pound of sugar, and is not told about how it lost its originally 'honest' weight after it was shipped from Garden City.

"The splendid men who are behind the Kansas cow and cow-products, and who have wrought so well in the past must not do ought, when such opportunities as those of the present confront them, that will make them or the products of their skill and genius second in any desirable feature, in any market of the world, to those from whosoever, or of whatever brand or trademark. I am sure that they fully intend that it shall be so, and this hurried word is merely to assure you and them anew, not only for to-day but for all time, that on these and all other good propositions I am indeed happy to be their hearty co-worker."

#### The Butter Standard.

The undertaking by the National Government to safeguard the popular interests by fixing standards of purity in food products is of colossal proportions. It has thrown upon the officials charged with the responsibility of carrying out the details of this work a mass of labor which, if all well done, would perhaps be beyond the limits of physical and mental endurance. We must expect to find, in the detail work of the departments, inconsistencies and errors which might have been avoided by taking up the problems in slower stages. It appears to us that Congress, in the enactment of the food and drugs act, and the meat inspection act, has thrown upon the Department of Agriculture a volume of detail work, in the formulation of standards and regulations, which might have been seen in

the first place to be beyond the physical possibility of proper performance in the time available.

Under the circumstances it would be unfair to criticize the responsible officials for errors and inconsistencies in the work so far accomplished. Yet it is necessary to call attention to them as they appear, in furtherance of a final correction. And there is ground for just complaint of the work of those who, having been charged with certain details, have made such palpable blunders as appear in some of the food standards determined upon.

Supplementary to pending pure food legislation the Congress, in 1903, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to procure the collaboration of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the Interstate Food Commission to establish standards of purity for food products. Representatives of this association and commission worked over the problem for many months and their last findings and decisions were published and authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture in June, 1906.

In these "standards" it was specified that butter should not contain less than 82.5 per cent of milk fat. Now it had previously been determined, by the law enacted in May, 1902, that butter containing 16 per cent. of water, or more, should be considered adulterated, and it is manifest that the legal limit of water content thus provided and the requirement for minimum fat content above mentioned are not at all in harmony.

If we are to have a double standard for legal butter—one based on the fat content and another on the water content—these requirements should bear a reasonable relation to each other. But if no butter is to be considered "pure and unadulterated" which contains less than 82.5 per cent fat, it is evident that with a fair allowance of 4 per cent for other solids (in salted butter) there could be more than 13.5 per cent of water in it.

Now, as 16 per cent of water is the legal limit in other countries where this matter has been regulated by law, and as that is the point at which the further addition of water ordinarily begins to have a visible effect upon the quality of the butter, there would seem to be no reason to change it. But the fat standard is too high.

For prescribed legal limits of water content and fat percentage in butter, the term "standard" is a misnomer. "Standard" implies an average and customary goodness, while legal limits should and must be applied only at the lowest point of permissible quality or condition. As a matter of fact the control of fat and water percentage in butter manufacture is not by any means perfect and under ordinary circumstances the product is liable to a variation of 3 to 5 per cent in either or both ingredients. Probably the average fat content of our creamery butter would be found to be close to 83 per cent and the water content close to 13 per cent. But with the usual methods of manufacture the fat in good butter may often run down to 80 per cent without reaching the legal limit of 16 per cent water. And if 16 per cent water is to remain the line between standard butter and adulterated, it is evident that allowing 4 per cent. for solids other than fat, the minimum fat standard should not be over 80 per cent.

Prof. G. L. McKay, Prof. O. Erf, Commissioner H. L. Wright, of Iowa, and W. E. Jensen, of Continental Creamery Company, went to Washington last week to urge upon Secretary Wilson the importance of reducing the legal fat requirement in butter to 80 per cent. Their argument was substantially as outlined above and they showed the authorities clearly that an insistence upon the 82.5 per cent fat standard would work a great injustice upon butter manufacturers because the control of the percentages is so incomplete that there would be constant danger of infringing the law; and further, that in order to avoid danger of getting below the standard the average fat content would have to be raised so much as to cause a heavy loss in butter production without compensating advantage to any one.

We understand that these gentlemen were assured that prosecutions would not be made against sellers of butter containing as much as 80 per cent fat, but, if the established "standards" are supposed to have the force of law, it is evident that they should be changed as soon as possible to accord with this decision.

In this connection we desire briefly to consider the proposition of A. Slaughter, made in a letter printed last week, to the effect that the Government standard should be based upon

# STRENGTH

DURABILITY  
 SIMPLICITY

A cream separator that is worth buying must give long service. To do that, it must be built strong and the construction must be simple. To have simple construction in a separator you must have a Sharples Tubular. There is no other cream separator made that will perform its work so well for so long a time as the Tubular because there is no other separator so strongly built, or so simple in construction.

## Sharples Tubular Cream Separators

get all the cream, have low supply can, are easy to run, easy to clean, because there is only one little piece in the bowl to cleanse after each running, and the machine oils itself. It combines Utility, Simplicity and Durability. A glance at the pie-plate construction of most separators will give you a fair idea of what we mean by "simple construction" and "strength." For full information about the Sharples Tubular write for booklet E. 165



Mr. R. Carpenter, Davenport, Wash., says "Having used a Sharples Cream Separator over sixteen years can say it is just fine."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Can.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

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# Bull Dog

## SUSPENDERS

MODEL B

# 50¢

OUR NEW MODEL "B"

### BULL DOG SUSPENDERS

WILL HELP YOU TO FORGET YOUR SUSPENDER TROUBLES  
 THEY OUTWEAR THREE ORDINARY KINDS

ARE COMFORTABLE, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL AND SATISFY AS NO OTHER TROUSER SUPPORT CAN

TRY A PAIR. MONEY BACK IF THEY DON'T SATISFY

NEW MODEL "B" are made with a simple, sliding back, strong cord ends that don't fray out or wear through, sliding cast off, easily adjusted, non-rusting gilt buckles and mountings, and the webs have more and better rubber than any other suspender made.

THEY WILL FIT ANY MAN OR BOY

Made in light or heavy weights for man or youth—Extra long for big men, or extra heavy if you need them, at no extra cost.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST TROUSER SUPPORT MADE ASK YOUR DEALER FOR BULL DOG SUSPENDERS. IF HE CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WE WILL, POSTPAID, FOR 50¢.

### HEWES & POTTER

LARGEST SUSPENDER MAKERS IN THE WORLD

Dept. 40 87 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

Our useful Bull Dog Suspender Comb and Case mailed for 10¢. postage. Instructive booklet, "Style, or How to Dress Correctly," free if you mention this magazine.

fat content alone. His argument was chiefly that the usual Babcock test could then be used to show whether or not the butter came within the legal limit, while a safe and convenient water test has not, so far, been made available, and if it were it would only add to the apparatus required.

The chief objection to this is that if the fat requirement is made 80 per cent—as it should be—unsalted butter might contain 18 or even 19 per cent of water. But even so the idea of a single fat standard of 80 per cent is well forth considering. So far as nutritive qualities are concerned salt in butter is of little or no more value than water; and unsalted butter with 80 per cent fat is intrinsically as good as salted butter of the same fat content. Furthermore, the legal limit is only the extreme; with such a limit enforced the

average production would be at least 2 or 3 per cent higher in fat, owing to the lack of certain control. In dealing with a commodity whose ingredients vary inevitably the law can not consistently draw the line at average conditions; it should consider the natural variations and place the limit as nearly as possible at the point of wilful adulteration; for the rest dealers and consumers can take care of themselves. —New York Produce Review and American Creamery.

#### Cancerol Cures Cancer.

Dr. L. T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind., reports the discovery of Cancerol, which readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It has cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. His new books with full report sent free to the afflicted.



Don't Let This Be Another  
Lost Opportunity.

**Mr. Investor:**

**IMPORTANT**—If you have delayed investing in this stock, you must act quickly if you want it at the present price. It will advance in price in a few days, as the allotment to be sold at 33¢ per share will soon be gone.

Read This Carefully. It May  
Be Just What You Want.

Remember, this is no Mining or Oil Scheme, but a Safe, Conservative, Manufacturing Industry

# MAMMOTH KANSAS CITY STEEL & IRON FOUNDRIES

We are Already Assured of  
More Orders Than We Can  
Possibly Fill Next Year.

Our Crude Oil Burner Solves  
the Fuel Problem for Steam-  
ing and Domestic Uses.

**WILL CONTROL GREAT SOUTHWEST TRADE**

**The Only Steel and Malleable Iron Casting Plants in the Entire Southwest**

No Stock Jobbing Mining  
Scheme. A Safe, Conservative  
Manufacturing Enterprise.

**The Crude Oil Power Company**

Strongly Endorsed by the  
Manufacturers and Merchants'  
Association of Kansas City,

**A MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY THAT CAN NOT BE SURPASSED AS A DIVIDEND EARNER**

The Crude Oil Power Co. is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, under Federal Supervision for \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 NONASSESSABLE shares, par value of \$1 each.

The company is now building two great factories, one in Kansas City, Mo., and the other in Sour Lake, Tex. The Kansas City plant alone covers 5½ acres of ground. These factories will be in operation by January 1. They represent to-day an outlay and value of \$235,000. There is not a cent of incumbrance on the property.

This mammoth steel and iron casting foundry will be the only one for the manufacture of iron and steel in the Southwest. All orders for steel and iron castings have to be placed in the East. The factories there are about nine months behind with their orders. The Crude Oil Power Co., turning out at the very start 30,000 pounds of steel and malleable iron castings per day will be without competition in the entire Southwest.

This company controls, furthermore, all rights to manufacture the new Crude Oil Engine and Portable Refiner and Generator. This engine will be manufactured at a very minimum cost and will be sold at a very large profit. As it can be operated from the crude oil it will absolutely displace the gasoline engine.

The Portable Refiner will refine crude oil at the wells. This will effect a revolution in the oil business, as the independent producers can cut down 50 per cent of the cost of refining.

The profits from the casting foundries alone will reach \$200,000 a year. This company can drive the Eastern producer out of the Southwest. It has the field to itself. The demand for steel and malleable iron castings is limitless. Now look; sit up and take notice that the Crude Oil Power Co., WITH ITS FACTORIES ALMOST COMPLETED, makes the following remarkable offer:

To procure additional funds for the development of the company's properties, and to complete its work, the company is now offering an issue of 100,000 shares of stock.

THIS ISSUE IS OFFERED AT 33¢ CENTS PER SHARE, PAR VALUE \$1.00. The subscriptions of careful investors is invited to this issue. The stock will earn at least 18 per cent from the foundry department alone, making at present prices a profit of 60 per cent on the investment.

In this estimate no account is made of the profits accrued by the sale of the crude oil engine and portable refiner. This department alone will add vastly to the financial possibilities of the company.

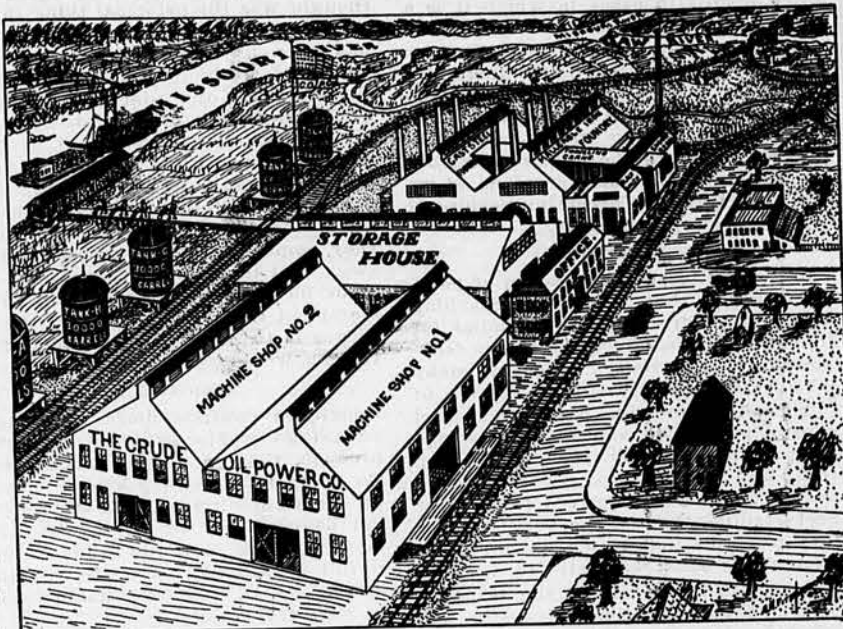
The high character, business ability and integrity of the personnel of the officers and directors of the CRUDE OIL POWER CO. could not be excelled. They are as follows:

President, G. W. Fitzpatrick, M. D., physician and capitalist; vice-president, E. E. Richardson, secretary-treasurer K. C. Stock Yards Company; treasurer, W. C. Howe, president S. W. Oil & Mineral Co.; secretary, A. A. Ostborn, inventor and constructing engineer, all of Kansas City, Mo. The company most cheerfully invites and urges full inquiry as to the character and standing of the above-named gentlemen.

We refer you by permission to the Interstate National Bank, Kansas City, Kans., and State Bank of Kansas City, Kans.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

As our 33¢ cent allotment of stock is almost subscribed for, it is important that I should have your subscriptions immediately if you want stock before the price advances. Everybody who has investigated this company has either bought stock or reserved same. Another opportunity equalling this will probably never be offered you. I earnestly advise you to let me hear from you by return mail or by telegram. F. C. VINCENT, Fiscal Agt., 441 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



**\$235,000 Already Expended on the Company's Plants**

A Practical Illustration of the Two Mammoth Plants of the Crude Oil Power Co. at Kansas City and Sour Lake, Texas, as They Will Appear When Completed. Invest in a Sure Thing.

Casting Dept. than we can possibly fill, if we run day and night next year and double our capacity in the bargain. This should occasion no surprise, as all other factories of like character are from nine to twelve months behind with their orders and ours are the only two factories of this kind in the entire Southwest. You can easily verify this upon proper inquiry.

Fifth—That our Crude Oil Generator or Refiner is no experiment, as a number of them are to-day, and have been for a long period, in use in the California oil fields and are giving unqualified satisfaction.

Sixth—That this company has already purchased and paid for in full the following equipment, which as soon as our buildings are completed will be installed, viz.: A Complete Foundry outfit, including Crucibles, Cupola, Flasks, etc., Capacity 30,000 lbs. daily; a Traveling Crane, capacity 30,000 lbs. and 120 feet of trackage; a full Blacksmithing outfit, including a 50 H. P. gas engine, air compressor, forges, and all necessary tools, anvils, etc.; a 500 light Dynamo and Equipment; a full equipment for Drilling oil and gas wells complete, with a vast quantity of casing, etc.; a metal Lathe and several other valuable metal working machines for the machine shop equipment. There is no indebtedness on the foregoing whatsoever.

Seventh—Our plants will positively be in full operation by January 1, 1907.

Eighth—We most confidently expect to pay a semi-annual dividend of at least 7½ per cent by July 1, 1907.

Ninth—The work on the plants is being pushed forward expeditiously and it is the purpose of the company to keep all stockholders notified of the progress of the company.

Tenth—That by purchasing this company's securities at 33¢ cents on the dollar you will earn at least 60 per cent on your investment the first year. The earnings will probably double that amount.

For all information address by wire or letter

**F. C. VINCENT, Fiscal Agent,**

441 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Read this and Permanently Increase Your Income**

## THIS COMPANY

is building TWO GREAT FACTORIES, one at Kansas City, the other at Sour Lake, Texas. Both plants will have the same initial capacity, and both will have the advantage of natural gas for fuel and splendid transportation facilities. The company's purpose in both plants will be

First—A Steel and Malleable Iron Casting Foundry—to manufacture Malleable Iron and Steel Castings at a larger net profit than by any other known process. THIS WILL BE THE ONLY PLANT OF THIS CHARACTER IN KANSAS CITY, and we are already assured of orders that will tax the full capacity of this department. This department alone will pay big returns on the total investment.

Second—A Portable Crude Oil Refiner and Burner—to manufacture Special Machinery for Refining Crude Oil at the wells. These machines can be manufactured at a nominal price for great profit, and they will REVOLUTIONIZE the Refining of Crude Oils. The use of this machine makes it possible to refine crude oil at 50 per cent less than by present methods. The Burner is the only satisfactory one invented.

Third—A Crude Oil Engine—to manufacture a Crude Oil Engine which is destined to SUPERSEDE the present gasoline engine, because the same initial horse power can be developed at one-half the present fuel cost. These engines can be used wherever the gasoline or steam engine is used. The special Crude Oil Burner manufactured by this company can be affixed to any stove, furnace, or boiler at low cost and large profit. The use of this Burner will make it possible to heat, cook, and steam at less cost than by using natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, wood, or coal. Just think of an engine that will develop the same horse power at half the cost. No need to use gasoline, will develop the same horse power at half the cost. No need to use gasoline, coal, or even denatured alcohol; just crude oil at less than 60¢ per barrel, instead of gasoline at \$6.30 per barrel.

## Our Monthly Payment Plan

Gives every one, rich or poor, an opportunity to become a stockholder in one of the big industries of the country. The proposition is up to you. If you neglect to investigate it and learn for yourself what an investment in this stock means to your future you have yourself to blame.

You can buy stock now at 33¢ cents per share and have several months' time to pay for it. It will pay you to buy all you can carry before the advance, as stock with such value behind it can not remain long at such a low price.

\$12 pays for 36 shares of stock payable \$5 down, \$2.50 per month.  
\$25 pays for 75 shares of stock payable \$6.25 down, \$3.75 per month.  
\$50 pays for 150 shares of stock payable \$12.50 down, \$7.50 per month.  
\$100 pays for 300 shares of stock payable \$25 down, \$15 per month.  
\$200 pays for 600 shares of stock payable \$50 down, \$30 per month.  
\$400 pays for 1200 shares of stock payable \$80 down, \$80 per month.  
\$800 pays for 2400 shares of stock payable \$100 down, \$100 per month.  
\$1000 pays for 3000 shares of stock payable \$100 down, \$100 per month.

It Costs You Nothing to Inquire.  
Fill out Coupon below and mail to-day.

**F. C. Vincent, Fiscal Agent**

441 Gibraltar Bldg.,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Please send me all information  
regarding the Crude Oil Power Co.

Signed, .....

Address, .....

NOTE—Write name and address  
plainly.

(K. F.)



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Buff Rock cockerels; good scoring birds \$1 and \$2 each. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerman, Kans.

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

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

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1 and \$1.50 each; pullets \$9 per doz; \$5 half doz. Address A. C. Merritt, Hill Crest Fruit & Poultry Farm N. Central Ave., Topeka, Kans.; Ind. phone 4351.

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

## SPECIAL SALE OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

## B. P. ROCKS, Exclusively

Cockerels for sale from yard headed by prize bird from Kansas State show 1906. Birds are well barred, good, even color, large bone; scored by C. H. Rhodes; out of number scored, three-fourths went 90 to 98. Also have good hens and pullets. Can mate you a breeding pen. Prices reasonable.

MRS. GEO. CLARKE,

Station A, Route 6, Topeka, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks  
EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat and Good to look at. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 250 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

## LEGHORNS.

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

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

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

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

**STANDARD-BRED SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS**—Bred by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First street, Newton, Kans.

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

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

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

**Buff Leghorns** Pure-bred S. C. cockerels \$1 each, 6 for \$5. J. A. Reed R. 3, Wakefield, Kans.

## Mount View Poultry Farm

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

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



Examine any fowl bought of us at the express office. If not satisfied return and get your money. Less express charges one way. Our fowls are strictly tops. Buff Black and White Langshans, five varieties of Leghorns, and many other breeds to select from. Get busy or your choice will be gone. Write J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

COCKERELS  
COCKERELS  
COCKERELS

Of thirty-two of the leading varieties, being farm raised, no two on the same farm. To make room for winter quarters, Leghorns three for \$5, all other varieties in proportion. Address W. F. Holcomb, Mgr.

Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## Dry Feeding Saves Labor.

Some poultry-keepers on farms, or elsewhere, are so situated that it is desirable to reduce the work of feeding the fowls as much as possible at all seasons of the year. To such, the dry-feeding methods so much advocated of late years often present the most satisfactory solution of the feeding problem. It has become customary to describe any system of feeding which omits the wet mash as "dry feeding."

## CLAIMING TOO MUCH.

The advocates of dry feeding generally have made sweeping condemnation of wet mash, and have charged against their use all the ills discoverable in any flock to which a wet mash happens to have been fed. As would be expected, they have also gone to the extreme in claiming all sorts of beneficial results from dry feeding. I think that any fair general consideration of the facts will show the same diversities in results that are found when we attempt to make out a case for any method by attributing to it alone results in cases in which it is a factor. It is impossible to prove the superiority of a method or a breed by a comparison of individual instances. The surest test is the test of time and general use. That test operates slowly, and leaves us always with a measure of uncertainty as to the final results; but in compensation it also gives us, if we need it, caution in accepting results of new methods prematurely.

## THE SITUATION

with regard to the dry feeding of poultry to-day is that, without approaching a full demonstration of their claims for that method, the advocates of dry feeding have materially benefited many who were not successful in the use of the mash system, and have emphasized a principle, which may well be termed a fundamental principle in feeding, that had fallen into general disuse among those trying to feed poultry for best results—that is, the very elementary principle that to lay well or grow well, fowls must be well fed.

A prominent feature of the teaching of the "balanced ration" advocates was the necessity of avoiding over-feeding. So insistently were the evils of over-feeding proclaimed, and so much were poultrymen impressed by this preaching, that among those trying to feed right over-feeding had become extremely rare, while it was a common thing to find poultrymen feeding rations just short enough of what they should be to give good egg yields. So general have I found this, that, beginning some years ago, in every case where a correspondent wrote asking what was the matter with his hens, that would not lay, in which I could find no specific cause for failure, I have advised to feed a little more, and it is quite surprising how often this happens to give the results wanted.

## ENOUGH TO EAT.

Now, the dry feeding system, as usually advocated and practised, keeps food before the fowls all the time. They need never be hungry. And in nearly all cases where dry feeding has given better results than a system including a wet mash, and the wet used was of good consistency, I think it will be found that the dry-feeding system owes its apparent superiority to the simple fact that by it the hens got enough to eat.

And that, as a matter of fact, is the prime factor in successful feeding. There are other points to consider. Hens must have exercise and there must be some variety in their food, but above all, if we wish good development and good egg-production, there must be abundance of food. And, from what I have seen of results of many different methods of feeding, I would say give abundance with variety; but, if there is a choice between variety without abundance and abundance without variety the latter is to be preferred. In abundance of food without variety we may get results and wear the fowl out quickly; in the other way we are more likely to keep a fowl just short of profitable performance.

## SOME OF THE BEST RESULTS

in winter egg production I have ever seen have been obtained from flocks which were not handled in the best way. There were faults in the management during the winter which might have been avoided; but the poultrymen made their fowls pay better, in spite of

these faults, than most others did without them, and they did this simply by working on the principle of giving their fowls all they could eat. I went one day to visit a poultry-farmer who had the reputation of always getting good egg-yields in winter. What I saw in the nests in his houses in the dead of winter seemed to justify his reputation. I asked him to what he attributed his success. He replied: "The only difference I can see between my poultry-keeping and that of those poultrymen about here, who complain that they can't get eggs is that I keep food before my hens all the time." His hens were inclined to get too fat toward the end of winter, and fall off in egg-production; but he made more than he lost by heavy feeding.

A Maine farmer whose farm I visited several years ago had about five hundred hens and kept cracked corn before them all the time. They had the range of the farm in the summer, but were not out of the houses much in the winter. He was said to be the only farmer in that neighborhood who always had eggs to ship to Boston in December and January.

## WINTER EGGS.

I once asked one of the most successful poultry-keepers of my acquaintance, a man who combines poultry-keeping and general farming, what he thought was the principal thing in winter egg-production. He replied that it had been his observation that if pullets were ready to begin laying about the beginning of winter they would begin and lay right through, provided they got enough to eat; and that he could not see that it made much difference—within the range of usual poultry foods—how or what they were fed; the all-important thing was to give them all they could eat. Of course he did not mean that the kind and quality of food made no difference. In making such a statement it is understood that the reference is to rations such as good poultrymen would use.

## GOOD FEEDING

sometimes consists more in using to advantage waste products and cheap products than in getting large results. To do this the poultry-keeper must be in a measure independent of system—not bound either by wrong conditions, or weak stock, or faults in his methods, to follow carefully a delicately balanced system.—J. H. Robinson, Massachusetts, in Farmers' Guide.

## To Increase Egg-Production During the Winter.

To produce eggs in winter time, we have to consider the stock, the quarters or housing, the feed, and the weather.

The stock needs to be the best obtainable. An ideal bird for winter egg-production is a pullet that is mature at about November 1 and is strong and vigorous and of a good laying strain. Something depends upon the breed, but more on the strain of the breed; also much upon a good, strong constitution and an abundance of vigor. These are the essential points.

To get pullets of such birds as Rocks, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons matured by November, it is necessary to hatch them in April. Some seasons May chicks mature quickly and begin laying about December 1, but not as a rule. If a pullet does not commence to lay before Christmas, it is doubtful if she will begin much before March unless the weather is favorable. Then again, good yearling hens that have molted early are likely layers. The problem, how to get hens to molt early, is not entirely solved as yet. No doubt it has been noticed that hens which sit and bring out a brood of chicks from June 10 to July usually molt about the time they are leaving their chicks. Some hens that sit earlier also molt early; but as a rule they begin to lay after sitting and are rather inclined to late molting.

From the above it would appear that the best method to get the flock in general to molt would be to place the flock under conditions similar to those of the sitting hen. This is done by some egg-farmers with more or less success. The plan followed is to change the hens to a new, free range about July 1 and feed but very lightly, not more than one handful of grain to each hen daily. The object is to induce the hens to dine largely on grass and water and stop

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H. D. NUTTING, Emporia, Kans.



### My Experience With the King Road Drag.

(Continued from page 37.)

far as I know all were maintained by private individual funds.

In 1906 the assessed valuation of the real estate joining this five-mile road amounted to \$44,120, and the personal property belonging to the landowners and tenants along the line to \$6,740, making a total valuation of \$50,860.

The levy for township and road purposes on this valuation for 1906 was seven and two-tenths mills. This would produce the modest sum of \$366.19. Added to this there were for the same year twenty-four persons who should have paid poll tax of three dollars each, if not worked out by the individuals. If paid this would produce \$72, which added to the taxes would amount to \$438.19, a fine amount to be used on the five miles of road, even after taking a large amount to pay the township officer and road-overseer.

This leads us to the conclusion that a law should be enacted, providing and compelling a just and equitable distribution of these taxes, and that the benefits should be to the lands and communities paying the taxes. In this the Legislature may do us much good.

While only the December half of the tax of 1906 had been paid last month, the township treasurer's report for October shows a deficiency of \$1,337, which occurred before the tax was paid. This does not look encouraging for the work of 1907. But enough on this line.

In February, 1906, at the solicitation of the efficient commercial club of Topeka, who paid all the expenses, Mr. King, of Missouri, the "King road-drag man," was invited to address the farmers and citizens of Shawnee County on the importance and benefits to be derived from the use of the "King drag." The meeting was fairly well attended, and considerable interest was created in the work. Many local organizations in different parts of the county were made, and the work provided for. In September, 1906, Mr. King again visited us under an arrangement with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, but owing to inclement weather the attendance was not as large as in February. The interest in the work, however, increased, and many more companies were arranged for the prosecution of the work. The interest of the street commissioner of Topeka had been aroused, and he became an earnest advocate of the system, and did efficient work on many of the unpaved streets of the city. He now has six drags for the work, which are used by the employees of the city.

In a few instances I think road-overseers have used the drags at the expense of the township, but mainly the work has been done by voluntary subscription.

I am of the opinion that it would be desirable to employ some live, energetic young man or boy to run the drag and thereby increase its efficiency. Give the boy a chance and thereby encourage him in the good work. I think the effect of this treatment will be like the interest recently manifested in the boys' corn contests, created largely by the Agricultural College in bulletin No. 139. This bulletin, if followed by "Clover Farming," by Dr. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Iowa, and "Alfalfa Growing" by our worthy Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Hon. F. D. Coburn, will cause a long step to be taken towards retaining the boy on the farm.

[After this paper was read a farmer from Wabaunsee County stated that in hauling to Topeka soon after the snowstorm in November, farmers of his neighborhood had found no decent roads until they reached Bradford Miller's corner.—EDITOR.]

#### Lessons in Farm Bookkeeping.

H. G. PHELPS, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

I.

In preparing these lessons in farm accounting, it shall be my aim to make them of the greatest possible benefit to that great body of people who so much need them—the farmers.

My experience of several years in teaching bookkeeping to farmers and in advising them in matters of business leads me to believe that the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER will be interested in and benefited by these lessons.

At the start I wish to impress upon the mind of the farmer that scientific farm bookkeeping is extremely simple, being controlled by a very few principles. These principles may be mastered in a very short time by any one of ordinary intelligence.

This lesson is merely preliminary to those to follow; those to follow will be illustrated by means of cuts espec-

ially prepared for the purpose. The plan will be to present a set of accounts written up just as they would appear in actual business. For the sake of making the farmer familiar with the work of opening a set of accounts, writing up the daily transactions, and closing the accounts at the end of the year, each two months will represent a year's work. Any farmer will thus be able to utilize the principles involved at once in his own books.

We will then begin our lesson by stating a few principles:

1. The proprietor and his business are two distinct individuals, as it were. The business owes the proprietor for whatever he invests in it. And the proprietor owes the business for whatever he takes out of it for his own private use.

Example: The proprietor invests a farm worth \$12,000. Applying the principle, the entry would be, to debit farm account and credit the proprietor; thus:

Dr.	FARM.	Cr.
	12000	

Dr.	PROPRIETOR	Cr.
		12000

The only cases in which the proprietor is ever charged or credited in his account are those stated in the principle, except when the books are closed he is credited for the net gain or debited for the net loss.

2. Debit property, under its appropriate title, when you come into possession of it; and credit property when you part with it.

Example: Bought 100 head of cattle for \$2,000 and gave check in payment. The entry would be to charge, or debit, live-stock account, because I came into possession of it, and credit cash account because I parted with the cash; thus:

Dr.	LIVE STOCK	Cr.
	2000	

Dr.	CASH.	Cr.
		2000

3. Debit a person in his account when he gets into your debt or when you get out of his debt. Credit a person in his account when you get into his debt or when he gets out of your debt.

Example for debiting a personal account: Sold 10 cows to John Jones on account 60 days, \$300. The entry would be, to debit John Jones's account and credit live stock account; thus:

Dr.	JOHN JONES	Cr.
	300	

Dr.	LIVE STOCK	Cr.
		300

Example for crediting a personal account: Received John Jones's check in full of his account, \$300. The entry would be to debit cash account and credit John Jones's account; thus:

Dr.	CASH.	Cr.
	300	

Dr.	JOHN JONES	Cr.
		300

4. Debit farm expense, family expense, and all other purely loss and gain accounts, such as interest, discount, insurance, etc., when you lose in the transaction, and credit such accounts when you gain in a transaction concerning them.

It will be noted that whenever an account is debited for an amount some other account or accounts are credited for the same amount. Thus we have what is termed double-entry bookkeeping.

Now, I am certain that no farmer will think that the principles given are beyond his comprehension. And these are the only principles we have to give for conducting any set of books. Study them over and you will be prepared to understand their application in the lessons to follow.

Before the next lesson, which will be published in February, I wish that every farmer would make a list of his property and debts under the following heads, and about as follows:

Cash in bank.....	\$....
Cash on hand.....	\$....
Farm, valuation.....	\$....
Work horses.....	\$....
Live stock.....	\$....
Poultry.....	\$....
Hay.....	\$....
Grain.....	\$....
Farming implements.....	\$....
Notes receivable.....	\$....
Personal accounts receivable.....	\$....

Total resources.....	\$....
Notes payable.....	\$....
Personal accounts payable.....	\$....
Mortgages payable.....	\$....

Total liabilities.....	\$....
------------------------	--------

The next lesson will show how to place these on the ledger for the start in farm accounting.

While these lessons are running I shall be glad to answer questions

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through THE KANSAS FARMER, or I will answer the questions direct if the questioner will enclose a stamped addressed envelope. All questions should be addressed to H. G. Phelps, Bozeman, Mont.

## 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, Kansas, or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

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."

**Tetanus or Lock Jaw.**—I had a fine calf, 5 weeks old, that began rolling the eyes and was slightly stiff. Had a good appetite. Stiffness (which at first seemed to be in hind quarters only) increased until entire body was rigid, even jaws set firmly until I had to feed through straw. I could not relieve him in any way so had to kill. Can you tell me what was the trouble and give remedy? W. T. E. C. Ottawa, Kans.

**Answer.**—The symptoms you give of your calf's sickness would indicate tetanus, commonly known as lock jaw. The animal probably became infected through some wound.

**Spavin.**—I noticed in THE KANSAS FARMER that by writing you one can obtain good cures for stock. I have a very fine gray mare that was treated for spavin. Was blistered once but think blister was too large. Was large as both of my hands. Think it killed lump but the trouble now is that it has commenced to heal around the edges but the other part runs a little matter or pus. The mare is very lame in the mornings when led to water but she eats well and plays and rolls about. Horton, Kans. J. D. S.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to use 2 oz each of tannic and boric acid, mixed together and applied to sore. Use daily.

**Cow With Cough.**—I have a cow that has been coughing for about a year and a half. She got better a year ago last summer and didn't cough hardly any the winter following, but this winter has been coughing quite a good deal. I am using and selling the milk from this cow. Does an animal cough that has tuberculosis? G. R. Ottawa, Kans.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to have your cow tested for tuberculosis as cows cough with tuberculosis. From the fact that she has been coughing for so long, it would be best to know whether she has any tuberculosis in her system.

**Decayed Frog.**—Through your valuable column kindly give me some remedy or course of treatment for horse that has decayed frog. The hoof is cracking deep each side of and back of frog and does not yield to treatment of soaking and greasing as other cracks would. Horse is rather lame and seems

worse with shoes removed. Please advise me if I may use him while treating. V. H. C.

**St. Joseph, Mo.**  
**Answer.**—From the fact that you have not had success in healing your horse's foot that has a decayed frog. I would advise your using hydrogen peroxide, full strength, on the diseased frog, daily. Trim out all of the diseased part that you possible can. Before using the peroxide you had better pack the foot with one of the commercial foot-packings in order to get the foot softened, and it will then yield to treatment. The foot should be packed daily and it would be better not to work the animal during treatment.

**Colt Has Kidney Trouble.**—I have a black mare colt, two years old next spring, that seems to have kidney trouble. Her urine comes every little while but just a little at a time and especially when she starts to turn around. She is weak across the back and drags her hind legs when she walks. She can run when going straight ahead, but will almost fall down when she goes to turn short. She has been affected this way ever since last spring. Nothing was ever done for her until I got her three weeks ago. Have been feeding her stock food and rubbing liniment across her back. T. S. Millville, Mo.

**Answer.**—Secure a bottle of Sanmetto from your druggist. Give ½ oz. of this in 1 ounce of water twice daily with a syringe.

**Colt Has Sore Throat.**—I have a cow that has throat trouble; also have a neighbor who had seven with this trouble, and another had twelve. It began with a swelling just behind the jaw bone and the throat. After two or three weeks this swelling became hard and upon opening it thick pus ran out. The place was sore for a month or longer, then healed up and was seemingly well. After awhile it began to swell again, causing the cow to wheeze when breathing. The swelling seems to interfere a little with her swallowing her feed, especially coarse feed. Kindly advise me what to do. A. H. Greenwood, Mo.

**Answer.**—I believe if you will use turpentine and lard on your animal's throat that it will cause the swelling to be greatly reduced and possibly effect a cure. Any good stimulating liniment would be as good as the turpentine and lard.

**Ruptured Colt.**—Will you please tell me what to do for a colt that is ruptured? I have a colt, five months old, that first showed rupture when about a week old. Rupture remains about the same size and is as large as a hen's egg. Can be pushed back with hand, but comes down again as soon as let loose. Please advise me what to do for the colt. F. H. Independence, Mo.

**Answer.**—You had better bandage your colt that is ruptured if it is at the navel. If you find it can not be cured by using a bandage for one or two months, you had better have a competent veterinarian operate upon it.

**Indigestion in Heifer.**—I have a heifer that has been bloated for 5 months. She has a good appetite and chews cud, but is poor and is not growing as she should. She is bloated so that it effects her walking. Have given her salts and linseed-oil, but with no results so far as I can see. I think she became bloated on alfalfa. Please advise me. Cedar Creek Tex. T. C.

**Answer.**—The heifer evidently has chronic indigestion, and I would advise feeding bran and corn chop cooked, with a tablespoonful of the following condition powder well mixed in the feed; 1 ounce pulverized nux vomica; 2 ounces iron sulfate; 6 ounces pulverized glycyrrhiza root; 12 ounces of salt; 1 pound of sulfur. Put in 15 pounds of oil-meal. Feed her three times a day, but give her just enough of the cooked food so that she will want more. Feed prairie hay rather than alfalfa.

**Accidental Removal of Eye.**—I bought a 12-year-old mare about two months ago that had one eye knocked out when two years old. That eye has been running ever since I have had her. The eye ball is entirely gone. I would like to know if there is any way to cure the eye or stop it from running. The corruption that runs from the eye has quite an offensive smell. She is with foal now. N. S. B. Rantoul, Kans.

**Answer.**—I would suggest that you use a dry dusting powder. I believe that you can secure the Alum Dusting Powder, put up by Parke, Davis & Co., from your druggist. Use this on the eye that has been accidentally removed.

**Mare Has Sensitive Feet.**—My 6-year-old horse, that horse shoers say has been shod so much and had the

scales pared until they are very thin, has very sensitive feet. The frog has become pressed down until it nearly touches the ground with shoe on. Frog is spongy instead of hard and horny. What treatment can be given the soles to make them tough so she can go without shoes? How treat the frog? Scotland, S. D. F. A.

**Answer.**—Use the following on the horse's soles; Put a dram and one-half of lead acetate and a dram of zinc sulfate in a pint of water. Apply this solution to the bottom of the foot by soaking cotton and bandaging onto the sole. These astringents will harden the sole and make it tough. Leave the frog alone. It will soon get tough by pounding on the road.

**Steers out of Condition.**—I have a herd of steers on full feed of corn and alfalfa that seem to have some trouble and I wish to consult you about it. The steer will stop eating, lower his head, and lay or stand around for days and will not be able to make water. What would you advise me to do with them and is there any preventive that I could use in the salt, or would it be advisable to send those that are not affected to the market? J. I. O. Roosevelt, Kans.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to feed your steers the following: 1 oz pulverized nux vomica; 4 oz iron sulfate; ½ pound sulfur; 1 pound salt; 8 oz nitrate of potash. Place in 15 pounds of oil-meal and give heaping tablespoonful of this mixture daily in ground feed. I think the affection with your herd is simply local and not what you would call contagious disease.

**Wire Cut—Hoof Softener.**—I have a bay mare, 11 years old, that was cut on the wire fence some time ago, possibly one year or more. Cut is on her right hind leg, between the hock and ankle, only on the outside of the leg there is a bony substance. If she stands during the night she will swell between the limb and the ankles. What can I do to remove it?

**What is good to soften a horse's foot when it gets hard?** R. E. Barnes, Kans.

**Answer.**—In regard to your animal that has a lump on the outside of his jaw, would recommend blistering it with a fly blister, giving about two applications three weeks apart, taking precaution to keep the animal's head tied short enough so that it can not bite the part that is blistered.

For the hoofs when they get hard, would recommend using any of the commercial hoof-packings that are on the market and pack the horse's feet every night until softened.

**Fistulous Withers and Poll Evil—Ailing Hogs.**—I see by the veterinary column of THE KANSAS FARMER that you send out a bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers. Please mail one to me as I have a bad case with both troubles on the same mare.

I am also having some trouble with hogs that drag their hind legs after them. The trouble seems to be in the legs, not hips. Can you suggest a reason or remedy? W. T. Reece, Kans.

**Answer.**—We are sending you a press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers which I trust will give you the necessary information in successfully treating your mare.

Your hogs, I think, are getting too much corn. Feed more bran and ground oats.

**Fistula.**—I write you about a mare that is threatened with fistula. She is seven years old and has been troubled for more than 2½ years. Seems to be

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much worse in hot weather. Is very tender and sore but does not swell much. She has always been in perfect condition, physically, and this is her trouble. W. B. Orion, Kans.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to get some air-slaked lime, sift it and apply to your animal's neck daily. Put some on the neck under the harness. If this will not cure the animals let me hear from you again. C. L. BARNES.

### Tetanus or Lockjaw.

This disease is quite common in horses, being easily recognized by spasmodic contraction of the muscles, protrusion of the jaw (membrana nictitans), and setting of the muscles of the jaw. The disease is caused by an organism called bacillus tetani which is found in rich soil. It has also been found in hay dust and in the dust in rooms. The disease usually manifests itself in a few days after inoculation by the organism. The manner in which horses most commonly become affected is by a wound, by some article which punctures the skin or abrades the hide, or may come from picked-up nails or by wounds in the feet made by other objects. It may follow abrasions of the skin, such as in barb-wire cuts. Young foals and lambs most commonly contract the disease through the freshly broken umbilical cord. The writer has ob-

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served several cases caused by a tread occurring just above the coronet.

**Symptoms.**—The first symptoms that is noticed is that the animal appears to be blind. This is from the protrusion of the jaw. The neck is raised, also the nose which is more or less protruded. The nostrils are widely expanded and the ears are usually held pointed forward and drawn toward each other at their tips. The legs are extended outward in order to give a wider base of support. The muscles of the face are rigid so that the animal is unable to open its mouth. The muscles of the back are board-like and the tail is held in a horizontal position. Any noises such as loud talking, the movement of straw, and the noise of vehicles passing on the street or road will all be sufficient to cause the patient to have violent spasms. The patient can not be turned in its stall and may not be able to even turn its neck to one side. In walking, as Law states, the limbs are used as stilts with little or no bending of the joints and if turned the body is not bent, but moved around with difficulty as one rigid mass. Friedberger & Frohner give the mortality in horses at 75 to 85 per cent.

**Treatment.**—If the case is well developed, no medicinal treatment can be relied upon. If the patient is to be treated, it should be placed in a quiet building and so arranged that no one but the attendant can interfere with the animal's condition. The litter should be a sawdust or chaff, something that will not make any noise. If the animal is able to eat anything, it should be in the form of sloppy bran mashes, middlings, oatmeal, etc. The food and water should be placed high enough so that the patient need not lower its head to get them. The wound that is the seat of the infection should be deeply cauterized with a hot iron. Some resort to the use of chloral in ounce doses, well diluted and injected in the rectum to control the spasms and a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid every 2 hours. In pint doses per rectum to act against the poison.

#### A Remarkable Family.

The well-known Shorthorn breeder, J. W. Snodgrass, of Douglas, Kans., although he has passed his three-score years and ten, is the youngest child of a family of seventeen children, every one of whom grew to an adult age but one. Mr. Snodgrass, who is quite a joker, was asked one time, how many children there were in his father's family. He replied, "Well there are fourteen of us boys and every one of us has three sisters. Guess how many there are of us." And he states that it took the stranger a long time to figure it out.

#### South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 7, 1907. Not more than a normal run of cattle arrived at this point for the opening trade of the week, but the total at six markets ran up close to 60,000 and was more than the conditions of demand called for. Locally the demand for cattle was good, but under the influence of heavy receipts and lower prices East, buyers were able to force a lower range for most of the offerings. The best of the steers offered sold close to steady, that is for kinds going in a range of \$5.40 to \$5.65, but from the \$5.40 kinds down to feeder grades prices were generally a dime lower, although the trade was active at the decline. Cows and heifers met quite good demand during the early hours but showed a weaker tone towards the finish. Some very choice heifers corn fed sold up to \$5.25, which is the highest price for some time for this class of stuff. The market for calves broke about 25c. Stocker and feeder prices were weak to 10c lower on reports from outside markets, the local offerings not being very large.

As with cattle, the first report of receipts of hogs showed a heavy supply with the bulk being concentrated in Chicago. All markets reported opening lower and the local contingent made its usual play to get into line, and succeeded in buying the crop 5¢ to 10¢ under Saturday prices with 7¢ catching the bulk. Receipts at outside points did not come up to the early estimate, and as a result of this there was better buying towards the finish than on the early trade. Hogs sold largely at \$6.35 to \$6.40 with tops making \$6.42½. Hogs were of very good quality running largely to medium and heavy; pigs were steady selling at \$5 to \$5.60 for common to choice.

The market for live mutton did not get a very good start for the beginning of the week; local receipts were not heavy but there were liberal supplies at outside points, and the weather was decidedly against a snappy trade. Prices for the best sheep were about steady but in the bulk of offerings of both sheep and lambs a 10¢ to 15¢ decline was noted. Best native lambs sold at \$7.40 and good class of Western sold at \$6.75.

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, January 7, 1907. Last week was a good week for cattle-shippers, a moderate run all week and firm prices, country kinds selling a little higher, fed steers closing the week strong. To-day the run is 21,000

head, with a heavy supply elsewhere, and the market 5¢ to 15¢ lower. It was expected that the first heavy run would cause a decline, and the mild, soft weather we are having is another adverse feature to-day. A larger share of the run to-day is stockers and feeders than any day for three weeks, which is a good thing, as this branch of the trade has been extra strong and can stand a heavy run. There are no choice cattle here to-day, top \$5.95, medium-class fed steers \$5 to \$5.50, best cattle here last week sold at \$5.90 to \$6.25, but the market has not been fully tested for some time. Cows and heifers are regarded as too high, compared with steers, and lower prices are predicted on them. Cows are selling at \$2.60 to \$4.50, heifers \$3 to \$5.20, bulls \$2.50 to \$4.25, veal calves \$6 to \$7.50, heavy calves lower to-day, but 15¢ to 35¢ higher than two weeks ago, at \$3.25 to \$4.50. Demand for stockers and feeders has kept the yards closely cleaned of these kinds of cattle lately, stockers at \$3 to \$4.40, feeders \$3.50 to \$4.70. Although there may be some further losses in fat-cattle prices, the trade is healthy and if we get colder weather the situation will be further improved.

Hog prices are gradually tending upwards, reaching \$6.52½ Friday and Saturday, highest point in several months. Receipts are 10,000 to-day, and the market is 5¢ to 10¢ lower at all points, top here \$6.42½, bulk \$6.32½ to \$6.40. Local demand keeps up, bulk of sales here about the same as at Chicago for the last week, volume of receipts is not likely to become very great, and dealers generally stick to their predictions of high prices this month.

Sheep and lambs have had a weaker feeling for several days, run to-day 5,000, market 10¢ lower. Nothing choice is here to-day, Kansas-fed Western lambs at \$6.85 to \$7.10, wethers \$5.60, and ewes at \$5. Yearlings are worth \$5.75 to \$6.40, light-weight Mexicans selling highest. Wethers and yearlings have been scarce, and show the most strength, while the run has been mostly lambs and ewes, where the greatest weakness naturally follows.

J. A. RICKART.

#### Kansas City Grain Market.

Wheat.—By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, nominally 68¢ to 71¢, 2 cars dark 68½¢, 8 cars 68½¢, 22 cars 68¢; No. 3 hard, 1 car dark 68¢, 6 cars 67¢, 2 cars 66½¢, 3 cars 66¢, 1 car like sample 66¢, 2 cars 65½¢; No. 4 hard, 4 cars 64½¢, 4 cars 64¢, 3 cars 63½¢, 8 cars 63¢, 4 cars 62½¢, 6 cars 62¢, 7 cars 61½¢, 4 cars 61¢, 2 cars 60½¢, 5 cars 60¢; rejected hard, 1 car 58¢, 2 cars 57¢, 1 car poor 53¢.

No. 2 red, 1 car 71½¢, 3 cars 71¢, 2 cars 70½¢; No. 3 red, nominally 65¢ to 70¢, 1 car 69½¢, 1 car 68¢; No. 4 red, 1 car 66½¢, 1 car very light 61¢.

No. 2 white, 2 cars 66½¢; No. 3 white, 1 car mixed 65¢.

No. 3 durum, 1 car 61½¢.

Corn.—By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars 36½¢, 1 car 36½¢; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 36½¢, 20 cars 36½¢, 1 car 36¢; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 36¢, 1 car 35½¢, 2 cars 35½¢.

No. 2 yellow, nominally 36½¢ to 37¢; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 36½¢.

No. 2 white, nominally 37½¢ to 37¾¢; No. 3 white, 4 cars 37½¢, 5 cars 37¢; No. 4 white, 2 cars 36½¢, 3 cars 36½¢.

Oats.—By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally 34½¢ to 35¢; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 34½¢, 1 car wheat mixed 34½¢, 3 cars 34½¢; No. 4 mixed, nominally 33½¢ to 34¢.

No. 2 white, 1 car 36¢, 10 cars 35¢; No. 3 white, 1 car 35½¢, 3 cars 35¢, 2 cars 34½¢, 4 cars barley mixed 34½¢, 7 cars 34½¢, 2 cars barley mixed 34½¢; No. 4 white, nominally 33½¢ to 34½¢.

Barley.—No. 3, 1 car 44¢.

Flour.—Quiet but steady. Quotations: Hard winter patents, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight, \$3.20 to \$3.40; clears, \$2.75 to \$3; soft patents, \$3.65 to \$3.95; straight, \$2.75 to \$3; clears, \$2.75 to \$2.80.

Cornmeal.—Steady but dull. Quoted at \$3 to \$5 per cwt., sacked.

Corn-Chop.—Market quiet. Quoted at 73¢ to 74¢ per cwt., sacked.

Bran.—Slow sale. The quotations: Mixed feed, 86¢ to 87¢ per cwt.; straight bran, 85¢ to 86¢; shorts, 86¢ to 90¢ per cwt.

Flaxseed.—Receipts, none; same time last year, none. Unchanged, at \$1.11, upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—At all points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.25 per ton in car lots.

Castor Beans.—In car lots, \$1.35 per bushel.

Ground Oil Cake.—Carlots, \$28; 2,000-pound lots, \$29; 1,000-pound lots, \$15; 100-pound lots, \$1.60.

Seed.—Timothy, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; red clover, \$8 to \$11 per cwt.; alfalfa, \$8 to \$11 per cwt.; cane, \$1 to \$1.10 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, 70¢ to 75¢ per cwt.; millet, German, 80¢ to 85¢ per cwt.; common, 75¢ to 90¢ per cwt.

#### Gulf Coast, Texas.

lands are the best in the world. We own and control 1,000,000 acres in best part of Gulf Coast country. Fine level prairie. Black, waxy, and chocolate loam, one to six feet deep, clay subsoil. Rainfall 40 inches annually. Will sell 150 acres and up at \$6 to \$18 per acre, according to size of tract and location. All within 2 to 6 miles of railroads, schools, churches, rural mail delivery. Farms adjoining net \$50 to \$100 per acre a year in staple crops and up to \$600 an acre in oranges, figs, etc. Alfalfa, corn, oats, cotton, sugar cane, all kinds vegetables and fruits without irrigation. Flowing artesian wells for rice culture. Some crop can be grown every month in year.

Write to-day for free booklet, "Opportunity," tells all about it. Cheap rates first and third Tuesday each month. Agents wanted.

PICKERT-HAMMOND LAND CO., Brazos Hotel Building, Houston, Texas.

#### LEGAL.

FRED C. SLATER, Lawyer,

Topeka, Kansas. Collections made in all parts of the country. Advice given on matters by mail. Inheritances collected and estates investigated in all parts of the world.

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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, \$1.52 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.,

635 Jackson St., 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.

FOR SALE—Bull calves from prize-winning Holstein cows. Good ones and cheap to early buyers. Hughes & Jones, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—One bull, and four to six cows of heavy milking breed. Write to Thomas W. Houston, Leavenworth, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Cruickshank Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—Young registered Holstein bulls from big milkers and rich milkers. Burton & Burton, Topeka, Kans.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

JUST OUT—Our New Seed Catalogue for 1907. Complete from cover to cover. Latest and best novelties in vegetables and flowers. Free copy for the asking. Send for it now and tell your neighbors also. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SWEEPSTAKES CORN at both the Kansas State Fair and the Kansas State Corn Show was grown and exhibited by W. R. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans., who has the same kind for sale for seed.

25 YEARS OF SUCCESS selling high grade seeds. Would you have equal success growing get my catalogue. It's free. A postal will bring it. Write for it now and order seeds early. T. Lee Adams, 417 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy, Millet, Cane seed and other field and grass seeds; also popcorn. If any to offer please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., 804 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

#### SWINE.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boars sired by Parker Boy, a son of the great Parker Mac, winner of first prize at Kansas State Fair 1905. White & Tomson, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

CHOICE BERKSHIRE BOARS for sale, 75 to 240 pounds in weight, of the best breeding in the land. Eleven years a breeder of this beautiful breed. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

FOR SALE—Harmonizer and Hot Shot Poland-China gilts. Bred to a son of Leon Calhoun's great herd boar. Also an April boar by Hot Shot out of a Harmonizer gilt. Good enough to head any herd. James B. Zinn, Box 348, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jerseys. Good color, fine blood, low prices. Burton & Burton, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Young registered Duroc-Jersey boar, bred right, built right, color right, prices right. Burton & Burton, Topeka, Kans.

#### POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chickens. High grade Duroc-Jersey open gilts. J. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys; July hatch; all by a fine Kentucky tom. Price \$5. Address Mrs. Fred Cowley, Hallowell, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets from high scoring stock at \$1 to \$2.50 each. Also Pekin ducks. Thos. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

CHRIS BEARMAN, Ottawa, Kans., breeder of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. 18 years experience. Eggs in season. Write for price.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS for sale. Pure bred \$1.25 each. Geo. Hobbs, Niles, Kans.

#### I WISH TO CLOSE OUT

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

#### COCKERELS FOR SALE

from twenty different varieties at farmer's prices. Also Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Write for catalogue.

Walter Hogue, Fairfield, Neb.

#### REAL ESTATE.

LYON COUNTY FARM—75 acres, 60 cultivated, balance pasture. Black limestone soil, good apple orchard and other fruit. Good 6-room house, barn and cattle sheds, 9 miles to Emporia, ¼ mile to school. Price \$3,150. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR LEASE—A large stock farm in eastern Kansas. For particulars, address with references, M. T. Brown, Davenport, Iowa.

## EXCURSION

Fine wheat and alfalfa lands in Northwest Kansas for sale at \$10 to \$15 per acre. Half cash, 1, 2 and 3 years on balance. Rich soil, as high as 40 bushels of wheat to the acre raised on these lands. Come out Tuesday, January 15th. Excursion day. Railroad allowed. Send for list. Agents wanted.

Forest & Spencer, McDonald, Kans.

## McPherson County Farm

160 acres good level wheat, corn and alfalfa land, 125 acres in cultivation. Pasture, meadow, orchard, alfalfa and wheat, 7 room house, barn, good well and wind-mill. Price reasonable, easy terms; sold to settle an estate. Call on or address

J. K. Bremyer, McPherson, Kans.

## TEXAS, RICE AND GARDEN LANDS.

in the Gulf Coast country—Artesian belt. Finest and most productive lands in the country. Excursions semi-monthly. \$20 round trip. See me or write for particulars.

DAVID L. LAKIN, Asst. Fidelity Immigration Co., 113 W. 6th, Topeka, Kans.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE a good 2-year-old jack for sale. Good color, good build and well broken and priced right. Thos. Gribben, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—2 Kentucky Gaited Saddle yearlings. Both registered stallions. Burton & Burton, Topeka, Kans.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE—3 and 4 years old. Missouri bred. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for clear land, seven head of Standard bred race horses, mares, geldings, stallions, several cows, Shorthorn bull, also a good homestead 160 in Kansas, Wallace County. Will sell furniture and fixtures and give a lease for a term of years on the best Hotel in Nebraska. Miller Hotel Co., Wymore, Neb.

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

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2000 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—At once, 25 apprentices for dress-making. Free instruction given by Miss Brundage of the School of Dramatic Art. Address Mrs. Mercer, care Crosby Bros., Topeka, Kans.

A BOOKLET telling all about the Anti-Horse Thief Association free. Address N. S. Randall, R. F. D. 1, Cherokee, Kans.

HONEY—For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Two 5-gallon cans, 120 pounds net—Amber \$8.40; whitest \$9. Also small cans. Comb honey in one pound sections 12½¢. Write for price list. Nothing but genuine bees honey. Reference Kansas Farmer Co. Address Cheek & Wallinger, Prope, Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Los Animas, Colo.

WANTED—Energetic man to sell rubber boots and shoes on commission to country merchants in January, February, March and April. Will give as many counties around your home as you can visit in this time. A man with horse and buggy can make good pay. Samples furnished free. Address, giving particulars, Shoe Salesman, care Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Choice alfalfa farms, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey and O. I. C. Hogs. 40 varieties of poultry and pet stock. Pure seeds and nursery stock of Full particulars in catalogue. 10c brings it. Merchandise wanted; what have you to trade. A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Kans.

WANTED—Ladies to work on piece work, \$3 per dozen. All material furnished. No canvassing; steady work. Stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Champaign Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

6,000 FERRETS—Some yearlings, especially trained for rats. Book and circular free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

HONEY—3 cents per pound. Write A. S. Parson, 514 S. Main St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

WANTED—Non-union moulders. Call or write Topeka Foundry, 318 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

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

## Stray List

Week ending December 25.

Bourbon County—Chas. E. Holstein, County Clerk. STEER—Taken up, December 10, 1906, by Wm. Chenoweth, in Mapleton, one 2-year-old dark red steer, underbit in both ears, valued at \$18.

Cherokee County—R. G. Holmer, County Clerk. HELPER—Taken up, November 28, 1906, by Chas. Ewers, in Garden tp., one red and white helper, valued at \$12.

Greeley County—G. S. Hurt, County Clerk. TEAM—Taken up, December 1, 1906, by G. H. Lowrey, in Tribune tp., team of geldings; one dark bay horse, about 15 years old, right hind foot white, very little white in forehead, wire scar on back of left front foot and on front of same, leg near breast showing that at the same time all the muscle has been severed to the bone, harness marks, height 5 ft. 5 inches. One light bay horse about as old as above; right feet and left hind foot white, strip and snip in face, left side of head carved in from center of forehead below left eye, harness marks, 66½ in. high.

Marion County—D. D. McIntosh, County Clerk. COW—Taken up by A. H. Frobenius in Center tp., November 2, 1906, one red cow, one horn partly off branded "R" on left hip, age 6 or 7 years, weight about 700, valued at \$25.

Finney County—W. McD. Rowan, County Clerk. MARE AND COLT—Taken up by W. H. Fant, in Garden City tp., November 27, 1906, one sorrel mare 7 years old, blaze face, collar marks on shoulder and white fore end, valued at \$75. One bay mare colt, 6 or 7 months old, valued at \$30.

Week ending February 12

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurry, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Noah Vaughn, of Louisville tp., Dec. 11, 1906, one 2-year-old horse mule, mouse colored, valued at \$35.



## DUROC-JERSEYS

## Woodlawn

We have just 10 head of spring boars left for sale and we are going to make very LOW prices for the next 30 days to close them out. They are sired by Fancy Chief 24923 the great show boar FANCY TOPNOTCHER 49339, first in class at Kansas State Fair and by PRINCE WONDER 42455. They have the size and are sure to suit you.

JNO. W. JONES &amp; SON,

Concordia, Kansas

## Nemaha Valley Herd Durocs and Polled Durhams

70 good strong pigs by such boars as Valley Chief 15211, Kant-Be-Beat, Wont Be Beat Again, Lewiston Top Notcher and others. If you need a boar write me. I also offer my herd bull GLOSTER 4114, 4th, got by Gloster Chief 24, for sale. This is a deep red fellow with plenty of size and finish. Young stock for sale at all time. Bred sow sale February 6, 1907.

## DUROC-JERSEYS

## Home of The Famous Fancy Herd Registered DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

D. M. TROTT Abilene, Kans., famous Duroc

Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.

## COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Geo. Briggs &amp; Son, Clay Center, Neb.

Young stock for sale.

**DUROC-JERSEYS**—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. Spring pigs either sex. Prices reasonable.

E. S. COWEE, Route 2, Scranton, Kans.

**SUNFLOWER HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS**—Fall and spring pigs for sale, of both sexes, sired by Klondyke Prince, an 800 pound hog. Samuel Boston, Prop., Smith Center, Kans.

## Pigs Shipped on Approval.

200 head of Durocs, all ages, representing the blood of Combination, Valley Chief, and a son of Kant-Be-Beat.

T. L. LIVINGSTON, Burchard, Neb.

## Ireland's Durocs

Herd headed by Young Model 3811, a son of Higgins 2251. Pigs for sale from such sows as Antelope 97668, a granddaughter of Ohio Chief, Fancy Xenia 47490 and Lela H. 87038. Z. Ireland, Chester, Neb.

## Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine

Up-to-date breeding, choice individuals. Farrowed from February 27 up to October 1. Either sex, pairs or trios, not a-kn., at \$12.50, \$15, \$20 and \$25 per head, for 60 days only. G. E. NEWTON, Whiting, Kans., (Successor to Newton Bros.)

## Orchard Hill Herd of Duroc-Jerseys

Fall and spring males, and the gilts bred and to be bred, for sale. Blood lines: Top Notcher, Ohio Chief, Improver 2d and the Wonder family.

R. F. NORTON &amp; SON, Clay Center, Kans.

## Duroc-Jerseys

Big, bloomy, handsome boars of March and April farrow. Write Buchanan Stock Farm, Sedalia, Mo.

## STAADT'S DUROC SALE.

Will sell at Sale Pavilion, Ottawa, Kans., January 19, 1907, 40 choice sows and gilts safe in pig by my great champion boars, Long Wonder 21867 and Nelson's Model 22065. Write for catalogue. J. F. Stadt, Ottawa, Kans. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

## Egypt Valley Durocs.

Herd headed by Egypt Lad 34023. Stock always for sale. Choice fall boars and gilts, reasonable. Also six fine gilts, bred to Lora's Lad, to farrow in April; will also sell some tried sows. Write for prices and particulars. H. W. STEINMEYER, Volland, Kans.

## Peerless Stock Farm

## DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

H. G. Sollenbarger, Prop., Woodston, Kans.

## Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled

My herd bull, Expansion, for sale. No swine for sale now. Spring sale, February 13, 1907.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kans.

## Eureka Manor Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Choice breeding stock for all. Boars, and sows and gilts, bred or open. Prices the lowest, quality and breeding the best. Herd headed by EUREKA Tip-Top 48641, sired by the great World's Fair grand champion, Tip-Top Notcher 20729; and PERICLESE 27247, by Josephus 19125, the Kansas State Fair grand champion. Write your wants or call and inspect my herd. Address

J. F. ENSOR, Olathe, Kans.

## Otatop Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Herd composed of best blood in the west. Headed by Otatop Notcher, out of Tip Top Notcher, who weighed 1120 pounds at 18 months, and sold for \$5,000. Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale at reasonable prices.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Edwardsville,

Kansas

## Oak Grove Herd of Durocs

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 36471 by Hunt's Model, and Corrector's Model 34381. Forty fine spring pigs for sale from such sows as Labaugh's Choice 46882, Oak Grove Queen 12004 and Miss May 112006, a granddaughter of Improver II. If you want good ones write me.

SHERMAN REEDY,

Hanover, Kans.

## WILSONS' DUROCS

I have for sale a few gilts and boars sired by Ohio Chief. I also have a number of fine boars carrying the leading blood of the Duroc breed. Can please you in something good.

R. L. Wilson,

Chester,

Nebraska

## DUROC-JERSEYS

## Home of The Famous Fancy Herd Registered DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

WE HAVE a lot of fine gilts sired by Crimson Wonder and Kerr's Champion, bred to Oom Paul M'ssouri Wonder, King's Crimson Challenger. These sires are all sired by prize winners. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wanneta, Kans.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## RIVERSIDE HERD DUROC-JERSEYS

Hogs for sale. Yearling sows and gilts and young boars. Address Crow Bros., 200 East Osborn St., Hutchinson, Kans.

## Buy a Money-Maker Duroc-Jersey Pig

Nine sons of Tip Top Money-maker 52501, grandsons of Tip Top Notcher, the great World's Fair champion, for sale at from \$15 to \$25 each. R. C. Williamson, Edwardsville, Kans.

## PIONEER HERD OF DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Herd headed by Red Chief, 1st prize winner at Hutchinson, assisted by Chief Grand by Ohio Chief. Sows of equal merit. 15 large growthy males and 25 sows, some bred. To these males I breed big boned, quick feeding females. Describe what you want and write for prices.

N. B. SAWYER, Cherryvale, Kans.

## Lone Star Durocs

We will have over 50 fine boars for sale this fall, representing the best blood lines in the country. Orders booked after July 1, and shipments will be made to responsible parties on approval.

J. L. WILLIAMS,

Bellaire,

Kansas

## Ward Brothers Republic, Kans.

Spring Durocs for sale sired by Model H 37967, the best son of the great Higgins Model; also Shake-speare 3d, and other noted sires; also some fall boars that will be a credit to any herd. Write for prices.

**Vick's DUROCS** are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47385, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 24923 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and phoning me will be called for.

W. L. Vick,

Junction City

Kansas

## COUNTY LINE HERD OF DUROCS.

Herd headed by Smith Wonder 46985. A fine lot of boars and gilts for sale, carrying the blood of Kansas Wonder 20753, Jumbo Jr. 28015, Orion 5293, 2d Climax 23361, Joe 29271, Oom Paul 2d 17679 and Second Surprise 20289. Phone from Silver Lake.

O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kans.

## Duroc's

This stuff is the cream of my herd and I am pricing it right. Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.

## POLAND-CHINAS

## CEDAR GROVE HERD

Of pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS. We will have some bargains this season to offer the public. J. A. Hebbrew, Stockton, Kans. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

## Dawley's POLAND-CHINA SALE

SALINA, KANS., FEBRUARY 15, 1907. File your application now for catalogue.

Frank Dawley

Waldo,

Kansas

## Belleville Herd of Heavy-Boned Poland-Chinas

Headed by Grand Chief 34410, one of the good sons of Chief Tecumseh 3d. I have 100 spring pigs from this old fellow the mothers are from Expansion-Mogul and other boars of such renown. Correspondence and inspection invited. Annual boar sale November 15.

W. H. Bullen,

Belleville, Kansas

## POLAND-CHINAS

## UNGLES' HOGGETTE

The great preventive and cure for HOG CHOLERA. Indorsed by more good breeders than any other remedy. We also put out a Dip at \$1 per gallon. In 5 and 10 gallon cans. Freight prepaid. Guaranteed as good as any Dip on the market or money refunded. Address

UNGLES HOGGETT CO.

Lincoln,

Nebraska

## Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars. O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.

## The Useful Type of Poland-Chinas

Herd headed by Model King 34830, by Mischief Maker. Growthy spring pigs for sale.

E. D. Morris,

Bern, Kansas

## Square Deal Herd--Poland-Chinas

Herd boars: Calder's Chief by Garver's Choice, and Calder's Grand Chip by Grand Perfection 37480 out of Mo. Chip dam. Address

Wm. D. Calder, Prop., Bancroft, Kans.

## Elerbeck's

POLAND-CHINAS are from the leading strains of the heavy type. Good boars and gilts for sale. Write for information.

J. T. ELERBECK, Beatrice, Neb.

## A. J. Hinckley, Milo, Kan.

Breeder of fashionable Poland-Chinas. Will have some fine boars for sale this fall. Write for breeding and prices. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

## Cedar Lawn Stock Farm

My herd is headed by the Great MAJOR M. 31527, by Blaine Tecumseh 23338. We breed the big fellows with plenty of finish. Our sows are all heavy boned animals and producers of large litters. If you want to breed the large type, write us for prices on boars and gilts.

J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.

## Yukon Polands

Spring pigs for sale sired by the great boar Perfect Tecumseh 27989 S, and out of sows of equal breeding. Also a few choice ones by a son of Medier. Write me for full particulars.

J. B. Myers

Canton,

Kansas

## JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars Nemo L's Dude and The Picket in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

## Popular Poland-Chinas

Chief Perfection 2d and other fashionable blood lines. The Champion American Royal 1906 is our type, this sire is a half brother to a number we offer. Some excellent spring boars and gilts ready for buyers.

P. L. WARE &amp; SON

Paola,

Kansas

## ON AND ON BOARS

Several choice boars for sale. One spring boar by On and On 61783, dam by Chief Perfection 2d 42559. One fall yearling grandson of Mo's Black Perfection. Dam 50 per cent Chief Perfection 2d, and others extra good. Also a few young Galloway bulls and several young Holstein bulls.

H. N. HOLDEMAN, MEADE, KANS.

## Maple Valley Stock Farm

The great breeder Mo. Chip 2d is at the head of my Poland-China herd. My foundation stock is the best that money can buy and I guarantee my stock. One herd boar and a few choice May boars for sale. Brood sow sale Feb. 28, 1907. Correspondence solicited and visitors always welcome.

C. P. BROWN, Route 2, Whiting, Kans.

## Poland-Chinas For Sale--Herd Boar

Joe Mascot 41764 by Mascot 31481, out of Lady One Price (70041) by Priceless, sire of Mascot Mo's Black Perfection 26517. Mascot sold for \$1,480 and Joe's Mascot is as good as his sire. A prominent breeder told me yesterday, December 13, that he is better than half the herd-boars owned by prominent breeders; also that if he had been exhibited at any of the leading State fairs he would have been inside the money in the aged class. He was farrowed February 28, 1904. There is not a wrinkle on him; he has a heavy coat of straight black hair. I have raised and seen near 200 of his pigs and never saw one with a wavy coat, a poor back, or a bad ear; neither have I seen any spotted ones. If you want to raise large hogs with quality buy this boar. He can easily be made to weigh 800 pounds. Reason for selling I have only two sows on the farm that are not his get. You can't go wrong on him. He is kind. The price is right. For further particulars address

John Harness, RFD, Leavenworth, Kans.

P. S. I have a young boar by Nemo L's Dude and out of an L's Perfection dam, and some choice open gilts by Joe's Mascot, that I will sell at a bargain.

## POLAND-CHINAS

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has bred gilts and W. K. C. Leghorn cockerels. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kans.

## ELM GLEN FARM POLAND-CHINAS.

Size, breed, character and fashionable breeding. Stock all ages for sale.

WM. KNOX, South Haven, Kans.

## Decatur County Herd of Poland Chinas

Fall boars all sold; am now booking orders for March and April pigs; sixty head to select from also a choice lot of bred sows at farmer's prices. A square deal guaranteed. Write me your wants.

R. H. WEIR, Route 3, Oberlin, Kans.

## HOT BLOODED POLAND-CHINAS

Two April boars by Grand Perfection 77899 out of Keep On Fashion, by Keep On. One by Perfect Mischief out of a litter sister to Grand Chief, the \$3000 boar. One March boar by Perfection I Know, sire of Iowa State Fair and World's Fair champion; dam is a Corrector sow as good as the best. These are strictly fit to head herds. A few choice sows safe in pig to Grand Perfection or Chief On and On. Write now.

Dietrich &amp; Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

## C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire, Kansas

Thirty Years a Breeder of

## Poland-China Swine

We raise the big fellows that farrow large litters. The kind that fills the pork barrel. Write us for list of our winnings at Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs. Our herd boar Bright Look weighs 1,000 pounds in show condition. Stock for sale. If you want the big kind write us.

## Oak Grove POLAND-CHINAS...

Nemo L's Dude, prize-winner and sire of winners, and Sir Darkness out of Darkness and by Chief Perfection 2d in service. A few boars for sale.

GUS AARON,

Route 5

Leavenworth, Kans.

## Shady Lane Stock Farm.

The home of the western champion. Peerless Perfection 2d 38664. On January 22, 1907, will sell 50 fancy bred sows, bred to Peerless Perfection 2d 38664, Grand Perfection 77899 and Corrector Chief 38663, at my farm.

HARRY E. LUNT, Burden, Kans.

## CHESTER-WHITES

CEDAR LAWN BIRKSHIRES My sows are sired by Elma's Prime 64778, and Berryton Duke 72946. Boar at head of herd, Jourist Tomper 76277.

Wm. McAdam, Netawaka, Kans.

## Eagle Stock Farm.

Breeder of O. I. C. hogs. Young stock for sale. See or write me.

A. W. TOEVES, Prop., Inman, Kans.

## O. I. C. SWINE

Choice young stock of both sex for sale at very low prices.

S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kans.

## World's Fair

## Improved Chester-Whites

at auction at Pleasant Hill, Mo., on November 8, 1906. Forty O. I. C's. 15 Shorthorn cattle.

W. W. Waltmire,

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