

KANSAS FARMER



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KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON RECIPROCITY.

In November, 1905, the editor of the KANSAS FARMER sent to each Senator and Representative from Kansas the following letter:

Dear Sir:

The KANSAS FARMER invites your attention to the very great interest of the farmers and stock-growers in the preservation of our present outlets for surplus farm products and the creation of new markets. President McKinley's last address is a fine expression of farmer's views on the subject, and they fully agree with him in believing that reciprocal trade relations be entered into with such countries as are likely to become large consumers of our kinds of products.

Voicing the sentiments of those who see danger in recently erected tariff walls around some of the countries of Europe, the KANSAS FARMER asks your careful attention to the positions taken by the American Reciprocal Tariff League, and will be greatly pleased if it shall be able to announce to its readers that the measures advocated by this league have your hearty support.

Yours very truly,
E. B. COWGILL, Editor.

The first reply received was from Congressman Victor Murdock of the "Big Seventh." Mr. Murdock expressed the keenest interest in the matter and asked for all kinds of information. His letter was forwarded to the National Reciprocity League. No copy was kept so that it is impossible to reproduce it here.

The second answer was from Senator Long, as follows:

My Dear Sir:

Yours of the 14th instant directed to me at Medicine Lodge was forwarded here and received. Since my return from the Philippines, I have not had time to examine closely the proceedings of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, but will do so in the near future. I assure you that your letter and the resolutions of the league will receive my very careful consideration. I will be pleased to hear from you again at any time.

Yours very truly,
CHESTER I. LONG.

No reply was received from Senator Burton.

Following are the replies received from other Congressmen:

My Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter, relative to reciprocal trade relations, I desire to state, that it has always been my idea, that as far as possible, without injury to any of our own industries, the markets should be broadened for our products, in all parts of the world.

I am not well informed at this time as to the position taken by the American Reciprocal Tariff League, but shall always be glad to cooperate in advancing proper reciprocal trade relations, in any field that our products can reach.

Thanking you for calling my attention to this matter, I remain

Yours very truly,
W. A. REEDER.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 14th came during

my absence and while I do not agree with all the positions taken by the American Reciprocity Tariff League, I believe I am thoroughly in accord with the views expressed by Mr. McKinley, as to reciprocity trade relations. There will be difficulty in the negotiating reciprocity with Germany. This will arise out of the feeling of her people and the policy of her Government, but I will be in favor of every measure that will assist in the protection of the Kansas farmer.

Very truly yours,
W. A. CALDERHEAD.

My Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 14th inst., relative to preservation and extension of markets for Kansas farmers.

I am deeply interested in this matter and shall at all times and at every opportunity favor measures which, in my judgment, will both preserve the home market and extend our foreign markets for farm products.

Yours very truly,
P. P. CAMPBELL.

My Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 14th. I write

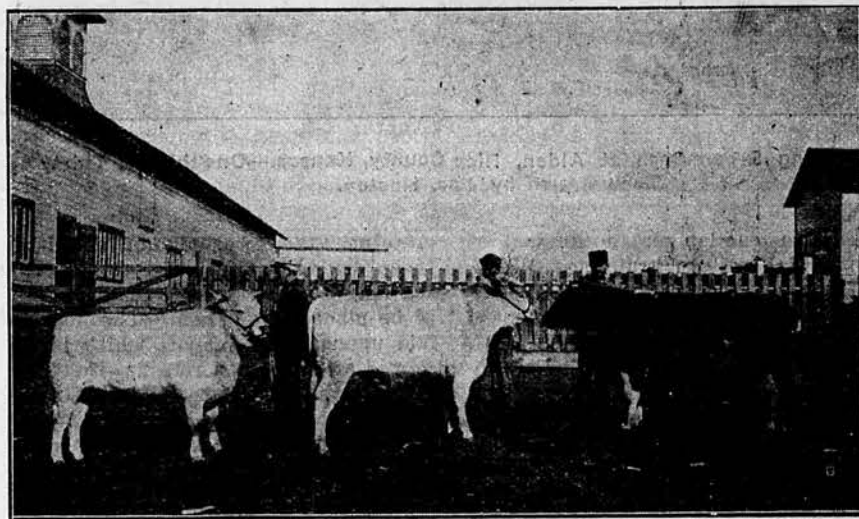
few hundred millions had remained in the pockets of the people.

I was criticised at the time by some of my Republican friends for the position which I took. A little later the question was discussed and acted upon in the same spirit, very forcibly by the Iowa Republican Convention, and a little later still came the clear, calm, and sensible and patriotic utterances of President McKinley at Buffalo, along the same line. I do not and never have favored any horizontal reduction of the tariff or any "bull in China shop" methods. Any change in our tariff should be made most conservatively by the friends of protection after the most careful consideration. I am in favor of reciprocity with those Nations that are in position to reciprocate. That is, those who have something we need to offer in exchange for our products, which will benefit a large majority of our people, particularly the American farmer.

Yours truly,
J. D. BOWERSOCK.

My Dear Mr. Cowgill:

I have your letter of recent date and note what you say in regard to the enactment of legislation which will



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hastily at this time to say that before President McKinley's Buffalo speech, and before the Iowa Republican State Convention had taken an advanced stand for some revision of the tariff, and reciprocity, I had written a letter which was published to some extent by the press of our State, in which I took the ground that many of our industries had passed the stage of babyhood and early childhood, and no longer needed to be fed by a government nurse at the expense of the consumer, but were able not only to sit up and take notice but to practically stand alone. I said that while I was a Republican and a protectionist, I could not but feel that there had not been a fair division, between the steel magnates for instance, and the American people. I thought then and think now, that the country would be better off if Mr. Carnegie had been able to accumulate a few million of dollars, and the balance of his

enable this Government to enter into reciprocal agreement with other Nations. Under the Dingley law a twenty-percent reduction is allowed for that purpose.

I am glad you wrote me on this subject as I have been looking into the question since I returned from the Philippines and believe some very beneficial treaties could be entered into, and am pleased to know that an effort is being made to revive the interest in this great question. It will be admitted by all that the Blaine agreements of 1891 and 1892 were a great success, and a return to that policy would be of benefit to the producers of the country and would injure none of our people.

I assure you I am in favor of trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home productions and which will extend our markets.

With kind regards, I am very truly,
CHARLES CURTIS.

THE HUSBAND'S SHARE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly answer the following questions through the KANSAS FARMER. If a wife were given property, deeded to her and her children, would the husband get a share in case her death occurred first? If deeded to her and her heirs, what share would he get? Can it be disposed of before all the children are of age?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Linn County.

The first question asked by our correspondent is easily disposed of. The question is: If property were deeded to a wife and her children, would her husband get a share in case she died first?

If our correspondent means the deed to her and her children then the husband would be entitled on her death to a share of the property equal to one-half of the share to which each child would be entitled. Each child has an equal share with the mother and on her death the husband would be heir to one-half only of the share of the mother. To illustrate: If the mother had five children then the property under the deed to her and her children would be so distributed that each one of the six persons would be entitled to one undivided sixth of it. On her death the husband would get one-half of the wife's one-sixth.

Our correspondent may have intended the word children to mean heirs. If so, on the death of the wife the husband would be entitled to the undivided one-half of the property and the children to the other half. The words "children" and "heirs" in a deed do not mean the same thing, but are different in their meaning and effect.

The question as to the sale of the property presents more complicated conditions. It involves questions affecting minors, guardian and ward, descents and distributions of real property and homestead interests. See Chapter 33 of the General Statutes of Kansas, 1901, page 534 et seq. There are so many matters involved in this question of sale that no satisfactory answer could be given without more full and complete information than is presented in the inquiry.

If a sale is proposed, it could only be made by an order of sale by the Probate Court when it is shown that a sale is needed to provide for the care and support of the minor.

WANTS A RAILROAD CROSSING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER the following: How can we get a crossing over or under a railroad where the streets on either side of the railroad are inside the city, but the railroad is not inside the city. It is one mile between crossings and the city and county need at least one crossing half way between the present crossings. Please state who are the proper authorities to address and how to proceed lawfully to secure the same.

Lyon County.

J. W. BIVENS.
There is no law providing for railroad crossings for private individuals. We would suggest to our correspondent that he get up a petition and pre-

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sent it to the railroad management asking for the crossing. If this accomplishes him nothing then let him ask the board of railroad commissioners to use their influence in his behalf.

If this fails him, his only remedy left is to apply to his board of county commissioners asking them to lay off a public road over the line that crosses the railroad track at the place where the public would be the most benefited.

Let our correspondent examine Chapter 89 of the General Statutes of Kansas of 1901, page 1204 et seq. for full information on this subject. If he can get a public road located and established as he desires, the railroad company will have to put in a crossing for the use of the public.

ADVANCED PRICE FOR PRAIRIE-DOG POISON.

Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the Experiment Station at the Kansas State Agricultural College, announces an advance in price for prairie-dog poison. This advance was announced last September, but the farmers of the State are paying no attention to it, which is causing much delay and difficulty.

The State Legislature formerly appropriated funds to pay in part for the material used in its composition, but the last assembly withdrew this fund. The expense is now entirely upon the college. In addition strychnine, one of the ingredients, has risen 8 per cent in price. Hence the former prices of \$1.75 per half-gallon for

prairie-dog poison, and 90 cents per quart for pocket-gopher mixture, are now advanced to \$2.00 and \$1.10, respectively. This is actual cost.

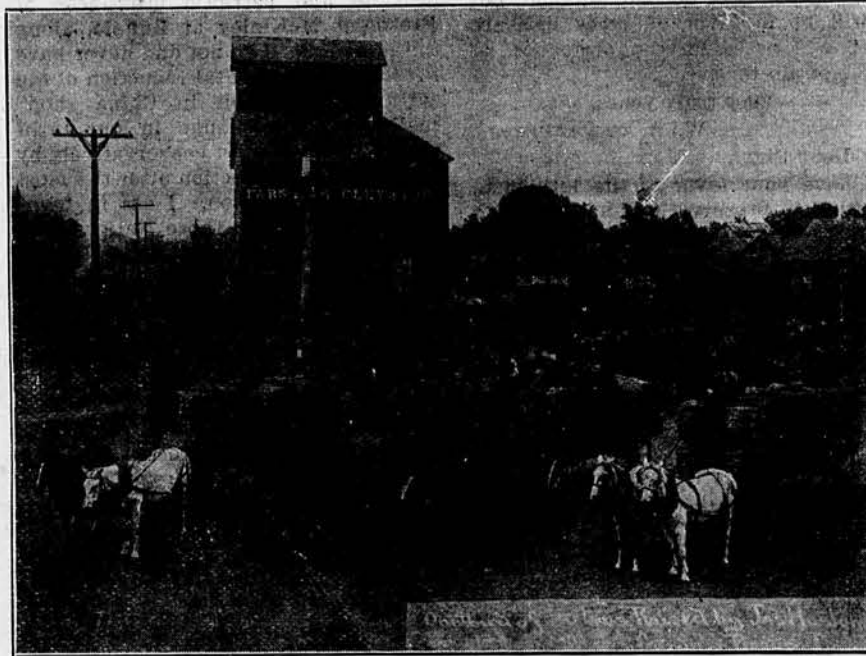
The Kansas Station has done some valuable work in the State in the eradication of the prairie-dog and other rodent pests. Over a ton of potassium cyanide and considerably over a ton of strychnine have been used by Professor Popenoe and his predecessor, Professor Lantz, during the last four years. About a million acres of infested lands have been entirely reclaimed, while a partial destruction of the pests has been accomplished over a much larger area.

HOW LEARN A BUSINESS.

A correspondent asks how he may "learn the way to success in the business of buying and shipping eggs and poultry." The KANSAS FARMER takes great pleasure in giving the fullest possible information on all matters of interest to its readers, but when asked to instruct on so broad lines as here requested, the editor confesses to a coloring around the roots of his hair. No doubt the handy man about the farm is capable of mastering almost any intricate subject, but he must first "go to school to it." No amount of

In general, the method of casting cement blocks and afterwards laying them up like cut stone is more satisfactory and cheaper than the method of casting the wall in place. An exception to this last statement should be made with reference to the part of the foundation wall that is below ground. This may well be made one stone.

Cement floors are excellent for porches. A porch of ordinary width will scarcely need joists. P. H. Forbes of this city recently made a concrete porch floor eight feet square. It is supported on two sides on the foundation of the house. The outlying corner is supported on a pillar. This floor is four inches thick and contains six ¼-inch steel rods, three running each way and about evenly spaced. These rods are bent at right angles at either end so that they cannot slip in the concrete. The lower three inches of this floor was made of one part Portland cement to five parts of clean river sand; the top inch was made two parts cement to three parts sand. No joists were used under this floor. If larger areas or long distances between supports are used it is well to make concrete joists. Forms for these are made in place and firmly supported. Two steel rods are bedded in the con-



Delivering Broom-Corn at Alden, Rice County, Kansas.—One-third of Thirty Tons Grown by Jas. Haston.

written instruction and no amount of commercial college training will insure success in this or any other commercial pursuit unless supplemented with practical work. One must learn in the school of experience. The cheapest way to get this schooling is to find employment for a time with some dealer in this kind of merchandise. Don't be particular about the amount of pay you get, but arrange to work at all branches of the business beginning with the lowest. If fortunate enough to secure work with a successful dealer, and if you are possessed of energy, honesty, the ability to observe closely, to do things promptly, to treat people courteously, to study the business, you should acquire the ability to transact a like business of your own successfully.

Building Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I write to learn how to construct a tar roof. Also how to construct cement buildings. How would a house floor of cement answer? Also porch floor and posts? Have you any work on building with cement?
J. B. WHITTAKER.

Reno County.

The writer has never seen a tar roof that was satisfactory for any considerable length of time. There are some composition roofs that are well spoken of by the users. Our correspondent will doubtless get valuable information along this line by writing to the Barrett Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

The construction of cement, or concrete buildings is a rather simple matter for the person who knows how.

Cement Making Machinery.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you give me the address of firms furnishing the machinery for the manufacture of cement rock? I want that type that is run by gasoline engines and want as cheap an outfit as possible. Also, can you inform me as to where I can get literature upon the subject?

C. N. SMITH, M. D.

Republic County.

There are many firms, each of which, according to claims made, furnishes "the best machinery on earth for the manufacture of cement rock." Procure a copy of "The Municipal Engineering Journal," Indianapolis, Ind., and read their advertisements. If our correspondent contemplates erecting some great work like the sea wall at Galveston, or a bridge over some large river, he will need a machine for mixing the concrete, and such machine may well be driven by a gasoline engine. But for all ordinary building operations the mixing is done quite economically with the shovel and the hoe on a platform of boards.

There are some machines for molding the blocks. But, manufacturers who are doing extensive business find it satisfactory to use quite simple molds into which the materials are tamped with a pestle. An excellent mold is in use by P. H. Forbes, a manufacturer of concrete blocks at Topeka. Advise as to sizes, shapes, etc., and prices can be had by writing to Mr. Forbes.

The Municipal Engineering Journal, mentioned above, and the Cement Workers' Handbook are valuable literature. Farmers' Bulletin No. 235 U. S. Dept. Agriculture also gives valuable suggestions. This bulletin may be had free of cost on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Agriculture

Alfalfa Soil.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a few questions I would like to have answered in your paper. In the Dec. 7 issue I read the article on "Alfalfa Inoculation," by J. M. Shirley, with much interest. Now, I would like Mr. Shirley to tell how he obtained the soil from the 7-year-old alfalfa without destroying the alfalfa plants in that field. R. A. BROWNSON.
Woodson County.

Experiments With Flax.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like information regarding the raising of flax. I have about twenty acres of land that is run down and I want to sow it to blue-grass in the fall. What time should flax be sown, and how much seed should be used per acre? Please give me all the information you can about it. J. C. W.
Montgomery County.

The agricultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has carried on experiments with flax during the past three seasons. In 1903 several varieties of flax were seeded in small plots on April 17. The seed was sown with a disk grain-drill in drill-rows eighteen inches apart, at the rate of three pecks of seed per acre. The flax came up nicely and made a very satisfactory growth, blooming freely and producing many bolls, which, however, failed to produce perfect seed. The largest yield was only 4.7 bushels per acre, in the variety trial; but in another field a half acre of flax was seeded on alfalfa ground which was plowed early in the spring. This field was protected by timber on the south and east sides; and the yield was 10.3 bushels of flax-seed per acre. It was evident that the crop was injured by hot, dry weather early in July, and largely because of the protection, the plot on the alfalfa ground gave a larger yield than the flax sown in the open field in the variety trial.

In 1904 several varieties of flax were seeded and an experiment was undertaken in sowing flax at different dates and at different rates per acre. In the trial of varieties the common flax, Kansas-grown seed, yielded best, 9.3 bushels per acre. This flax was seeded on March 28 on new land, prairie sod plowed in the fall of 1903. On May 3 twenty-four varieties of flax, received from the United States Department of Agriculture, were seeded on old land which had produced corn the previous season and which had been well manured in the winter of 1902-03. None of these varieties yielded sufficient seed to pay for the thrashing. The seed of these varieties of flax was secured from Russia, and I believe the poor yield was due largely to the imported seed, since Kansas-grown flax sown on May 7 yielded 8.3 bushels of good seed per acre. The last-named variety was seeded on sod land, which may account somewhat for its better yield, since it appears that the corn land was too fertile to produce the best flax, causing a large growth of straw which lodged, resulting in light bolls and poor seed.

In the date-of-seeding test the Kansas-grown seed was used. The largest yields were produced from early sowings, March 28 and April 6, giving yields respectively of 9 and 8.8 bushels per acre. The test was made on sod land.

In the rate-of-seeding trial the largest yield, 9 bushels, was produced by sowing three pecks of flax per acre. The trial was made on sod land and the flax was sown March 25. Yields by the different rates of seeding were as follows: Sowing 1, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 pecks per acre yielded 7.7, 8.1, 8.6, 9 and 7.9 bushels per acre respectively.

The plots in the date-of-seeding trial and the rate-of-seeding trial crossed a piece of land which had previously grown alfalfa. On this land the flax made a very rank growth of

straw, lodging badly, and did not yield so well or produce so good quality of seed as on the sod land. The early sown flax was not injured apparently by hot winds or unfavorable weather in the season of 1904, but the later seedings in the latter part of May and first part of June gave relatively low yields compared with the flax sown early.

In 1905 the rate-of-seeding and date-of-seeding trials with flax were carried on on a piece of land which had previously grown alfalfa, and which had been broken in the fall of 1903 and planted to corn in 1904, the flax being the second crop after plowing up the alfalfa. In the rate-of-seeding trial the flax was sown April 21, at the rate of three pecks of seed per acre. The yields were as follows: Sowing 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 pecks of seed per acre yielded 11.8, 13.3, 12.9, 12.3 and 12.7 bushels per acre respectively, the largest yield being produced by sowing two pecks of seed per acre. From the trials of the two seasons it appears that sowing two to three pecks of seed per acre has produced the largest crops.

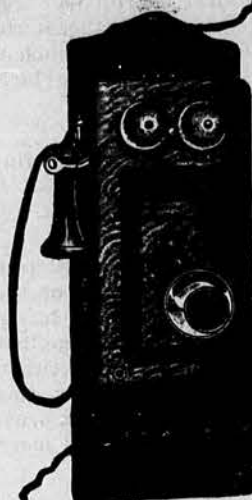
In the date-of-seeding trial the yields for flax sown at the several dates were as follows: March 30, 14.4; April 13, 13.8; April 20, 12.0; April 27, 12.3; May 6, 10.8; May 12, 8.7; May 19, 5.1; May 26, 0.7 bushels per acre respectively. In this experiment, as in the trial of 1904, the earliest seeding produced the largest yield. In 1905 the early-seeded flax matured in 102 days, the flax sown April 13 matured in 96 days, while that sown May 6 was mature August 10, 95 days after planting.

In the 1905 trial the yield of straw was determined for the flax which was seeded at different rates. The thickest sown flax, namely 5 pecks per acre, produced 4723 pounds of straw per acre; the next largest yield was 4633 pounds, secured from the plots seeded at the rate of 3 pecks per acre.

Thirteen varieties of flax were seeded in 1905, March 21, on sod land. The varieties giving the largest yields were as follows: Record No. 527, U. S. No. 9982, 10.9 bushels; No. 762, Minnesota flax, 10.1 bushels; No. 773, North Dakota No. 709, 9.2 bushels; No. 16, selected Russian flax, North Dakota, 609, 9 bushels; No. 772, North Dakota No. 155, 9 bushels; No. 736, common flax from Stravropol, Russia, 7.6; No. 45, Kansas-grown flax, 7.4 bushels per acre, respectively. Of the above-named varieties No. 16 and 45 were Kansas-grown seed, the original seed of No. 16 having been introduced from North Dakota in 1903. The station has a limited amount of seed of several of the above-named varieties, and about fifty bushels of No. 45, which will be sold at \$1.50 per bushel.

Flax is grown quite successfully in Southeastern Kansas and should prove a profitable crop in Montgomery County. Flax should not be grown continuously on the same land, since by continuous growing of flax the "flax wilt" disease develops and injures or destroys the crop. Flax follows corn very successfully. I would recommend not to plow the land but to cut up the stalks with a stalk-cutter, if the stalks have not been removed from the ground, and disk and harrow thoroughly to prepare a seed-bed. As shown by the results of the trials at this station, early seeding is desirable. Sow two to three pecks of good seed per acre. Any ordinary grain-drill may be used, care being taken not to plant the flax too deep. In a good seed-bed with favorably moist weather, if the seed is barely covered it will start best; in a drier seed-bed it is best to cover the seed with an inch or two of mellow soil. A proper seed-bed may also be prepared by plowing grain-stubble land either in the fall or early in the spring, cultivating the soil sufficiently to pulverize and firm it previous to seeding the flax.

I am interested in introducing flax as a more general crop throughout this State. I see no reason why flax should not be a profitable crop to grow

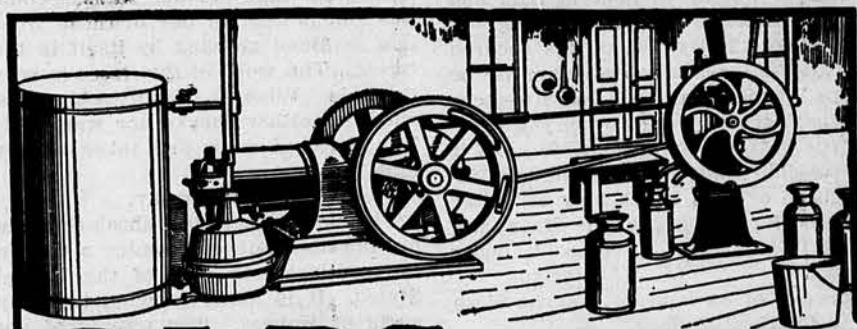


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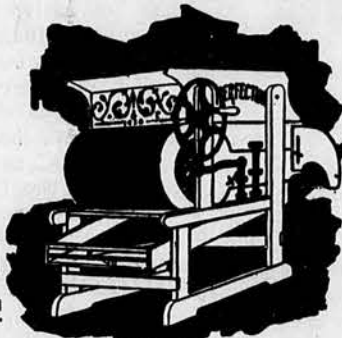
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We fully guarantee every "Perfection" and will send you a machine on trial, prepaying all freight charges and taking the risk of whether or not you want it.

Write to-day for prices and circulars. Samples of cleaned seed also sent if you will state the kind of grain you raise.

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You never tasted meat so sweet and well kept as ham smoked in the new way with Wright's Condensed Smoke. If you have ham, bacon or any kind of meat to cure

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THERE IS NO PROTECTION IN THE WORLD LIKE **TOWER'S SLICKERS**
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throughout Central and Western Kansas as well as in the southeastern portion of the State. Experiments in the growing of flax have also been undertaken at the Hays Branch Experiment Station, in Ellis County, and the State Experiment is cooperating with farmers in different sections of the State in carrying on experiments with flax and other grains. The crop is one which is worthy of general trial and more extensive growing throughout the State. The yields of flax secured at this station are not so large as the crops grown in the Northwestern States; perhaps we have not yet learned the best methods of culture, and it is possible that varieties may be introduced or bred which may be better adapted for growing in this State than those which are at present being grown.

A. M. TEN Eyck,
Professor of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Horticulture

Native Trees of Kansas.

READ BEFORE THE WEST SIDE FORESTRY CLUB BY MRS. GEO. W. TINCHER.
(Continued from last week.)

THE HONEY LOCUST.

The honey locust is well distributed throughout the State. It is one of our majestic forest-trees. Its wood is quite valuable and it is an ornamental tree, being one of the prettiest we have in the list, and should be more largely grown for street and park-planting.

KENTUCKY COFFEE-TREE.

The Kentucky coffee-tree is sparingly distributed throughout a large portion of the wooded district of the State and is another of our isolated trees, growing singly and never in groves. The wood is very valuable for posts. The tree is unique in appearance and makes a pleasing effect when planted in the lawn.

JUNE-BERRY TREE.

The June-berry is a small tree growing only in the northeast corner of the State. It reaches its greatest perfection in Tennessee and North Carolina. The tree is prized for the beauty of its flowers early in the spring.

WILD CHERRY.

The wild cherry or bird cherry is a

rapid-growing and short-lived tree, found distributed in the northeast corner of the State. It has not much to recommend it, except that the birds are very fond of its fruit.

RED HAW.

The red haw is a small tree growing in a few of our Kansas counties. It is not known to any great extent.

COCKSPUR THORN.

The cockspur thorn is a small tree growing in only two counties of the States, Johnson and Cherokee. In the East it has been used for a hedge, but since the introduction of the Osage orange its use in that respect has been discontinued. It is quite an ornamental tree and should be found more widely planted than it is.

CRAB-APPLE.

The crab-apple has been found growing only in two counties, Brown and Johnson. It has been said that if all the apple-trees were destroyed, that the apple could be again reproduced from our wild crab-apple trees. I doubt this very much, but that is what many students of botany claim.

WILD BLACK CHERRY.

The wild black cherry is distributed in a great many of our Kansas counties and is another one of those trees that is found growing by itself in the forest. The wood of this tree is very valuable. When it is thoroughly seasoned, it neither checks nor warps. It is a dark-red color and takes a very high polish.

CHOKE-CHERRY.

The choke-cherry is a shrub throughout the north, only becoming a tree in the southwestern part of the United States. It is found growing in many parts of Kansas. The tree is of not much importance, as it never grows to a sufficient size to be used for general purposes.

WILD PLUM.

The wild plum grows everywhere in Kansas where anything else will grow. It grows in what we term thickets, and the tree is stunted and very small. At the same time the tree gives great protection to both man and beast in time of severe wind and storm.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

The flowering dogwood is one of our smallest trees, and really should be classed among the shrubs. It grows sparingly in Kansas, but is indeed a beautiful, showy, small tree. The United States has more species of dogwood than any other country.

CATALPA (SPECIOSA.)

The catalpa is said to have been found in Brown, Crawford, and Cherokee Counties. This I doubt very much, as the native home of this catalpa is southern Indiana and Illinois. The catalpa has been more largely planted as a timber-tree than almost any other tree. It is especially desirable for posts. We have in Kansas some of the largest catalpa plantations to be found in the United States. Many of them give excellent return to the investor. The tree has nothing to recommend it as an ornamental tree, and should be classified as a timber-tree.

HACKBERRY TREE.

The hackberry tree is well distributed throughout the State, but not in large numbers. This tree very rarely grows in groves. It belongs to the elm family and is used chiefly as an ornamental tree.

OSAGE ORANGE.

The Osage orange is a southern tree, but extends as far north as Kansas, being found in many of our southern and eastern counties. It is a small, scrubby tree, and is used as a hedge more than any of the other American species. The timber of this tree is exceedingly valuable for posts, and the tree should be more largely planted for that purpose, as it has proved itself hardy and will endure our most severe drouths and cold winters.

RED MULBERRY.

The red mulberry grows sparingly in many of the wooded districts of the State. It is a beautiful tree and one that should be more to us than it is.

WHITE ELM.

The white elm is the shade-tree of

Kansas. We have perhaps more white elm trees growing in the city of Topeka than can be found in any other city of Kansas. It is a beautiful tree and one that every one knows something about. In Arkansas and other heavily wooded districts of the country, barrel hoops, which have proved very satisfactory, are manufactured from the lumber obtained from the white elm.

RED ELM.

The red elm grows everywhere. It is difficult for many to distinguish the difference between the white elm and the red elm. However, every boy who is reared near a body of timber readily knows the difference in these two trees, because the red elm to him is simply the "slippery elm."

WHITE HICKORY.

The white hickory is one of the trees that belongs to the famous walnut family, which covers so much of the western territory. This tree is found in limited numbers, in only a few counties of the State, namely Johnson, Douglas, Brown, Labette, and Cherokee.

SWAMP HICKORY.

The swamp hickory is found in only one county of the State—Cherokee. It has the smallest leaflets of any of the hickories. This species loves the water, as its name implies, and is found only in moist, damp places. It is one of the most rapid growers of all the hickories.

PIGNUT HICKORY.

The pignut hickory is more largely distributed in Kansas than any of the hickories. It is common throughout the eastern part of the State. It has a very stout tap-root that grows deep into the ground. It is a beautiful tree, but the nuts have no commercial value, owing to their bitterness. The name of this tree is supposed to have been given to it because in the early days the people objected to the nuts, saying that "they were only good for pigs."

BITTERNUT.

The bitternut is found only in the northeast corner of the State, and sparingly at that. This tree has been identified with the swamp hickory. In fact, many people of authority claim that they are one and the same tree.

SHAGBARK OR SHELLBARK HICKORY.

This tree is found in several of our northern and eastern counties, but in a very limited numbers. I have seen it growing in the rocky bluff along the Kansas River to a size of fifteen inches in diameter. This is the hickory that is famous for its valuable nuts. It is also a tree that sheds its bark as well as its leaves. When the tree attains a reasonable age, it pushes the bark off in long scales. Hence its name—shellbark or shagbark. The wood of all our hickories is valuable for fuel and many other purposes, being used in railroad and cabinet work, as well as in many other trades, especially by barrel-makers, and in large quantities for handles, etc.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT.

The butternut-tree prefers rich, moist, lowland, and is found growing in the southeast corner of the State. The nuts of this tree are the same color as the walnut, but are oblong instead of round. This is an easy way to identify the trees. It is of less importance, both in the value of the wood and nut, than the walnut.

BLACK WALNUT.

This is one of our best-known timber trees, and Kansas has produced some of the finest specimens that have ever been grown in the United States. In early days, the tree was quite plentiful and many of our early settlers used the wood of this tree for building houses, barns, sheds, etc. Trees have been cut in the State that were known to be 600 years old. These trees are usually found in groves or clumps, collected together. They prefer a deep, moist, sandy or creek-bottom soil, but will grow fairly well out on our high prairies, producing nuts in abundance, and every farmer in a prairie State should have a walnut grove for the joy and pleasure it will give to his

IT KILLS FARMS

to cut off trees. Many farms are losses to owners because of it. Don't do it. Raise trees. Be your own nurseryman. Write us for our free tree book. Tells how to plant, prune and succeed in reforesting your farm at small expense. We will teach you and give detailed answers to your questions. Write us your troubles. We will solve your problems for you and send our handsome free book. Otto Katzenstein & Co., Box 101, Atlanta, Georgia.



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growing boys. I have seen this tree grown, and I know that a few dollars spent in this way will pay a liberal interest on the investment. We should have more of them growing. The nuts should be planted where the trees are to grow, as a transplanted walnut will not bear fruit. The cutting of the tap-root causes the tree to become barren; it will grow and make a very good tree, but will be minus the fruit.

PECANS.

The pecan is found growing only in the southeast corner of our State. It is a southern tree, growing in Texas, Arkansas and immediate vicinity. It resembles the hickory to a great extent, and an inexperienced person will find it difficult to tell the difference between the two trees. The pecan will not bear fruit at an early age. The tree must be from fifteen to twenty years of age before it will produce fruit. The tree will grow as far north as the south line of Iowa.

(Concluded Next Week.)

An Ideal Apple Orchard and How to Grow It.

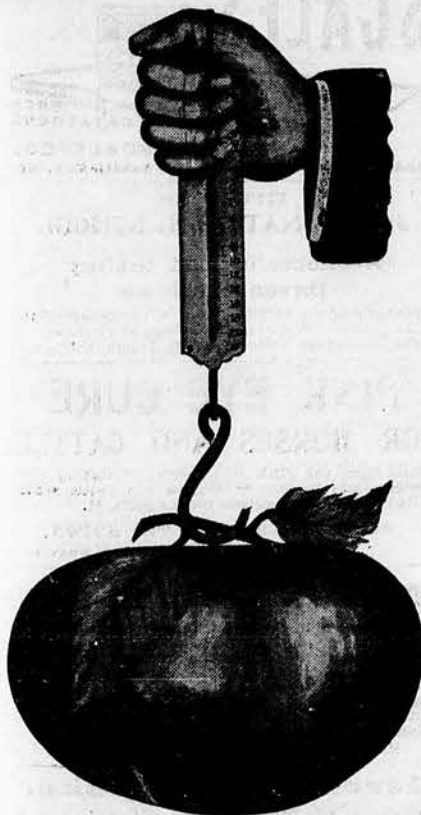
BY B. F. COOMBS, PARKER, KAS., BEFORE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I will commence at the starting point. In the first place, it is necessary to have good, healthy, 2-year-old trees from the nursery. The next important thing is to plant in clean ground; that which has all wild grasses or wild nature of any kind subdued; then I take a lister and go as deeply as possible, twice in a row,

Buy Apple Trees From the Grower

And be insured they will live. We will send you 100 of any of the following varieties: Yellow Transparent, Grimes Golden, Mo. Pippin, Jonathan, Wealthy, Wine Sap or Ben Davis in any number of each for \$10. Five dollars with order to pay packing and freight, the other half at the end of one year if the trees are alive. If not you deduct 10 cents from the balance for each tree that is dead. Send in your order early. No orders accepted from dealers. Address CHAS. HANFORD & CO., Topeka, Kans. Oakland, Station.

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Never before has there been such an enormous Tomato grown as the one herewith illustrated. This wonder being grown by Mr. W. H. Richards of Wilburton, Ind. Ter., who raised numerous other tomatoes in the same patch, weighing 3, 4 and 5 pounds each. This new tomato was originated by the St. Louis Seed Co., 744-6 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo., who are giving away FREE packets of the seeds to all who write them for it. Their beautiful new enlarged Catalogue also describes and illustrates the world's largest cucumber, length 22 inches. Their wonderful new corn, that they offer a cash prize of \$5.00 per ear for. Their new mammoth yielding oats, which has a record of 183 bushels per acre and an endless variety of other new offerings that cannot be found elsewhere. We urge our readers to write them to-day, for their handsome new Seed Catalogue, also the FREE packet of Tomato Seed, kindly mentioning this paper. Address them as above.



Kansas Corn's Recognition.

laid off from north to south two rods apart; then with a single horse and plow one rod apart east and west; then set my trees at the intersection of the crosses about two inches deeper than they were in the nursery.

I am careful to see that good dirt, or loam, is under the trees at the bottom of the hole. After the orchard is planted, I take a single horse and plow and fill the lister furrows. A good clean cornfield is an ideal condition to plant in. I farm the orchard in corn for six years and try to farm my tree-rows as I farm the corn; each season I am careful to get the borers out of these young trees, but if I keep my trees well cultivated, thereby guaranteeing a thrifty growth, the sap will flow sufficiently to drown the borers. After the first six years my plan is to seed to clover, sowing a bushel of seed to six or seven acres; this clover I turn under every three or four years, according to the stand, and reseed it, being careful not to plow deeply close to the trees to avoid cutting the small roots.

SPRAYING.

Whether an apple-crop is in sight or not, I pay no attention to the Bordeaux mixture receipt, but contrary to so much I have seen written about burning the leaves, etc., I always use all the Paris green and sulphate of copper, I feel able to buy; that is, I have these ingredients by the ton; but of course use sufficient lime to prevent the burning of the foliage.

I like my trees headed low, so that the hot midsummer sun cannot strike the trunk of the trees, and cause sunscald; if trees become scorched with the sun it is then an endless task to keep out the flat-headed borer. I use two compressed-air, spray machines and one steam sprayer. I now have my men schooled so they are apt in taking hold of all parts of the work. I think my plan very simple, merely following the requirement of nature, and if apple-growers will follow this simple plan and actually do it (not promise to do it, then neglect it), I believe this State will be more successful as an apple-grower. One other requisite is fertilizers of all and every class. I haul manure by the thousand loads and put it on in sufficient quantities—say, a good two-horse load around about twenty trees, about a foot from the trees and four to six inches deep for the next foot encircling the tree; the point is to keep the tree in a vigorous, growing condition; by doing so it can withstand many of the pests; and by thorough spraying to get away with the codling moth, curculio, leaf-roller, canker-worm, etc., the orchard is able to mature a good crop and good quality of fruit. Where, on the other hand, the orchard is in orchard-grass, prairie sod, bluestem, blue-grass, weeds, sumac brush and

other abominations, and has not been well sprayed, the trees are not strong and vigorous, and can not mature good wood and fruit.

I also forgot to mention in the forepart of this writing that I try to wash the body of my trees at least once every two years. I use a composition of soft soap, lime, pine tar, and carbolic acid; it makes the bark smooth,

Farm and Stock is an illustrated monthly magazine in the interest of CORN BREEDING, Cultivation and Live Stock. Price \$1 a year, but for a short time will be sent a year on trial for 10c and names of ten farmers who grow corn. Farm & Stock, 215 Charles, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Chamber of Commerce, Everett, Wash.

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kills insects, and is a preventive of the ravages of rabbits and mice.

My orchards are now from one to fifteen years old. I try to keep up two thousand acres. So far, they have paid for the land and the expense; the latter is very heavy; but I do not spare expense to do what I think necessary for the good of the orchard.

PACKING.

I use both boxes and barrels. This season I packed 30,000 boxes, and about 13,000 barrels; I am now getting at our Kansas City house \$2.50 a box for Jonathans, \$1.75 to \$2 for Grimes Goldens, Huntsman, Gano, Winesap, York, Imperial, etc., and \$1.50 for Ben Davis; in barrels from \$4 to \$6, according to quality and variety. A few cars are now going to the eastern and northern cities.

The Stock Interest

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

Feb. 22-24, 1906—Manhattan, Kans., Percherons.

Henry Avery & Son of Wakefield, Kans.

Jan. 11 and 12, 1906—Oklahoma Improved Stock

Breeders Association, Stillwater, Okla.

Jan. 17, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, H. E. Lunt

Burden, Kans.

Jan. 18, 1906—Duroc-Jersey bred sows, Marshall

Bros., Burden, Kans.

Jan. 19, 1906—Frank Hoover, Columbus, Kans.,

Poland-China brood sow sale.

Jan. 20, 1906—H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.,

Poland-China.

Jan. 20, 1906—Galloways, at South Omaha, S. M.

Croft & Sons, Bluff City, Kans.

Feb. 8 and 9, 1906—Poland-Chinas and Duroc-

Jerseys, at Blackwell, Okla., J. E. Knox, Manager.

Feb. 10, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, at Ottawa,

Kans., Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

Feb. 10, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Ottawa, Dietrich

& Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

February 13, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Duroc-

Jersey bred sow sale at Concordia, Kans.

Feb. 18 and 14, 1906—Pure-bred cattle and hogs, at

Newton, Kans., Dr. Axtell, Secretary Harvey County

Breeders' Association.

February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the

Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat

Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr.

Feb. 19, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, at Ottawa,

Kans., W. N. Meisick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

Feb. 20, 1906—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.,

Poland-Chinas.

Jan. 20, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Girard, by H. N.

Holdeman.

February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns,

Herefords at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robinson, Man-

ager, Tewanda, Kans.

Feb. 22, 1906—Shorthorns, by Plainville Shorthorn

Breeders Association, N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Kan.

Feb. 22, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, Bolin &

Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.

Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, H. E. Lunt,

Manager.

Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans.

by H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

February 28 and March 1, 1906—C. A. Stannard,

Gudgell & Simpson, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.

March 13, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, and

45 Shorthorns, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.

April 3, 1906—James Stock Farm, Willard, Kans.,

trotting bred horses.

May 16, 1906—Geo. Allen, Omaha, Neb., Short-

horns.

Kansas at the Chicago International

Stock Show.

We take pleasure in presenting a corrected statement of the Kansas State Agricultural College winnings at the International Stock Show at Chicago.

Six head of pure-bred cattle sent by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College to the Chicago show captured twelve ribbons and \$410 in cash prizes. These were the same animals which took seven premiums and won \$165 in cash at the Kansas City Royal Stock Show last fall. The winnings at Chicago were as follows:

"Sunflower Lad," 2-year-old grade Hereford steer, bred by T. J. Crippen of Council Grove, Kan., took first in Hereford Special, third in grades and crosses, and third in Clay Robinson & Company Special. "Kansas Laddie" yearling grade Angus steer, bred by C. S. Sutton of Russell, Kan., took second in grades and crosses, and third in Clay Robinson & Co. Special. "Lord Hanna," Shorthorn steer calf, bred by S. C. Hanna of Howard, Kan., took third in Shorthorn calf class, and third in Shorthorn Association Special. "Wiley Dun," 2-year-old Shorthorn steer, bred by H. C. Duncan of Osborn, Mo., took fourth in 2-year-old Shorthorn class and fourth in 2-year-old Shorthorn Association Special. "Tim," white yearling Shorthorn steer, bred by S. C. Hanna, took fifth in yearling Shorthorn class, fourth in Shorthorn Association Special, and second in Clay Robinson & Co. Special. "College Mary," Shorthorn heifer, bred by the College, took fifth senior in Shorthorn breeding class. There was strong competition in the last-mentioned class, there being 37 entries. The college

also secured first on Shorthorn steer herd, composed of "Wiley Dun," "Tim," and "Lord Hanna," which victory alone brought \$135 of the total cash won.

The student stock judges sent from the college took fourth place, there being six other colleges represented by teams. Guelph, Ont., was first, Ohio second, and Iowa third. The corn-judging team was third.

To Buy or Not to Buy Sheep.

There are many would-be sheep-raisers who are watching the markets and trying to make up their minds whether or not breeding sheep are too high to purchase at the present time. The high prices are undoubtedly keeping many out of the business who would otherwise purchase breeding stock and begin growing sheep, says the Denver Record-Stockman.

It seems to be a popular thing just now to advise such people to go slow and keep out until prices go lower. But they want to know how long they will have to wait. To speak truthfully, there is every indication that sheep prices will be a long time going down, there is a shortage all over the world and with the mutton consumption steadily increasing it will take time to get the supply back to normal, if indeed it ever returns.

While some of the western breeders are showing a disposition to hold onto their breeding stock and to save their ewe lambs, the percentage of ewes that are going to the slaughter shows little decrease. The present high prices are a temptation and many are selling their ewes as well as their wether lambs. Under these conditions it is doubtful when lower prices may be expected.

Certainly not this year or next. Wool-buyers are contracting next year's wool crop at prices fully as strong as were paid this year and are looking for no decrease in the price of wool. It is certainly not a good time to go in heavy in sheep, but almost any man would be safe in purchasing a small flock and getting into the business.

The outlook for both wool and mutton is such as to justify the risk even at present high prices.

For several years past the country has been eating up its sheep. If everyone is advised to keep out of the business because prices are high, there will be a steadily diminishing supply. We are inclined to the opinion that now is the time to go in provided caution is used and the start made in a small way.

Blackleg.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are uninformed upon the subject of blackleg in cattle, and for those who have neglected to attend to vaccinating work, we reproduce the following from Wallace's Farmer, with the assurance that it is information that every owner of cattle will do well to consider carefully:

"Notwithstanding the fact that we repeatedly warned our readers last fall and again this spring to vaccinate their calves, we are getting reports from those who failed to take our advice and are now suffering losses. A Benton County, Iowa, subscriber writes that he has lost three calves in the past ten days with blackleg, although he did not know what was the trouble until the third calf died. He wants to know how long the disease will stay on the farm, and whether it will be safe to bring young stock on.

"The only way to be safe against blackleg is to vaccinate twice a year. When the vaccinating is done properly there is practically no loss. The disease will stay on the farm a long time—how long we do not know—but vaccinating in August or September, and again in March or April, practically guarantees immunity."

Of all the methods of administering blackleg vaccine, blacklegoids are at once the most convenient, and safe. There is no liquid to spill, no dose to measure, no string to rot. Blacklegoids are simply little pills or pellets of

CARE OF HOGS

An illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from Lice, Worms and Scoury. Protect from Disease and bring to early maturity at small cost with Car-Sul. Contains illustration and price of hog dipping tank and many suggestions of value. Mailed Free on request.

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MACHINE OIL \$3.50 A BARREL

You will find it a better machine oil than anything you have been buying for 25 cents to 45 cents per gallon. Premium Oil is a natural oil, greenish black in color. There is no made oil that is superior to Premium Oil for engines, shafting, shops, elevators, thrashing machines and farm machinery. It will not GUM, has good body, is not affected by heat and could weather as most oils are. If a farmer, you say you won't need as much as a barrel. Get your neighbor to take half of it. But remember \$3.50 for a 50-gallon barrel, and the empty barrel is worth at least one dollar; gives you oil at less than 8 cents per gallon at your railroad station. If within 300 miles in Kansas freight will not be over 75 cents per barrel. Sample sent on request.

T. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.

Benedict, Kans., August 8, 1905. I have this day sold my interest in K. C. Dally & Co. to T. C. Davis, who will hereafter conduct the business in his name. Signed, K. C. DALLY.

THE Cheapest Farm Lands

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ARE SOUTHERN LANDS.

They are the best and most desirable in the country for the truck and fruit grower, the stock raiser, the dairyman and general farmer. Let us tell you more about them. The Southern Field and other publications upon request.

Home-seekers' Excursions on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

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

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Saves time and labor—a few minutes each day will keep it; systematizes farm accounts in every department; shows in the simplest manner how to increase profits and decrease losses; endorsed by farmers everywhere. We stand ready to refund the purchase price on every book not found satisfactory. Write to-day for free circular describing the book in detail. Address

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JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kansas

HE RAISES CORN.

When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

blackleg vaccine, one of which is placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the injector. Whenever tried they are at once adopted because of their convenience and accuracy of dosage. We have no space here to give about blackleg and its symptoms, but if interested parties will write to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and ask for booklets upon this subject, they will be well repaid for their trouble. Be sure to mention this paper.

Gossip About Stock.

H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kan., the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas, is now offering what he considers a great bargain for buyers. The stock are large of bone and frame and grow fast. The pigs have large range, plenty of grass and are not over-fed with corn. The brood sows which do not produce and feed eight to twelve pigs twice a year are speedily put out of commission by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

James R. Young of Manhattan breeds the farmer's favorite breed of fowls, the ever popular Barred Rocks, and breeds them up to standard requirements as evidenced by his winnings at the largest poultry shows in Kansas and Missouri. He has just swept the matter clean at the Agricultural College show at Manhattan. If you want some of the best Barred Rocks in the country, read his advertisement in this issue and write him.

The American Shetland Pony Club has issued Vol. 8 of its register of the pedigrees of these delightful little ponies. The numbers registered have now reached 5,700 representing almost the stock used in the propagation of Shetlands in this country since the club began publishing its stud book although a few siddings of pure breeding are also recorded. The present volume is uniform in style and elegance with its predecessors and contains full information concerning the rules of registry, the constitution of the club, list of members and officers, and transfers of ponies. The book may be obtained of Secretary Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., at the price of \$3.

D. P. Norton, the veteran breeder of Shorthorn cattle, recently dispersed his herd and realized better prices than he could have realized at private sale although the prices did not average high. He is now on the retired list, but still feels a keen interest in the welfare of Shorthorn cattle, and in a recent letter, he says: "From the reports of the Royal and International shows, I can find some great texts for the war on the miserable color craze out here in Kansas. At my recent sale, a magnificent heifer that had white legs and flanks went for a song, while the dark and mottled red colors were in demand and went for nearly double. The breeders showed very poor judgment generally in buying."

The most important combination sale to be held any time during this season will be pulled off at the Kansas City Live Stock Sale Pavilion on February 22 and March 1, sixteen breeders of high-standing in the Hereford ranks having combined to make this sale, and an excellent lot of both males and females will be put forward. There will be about sixty females and forty bulls. This will be a sale that should be watched by the ranchman, as it will afford him an opportunity to get a carload or more without running all over the country to select them. Watch this paper later, telling all about the sale, who are contributors to it, etc. This sale is entirely filled and a catalogue for the same will be mailed in due time. Secretary C. R. Thomas at 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, is looking after this for the breeders making the same.

H. N. Holdeman's annual brood-sow sale at Girard, January 20, 1906, bids fair to be one of the attractive offerings to be sold in the eastern part of Kansas this year. The fall gilts and tried sows are very good and bred to the good boars, Kansas Black Perfection and W. O.'s Stylish Chief, makes them desirable to the breeders wishing good blood coupled with individual merit. The special attractions, the Chief Perfection 2nd gilt bred to the great On and On, and sows bred to Keep On Jr., half-brother to On and On, are such as would be attractions in any sale. Mr. Holdeman sold last year the largest lot of sows sold in Southern or Eastern Kansas, and the offering this year is largely their produce and the kind that breeders are everywhere looking for. Write Mr. Holdeman at once for catalogue and if impossible to attend send some bids to Jno. D. Snyder of the Kansas Farmer or either of the other auctioneers.

We are in receipt of change of copy for the regular ad of J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., in which they announce their fifth annual sale of



fifty registered Percheron stallions and mares, to be held at Wichita, Kan., on February 6, 1906. Regarding this offering, Mr. Robison says:

"This is the best bunch we have ever offered for sale, nearly all are blacks and good ages, not a cull in the bunch. Among the stallions will be Iena, the Champion American Bred Stallion at the recent American Royal, and also winner of the gold medal for champion stallion at the same show. This prize was offered by the Percheron Society of America. He was also the winner of first prize at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, in 1905. Iena is the sire of Martha, one of our World's Fair winners; we will also include a full brother of the \$1450 Casino yearling stallion that was sold in our sale last year. The mares are a very fine bunch; several prize-winners are included, among them winners at five State Fairs last year. Catalogues now ready."

O. A. Rhoades of Neutral, Kan., will sell seven head of Poland-Chinas in the Frank Hoover sale, to be held at Columbus, Kan., on January 19, 1906. One of these is a 2-year-old herd boar and the others are spring boars and gilts. Mr. Hoover says these are good individuals and well grown.

Do not forget that Mr. Hoover is putting two daughters of old Chief Perfection 2d in this sale; also a daughter of Fraziers U. S. The greater number of the spring boars and gilts to be sold are by Pilot Perfection, the good herd boar by the old chief. The others are by Whiteface Corrected, a son of the \$1000 Corrected and litter brother to Diamond Dust. Four of the yearling gilts are by Pilot Perfection, 2 by W. Corrected, and 1 by Relapsed Rival. Daisy Wilkes will be sold. Her dam farrowed 16 pigs at one litter and is herself a very prolific sow. Sally Teel is another fancy breeder who produced the highest-priced litter ever sold in any of Mr. Hoover's sales. The other sows are also well bred and good producers. If you have not yet received the catalogue, mention the Kansas Farmer and write a postal to Frank Hoover, Columbus, Kan.

We have been very much benefited in the last six or seven years by your old "Reliable Farmer," especially so in raising alfalfa and registered Percheron horses. Our J. W. & J. C. Robison mares have again done exceptionally well for us; last summer they both raised a colt for us, sired by Ben Hur 3d (29411), which is a 4-year-old horse now, also bought of J. W. & J. C. Robison two years ago. About one month ago we made another purchase of J. W. & J. C. Robison, this time getting the cream of their young stallions, a 2-year-old black-gray (Midnight 35660). He is a grand colt in every way, and we have no doubt but what he will mature to a 1900-pound horse. We also purchased a 3-year-old black (Brilliant 30855), which at the present time weighs better than 1800 pounds, with an exceptionally big bone, a regular drafter, with two good ends and a place for his dinner, a half-brother to Iena (23155), winner of first prize in class and grand champion at Kansas State Fair, Topeka, 1905, owned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. We have been treated very nicely by

Test of the Scales

There is not a time in the life of a mature beef when Dr. Hess Stock Food cannot be fed with a decided profit, as the test of the scales will prove. Dr. Hess Stock Food causes every organ to perform its proper function, it furnishes the laxatives so liberally supplied in grass, improves digestion and assimilation, regulates the kidneys and liver, and in fact forces growth and development by compelling the system to appropriate to bone and muscle building the nutrition contained in the food eaten. One of the first rules for skillful feeding recognizes the fact that it is not the amount of food consumed, but the amount digested that produces the profit. Modern, scientific feeding, therefore, not only has to do with supplying the animals with the proper ration for the rapid development of bone, muscle, fat, etc., but is most concerned in digesting it, and at the same time maintaining perfect health and condition.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food have the endorsement of the Veterinary Colleges and the Farm Papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own government, and sold on a written guarantee at

5¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks;
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{Except in Canada
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A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

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Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

the Messrs. Robison in the past, since we have bought, up to date, two mares and four stallions of them in four years. Wishing the Kansas Farmer Co. a happy new year and success in the future.

P. G. HEIDEBRECHT.

Northern Kansas Poland-China Breeders' Association Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Northern Kansas Poland-China breeders will be held at Clay Center, February 22 and 23. A strong program has been prepared, presenting up-to-date subjects by men of National reputation, as well as a number of papers and discussions by the most successful and practical breeders of Kansas. Every man interested in better hogs whether Poland-Chinas or not is invited to be present. Ample accommodations for all will be provided. J. R. Johnson, Clay Center, is chairman of the local committee. The program will be published soon. J. J. Ward, president, Belleville; L. D. Arnold, secretary, Enterprise.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Please announce in the next issue of your paper that the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held in the Millard Hotel, Omaha, Neb., Tuesday and Wednesday, February 6 and 7, 1906. An excellent program has been arranged and an interesting meeting is expected. The Commercial Club of Omaha, and the Live Stock Exchange of South Omaha, have extended a most cordial welcome to all Shorthorn breeders, and have arranged royal entertainment for those who come. Reduced

railroad rates on certificate plan have been granted.

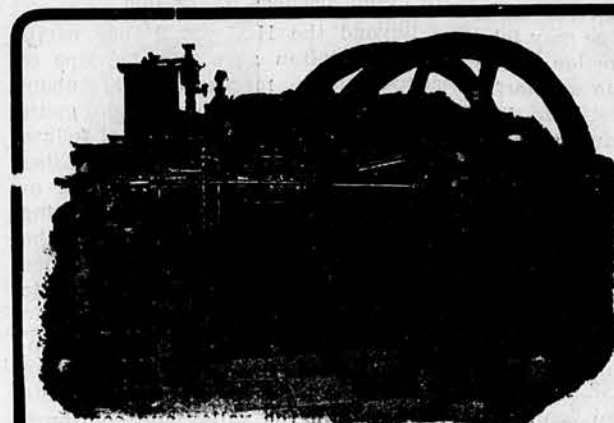
B. O. COWAN,
Secretary.

Does It Pay to Use Good Herd Sires?

Jno. Regier, Whitewater, Kan., proprietor of Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns, writes that he had just sold on the Kansas City market some grade heifers by his herd bull Nonpareil Star that brought \$5.10 per hundred dressed 61½ per cent. Scrub sires or even pure-bred sires of inferior individuality cost less but the class of cattle produced by their use sell for a low price. A little additional investment in a really meritorious individual of good breeding will return a handsome profit in dollars and cents, besides the satisfaction of producing a class of stock that is creditable alike to producer, handler, and consumer.

AN IDEAL RANCH PROPERTY.

For Sale—A 400-acre ranch located four miles south of Republican City, Nebr. One hundred acres farm land. Forty acres of alfalfa and the remainder divided in three pastures with timber and running water in every pasture. Six room house, barn and granary 30 by 40 feet. Two hundred and fifty acres of the ranch is desirable for farm land. It has two orchards of bearing apple-trees. If parties want the entire ranch, of 1,000 acres will sell it. Also half interest in 80 head of Shorthorn cattle. For further information write or call on A. B. Heath, two miles south of town, Republican City, Neb.



"Dempster Gasoline Engines 2 to 30 H. P.—2 and 4 cycle Horizontal or Vertical—for any duty."

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ROLLER RIM GEARS
THEY STOP THE
NOISE AND LESSEN THE WEAR
LATEST, STRONGEST, BEST.
PATENTED BY DEMPSTER

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

What Have We Done To-day?

We shall do so much in the years to come.

But what have we done to-day? We shall give our gold in a princely sum.

But what did we give to-day? We shall lift the heart and dry the tear. We shall plant a hope in the place of fear.

We shall speak the words of love and cheer.

But what did we speak to-day?

We shall be so kind in the after-a-while.

But what have we been to-day? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile.

But what have we brought to-day? We shall give to truth a grander birth.

And to steadfast faith a deeper worth. We shall feed the hungering souls of earth.

But whom have we fed to-day?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by.

But what have we sown to-day? We shall build us mansions in the sky.

But what have we built to-day? 'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask.

But here and how do we our task? Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask.

"What have we done to-day?"

—Nixon Waterman in Christian Intelligencer.

A Climb Up Pike's Peak.

H. B. COWGILL.

The town of Manitou lies in the very mouth of Ruxton Canyon. It is not a beautiful village in itself, but leading from it are drives and trails through some of the most beautiful scenery in Colorado. The town is a group of hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, and curio-shops, built for pleasure and profit—the pleasure of the tourist and the profit of the native. The various places are built mainly along the drive through Ruxton Canyon, and up its sides, and they consist of tents, cottages, and frame buildings of various degrees of substantiality. The town is a typical summer resort. The inhabitants are summer tourists and visitors and the shopkeepers who supply them with food, shelter, means of conveyance, and souvenirs.

There is a strange fascination about the mountains. They seem to lure one on and on, even though he be stiff and sore from climbing them. Gladly the tourist leaves the shady and broad verandas and drags his weary feet over the rough rocks of the mountain trail. Women who would take a street-car to ride a few blocks in the city will walk miles up a steep grade in response to a call of the mountains. No day of harvest was so fatiguing to the writer as was the climb up Ruxton's Canyon to the summit of Pike's Peak; yet he would not have missed that climb for a ton of hay.

There are other ways of getting to the summit of the Peak than on foot. One may ride a burro, which is but little faster than walking, and lacks the exhilarating effects. One may take the cog road, save the exertion of the climb, but lose much of the wonderful scenery, because he does not have time to view it. The tourist who wishes to get the most out of the mountain scenery must spend the most effort, and in his climb of Pike's Peak he will be well repaid.

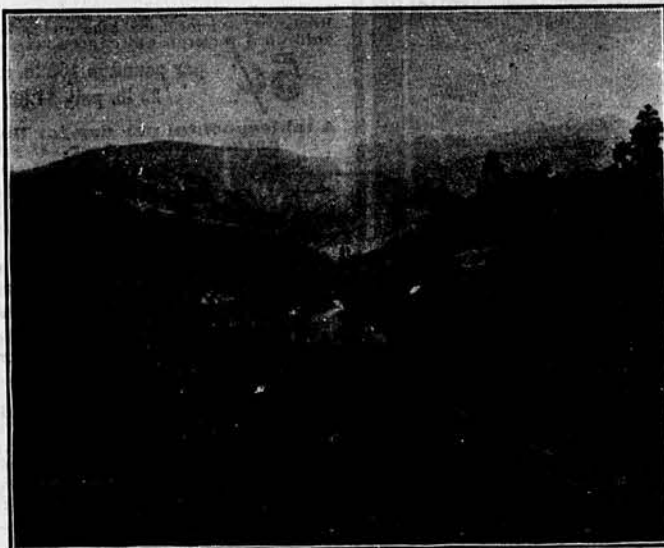
Most tourists who climb to the top start about sundown from the cog-road depot, their object being to reach the summit in time for sunrise.

Summer tourists are always companionable. There is a feeling of common purpose and good fellowship at all summer resorts. You feel that a tourist is a friend and brother and you do not hesitate to become acquainted in short order. This feeling is noticeable all through Colorado; but while climbing up Ruxton Canyon toward the summit of the peak every one you see is your best friend.

The Pike's Peak climber usually provides himself with a lunch and a short stick of the quaking asp, about six feet long. Off he starts alone. It will not be long before he finds himself in a party of climbers, like him-

self, pushing toward the summit. He will also pass many coming down who have reached various points along the trail to the top, some having given out before they reached the summit, others having climbed to the top, full of enthusiasm for the climb. Some go only to the Half-way House. The latter do not really get onto the real Pike mountain, but they may get the finest view of it possible, as they are then past all foot-hills and mountains that would obstruct their view. Over a little valley made by the widened canyon they may see it standing as a sentinel over the whole region.

The climber, if he started in the evening, has, by night, probably fallen in with a party. Dusk has commenced to fall and the grotesque rocks look more grotesque as they cast dark shadows. Soon our traveler can not make out the shape of the formations except as they are silhouetted against



Cog Road up Pike's Peak.

the sky. The mountains, too, are only silhouettes. In the early evening the distant ones commence to take on blue-gray tints, while the nearer ones are green from the mountain pines. Now all have deepened into a black silhouette against the sky. Darkness soon makes it impossible to see the scenery in the canyon. The traveler must let his imagination go its lengths, and leave the actual seeing till the next day; but this only adds interest to the whole trip. By night and by day the canyon has distinct charms.

Ruxton creek has done wonderful things in making its canyon and it still plunges down in beautiful cataracts, rapids, and falls.

At night you may hear it at the side of the trail, but you must wait till morning to see it and its work.

The way up is a varying grade, never extremely steep, up the cog-road, until one reaches the mountain itself. All pedestrians take the cog-road trail, as it is shorter and easier to climb, because of the ties.

Beyond the Half-way House campfires are often seen, with groups of good-natured, merry tourists about them—some going up and some going down—but all with a feeling of fellowship for one another—singing, telling stories, drinking camp-fire coffee, or resting. Those going up are putting in the time in order not to reach the top long before sunrise, because above timber-line it is cold and there is little wood to burn.

The cog-road follows the canyon. When the latter widens out beyond the Half-way House the road takes the right side of the valley and continues to the Pike mountain. Then commences the real ascent, turning to the left and circling around to the right in a steep grade, and after much hard climbing, reaches the summit on the opposite side of the peak from Manitou.

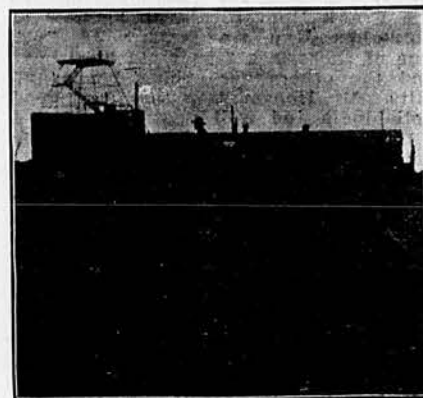
The pedestrian does not realize that he has trudged only half way on his journey, but that he has not yet reached the actual Pike mountain, for he has been climbing up a fairly good grade for several hours. But now he must begin climbing in earnest. He

does well if he joins one of the merry crowds and rests about a fire; for he has a hard climb before him, and if he goes too high before resting, he may be above timber-line and have difficulty in finding fire-wood.

The trail of the iron horse is, from this point, but a narrow ledge cut around the mountain, and one may look far over on the valleys and hills below.

Up to this point frequent change in the grade relieves the continued exertion. But from the time the Pike's mountain is reached until one reaches the summit every change in grade seems to be one more steep than the one before.

Here is where you appreciate your fellow climber, even though you have not seen his face and he may be one whose tastes are far different from yours. Even though this may be the case, you have a warmth in your



Observatory on Top of Pike's Peak.

Finally the summit is reached. It is a forbidding looking place of bare rocks and snow. There is no grass nor trees—not even soil. You have climbed all night and reached a desert. You are tired and cold, and you are willing to pay any price to get into the hotel and observatory, called the Summit House, there to wait till sunrise. You have labored hard, but you are well-paid as you look down from your exalted position upon the mountains below. Far in the distance to the east is the limitless prairie with Colorado Springs in the foreground. Far in the distance to the west are everlasting mountains and nestled among them below is Cripple Creek.

Some years ago the head of the chemical department in one of our best-known schools of technology received a letter from a large firm engaged in a chemical industry in a Western city. The letter stated (it is a very common form of letter to be received at educational institutions)

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that the firm would be glad to secure for its chemical laboratory "the best man in the class of this year." The reply of the professor was, "The best man is a woman." "Very well," answered the firm, "we will try your woman." President Pritchett has encouragement to offer the ambitious girls and their seniors in an article on "Women in the Technological Professions," which he has written for The Youth's Companion.

On the List.

On one of the old turnpikes yet remaining in the South a big touring car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time they made the attempt the Negro toll-man shut his gate, and brought them to a stand. With indignation, the half dozen occupants of the car declared they were entitled to ride free.

"Look at your own board," said the spokesman. "It says, 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, 2 cents; every additional beast, 2 cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all."

"No; but here's where ye come in, sah," replied the darky, pointing to another clause, as follows, 'Every half dozen hogs, 4 cents.' An' three times four is twelve," he added.

The twelve cents was paid.—Harper's Weekly.

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For the Little Ones

WHY?

Why, muvver, why?
Did God pin the stars up so tight in the sky?
Why did the cow jump over the moon?
An' why did the dish run away with the spoon?
'Cause didn't he like it to see the cow fly?

Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why?
Can't little boys jump to the moon if they try?
An' why can't they swim just like fishes an' fins?
An' why does the live little birdies have wings?
An' live little boys have to wait till they die?

Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why?
Was all of yose blackbirds all baked in a pie?
Why couldn't we have one if I should say "Please?"
An' why does it worry when little boys tease?
An' why can't fins never be now—but bime-by?

Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why?
Does little boys, froats always ache when they cry?
An' why does it stop when they're cuddled up close?
An' what does the sandman do days, do you s'pose?
An' why do you fink he'll be soon comin' by?

Why, muvver, why?

—Ethel M. Kelley, in Century.

What Robert's Ears Told Him.

Robert had the "pink-eye," and because he had tried to use his eyes too much, and made them worse, a soft, cool bandage had been tied over them.

He sat on the couch in the sitting-room, looking fretful and discontented, and Aunt Rhoda sat near the open window, that warm June morning, with her mending.

"I don't see what I can do to amuse me, Aunt Rhoda," he complained, "without my eyes."

"Let's see what your two ears can do for you," suggested Aunt Rhoda, cheerily.

Robert looked puzzled.

"Listen, and tell me the sounds you hear," continued Aunt Rhoda, "and tell me the stories they tell you of what is going on."

"I hear Spot barking," answered Robert, promptly, as if that were the end of it, not seeming very much interested.

"Can't you tell anything from the way he barks?" asked the auntie, looking across the lawn at the neighbor's dog barking at the gate.

Robert brightened up a little. "It might be a tramp," he suggested.

"No guess again," said Aunt Rhoda. "Listen!"

Robert listened, and heard what he had not noticed before, the ding-dong-

ding, ding-dong-ding of the scissors-grinder's cart.

Then it grew interesting. There came a patter of tin hoofs over the asphalt pavement, and he knew it was the Moreland's Shetland pony. Then big, heavy hoofs, and slow. He wondered what kind of a wagon it was until he heard the clink of the ice tongs, and then he knew. The wagon stopped in front of the house, and the big blocks of ice tumbled about, the ice-pick went chip-chip, and the ice-man shuffled around to the back door with the day's supply.

"There's the electric car going around the corner of Perkins Street, Auntie," said Robert, "Hear it sing?"

Some one was beating rugs in the next block; a parrot out on a side porch squawked "Bad boy, bad boy;" a boat whistled down-town in the river; a strawberry vender was calling; and Robert began to count the different sounds. There were so many more of them than he had ever dreamed there were.

"I know who is coming now, Auntie, the postman!" Through the open windows had come the sound of two quick rings at the house next door.

Robert felt his way to the door and took the magazine the postman handed him, but he didn't mind if he couldn't see the pictures, for he was seeing other pictures, through his ears!

All at once he heard the twittering and calling of birds in the trees. As he listened, it seemed as if the birds in all the trees in the neighborhood were talking to each other. They had been talking all the morning, and he had not heard them until now. Aunt Rhoda told him a great deal about birds that he had never known before.

His face was smiling and happy now, and he no longer fretted.

"I suppose this is the way blind people do," he said.

In a moment he told Aunt Rhoda he knew what time it was, without using his eyes, and she had three guesses before she came to the right one. He heard the boys shouting several blocks away in the school-yard, and he knew it was the time of their morning recess.

Suddenly Robert sat up straight and alert, and wrinkled his face in a funny way.

"Auntie, my nose is telling me something, too," he cried. "Jennie is making molasses cookies!"

And off he scampered.

—Grace Willis in S. S. Times.

An odd church is that in the red-wood forest of California, near San Jose. It is maintained by the miners, and has a miner as minister. It is built in one of the hollow trees and accommodates a congregation of twenty-five, with space for a recess chapel, which contains a small organ.

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The Kings of Poesy.

(Read at the Last Annual Banquet of the Kansas Authors' Club by Henry W. Roby.)

To-night I leave the sanguine field,
Where warring hosts have clashed and
reeled
I leave the state's high enterprise
To statesmen, wise or otherwise;
I leave the stoled and shaven priest.
To bless and serve his sacred feast,
While with my meager gift of grace,
I sing the singers of the race;
These mighty masters who have sung
The living songs of every tongue,
And lifted up the souls of men
To make them one with God again.

Come, then, to-night and stand with me
Beside the Paleocrystic sea.
And listen while the minstrels sing
The Scandinavian runes that ring
Through all the countries, and hold
The Sages of the Vikings old,
And those rude souls who bodied forth
The great Helmskringlas of the North—
While those wild bards of ancient days
Go drifting down the stormy ways;
Their names are lost amid the vast
And tumbling oceans of the past,
Whose raging billows roar and run
The pathway of the midnight sun.

Come, now, to morning lands with me,
Where Illium once ruled the sea.
Here thirty centuries have rolled
Across her vault of planished gold
Since Homer held her Epic throne
Supremely great, sublime and lone.
While from his soul the tides of song
Rolled down the ages swift and strong,
Men heard the world-wide plaudits ring
And laud Imagination's king,
Who hurled across the Epic stage
The gods and heroes of the age.

Come next where unaccompanied Rome,
Beside the Tiber's yellow foam,
Sits dreaming on her sacred hills
Where Posey with rapture thrills
The list'ning world, and strains sublime
Ring out across the seas of time,
With plentitude of grace to hold
The hearts of men from growing old.
Here Virgil sang those mellow strains
That soothed the world and lulled its
pains

Here Juvenal and Horace sang
While frenzied acclamation rang
And throned above the throne of state
This glorious triumvirate.

Now let us journey toward the sun
Where Life's primordial currents run,
And where on thrones of light we see
Iranian kings of minstrelsy,
And here them strike from harp and
lute

The songs that hold the nations mute;
While hour-lips and love-bright eyes
Flash back their dreams of Paradise.

Come, now, to those rare sunlit plains,
Where sweet eternal summer reigns,
Where slow above Himalayan crags
The sun-god's gleaming chariot lags
And all the glowing stars display
Reluctant of their onward way,
While sweet and tuneful pipes of Pan
Ring clear and high o'er Hindustan.
And, far above that sunlit zone
There Kalidassa sits alone
And chants to rapt and captive throngs
The Hindu's sacred song of songs,
Geta Govindas that extol
The transmigrations of the soul.

Pause now a space where new Japan
Reveals a hart in every man;
Whose Yamato Damashii
Holds all that's good beneath the sky,
And bids to Love's unending feast
The Island Empire of the East;
While souls below and stars above
Dream one long dream, the dream of
love.

There on his throne, with shaft and
bow,

The only god all mortals know
Reigns gaily on from sun to sun
And knows his task will not be done
While Fujiyama's gleaming height
Reflects a thousand suns at night.

Now come once more and let us turn
Where Albion's high torches burn,
Where daring Milton, lone and blind,
Calls forth the rainbows of the mind
And sets its clouds to shine and glow
With light no other soul may know.
Look once again and you shall find
The laureate of all mankind,
Fierce Tragedy's unchallenged king
With throne and crown and singet ring;
While round about him to and fro
His dream-born monarchs come and go,
In love, and hate, in strife and crime,
Through historic scenes sublime.—
While his great soul compels the rage
Of mimic madness on the stage,
High on his shoulders sits the sun
To woo the stars to shine as one.
Now, fill your glasses here to-night,
To all those other sons of light,
The absent kings and queens of song
To whom coequal crowns belong,
That greater host than are the few
My muse hath chanted here to you.

The Ideal Wife for a Practical Horticulturist.

MRS. FANNIE HOLSINGER, ROSEDALE, KAN.

Read before the State Horticultural Society.

What does Ideal mean? Mr. Webster's definition of the word is, "An imaginary standard of excellence, not real." An ideal wife then is something imaginary, something we have not reached. Now, how can I tell of something that does not exist, save in the dim outline of unrealized expectations? I have seen many women who are climbing upward, onward, to their ideals who have set their mark so high that they have not yet reached it, for those who reach their ideals no not have far to go and will amount to little in this world save in their own estimation. In our efforts to reach our ideals we have discovered that, like the toiler up the hill of science, "the top of the mountain seems but the foot of another;" that when we have reached the solution of one important problem of life another immediately confronts us and thus we must continue upward and onward until we have reached the hill-crest in the land of perfection—the mount of God.

The first horticulturists of whom we have any record had an ideal home. Our first parents were given an ideal garden in which to work, a garden which had reached "the highest standard of excellence."

Milton speaks of them as,

"The loveliest pair
That ever since in love's embraces met."

And their labor was not burdensome for he adds,

"After no more toil
Of their sweet gardening labor than sufficed
To recommend cool zephyr and make ease
More easy, wholesome thirst and appetite
More grateful, to their summer fruits they
fell."

But even they, amid such delightful surroundings, not satisfied; they desired more knowledge and they had to suffer because they had not learned the lesson of obedience to law, the first prohibitory law ever enacted of which we have any knowledge. God in his love and wisdom said "Let them have dominion." He made them joint rulers and they did not have to waste time letting the weeds grow while defining the sphere of each other. While they were one in spirit each had an individuality apart from the other which they used to develop their industries while they remained in the ideal state. We are told that God created Eve as "an helpmeet" for Adam, that is, suitable and fitting; a companion, a fellow-laborer. Some one has said of the creation of Eve.

"From near his heart the rib he took,
To show the favor should be prized
Not from the head to overlook,
Nor from the feet to be despised."

President Roosevelt, whom we delight to honor because of the stand he has taken for civic righteousness, said, "The standard of the Nation is set in its homes."

The ideal wife for a horticulturist will be first, a home-maker. She knows that the home is the unit of the Nation, and there is no work that requires greater skill of more patience than that of creating and developing the place of all places on earth, that blessed foretaste of Heaven which we call home.

Women have not all the same calling in life and some must take their places in the commercial world that they may provide for those depending upon them; to such she will give due praise. She will help her husband to care for the fruit in the busy season, if she can be spared from her household cares and he needs her assistance, as is often the case when help cannot be obtained and the fruit must be gathered at once or perish.

I should like to tell what I think the husband of an ideal wife should do when she has two or three days' work to do in one, but I am not ordained to speak on this subject. I think, however, it would have been very nice if our honored secretary, in making up this splendid program of ideals, had added one more subject to the list, viz: "The Ideal Husband for a Practical

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Housekeeper," but perhaps that will come later.

The ideal wife was beautifully portrayed by King Solomon nearly three thousand years ago, and a man who had as many wives as he surely could speak from experience. He knew the value of a virtuous woman for he said, "Her price is far above rubies." Her husband trusts her judgment and economy and has no need of spoils to satisfy extravagant notions. She is a commercial woman: "She bringeth her food from afar." She is an industrious woman: "She riseth also while yet it is night and giveth meat to her household," as many of us have done for years. She is a horticulturist: "She considereth a field and buyeth it, with her hand she planteth a vineyard." She is an athletic woman: "She girdeth her loins with strength and strengtheneth her arms." She has confidence and good judgment: "She perceiveth that her merchandise is good." She is charitable: "She stretcheth out her hands to the poor." She is a good manager and has her work up to date: "She is not afraid of the snow for her household." She knows the pleasure and importance of being well dressed: "She maketh herself coverings of tapestry, her clothing is silk and purple." She is a suffragist: she believes she has an inherent right to make a name for herself independently of any one else. "Her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of his land." But the most beautiful phase of this ideal character is that of Christ-like loveliness, that of a true woman: "She openeth her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness." The king is very gracious to this well-equipped woman and grants to her that which has been denied to many women in the centuries that are past; he says, "Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own work praise her in the gates." The ideal wife will practice economy in household affairs, and realizing the value of time and strength will not waste either

but will see that both are used to their very best advantage. She will provide good wholesome food for her family and will manage so discreetly that nothing good will be wasted, and items of good food left from our meal will be made into appetizing dishes for another one. She will follow the example of the great Teacher of industry and thrift, Jesus of Nazareth, He who could feed a multitude of people numbering five thousand men besides women and children, with five loaves of bread and two small fishes. He who possessed this wonderful power, who had at his command the vast resources of nature, taught the value of economy and the sin of needless waste when He gave the order, "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost." I call to mind an incident in my own life that is indelibly impressed upon the pages of memory. When I was quite a young child I threw a large piece of bread out in the yard, it was not even thrown where the chickens or any animal could get it. My father came in soon after and seeing it said, "My daughter, never throw anything away that is good to eat, you know I clean the wheat in the barn and sweep up every grain that I can get; and think how many grains of wheat it would take to make a piece of bread as large as that."

My good father went to the "home land" years ago but the lesson remains with me. The ideal wife will gather up fragments of fruit that are unfit for market; some over-ripe, some specked but too good to be wasted; some that are brought home when the market is dull. These she will put up in the various ways, and though it may not be the very best and she may have enough for her own use, yet she knows there are many people who have little or no fruit who will be glad to get it; and she will also give some of the best especially to the sick. This fruit can be sent out or collected by various agencies, the missionary societies, the Salvation Army, and others who

will place it where it will do the most good, and in this way she will be doing practical missionary work in her kitchen. To be sure, there are times when she is tired of looking at fruit, especially the imperfect fruit, and she longs for the time to read a favorite book or the latest magazine or chat with a neighbor or do some needle work that is so fascinating and so restful; perhaps she can not even keep the children's clothes mended and the house in order as she loves to have it, but she remembers that "even Christ pleased not himself," and she knows that she is doing Christ service when she gives of her labor to those who are in need. Paul said to the church at Ephesus, in an exhortation in behalf of honest industry, "Let him labor—that he may give to him that hath need."

Francis E. Willard, the only woman whose statue adorns Statuary Hall at the National Capitol, gained world-wide reputation because she pleased not herself but gave her life to raise the standard of humanity and to remove temptation from the weak. She loved her home, but she spent little of her time there. She loved literature and scientific studies, but she denied herself these pleasures and gave her life to make the world a safer place for men and women and helpless children. Carrie Nation, that much honored, must persecuted woman, who has done so much to stir up the good people of our State and arouse them from the condition of "reluctant acquiescence" into which they have fallen, and who was so many times imprisoned in prohibition Kansas for disturbing the peace of joint-keepers, once said in my presence during a conversation on household adornment,

"I like to look at pretty pictures, I like to hear the birds sing, but I have not time to sit down and enjoy those things while my brother is in the gutter and needs my help. When I get to heaven I'll have all eternity to look at pretty pictures."

(Concluded next week.)

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
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Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1894).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Chaltee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cactus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Saban Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1902).
Take Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1906)

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

Famous Women. SAINT THERESA.

Roll call.

- I. Early life and character of Saint Theresa.
- II. The religious experiences of Saint Theresa.
- III. Christianity of the 16th Century.

I. This remarkable woman lived at the close of the Middle Ages in Spain. She was one of twelve children whose mother and father were people religious and philanthropic, fond of good books, temperate and Godfearing. She was an enthusiastic and imaginative child. A sketch of her early life and character may be made one of great interest.

II. She lived in the dark and gloomy age when fear rather than love prompted man to seek after God; when this world was supposed to be under the domination of devils, and the spiritual Fathers and guides taught that they were able to bless or damn. The Saint Theresa's religious experience was a long and tortuous one. It was after many years of suffering and groping in the dark that she broke the bondage of the Middle Ages by prayer, and realized that she was a redeemed soul.

III. A study of Christianity in the Middle Ages—with its monasteries, rich and luxurious, with its monks, proud and lazy and powerful—compared with the Christianity of to-day in its simplicity—can but convince one that the world is indeed growing better.

The revolt against the established order in Russia appears to be on the eve of failure. The grand mistake which the revolutionists seem to have made was in opening their movements with a labor strike which weakened sympathy in many quarters and at the same time cut off the earnings of those who must depend upon these earnings for subsistence during the contest. The conditions in Russia are doubtless bad enough to call for revolution, but revolution to be successful must be directed with wisdom. Those engaged in any fierce contest are at the mercy of their opponents the moment those opponent can control all food supplies.



Calicoes of Quality

Ask the old folks what they knew about "Simpson Prints." They will say "Simpson's were the best they could get." And Simpson-Eddystone Prints are still the standard of the United States and better than they used to be.

Modern, improved Eddystone machinery now makes, in new and original patterns designed by talented artists, the prints that still lead.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo-Blues and Silver-Greys, Shepherd Plaid Effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs.

Thousands of first-class dealers sell them.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



Grange Department

"For the good of our order, our country, and mankind."

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

News from Kansas granges is especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer.....N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary.....O. M. Freeman, Tipppecanoe City, Ohio

KANSAS STATE GRANGE

Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer.....A. P. Reardon, McLaughlin
Lecturer.....Ole Hibern, Olathe
Steward.....E. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward.....Frank Wiswell, Olathe
Chaplain.....Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Treasurer.....Wm. Henry, Olathe
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe
Gatekeeper.....G. F. Kyner, Newton
Cares.....Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona.....Mrs. S. M. Phinney, McLaughlin
Flora.....Mrs. S. J. Lovett, Larned
L. A. S.....Mrs. Lola Radcliffe, Overbrook

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Henry Rhoades, Chairman.....Gardner
E. W. Westgate.....Manhattan
Geo. Black, Secretary.....Olathe
J. T. Lincoln.....Madison
O. F. Whitney.....Topeka, Station A

STATE ORGANIZER

W. B. Obryhim.....Overbrook

The Kansas State Grange at Madison, Kansas.

The 34th annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange was held at Madison, Kansas, December 12-14, 1905.

The morning session of the first day was devoted to organization, the appointment of the committee on credentials, and their report, recommending 48 delegates. In the afternoon the city of Madison and the Patrons of Greenwood County gave a grand reception in the opera house in honor of the Kansas State Grange. The mayor of Madison delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by A. P. Reardon, overseer of the State Grange. This was followed by an address by Professor Barnard, principal of the city schools, which was highly appreciated by the large audience. This was responded to by I. D. Hibern, secretary of the fire insurance department of the State Grange. The program was interspersed by music, vocal and instrumental, and recitations.

The evening session of the first day was devoted to the reports of officers. The first was the annual address of Worthy Master, E. W. Westgate, including his report of the work of the

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

You save from 20% to 40% by buying a Kalamazoo Stove or Range direct from the factory at lowest

factory prices.

Moreover, you get a stove or range not excelled by any in the world. We guarantee quality under a \$30,000 bank bond.

We Ship On

360 DAYS APPROVAL
and We Pay the Freight.

If you do not find the Kalamazoo exactly as represented, the trial does not cost you a cent. It will pay you to investigate.

Send Postal for Catalog No. 189.

All Kalamazoo stoves shipped promptly, blacked, polished and ready for use.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

All our cook stoves and ranges are fitted with patent oven thermometers which makes baking easy.



National Grange and a number of recommendations. The address will be published in full in the Grange Department of the KANSAS FARMER.

All the officers were present and submitted their reports, but it will be impossible to publish all in our limited space. The worthy secretary's report showed a very material increase in the grange membership in Kansas, also in the number of subordinate granges. The financial receipts from all sources were considerably in excess of last year.

Worthy Treasurer William Henry, in his report showed a very satisfactory condition of the treasury. The receipts were greater than last year while the expenditures were several hundred dollars less. After the expenses of the recent session of the State range is deducted, there will be a very handsome balance in the treasury.

All the officials made excellent reports which can not be commented on here, but their recommendations which were referred to the several committees, will appear in the work of the State Grange, published in full.

During the morning session of the (Continued on page 44.)



MARTHA WASHINGTON COMFORT SHOES

are designed for extreme comfort and can be worn all the year round. They fit like a glove and feel easy on the feet. The elastic at the sides stretches with every motion of the foot, making it impossible to pinch or squeeze. No buttons to button, no laces to lace—They just slip on and off without trouble.

Made of Vici Kid, with patent leather trimmings and flexible soles.

Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us. Look for Martha Washington name and Mayer trade-mark stamped on the sole. We also make Western Lady shoes.

FREE

Send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Martha Washington Shoes and we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is a positive cure for all those painful ailments of women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. It will surely cure.

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Female Weakness than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors in an early stage of development. That

Bearing-down Feeling,

causing pain, weight and headache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system. It corrects

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Periods, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the organs. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequalled.

You can write Mrs. Pinkham about yourself in strictest confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

Have you a farmers' institute in your County? If not, why not? You can get instructive speakers from the Agricultural College and you can get excellent addresses from people in your own community. You can get instruction and help in arranging details and you can also get financial help from the State if you go at it properly. Write to Director of Farmers' Institute, Manhattan, Kansas, for instructions.

Sheep Farming in America, by Joseph E. Wing, staff correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette is a new book from the press of the Sanders Publishing Co., Chicago. It is up to date, and finely illustrated. It treats in separate chapters of Fine-Wool Breeds; Mutton Breeds; Selection and Management; care of the Ewe and young Lamb; Summer care and Management; Washing, Shearing and Marking; Flock Husbandry in the Western States; Western Lamb Feeding; The Diseases of Sheep; and The Angora and Milking Goats.

PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING.

The KANSAS FARMER is just in receipt of a very handsome volume entitled Profitable Stock Feeding. This book was written by H. R. Smith, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Investigator in Animal Feeding in the Nebraska State University and Experiment Station. The book contains more than 400 pages and is beautifully illustrated with portraits of famous animals of all breeds, desirable farm buildings, silos, etc. It also has an abundance of tables giving the feeding-value of the various feedstuffs of the farm, results of feeding experiments in Nebraska and other States, composition of American feeds and how to make a balanced ration. After a general discussion of the principles of feeding, the author devotes one section each to a discussion of problems connected with feeding for beef, milk, mutton, pork and poultry with a chapter on horses and with score-cards for the judging of each class of stock.

In the whole country there is perhaps no man better able to discuss profitable stock-feeders than Professor Smith, and this book should be in the library of every farmer as being the best possible authority on the subjects treated. The price of this great work is \$1.50, but in order to make it available to every farmer, the KANSAS FARMER will send it with one year's subscription for only \$2.00.

Miscellany

Synopsis of Mr. Hitchcock's Postal Savings Bank Bill.

(H. R. 1836).

Introduced in the House of Representatives January 26, 1905, 58th Congress, Third Session.

Section 1. Postal savings banks to be under control of Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. Money-order post-offices to be savings banks.

Sec. 3. Men, women, and children may become depositors. Parents may deposit for children.

Sec. 4. First deposit at least \$1; subsequent deposits 10 cents or multiples thereof. No person to have more than one deposit account or to deposit over \$100 in any month, nor to have a total of over \$2,000 at any time.

Sec. 5. Postmaster provides pass books and receipts for each deposit.

Sec. 6. Interest credited once each year on anniversary of first of deposit. No interest paid on more than \$1,000 deposit, nor on over \$500 deposited in one year.

Sec. 7. The rate of interest, 3 per cent on small deposits, and 3 per cent or less on large ones, to be fixed by Department annually, in advance.

Sec. 8. Pass books to be sent to Postmaster-General once each year for examination.

Sec. 9. Deposits paid by checks or

warrants to be cashed by Postmaster.

Sec. 10. Deposits not in excess of \$200 are exempt from attachment or legal process.

Sec. 11. Names of depositors and amounts of deposits not to be disclosed.

Sec. 12. Money received on deposit to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General or to United States depositories selected by him and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 13.—Funds to be invested in Government bonds, or those guaranteed by the Government; in State, county, and city bonds of good credit, or covered into the general fund of the Treasury when public interest requires.

Sec. 14. Secretary of the Treasury may sell securities if desirable, and collect principal and interest at maturity.

Sec. 15. Certain postoffices of the first class may be designated to act as subdepositories to receive deposits and report from small offices, to keep accounts, and forward remittances for the repayment of depositors.

Sec. 16. Postmasters may be required to give additional bonds.

Sec. 17.—Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury may supplement this act by necessary regulations to carry it into effect, making reports to Congress.

Sec. 18. Postmaster-General to provide all necessary printed matter.

Sec. 19. Postmaster-General makes monthly report of deposits and repayments.

Sec. 20. Office of Fifth Assistant Postmaster-General created, to have charge of savings-bank business.

Sec. 21. Criminal statutes punishing larceny, embezzlement, misappropriation, forgery, and counterfeiting, for the protection of the postal service, made applicable to postal savings banks.

Sec. 22. An appropriation of \$100,000—to put this act into effect—subsequent costs to be defrayed from money received under its operation.

Sec. 23. This act to go into effect in three months.

Dairy Chemistry.

The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, are the publishers of a handsome volume of about 200 pages on Dairy Chemistry. This book was written by Harry Snyder, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Minnesota and is the outgrowth of a course of lectures given by him to the students of that institution. Great progress has been made in dairying in the last few years and the object of this work is to give the results of the more important investigations that have been made by the author and investigators in other colleges. The book is well printed, as are all books from the presses of the Macmillan Company. It is a very comprehensive work and is well worth the \$1 asked for it. It contains chapters on the composition of milk, milk testing, milk fats, the lactometer, cream, sanitary condition of milk, chemistry of butter making, chemistry of cheese making, milk by-products, adulteration of dairy products, market milk and cream, influence of feeds upon milk, rational feeding of dairy stock and tables of composition of feed stuffs.

The Farmer.

After all, the farmer of this country produces about all the actual wealth in existence. It is estimated that his yearly contribution to the wealth of the nation is about six billion dollars. This is created wealth, not the accumulation of what others have brought into being. This is wealth that never existed before. It comes direct from the soil, the product of skill, industry, economy and perseverance. Its value is sufficient to discharge the public debt of any nation in the world and have a balance of nearly one billion left. It is almost enough to liquidate the public debt of the United States three times, and is six times sufficient to pay off the bonded indebtedness of 175 leading



Edges That Last

Probably you have bought edged tools made of steel that was crumbly, or too soft to hold an edge, or so hard as to be brittle. You may have bought them for good tools, too. There is, however, a sure way to get tools with edges that last. It is simply to ask for the Keen Kutter Brand when buying. Keen Kutter Tools have been standard of America for 36 years, and are in every case the best that brains, money and skill can produce. They are made of the finest grades of steel and by the most expert tool makers. As a complete line of tools is sold under this brand, in buying any kind of tool all you need remember is the name

KEEN KUTTER

The draw knife shown here is an example of the excellence of Keen Kutter Tools. It has a nicety of balance and "hang," which has never been successfully imitated, and it is made of the best steel ever put into a draw knife. In all the years that we have sold this tool we have never heard of one defective in any way.

Yet the Keen Kutter Draw Knife is no better than all other Keen Kutter Tools.

The Keen Kutter Line was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Fair, being the only complete line of tools ever to receive a reward at a great exposition.

Following are some of the various kinds of Keen Kutter Tools: Axes, Adzes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Tool Cabinets, Scythes, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, Corn Knives, Eye Hoes, Trowels, Pruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Shears, Hair Clippers, Horse Shears, Razors, etc., and Knives of all kinds.

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools, write us and learn where to get them. Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under this Mark and Motto: "The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten." Trade Mark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., St. Louis,

New York.



Send for Tool Booklet.



LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON SCALE

All above ground. Steel frame, only eight inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalogue and price.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 139 Mill Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

cities of this country, including Atchison and Atchison County. If a deal were put through to purchase the railroads of the country at their present value, the products of the farm would produce more than one-half the required amount in one year. Don't get the idea that the railroads, the banks, and great corporations are the mainstays of the Government and the wealth-producing forces of the country, for the man with the plow, and the energy to follow it with his feet in the soil, is really the man back of all wealth.—Atchison Globe.

The Lion and the Boar.

On a summer day, when the great heat induced a general thirst, a Lion and a Boar came at the same moment to a small well to drink. They fiercely disputed which of them should drink first, and were soon engaged in the agonies of a mortal combat. On their stopping on a sudden to take breath for the fierce renewal of the strife they saw some vultures waiting in the distance to feast on the one which should fall first. They at once made up their quarrel, saying: "It is better for us to make friends than to become the food of Crows or Vultures, as will certainly happen if we are disabled."

Those who strive are often watched by others who will take advantage of their defeat to benefit themselves.—Esop's Fables.

A Viennese naturalist declares that nearly all reptiles that die from natural causes close their lives between nightfall and midnight, only a few between midnight and morning and fewer still in daylight. Most reptiles seem aware of their approaching death, seeking out particular places and there awaiting the end, while those whose lives are spent underground come to the surface before death.

A river carried down in its stream two Pots, one made of earthenware and the other of brass. As they floated along on the surface of the stream, the Earthen Pot said to the Brass Pot: "Pray keep at a distance, and do not coze near me, for if you touch me ever so slightly I shall be broken in pieces; and besides, I by no means wish to come near you."

Equals make the best friends.—Esop's Fables.

Controlling Nature.

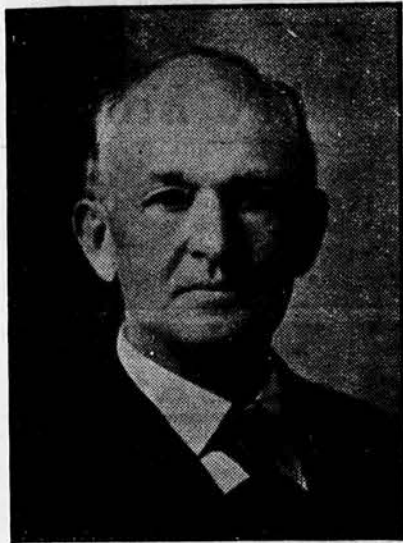
Everybody knows that of late years natural forces have been wonderfully subjected to man's need. We are dazzled by the spectacular achievements in steam and electricity but are likely to forget the less noisy but no less marvelous conquests of animal and plant life. Horses are swifter, cattle heavier, cows give more milk and sheep have finer fleeces than in days gone by. In plants the transformation is even more marked. People now living can remember when the number of edible fruits and vegetables was far less than at present and even those that could be grown were vastly inferior to what we now have. For example, our parents knew nothing of the tomato except as a curious ornament in the garden. Sweet corn was hardly better than the commonest field sorts. All oranges had seeds. Celery was little known and poor in quality. In the flower-bed the magnificent pansy has replaced the insignificant heart's ease from which it was developed and the sweet pea in all its dainty splendor traces its origin to the common garden vegetable.

This progress has been made in spite of the great tendency manifested in all plants and animals to go back to the original type. It is indeed a battle to keep strains pure and up to the standard they have already attained, let alone any improvement. The practical results are accomplished by men operating largely for love of the work, like Luther Burbank in California and Eckford in England, as well as by the great seed merchants, D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., who are not only eternally vigilant to hold what ground has been gained, but have a corps of trained specialists backed by ample means to conduct new experiments. The results of their experience can be found in their 1906 Seed Annual which they will send free to all applicants.

Judge Huron for Probate Judge.

It is seldom that the Kansas Farmer has anything to say or do for those seeking official positions, but at the same time the paper always favors good men and good measures. We call attention to the candidacy of George A. Huron for Probate Judge at the request of persons who recognize the importance of having a conscientious man in a position of responsibility.

Judge Huron has been a resident of Shawnee County for nearly 23 years, and this is his first candidacy for an office. He graduated in the law department of Columbia University, Washington, D. C., in 1868; came immediately to Kansas and has been engaged in the general practice of law ever since, giving special attention to



GEORGE A. HURON.

probate law and the settlement of estates. He justly regards the office of Probate Judge as one of very great importance, for while comparatively few men have dealings with the Probate Court while living, death at once commits the most vital interest of the widows and orphans to this tribunal, and these at such a time will recognize the importance of having an honest, faithful and courageous man, not only to control the settlement of estates of deceased persons, but also to see to it that the rights, persons and property of the orphans are protected.

During his long residence in Shawnee County, Judge Huron has established a reputation that places his ability and integrity beyond question. Also he is an old soldier, having enlisted in August, 1861, in the Seventh Indiana Regiment, a part of the celebrated "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac.

In the 37 years of his residence in Kansas he has done his part for the upbuilding of our State, and if given the office which he seeks, the people of this county will have no cause to regret the trust reposed in him.

The Corn-Root Louse.

"Although the injury annually wrought by the corn-root louse is so large that few whose corn-fields have been visited by this insect will get any enjoyment out of a study of its habits, yet at the same time it is doubtful if the insect world furnishes a more interesting little individual than this pernicious louse.

"This insect's existence depends upon its associations with a certain species of brown ants. The eggs of the louse are carefully stored by these ants and well cared for by them during the winter. On warm days the ants bring the eggs up to the warmer surface, while in cold weather the eggs are in turn carried below the frozen ground. As soon as vegetation begins its growth in the spring, especially smartweed and purslane, the eggs are hatched and the young are carried by the ants to the roots of these plants where afterwards a colony is established.

"A second generation makes its appearance about the first of May, and it is this generation that is usually transferred by the ants to the roots of the young corn-plants. All through the summer the lice are carefully attended by the ants, being carried by the latter from plant to plant, in return for which the lice supply food to the ants in the form of 'honeydew,' which is excreted from the surface of their little bodies. Lice breed during the entire summer, and the broods mature in about eleven days. The last eggs are laid in November, and these are taken by the ants to their nests."

The above is an extract from an article in How to Grow Corn, a book compiled from the records of the agricultural Colleges in the great corn belt, the Government reports, and other practical information taken from the experience of the best corn growers in the country. Price 50c. The complete article offers valuable suggestions as to how best to destroy this pest.

Besides this the book contains many

TOOLS FOR FARMERS' USE.

There is no investment a farmer can make of a like amount that will save him as much time and money as will an outfit of tools. The time lost in going to town usually amounts to more than the cost of the repairs. You save both the time and the money when you have the tools. It is not necessary to be a mechanic to do your own repairing. The average farmer has ability enough to do his own work if he has the necessary tools.

We manufacture an outfit especially for farmers' use and sell it to you just as cheap as we would to the largest wholesale house in the United States. We have no agents. During the next thirty days we wish to sell at least two thousand outfits. To influence you to purchase at this time, we realize that we must make it to your advantage to do so, hence the most liberal offer ever made in the tool line.

A STEEL FORGE—17x24 inch hearth with an Eleven-Inch Ball-Bearing Fan.

FREE ABSOLUTELY FREE

to every person buying an outfit consisting of 1 Malleable Iron Vise, 1 Malleable Iron Drill Frame, 1 Drill Set, 1 Screw Plate, 1 Fifty-Pound Anvil and 1 Hardy. Malleable Iron makes them the strongest, best and cheapest tools made. We prepay the freight and ship on approval.

Diplomas awarded us at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs. Space will not permit us to describe the tools here, but write us a postal today and we will send you catalogue and full particulars. Don't neglect it, as this advertisement may not appear again. Offer good for 30 days only.

C. R. HARPER MFG. CO.

BOX

905

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.



other matters of the greatest value and importance to the corn grower.

A limited number of these books will be given FREE for the names and addresses of three or more men who are thinking of buying riding plows this year. Write at once to B. B. Emerson, care of Emerson Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

GLUCOSE A HARMLESS PRODUCT.

Writing under the topic "Safe Foods and How to Get Them" in the January Delineator, Mary Hinman Abel makes the assertion that glucose, or corn sugar, contrary to the general impression, is not harmful. "What is needed," she says, "is honest labelling wherever it is an ingredient; in order that the purchasers may know what they are buying. The States that have strict laws hold that if glucose is present in red raspberry preserves, for instance, the label must so state, and a mixed maple syrup must own to its true percentage of this ingredient. It is said that a mixed syrup and jelly is generally sold at a lower price, and this lower price is a sufficient warning that it is not pure; but who knows what should be the price of the pure product? A guarantee is needed in the true label, just as pork should not be allowed to figure in the guise of 'Pot-roasted Chicken' nor by veal labelled 'Devilled Crah.' The truth about glucose is this: It is a wholesome food, although less sweet and highly flavored than our older sweets. It is cheap; it ought to be openly sold on its own merits. The ignorance and prejudice of the buyer are largely responsible for the present situation. A few States require the honest label, fewer execute the law. The remedy is more intelligence on the part of the consumer.

Dead and Dying Farms.

The growing power of thousands of acres in the United States is being strangled and killed by the powerful grip of the flood and drought demons. Farmers everywhere are reaping a harvest of loss in land values because of the cutting down of our woodlands and forest covers.

Federal, State and County governments are waking up to this deplorable condition. They are urging farmers to reforest part of their farms and so make them more fertile, healthful and profitable.

Far-sighted re-foresters are convinced that the cheapest, most direct and satisfactory method is to plant tree-seeds bought from a reliable tree-seed firm. Otto Katzenstein & Co. of Atlanta, Ga., are well known at home and abroad. Their tree-seed lists contain over 850 varieties of tree and shrub seeds and herbaceous roots. Every farmer ought to correspond with Katzenstein & Company and ask how to best reforest his land. Every courtesy is extended to correspondents and particular questions answered without charge. Katzenstein & Company are not engaged in a selfish business which brings only gain to themselves; but in helping farmers reforest their lands, by giving invaluable advice, they benefit every person who comes in contact with the wondrous influence of growing trees.

When you write state whether your land, where you wish to grow trees, is rocky, loamy, moist, dry, sandy, high, low; whether you wish to conserve stream flow, etc. Their catalog is free.

The Kansas Seed House.

It is a matter of pride to all public-spirited persons to know that we have in Kansas one of the largest seed-houses in the world, known as The Kansas Seed-House, owned by F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans. They also have branch establishments at Oklahoma City and Denver, and the annual output of pure and tested seeds for the farm, field and garden is simply enormous. Their new catalogue for 1906 is now ready for distribution and will be sent to those of our readers who request it and mention this paper.

In their announcement for the new

year they acknowledge the magnificent patronage of the past and in part say:

"We have experienced a wonderful increase over previous years in the number of our patrons and will do our best to still further merit your appreciation. We spare neither pains or expenses to add to our facilities for testing and otherwise handling seeds so that they will prove satisfactory, and avail ourselves of every improvement that promises any advantage to the growing of superior seeds in all our departments. Our long experience in the West gives us peculiar advantages in the selection of varieties of both field, grass and garden seeds which which are best adapted to the peculiarities of our western climate, above houses which are in remote localities, and we are to be found always abreast of the times with all the latest novelties which in our judgment and after rigid test prove best for our customers. Of first importance are good seeds. Good crops can not be produced from poor seeds realizing this, therefore we use every effort to secure and furnish only good seeds to our customers. Commissioned seeds, or those peddled about the country are a doubtful proposition and too risky for the farmer or gardener to invest in. A fine, thrifty garden with handsome tempting array of luxuriant vegetables

is a grand sight and a source of just pride to the owner. Get only the best seeds. We carry only the best. Our packets are well filled with fully tested seeds."

A Superb Seed Catalogue.

One of the finest Seed Catalogues of the season has just been issued by that old reliable and well-known seed firm the Ratekin Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa. This new catalogue is the largest and most complete ever before issued by that always up-to-date seed house, and to be thoroughly appreciated is to see it and to have one. It is elegant in appearance, thoroughly illustrated, and contains just such information as the practical farmer and truck-grower wants to know. In short it is chuck full of information from cover to cover and no farmer, planter or truck-grower can afford to be without it. Seed corn and seed potatoes are among the leading specialties. Aside from this, however, they grow and handle every seed that grows worth planting and do an enormous mail-order trade in all farm, field and garden seeds. This big catalogue is free and a postal-card will bring it to your door. See their advertisement in another place in this paper, and write them for the catalogue to-day.

FIFTH ANNUAL**Kansas Mid-Winter Exposition**

Topeka, Jan. 22 to Feb. 3, 1906

The big industrial and pure food show that has each year met with the unqualified approval of its patrons for the simple reason that it has been conducted in such a manner as to

MERIT PUBLIC APPROVAL

The policy of the management has always been to make the show of each succeeding year superior in all particulars and this year the Mid-Winter will be the

TOP LINER OF THEM ALL

There will be many new and novel exhibits of manufactured products of all kinds and in so great variety as to interest all tastes.

THE VAUDEVILLE

Features will embrace acts that are entirely new to the West and of the highest class on any stage

MARSHALLS BAND

and three orchestras will furnish music ever afternoon and evening

15 CENTS pays admission to the entire show, no extra charges inside and no fakes or grafts of any nature.

Reduced Rates on All Railroads Entering Topeka

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

M. B. TURKEYS FOR SALE—Choice young stock from 96 point tom, 92½ to 96 point hens. Mrs. A. E. Harness, Speed, Mo.

NICE BLACK LANGSHANS—For sale cockerels, hens and pullets; \$1 each. Mrs. Geo. W. King Solomon, Kans.

B. P. Rock Cockerels \$1.50 each; W. H. Turkey toms, \$2.50 each. Address or call on T. J. Sweeney, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of B. P. Rock cockerels, King Bradley and other strains. \$2 each, price of two or more. Write your wants to Mrs. Ada L. Aldsworth, Eureka, Kans.

WHITE Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Pure white, yellow legs, bay eyes, fine shape. Write for prices, they are right. J. C. Bostwick, R. 2, Hoyt, Kas.

CHOICE B. P. ROCK cockerels and pullets—Collie pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

WHITE AND BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised, large boned, yellow legs, bay eyes, \$1 each. Eggs for hatching in season, 15 for 7c. D. S. Thompson, Rural Route 1, Wells, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS and Barred Rock Chickens for sale. J. W. McDaniel, Cunningham, Kans.

FOR SALE—Buff Wyandotte cockerels. Mrs. James A. Troutman, 181 Greenwood Ave., Topeka.

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A. C. B. LEGBORNS—Closing out sale of my own tire flock of hens, cocks and cockerels. A bargain. Come quick. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kansas.

EGGS FOR SALE—A. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Embden geese, 200 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 St., Leavenworth, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS and Golden Wyandottes, young stock for sale. Address, Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice Cockerels Pullets or Hens for sale cheap. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kansas.

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BARRED ROCK—2 pens, vigorous, clearly barred; also Poland-Chinas. Chas. Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.

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

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The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

How to Make Hens Lay in Winter and How to Keep Fowls Healthy in Winter.

PRIZE ARTICLE BY MRS. ELLA THOMAS, IN POULTRY TOPICS.

Our editor has given us a very important as well as interesting subject. The first chapter, is "How to keep fowls healthy in winter." I believe the three great essentials to keep our fowls in health are: First, pure water; second, plenty of good gravel; third, charcoal.

What do our fowls drink? Do you clean your water vessel every day and see that your fowls are supplied with pure, clean water? There is death in the drinking vessel that is not scalded and cleansed once each week and rinsed out each morning.

We all know why gravel is a necessity, and charcoal made from wood or charred corn will keep your fowls from getting sluggish, (which is the forerunner of disease), thin the blood, fill it with oxygen, causing a vigorous circulation of that vital fluid; your hens will have red combs, and given the care laid down in this article, you will surely have a well-filled egg basket.

Have you barreled up plenty of road dust for the dust-bath during the winter? This is another essential to keep them in health. For the large breeds it is well to scatter any dry grain over the chaff to compel them to scratch.

When you dig your potatoes, save all the small ones and put by where you can get them for the fowls. They contain starch enough to be valuable as a health-giving food, besides they make first-class food for your laying hens.

Avoid over-crowding, as that breeds disease, and you may feed everything imaginable and will get few eggs.

If some of your hens are not through moulting, a small quantity of linseed meal is valuable, but would not advise its use otherwise as it is highly nitrogenous, but contains a large proportion of carbonaceous elements also, and for that reason should not be fed heavily to hens that are liable to become too fat. It is an invigorating food for fowls that are moulting or debilitated, promoting digestion and aiding the formation of feathers.

Have you unmatured pullets in your flock? Feed wheat; it produces a healthy growth, feeds the muscular tissues and helps to produce a fine growth of feathers, besides laying a foundation for a vigorous layer.

Don't forget to give your fowls clover or fodder steamed until soft, or oats prepared the same way for ruffness.

"How to make hens lay in winter," is the second chapter of this article. Whether the weather is mild or below zero, we had better prepare accordingly.

If we would receive from our laying hens and early pullets plenty of eggs in winter, we must furnish the material to produce the eggs and shell. Learned men tell us that the shell consists, chemically, of carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, and animal mucus. The white, or albumen, is composed of eighty parts water, fifteen and one-half parts mucus, besides traces of soda, benzoic acid, and sulphurated hydrogen gas. The yolk consists, chemically, of water, oil, albumen and gelatine.

For the shell, oyster shells are good, bones roasted until brown and brittle are excellent, and lime and coarse river-sand stirred with sufficient water to be stiff, spread on boards to dry, broken in small pieces. Green bones, if you are prepared to use them, are good. Besides, corn roasted in the oven, sprinkled with lime, should be used once a day.

Bran is very rich in phosphates and contains more or less phosphate of

lime, and for laying hens is preferable to cornmeal or other grains. I have found that a warm mash of brain with cooked potatoes or a mixture of other vegetables, with plenty of broken lime, parched corn at night, would bring in plenty of eggs for weeks at a time, without any other article of food except milk given warm and the water warmed for them to drink.

Material for the albumen is the most difficult part for the hen to find in sufficient quantity, and it is found in fresh sweet milk, in wheat, oats, rye, buck-wheat, barley and corn in the order named. Corn furnishes oil and gelatine. Some of your pullets may not lay every day, and this is caused by not eating enough substance to produce the shell, or lack of material to produce sufficient albumen. Mix a little lime in the bran mash and feed more wheat and fresh sweet milk. If your hens appear slow and clumsy and do not lay, they are too fat and you should feed little corn and mostly oats for a week or two. I use oats and wheat altogether in the spring and fall for chicken and turkey hens.

In the absence of plenty of sweet milk you must furnish plenty of meat two or three times a week. If you have a bone-cutter, cut your green bones or feed cracklings, and when you kill hogs save everything for the poultry.

Your soft feed should be seasoned with black pepper to take the place of the wild tongue-grass that they get in summer. I do not believe in the use of red pepper and sulfur in winter, because they open the pores of the skin, causing roup and colds. I tried them one winter and put in most of my time "doctoring" for that dread disease and two weeks after I quit using them I had no more roup.

Foods can not always be regulated or balanced and I have left each one to use his or her own judgment in the quantity and quality of feed but when bran is used, it will largely compensate for any deficiency that may exist in the majority of foods.

The "Victor Book" is full of practical information that will be of benefit to any poultry-raiser. If you are going to buy a machine, you want every bit of information you can get.

It is of general interest to the poultryman, also tells why Ertel machines make money for their owners. You should have the book. It is a question of profits with you. The difference in profit from a single hatch may pay the difference in the cost of the machines. Get the "Victor Book" and start right. It begins at the beginning and tells all the facts about lumber, about copper-tanks, lamps, burners, regulators—things you'll have to know about to operate an incubator successfully. Better write now. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

Poultry Notes.

The recent cold spell, especially the day before Thanksgiving, was a reminder to all poultry-raisers that their hen-houses ought to be substantially built to exclude the wind and cold. If your house is tightly built and lined with three-ply tarred paper, it will be warm enough without any artificial heat, for we do not believe in artificial heat for poultry-houses, nor in ventilation during nights in winter. If the windows and door be open all of each day and the house gets a full sunning and draft through the day, the air will be pure enough through the night without special ventilators. But we assume that cleanliness is rigidly adhered to, that droppings are frequently and regularly removed, that the whole interior of the house is whitewashed several times during the year and that lice-killers and other insecticides are often used.

Fowls need meat. Experience has proven that nothing will revive dormant hens as will a little cut meat or green bone. Get what we butchers call "beef scraps," and if you have no bone-cutter, cut them up with a sharp hatchet or axe. In some places these scraps can be had for the mere asking, while some butchers ask a cent a pound for them. If some small animal is accidentally killed, and is not diseased, give it to the hens and they will surprise

FINE PURE-BRED POULTRY
Turkeys, Mammoth Bronze, Leghorns, single comb, white; Wyandottes, fine buff. Young and matured stock, farm raised. Extra quality for your money. Honest treatment. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kas.

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R. C. BROWN LEGBORNS,
Stock for sale. Come early and get the cream. About 100 selected cockerels from \$1 to \$2 each. Reduction on four or more.
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A fine lot of White Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets and White Wyandotte cockerels from our prize-winning strains for sale at attractive prices.
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and Almanac for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickenhood. You need it. Price only 15c.
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I accept your trial offer to new subscribers to send me the Kansas Farmer three months free. At the end of the three months I will either send \$1.00 for a full year from that date or write you to stop the paper, and you are to make no charge for the three months' trial.

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you in the way of additional eggs. Lambs and calves that come dead, or are killed at birth make excellent food for hens.

Every breeder of thoroughbred poultry ought to have a copy of the new illustrated Standard of Perfection just issued by the American Poultry Association. It is the poultryman's bible his guide in the way he should go in poultry-raising. This new Standard is certainly a very handsome book and the first one to be illustrated. It contains detailed descriptions of 124 varieties of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. It is illuminated by eighty-eight full-page illustrations of the leading varieties. Its glossary also contains ninety-four illustrations. It is 6 by 8 inches in size, contains 300 pages, is printed on fine paper, and is bound in green silk cloth, with gold lettering. It is surely the most carefully prepared, most complete and most perfect work on poultry that has ever been published. It can be gotten from Thomas Owen, Station B, Topeka, Kans., by remitting \$1.50, its regular price.

Miscellany

All Alive.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Find check enclosed for two copies of the KANSAS FARMER. It is a live paper. Your State is a live State. Your writers know how to keep it alive. Your stock-growers do also. In my trip through your State I saw alfalfa stacks about as numerous in the Arkansas River Valley as we have cocks here—I so reported it at any rate! The White-faces were as attractive as the alfalfa.

J. B. LEARNED.

Northampton, Massachusetts.

More Corn on the Same Acreage.

A beautiful picture showing shocks of corn heavy with their golden ears, an occasional pumpkin between, a background of trees with a glimpse of water beyond and all done in the perfection of the printer's art, forms the covers of a little book which bears the title "More Corn to the Same Acreage." This little book is valuable to any farmer. It has chapters devoted to securing corn for seed, buying ear corn for seed, preparation for planting, caring for seed, testing vitality of seed, examination of seed-corn, and corn-planting machinery. The book is beautifully illustrated and it is free to all who mention the KANSAS FARMER and send a postal-card to Deere & Mansur Co., Moline, Ill. The picture on the cover is alone worth the trouble of sending for the book.

To Keep Sightseers' Money in the
in the Country.

The Commercial Club of Salt Lake City estimates that the money taken out of the United States by American sightseers in foreign lands amounts to \$190,000,000 every year.

The greater part of this sum is expended by people, who, though native to the United States, are greatly ignorant of the wonderful scenic, climatic and industrial advantages of the West. Could this money be retained in the United States for ten years it would amount to a sum sufficiently great to pay the National debt twice over; it would construct an Imperial highway from New York to San Francisco; another from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and yet another from Portland, Oregon, to St. Augustine, Florida. It would build a sea-level canal at Panama, perfect in its equipment and leave \$1,500,000,000 in the treasury.

If any material part of it, say one-fourth, could be diverted annually into the channels of Trans-Mississippi trade and commerce it would not only mean the rapid upbuilding and development of that section, but would redound quickly to the benefit of the whole United States.

As a first step towards retaining this

The Automatic Old Trusty Incubator.

Johnson says to tell you his incubator Book is better than ever. 300 illustrations, 124 pages, every one a lesson.

The Incubator Man's crowning success. Years of experience in it. Three years of satisfaction to thousands of patrons. Don't experiment with alleged new models and improvements. Old Trusty, double-walled, case within case, California redwood and sheet copper, with direct acting automatic regulator; easiest to operate because it runs itself. Good hatches first time and every time, no matter where you live.

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Time to try till you're satisfied you have a bargain, when you buy Old Trusty. Book cost a dollar to make, but it's paid for and free to you. I want you to send for it. Distributing houses in all parts of the country. Write to The McCluskey Co., Eugene, Ore., and Los Angeles, Cal., Pacific Coast Selling Agents.

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James R. Young's Acme Barred Rocks

Always invincible. Again their superb shape and elegant barring carry them to the zenith of victory. Again they sweep the deck in the classical event of the mid-west. at the Great Kansas State Agriculturalist College Show Dec. 1 to 15, 05, we won 1, 2, 3, Hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, Pullet; 1st, 2nd, 4th Cockerel and 1st, 2nd, 3d breeding pens. Competition coming from everywhere. We are proud of these ribbons as it takes merit to get them. Add this to the "Acme" record at Kansas City Convention Hall and the Royal Kansas State Shows and write me. Correspondence a pleasure.

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money within the country the Salt Lake City Commercial Club calls a conference of Western business interests to meet at Salt Lake City, January 25, 1906.

"The Pound of Flesh."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noted in the KANSAS FARMER of Dec. 21, page 1281, a quotation from Shakespeare by Grace S. Howell, as follows: "The pound of flesh which I demand of him is dearly bought; 'tis mine and I will have it." Miss or Mrs. Howell, if the pound of flesh represents the wages for those holidays under discussion, it is my opinion you have no right to demand it. You did not buy it, you never bargained nor paid, nor even intended to pay, for it. You are like the hold-up on a public highway, demanding his victim's money.

You say "laying aside all questions of law." I say, this is not private but public business; therefore, we must not ignore the law. If a law is worth having, it is worth living up to. Did you or any one else ever stop to consider the effect of the State Superintendent's order in regard to the payment of wages for those holidays? It amounts to about \$100,000, perhaps more per annum. Of course this is a rough estimate, judging by our county, and is subject to correction. This is a pretty good sum for the taxpayers to be held up for, and what do they get in return? Nothing—practically nothing.

Does it increase the wage-earning power of teachers? No, for the school-days last through a holiday and can be made up on any of the following Saturdays, and not lose any time. Both teacher and school board should comply with the full extent of the law.

Now let us see what our children of school age get out of this deal. They are deprived of as many school days as there are holidays in the school term. In our county there are 112 school days; and in Superintendent Dayhoff's order there are 6 holidays. Of course the majority of them will have only three in the term of school, but this will make in this county alone 336 school days lost to our pupils. Multiply this by 100 and some odd counties in the State and you can see at once the result of the aforesaid order. Our children need all the school days they can get, especially in the rural districts. It seems to me it becomes the duty of every taxpayer and parent to stand by our children and protect their rights and their school. Labette County. JOHN PETERSON.

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Every Heart-Ache

Every pain in the breast, difficult breathing, palpitation, fluttering or dizzy spell means that your heart is straining itself in its effort to keep in motion. This is dangerous. Some sudden strain from over-exertion or excitement will completely exhaust the nerves, or rupture the walls or arteries of the heart, and it will stop.

Relieve this terrible strain at once with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It invigorates and strengthens the heart nerves and muscles, stimulates the heart action, and relieves the pain and misery.

Take no chances; make your heart strong and vigorous with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I suffered terribly with heart disease. I have been treated by different physicians for my trouble without results. I went to a physician in Memphis, who claimed that I had dropsy of the heart. He put the X-ray on me, and in connection with his medicine he came near making a finish of me. Some time before this a Mr. Young, of St. Louis, was in our town. He saw my condition, and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to me. I gave it little attention until my return from Memphis, when I concluded to try it, and am pleased to say three bottles cured me."

CHARLES GOODRICH, Caruthersville, Mo.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

In the Dairy

Balanced Rations for Cows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want some information in regard to feeding cottonseed-meal to milch cows. Will it affect their eyes? Some say if you feed it to fattening cattle very long, it will cause them to go blind. How much should be fed with good clover hay, and emmer and oats ground half and half? Where can it be bought, and what would it cost per hundred weight or by the carload, delivered at Robinson, Brown County, Kansas? Is it cheaper than bran at 70 cents per hundred? CHAS. E. THUMA, Brown County.

Cottonseed-meal has not been found very satisfactory as a feed for milch cows. I have never known it to affect their eyes, although there are several cases where it has affected the eyes of fattening cattle.

It would not be necessary to feed cottonseed-meal with clover hay, emmer, and oats, for the ration would then be too narrow—that is, it would contain too high per cent of protein. Clover or alfalfa hay contains the protein, oats is almost a balanced ration in itself, and emmer is a carbohydrate.

Eighteen pounds of alfalfa and 8 pounds of corn; or 20 pounds of clover hay, 5 pounds of oats and 8 pounds of emmer; 20 pounds of clover hay, 5 pounds of oats, 6 to 8 pounds of corn; or 20 pounds of clover hay, 10 pounds of corn and cob meal, and 2 pounds of gluten or cottonseed-meal make a balanced ration for dairy cows.

Cottonseed-meal can be bought at several of the feed stores in Kansas City and Topeka. It has a tendency to produce hard fats in the butter, thus causing difficulty in churning during the winter, and it would not be advisable to use it for dairy cows at this time of the year, unless it were the only available feed with which to balance your ration.

C. W. MELICK.

The Silo in Dairying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent inquiry Mr. Cowles wishes me to state whether or not silos are practicable in Kansas. This depends somewhat on conditions. I am thoroughly convinced that silage is a practicable feed for dairy cows and young stock. The number of experiments we have carried on at this station absolutely proves this statement, and it has been clearly shown in a great many other experiment stations that corn is the most economical farm-grown feed for stock, and that it is more so if economically preserved for feeding cattle in silos than in any other way. These statements can be substantiated by citing some comparative experiments.

First, it is clearly known that corn silage is a carbonaceous feed and must be compared with other carbonaceous feeds like hay or corn-stover, which are of the same nature, or like timothy, prairie hay, Bromus inermis, and the like. A ton and a half of hay per acre is generally considered a good average crop in humid regions. Since hay contains about 36 per cent dry matter, a crop of 2½ tons means 2,580 pounds of dry matter. Against this yield we have the yield of five thousand to nine thousand pounds of dry matter, or two to three and one-half times as much in the raising of corn-fodder. A good average crop of corn-fodder will weigh twelve tons. Estimating the percentages of dry matter at 30 per cent, we have a yield of 7,200 pounds of dry matter. If we allow for 10 per cent loss of dry matter in the silo, there are 6,500 pounds to be credited to the corn. The expense of growing a crop of corn is of course higher than that of growing hay, but by no means sufficiently so to offset the larger yield.

In an experiment conducted with milch cows to determine the comparative value of corn silage and hay, it was found that a silage ration containing 16.45 pounds of digestible matter produced 21 pounds of milk; and the hay ration containing 16.83 pounds of digestible matter produced 18.4 pounds of milk. Calculating the quantity of milk produced by 100 pounds of digestible matter in either case, we find on the silage ration 127.7 pounds of milk and on the hay ration 109.3, or 17 per cent in favor of the silage ration.

Comparing corn silage with corn-fodder, it might be said that the cost of production for green feed is the same up to the time of siloing, as against the expense of siloing a crop comes that of shucking, and later that of placing the fodder under shelter in the field-curing process, and cribbing and grinding and cutting the stalks, since this is the most economical way of handling the crop and the only way it can be fully utilized so as to be the greatest value possible for dried fodder.

The cost of placing corn in the silo has been found to range from 30 cents to \$1. Under average farm conditions 50 cents would cover the expense. The expense of shucking and sheltering and stacking the field-cured fodder, and later cutting the material, greatly exceed that of the silo-cured. To obtain the full value in feeding ear-corn it must in most cases be ground, costing 5 cents or more a bushel for 70 pounds. The advantage is therefore decidedly with the siloed fodder in economy of handling as well as in the cost of production. The comparative feeding-value of corn silage and corn-fodder has been determined in a large number of trials.

The Vermont Station found that one pound of dry matter in silage pro-

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duced more milk and slightly more solids and fat in six out of nine cases than one pound of dry matter in corn-fodder. The Wisconsin Station found that corn silage produced 243 pounds more milk per acre than dry fodder, or an equivalent of twelve pounds of butter.

The popularity of the silo with the owners of dairy cattle has increased greatly and those who have properly built silos and feed well-preserved silage will never discard silage as an adjunct to feeding. O. ERF.

Care of Cream at the Farm.

PROF. E. H. FARRINGTON.

The problem of caring for the cream so that it may be delivered to the creamery in good condition is a serious one, because it has an important bearing on the quality of the butter. In many cases, butter made from cream not properly cared for does not sell for the top market price, and since there is a growing tendency to sell butter on its merits, giving only the price its quality deserves, there will be difficulty in disposing of butter made from a poor quality of farm separator cream, at prices equal to those being difficulty in disposing of buttereries. Considering the question, however, from the mechanical side of the butter-making process alone, there is no good reason why farm separator cream should not be equal of, if not better than, that separated at a factory with power separators.

When milk is separated at the farm immediately after milking, the cleanest and sweetest cream possible ought to be obtained; it certainly should be better than that skimmed by a factory separator from milk which is two to twenty hours old, and on this account a better butter should be made from the farm separator cream.

The usual causes of defective butter from gathered cream are: First, unsuitable places for keeping the cream, and, second, holding the cream too long before it is collected by the cream-gatherers.

A perfectly clean, sweet and satis-

factory cream is produced on many farms in the State and delivered in good condition to either a retailer, an ice-cream maker or a creamery. There are, however, places where tainted and defective cream is found and in some cases it is being mixed with cream of a better grade. This is hardly fair to the producer of first-grade cream and in order to raise the standard of the entire product to a grade equal to the best, the following suggestions are offered as a guide to persons not familiar with proper methods of caring for cream:

CARE OF CREAM AT FARM.

1. Place the separator on a firm foundation in a clean, well-ventilated room where it is free from all offensive odors.
2. Thoroughly clean the separator after each skimming; the bowl should be taken apart and washed, together with all tinware, every time the separator is used; if allowed to stand for even one hour without cleaning there is danger of contaminating the next lot of cream from the sour bowl. This applies to all kinds of cream separators.
3. Wash the separator bowl and all tinware with cold water and then with warm water, using a brush to polish the surface and clean out the seams and cracks; finally scald with boiling water, leaving the parts of the bowl and tinware to dry in some place where they will be protected from dust. Do not wipe the bowl and tinware with a cloth or drying towel; heat them so hot with steam or boiling water that wiping is unnecessary.
4. Rinse the milk-receiving can and separator bowl with a quart or two of hot water just before running milk into the separator.
5. Cool the cream as it comes from the separator or immediately after, to a temperature near 50 degrees F., and keep it cool until delivered.
6. Never mix warm and cold cream or sweet and slightly tainted cream.
7. Provide a covered and clean water tank for holding the cream cans, and change the water frequently in

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Davis Cream Separator Co., 84-O North Clinton Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



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 animals, 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 enquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans. If in addition to having the letter answered in the Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

TROUBLESOME PARASITE OF THE HORSE.

Veterinary Department, Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College. Press Bulletin No. 148.

During this autumn (1905) complaints have been quite numerous from different parts of the State regarding a peculiar fatal trouble among horses. In some localities the disease has been called "malarial fever" on account of the symptoms of the animal resembling somewhat malarial fever in man. In other sections it is called "blind staggers" and "poisoning," and in still others the staggering gait of the hind quarters of the animal might seem to warrant that name given to it, "partial paralysis." The trouble is caused by the armed strongyle or palisade worm, *Strongylus armatus* or *sclerostoma*, equinum, a dull gray or reddish brown worm which, in its immature stage, is found in nearly all parts of the body of the animal. This worm, when full grown, is from three-quarters inch to two inches in length and is then found almost entirely in the beginning of the large intestine. It is expelled sometimes in great numbers with the excreta.

Descriptions of the Parasite.—Thick at its head end, it tapers backwards ending in a blunt point; its mouth is round, open and furnished with several hard rings, of which the outer one bears six short, blunt, teeth-like projections, and the innermost a row of closely set, pointed teeth. The female has a blunt, pointed tail, but the male has two lateral projections joined by a rudimentary central lobe. This minute description is given in order to distinguish it from the *Strongylus tetracanthus*, a somewhat lighter colored and smaller worm, which it resembles in many respects and which is found in the intestines only, either free or attached to the intestinal wall.

Life History.—The worms are found in the horse in two periods of existence. The mature worms are usually found attached to the mucous membrane of the intestinal wall of the large intestine—caecum and colon—with the head sunk deep for the purpose of sucking blood, which gives them the brown or red color. The immature are found sometimes in the same organ in a small capsule or covering, in small pellets of manure, in cavities or cysts varying in size from a pin-head to that of a hazelnut in the walls of the intestines, and also in the arteries and other structures of the body.

The egg being laid in the intestinal canal of the horse sometimes hatches there, but more often does not hatch until a few days after it reaches the external world. If conditions are suitable in the way of moisture and temperature, the worm may live for several months in this stage in damp places, such as fodder, pasture or

stagnant water. It is in this stage that the worms are taken into the system of the horse. Reaching the intestine of the animal they bore their way into the mucous membrane and encyst themselves. Should they find a blood-vessel in their migrating they are carried into the circulation. It is the most common parasite found in the circulatory system of the horse, and it is in this way that it is carried to almost any organ of the body.

Symptoms.—When present in the kidneys or in the arteries leading to the kidneys, or in the surrounding tissues, a horse is especially sensitive to pressure over the loins, and they have been known to cause paralysis.

When found in the brain, an animal during work suddenly begins to stagger, the eyes are fixed and the horse shows many of the symptoms of "blind staggers."

When the large arteries of the abdomen are affected, and this is their favorite location in the circulatory system, the animal is frequently subject to colics, which often results in death. This is also the case when found in great numbers in the intestine. It has been estimated that in some localities as high as 90 per cent of colics are caused by this parasite.

Treatment.—Is both preventive and curative. Preventive, by thoroughly inspecting the food and water supply, to see that there are no parasites present in the drinking water. Keep the horses from all stagnant ponds. All surface wells should be inspected. Hay and fodder from swampy lands are to be looked upon as suspicious. Even pastures which are subject to overflows and seepage should be avoided; cattle seem to be exempt. Medical treatment in the way of prevention, as well as curative, consists of a prolonged, careful use of some of the essential oils. The most of these, if they can be had at all in the smaller towns, are too expensive for general use. It is therefore necessary to take the best obtainable in the form of a common remedy, and that has proved to be the oil or spirits of turpentine. An ordinary animal will stand two ounces of turpentine given in a pint to a quart of raw linseed-oil, thoroughly mixed. If the animal is badly affected, the above dose may be given night and morning for two or three days, then omit for a week or two and repeat. The remedy should be discontinued as soon as the animal shows signs of irritation of the kidneys. Some horses are more sensitive in this respect than others. Two to four doses may be given every two or three

months to expel the worms from the intestinal tract.

Caution.—This trouble should not be confounded with the "blind staggers," Cerebritis, frequently present in the fall of the year, which is caused by the animal eating mouldy corn or fodder. For this latter trouble there is, as yet, no satisfactory cure. If the animal has had access to affected corn or stalks the cause of the trouble may probably be decided upon without further investigation.

F. S. SCHOENLEBER.

Manhattan, Kan., December 19, 1905.

Fistula.

I have a mare that has fistula for three years—been treated with different medicines; she has a running sore on the withers high up, back of where the collar works. Reasonable work does not inflame it any. I would like a remedy.

J. S. A.

Brule, Okla.

Answer:—We are sending you a press bulletin on fistula which I trust will give the desired information. Failing to get the desired results, kindly write us again.

Ringworm.

My cattle have a white, scabby growth near their eyes and some of them are getting it on the neck and body also. Some of the spots are as large as a dollar. What should I do to get it off. The cattle are in good condition, eat and drink well and have good care.

J. H.

Vesper, Kan.

Answer:—Your cattle evidently have ringworm. Wash the parts thoroughly with one of the coal-tar products in a 5 per cent solution; do this daily. Sulphur and lard in the form of an ointment is oftentimes beneficial.

Bunch on Sow's Shoulder.

I have a very fine registered Duroc-Jersey sow about 18 months old that has a large bunch growing in front of left shoulder; she was shipped from Kansas City here in August; this bunch commenced to show in September. I have opened the bunch twice, and get a quantity of matter and blood; the wound heals up and keeps growing in size; is now as large as my open hand and quite hard. Please advise me concerning this.

Winona, Kans.

O. D. R.

Answer:—I would advise cutting the lump out of the sow's shoulder and removing everything in the vicinity that looks diseased; then heal the wound with any disinfectant that you may have at hand.

C. L. BARNES.

Twelve Thousand Cream Shippers

Have just completed a record of the results from their dairies by shipping to us direct during 1905. This report looks attractive to them and we have every assurance that the most prominent pledges among the good resolutions on the first of January was that they would not only continue their patronage with us during the coming year, but that they would increase the quantity and make their dairy department more prominent and still more remunerative.

To Those Who Are Not Shipping to Us

Let your good resolution (at this the beginning of another year) include joining the Blue Valley Family. We promise you protection that is to be had nowhere else.

1906 LOOKS BRIGHTER TO US THAN EVER.

Use us in any way you can in the interest of better results from your cows.

Wishing everybody a Happy and Prosperous New Year, we are Very Sincerely,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

the tank so that the temperature does not rise above 60 degrees F. A satisfactory arrangement may be made by allowing running water to flow through the cream tank to the stock-watering tank.

8. Skim the milk immediately after each milking, as it is more work to save the milk and separate once a day, and less satisfactory, than skimming while the milk is warm, since the milk must be heated again when saved until another skimming.

9. A rich cream testing 35 per cent fat or more is the most satisfactory to both farmer and factory. The best separators will skim a rich cream as efficiently as a thin cream and more skim-milk is left on the farm when a rich cream is sold.

10. Cream should be perfectly sweet, containing no lumps or clots when sampled and delivered to the haulers or parties buying it.

There is a good demand for sweet cream and it can easily be supplied by keeping the separator, tinware, strainer-cloth and water tanks clean and the cream cold.

The preceding recommendations when followed will pay well for what some may think is "a lot of extra bother."

Correct Way of Milking.

It would be better for the reputation of dairymen could the milkers be induced to milk with clean hands, declares H. O. Curtis in writing to the "Jersey Bulletin." Sour and tainted milk is too common with us during the summer and autumn months, and it is a difficult task, under the most favorable conditions, to have the milk free from taint. Not only has the dairyman to combat taints from feeds in the fall, but the cows will get dirt on their udders and teats, and from these it gets into the milk pail because most men milk with wet hands. Whatever the milker has been handling before milking leaves a taint and bacteria on the hands, and, of course, it is washed off into the milk; the result is that one day's cream, or one day's churning, is different in bouquet and flavor from another.

The buttermaker will tell us he controls the flavor with another kind of bacteria, but there is something more potent than the buttermaker's special species of butter culture, and it is what gets into the milk ahead of the man at the churn. As already stated, it is the dirt on the cow's udder that is causing a riot among the different kinds of living organisms in the milk. When a scientific buttermaker gets on his ear about some taint that is puzzling him he makes a fermentation test and locates it nine times out of ten, but that is no reason why carelessness should be practiced all the time in milking. The consumer of milk in the city gets hold of some of this tainted and impure milk, and he blames the dairy from which it came. The city man does not care one iota whether the milk came from John, Jacob or Isaac, so long as it is good and rich. But, what is "good" and "rich" milk? There is going to be a different definition as to what is "good" for the human family and what is not good, according to some modern medical authorities.

But, whatever that may amount to, it is not what we want. The crying need is plenty of clean, wholesome milk, and it cannot be had unless milkers milk with dry hands.

A box of snakes recently shipped to the Honolulu Zoo was refused admittance, as there are no snakes in the Hawaiian Islands, and it has been the policy of long standing to keep them out. The reptiles were killed.

Avery's Announcement.

We have decided to offer our entire stud of Percherons for public sale at Manhattan, Kans., Saturday, February 24, in the stock pavilion at the State Agricultural College. We do not attempt to give our reasons or defend the judgment of such a move, but among a number of other reasons, the steady, healthy demand for good brood mares and the fitness of our herd at this time have been important factors in timing this sale. We could not expect, even in years to come, to make a better showing for thirty years' of effort in trying to improve and popularize the Percheron horse. For instance, we will offer seven head of choice brood mares, the get of the great Brilliant 3d, not "Brilliant bred," as the man says, that has some Brilliant mentioned in a remote part of his pedigree, but successful brood mares sired by Brilliant 3d himself, whose last years were spent on our farm and in our stud. We wish to quote from authority the following concerning this great stallion: "He is certainly the most famous sire known to Percheron history. With only three years' service in France, Brilliant 3d so stamped his greatness on the Percheron breed that ten years after his importation nearly all of the important winners at the Paris Exposition 1900, were either grandsons or great-grandsons of this remarkable horse." And look at his American record—Duham's Theudis was a grandson, McMillan's Calypso a great-grandson, Robison's Casino was another, as was our former herd stallion Dublin, and Hartman's Besigue, the greatest sire of the last decade of Percherons was his son, and many others might be mentioned, but this is the kind of breeding that we shall offer.

And again, we have a show herd of fifteen head that began business at the World's Fair and have never quit winning since. This collection of mares has never been beaten and people who

are in a position to know, say that the like has not been seen in the show ring anywhere for years. Their record would clear us of the charge of boasting. Certainly nowhere in the United States has a stallion with the reputation and record of our herd stallion, Bosquet, been offered in a public sale. Black, weighing 2,150 pounds, and the greatest record as a prize-winner in the United States and sold under a positive guarantee as a breeder, should bring out the bidding talent at this sale from several States.

On top of all this will be the champion group of Percheron mares and the champion pair at the World's Fair and American Royal. Absolutely all of our prize-winners and reserve breeding herd are included in this sale. We are certain that such breeding and quality, such foundation material for new herds, was never put in a public sale ring before.

Bloomington Breeders' Combination Sale.

The sale of draft, road and saddle horses at Bloomington, Ill., January 3, 4 and 5, was well attended by breeders and farmers from all the Central States. And while it was no exception to the general sale rule, a number of choice bargains being had by breeders and dealers, the sale in the main was very satisfactory, and the stock sold generally brought fair prices. In the three days' sale 192 head passed through the ring for a total of \$66,665, an average of a little over \$347 per head. Considering the fact that many of the registered draft animals were under a year old, and some few of them had passed their most useful age, and that part of the road and saddle horses were undeveloped colts, this is a very satisfactory average and demonstrates that the draft-horse industry in this locality is on a very paying basis, and that the breeders contributing the stock for sale are producing a kind that is very much in demand. This locality has long been noted for the good class of draft and harness horses produced. It was at one time called the Perche of America, as at that time there were more Percheron horses within a radius of forty miles of Bloomington, than in any like locality on the western continent. The class of stock found in the farmers' hands, and that passed through the sale-ring in the three days' sale, very forcibly demonstrates the value of careful selection and breeding, and was an object lesson that most any western locality could profit by. There are not many county seats that could hold a three days' sale, and cash during that time, \$66,000 worth of horses.

The Uncle Sam Refinery is Doing Business.

Publishers Kansas Farmer:—Work has begun with a vengeance on the big refinery which the Uncle Sam Oil company is constructing on the banks of the Missouri river at Atchison, Kan. The first carload of machinery is on the ground. A large force of laborers is at work on the excavations for the foundation. The boilers for the big engines are on the cars and on the way. Everything is activity at the site and the work will be kept going right along till the great plant is completed some time during the spring.

The new year finds the refinery at Cherryvale behind with its orders. On the last day of the year orders were received for three carloads of refined oil for immediate delivery. A man wired from Joplin for a car. The agent at Atchison wired for a carload and the agent at Pittsburg wired for a carload. When it comes to barrel orders they are going out faster than you can shake a stick at them. The people of the West are standing by the western refineries. They are demanding that their dealers handle the oil from western ground, refined by western people, on western soil. There has never been such a great movement for commercial freedom as has been witnessed in the development of the independent refineries in Kansas. Less than a year ago there was not an independent refinery west of the Mississippi River, except one small plant at Humboldt, Kan. Now there are in operation and building ten independent refineries in Kansas and they represent an investment in actual cash of hundreds of thousands of dollars. All of the refineries are up to their ears with orders, but the Uncle Sam is making arrangements whereby the supply of refined oil can be increased and will be in position to take care of the business offered it. It will soon be in shape to handle more business from the Cherryvale plant, and when the Atchison plant is completed the refined oil output of the company will exceed one thousand barrels per day. This will make the Uncle Sam the strongest competitor of the Standard west of the Mississippi River. In fact it will be the strongest competitor of the Standard west of the Pennsylvania fields.

The Uncle Sam pipe line to Atchison is going ahead just as fast as the men can screw the pipe together. Two gangs are at work all the time. Headquarters of the gangs will be moved to Jola this week. More than seventy

miles of the pipe has been laid and more than thirty miles additional has been strung on the ground along the right-of-way. The construction is already north of Neosho Falls and is going ahead daily.

The drilling operations of the company continue. It is getting to be the largest producer of crude oil in Indian Territory. It has ground enough to drill nearly three hundred wells. As soon as the pipe line to the Atchison refinery on the Missouri River is completed, the company will build a pipe line to its territory leases and thus have enough crude oil to supply all of its refining plants and be forever free of all trust influences.

The company now has in operation more than twelve distributing stations in Kansas and Missouri. From these stations it is able to reach all of Kansas and a great part of Missouri easily. The demand for its oil is increasing every day and it is ready to increase the number of its stations to twenty within the next two weeks. Three new stations are going in this week. The company is also making preparations, when the Atchison plant is completed, to have its distributing stations along the Missouri River in Iowa and Nebraska and thus supply all of the Middle West.

This is the record of a company organized last March. It is less than a year old. It has built more pipe lines, has drilled more wells, has spent more money in equipment and machinery and is in better shape to handle a big oil trade than any independent refinery yet organized. The company has spent \$400,000, invested in solid, tangible stuff, in iron and steel, that you can put your hand on. And it does not owe a dollar for any of it. Everything has been paid for as the work went along. It adopted the pay-as-you-go policy at the beginning and this has been rapidly adhered to. It is pursuing that policy now and expects to stick to it.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Cherryvale, Kan., Jan. 2, 1906.

Intelligent Farming.

In these progressive days when rapid strides are made in the development of every line of industry, "the best is none too good," is a motto which the agriculturist needs to follow as well as the tinner in the crafts. Another old saw which we can hardly afford to disregard is that, "A stitch in time saves nine." How many a lost hour that was worth dollars to the farmers might have been saved if he only had the right tool handy when the breakdown came and could have made the repairs himself instead of having to stop and make a trip to town. A set of good tools on the farm more than pays their cost in a short time and saves a heap of worry and expense oftentimes. There's a tire spring or a bolt loose or a rivet needs tightening. If you only had a vise and drill you could fix that broken disk harrow in half an hour but it's a good half day's trip to Jones' shop, headlamps wear and tear on the team and paying Jones for his work.

Then the horse—how they would enjoy a shop with a set of good tools to work with on rainy days and how many little things they could fix about the house for mother's convenience.

The intelligent farmer for just such reasons needs the best tools the market affords and that's the kind the C. R. Harner Manufacturing Co. are turning out of their factory at Marshalltown, Iowa. They make special lines of tools especially for farmers' use consisting of Malleable Iron Vices, Malleable Iron Drill Frames, Drill Sets, Roll, Bearing Steel Forges, Anvils & etc. Harner tools and appliances have taken many awards at the state fairs and are a valuable addition to the farmers outfit.

The Harner Mfg. Co. are making very liberal inducements to those who order complete outfits from them and send a catalogue with full particulars to all who request it. Their free force made in their advertisement on page 27 ought to interest every farmer.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

Only pump equalizer that saves more than one-half the motive power required to operate a hard working pump. Windmills run in one-half less wind than is required without them. They fit all pumps. Read the company's ad in another column.

Thirty-six years' successful business is the proud record of the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Ia., a western institution that has attained National popularity and established a large growing trade throughout the country in the seed trade by giving careful and conscientious attention to the quality of the seeds which they send out under their firm name. In their new annual catalogue, which will be sent to Kansas Farmer readers requesting it, they state that it is their highest ambition to merit the title often applied to them, "Seedsmen to the American People." The firm calls special attention to the fact that they grow their own seeds or have them grown from carefully selected stock seed, and it requires about 8,600 acres to supply their trade. Write them for catalogue.

RECIPROCITY

as a means of

Selling our Agricultural Surplus.

The American Reciprocal Tariff League, a non-partisan organization formed and dominated by the farmers and stock growers of the corn belt and the range, is urging the application of President McKinley's reciprocity idea to the extension of the foreign markets for our grain and live-stock. Its work has been endorsed by every stock-grower's organization of importance in the United States, by agricultural newspapers of the highest class, and by the leading commercial associations of the country.

We want the name and address of every farmer in the country who desires to see our wheat, corn, flour, cattle, hogs, etc., admitted on fair terms to the markets of Continental Europe.

New pamphlet, setting forth the whole situation just as it is will be sent free to any address on application to

WM. E. SKINNER, Sec'y.,

Great Northern Bldg., 77 Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalogue and price list.

GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 41. See it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

The Old Reliable Anti-Friction FOUR BURR MILLS.

No Gearing. No Friction. Thousands in use. Horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bu. per hour; two horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bu. per hour. We make a full line of Feed Mills, best ever sold, including the Famous Iowa Mill No. 2, \$12.00, also Hot Air Pulverizers, Farm Rollers, etc.

Manufactured and sold by the Bovee Grinder and Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa.

ORCHARD MONARCH SPRAYERS



EITHER
GASOLINE ENGINE DRIVEN
by Two-Horse Power
OR
AUTOMATIC TRACTION POWER
Furnished by Rear Wheels of Wagon

This is the greatest sprayer now in use. No hand labor is required. Automatic brushes to clean suction strainers. Produces a fine, misty, penetrating vapor. It uses the liquid with such economy that one gallon does the work of two. It will supply eight nozzles. It pays for itself in saving labor, and your spraying is done just at the right time. Drop us a card and let us tell you more about it. CATALOGUE FREE.

John Deere Plow Co.
DENVER, COL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ASK ME all the questions you desire about WASHINGTON—its climate, resources, products, etc. I'll answer—if you enclose 25c. James Endsley, Ellensburg, Wash.

LIST YOUR FARMS WITH US.

We have a number of wheat farms in the western part of the State which owners want to trade for farms near Topeka. Do you want to Trade? If you have property anywhere to sell or exchange SEE US.

EASTMAN & LAKIN.
115 West 6th Ave. Topeka, Kans.

MERRITT'S Barred Plymouth Rocks
FOR SALE—Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.00 each.

A. C. Merritt, HILL CREST FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM,
North Central Avenue, Topeka, Kans.
Independent 'phone 4351.



A GOOD INCUBATOR IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

May we send you our 1906 catalogue, which tells about the "QUEEN" Incubator? The one that has perfect ventilation. The one that is certain to hatch the eggs. The one that is cheapest—because best. The one that has taken first prize wherever exhibited. Our catalogue tells lots of things worth knowing. It is free. Write for it to-day.

PINKERTEN MANUFACTURING CO.
BOX 56, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

5,000 Rifles

FREE TO BOYS

Just send us your name and address so that we may tell you how to get this fine rifle absolutely FREE.

YOU CAN HAVE ONE

As we are going to give away 5,000 of them. We mean it, every word, and this is an honest, straightforward offer, made by an upright business firm who always do exactly as they agree. All we ask is that you do a few minutes work for us. It is so very easy that you will be surprised. This Handmade Rifle is not a toy air rifle, but is a genuine steel, blue barrel, hunting rifle that is strong, accurate and safe and carries a 22-calibre long or short cartridge. If you want a fine little hunting rifle, just write and ask us for particulars. They are free and you will surely say it is the best offer you ever saw or heard of.

BE SURE AND WRITE AT ONCE before the 5,000 rifles are all gone, as the boys are taking them fast.

Peoples Popular Monthly,
562 Manhattan Building,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

Great Telephone Offer!

There is a big telephone manufacturing company in Kansas City, Mo.—The B-R Electric & Telephone Mfg. Co.—that is sending out the finest Rural Telephones made, on 30 days' free trial!

The offer opens the way for farmers interested in the telephone question to give the economy and efficiency of rural telephone systems a practical test before paying for them.

It is the strongest possible evidence that B-R Telephones are as good as claimed, for were they not, The B-R Electric & Telephone Mfg. Co. would have a large number of their instruments returned and that would mean a big loss to the company.

But B-R Telephones are scientifically made and strongly guaranteed, both as to material and workmanship. Wherever installed, they are giving splendid satisfaction.

Every one of our subscribers ought to enjoy the convenience of a telephone. It is an investment that returns its cost many fold every year. In fact, a telephone is almost indispensable in these days of push and progress.

We advise our readers to correspond with The B-R Electric & Telephone Mfg. Co. They are financially responsible and will do exactly as they agree. They publish an interesting booklet on Rural Telephones, which they will send free on request.

Prize Stock at Iowa Short Course.

Word has just been received at Ames that the first prize six-in-hand team of geldings at the recent International are to be sent to Iowa by Armour & Co. for the horse-judging in the short course. The Percheron geldings were admittedly the best horses shown at the recent show, landing first prizes in single geldings, four-in-hand and six-in-hand. Two of the horses are veterans in city work, having proved their superior quality and endurance by five years' of service on the Chicago streets. The others are newer horses, but all are American-bred. They will furnish the best of illustrations as to the type of geldings wanted at high prices on the city markets.

E. T. Davis of Iowa City, is also to send his prize-winning herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle that have won high honors at all the leading fairs and at the International.

W. A. Dobson of Marion, Iowa, the noted carriage-horse buyer and fitter, is also to be at Ames next week with a string of horses that bring the highest prices as high-class carriage-horses.

The College stock, Crouch's stallions, Dobson's carriage-horses, Davis' Aberdeen Angus cattle, and the choicest geldings in America will make a rich combination for Iowa's best men to work upon.

Good Because It Does Good.
That is the brief, but significant,

comment made in a recent testimonial about Kendall's Spavin Cure. The writer of it put much in little. He expressed no new ideas; he did not concern himself with the way, the how, or the why, but he put in expressive form the great fact that is testified to by so many thousands of people, namely: That Kendall's Spavin Cure is the standard dependable remedy for the commonest ailments of horses.

The common ailments of horses are not many. But while few, they are liable to come at any time. The best kept horses and the ones with least care are alike subject to these common ailments, among which might be mentioned spavins, ring-bone, lameness, splints and curbs. It is a happy circumstance that these ailments on all horse flesh, no matter in what country, require no variation in the treatment. And it is also a happy circumstance for horse owners that they may have always at hand so inexpensive and so dependable a remedy for just these characteristic ailments as is Kendall's Spavin Cure. Even the most stubborn cases yield to it. It is worthy of note that everyone who has ever used it commends it. At any rate, we have yet to hear of a user in all the years Kendall's Spavin Cure has been in use who will contend that it is not all it is represented to be. It is to be had at any drug store and we certainly think horse owners who do not have it always on hand ready for lameness, or any other emergency that may come, are not consulting their own best interests.

"Come away from there, child; you'll fall and kill yourself," said baby's nurse. He calmly went on playing, and said, "Well, I s'pose if Dod (God) made me, he can do it again."

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARN FROM \$37.50 to as high as \$155.70 per month. Wanted—400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen. Big demand in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Missouri. Instructions sent by mail; stamp for reply. Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 202 Sykes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

LADIES—To do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from \$7 to \$12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 30, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago.

WANTED—Your apples to grind. I do custom work every Saturday at my mill on West Sixth st. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

"THE CEMENT WORKER'S HAND BOOK" tells you how to do all kinds of cement work successfully—walls, floors, walks, tanks, troughs, cisterns, fence posts, building blocks, etc., etc. Second edition. Cloth bound. Sold in all English-speaking countries. Sent to any address for 50 cents. Address W. H. Baker, Seville, Ohio.

WANTED—Two energetic young men to learn very profitable, legitimate business. Two week's training. Must have some capital. Write for particulars. P. O. Box 176, Emporia, Kans.

WANTED—Man and wife to work on wheat farm in N. W. Canada. Man must be experienced farm hand. Wife must be competent to manage house and board necessary farm help. Steady position for both. Address S & S, 1443 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED Sell \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35c, best seller; 500 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with head, or no fee. No fasting. Large pamphlet for 2c stamp. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, 909 Finest, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Lady Agents \$3 to \$6 per day, introducing into every household our brand new style hat pins. Exclusive territory, success certain. Send 25 cents for sample. W. M. Jady Co., 211 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR With a case of our Twelve Tissue Remedies in the home you can successfully doctor your own family and ward off disease. These remedies are simple, reliable, effectual, non-poisonous. Used by the most progressive physicians throughout the world. Put up in two styles.
Case No. 1 (including book) by mail \$3.00
Case No. 2 (" ") by express \$4.50
Write today for an outfit and save money.
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY CO., Morgan Park, Ill.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Registered French draft and Percheron stallions, mares and colts; bays, browns and blacks. One gray stallion, 13 years old, sound and sure. Jake Howard, Hoyt Kans.

SPANISH-MAMMOTH JACK—For sale, a grand-son of Don Carlos, coming 4 years, a good server, I am a regular breeder, and can spare and recommend him. Address G. A. Reinhart, Silver Lake, Kans.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from my farm, 2 bay horses, weight about 14 or 15 hundred pounds, one with blaze face, glass eyes, feet white; other, one hind foot white, patch of hair off of right jaw. Suitable reward for return. Allen Fleisch, Route 1, Gardfield, Pawnee Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—The black imported Percheron stallion Bonnevall 23072, 8 years old, weight 2,000. Come and see him and his get, ranging from 6 months to 3 years of age. Munden Percheron Horse Co., Munden, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Seal-brown Percheron stallion Brilliant Junior. His breeding and colts are second to none in the state. Good reason for selling; also 1 Cleveland Bay, 1 Clyde, 1 Shire and 3 good Black Jacks. Prices right if sold before February 15. Address L. Cox, Concordia, Kans.

CROSS-BRED Percheron and Shire stud, coming 3 years old. Three imported crosses; color, size and individuality extraordinary. R. H. Mullins, Boling, Kans.

LOST OR STRAYED—Brown mare, weight 1100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat away backed. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 836 Highland ave., Topeka.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Fine young D. S. Polled Durham bull, get of Duke of Rose Pomona III X 1479 and S. H. 100625 out of Canadian Duchess of Gloster 29th. C. M. Albright, Route 2, Overbrook, Kans.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—A good paying live stock, all in first-class shape, located in a town of 6,000, best location in city, reasonable rent on stable; also one 2-year-old black Mammoth jack, one 2-year-old black Mammoth jack, one yearling Mammoth jack. All of these jacks are large for their ages, and very heavy boned. Address Dr. H. J. Stevens, Wellington, Kans.

HOLSTEINS—Bull calves, 3 to 8 months old, one yearling, extra choice. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

PEDIGREED SHORTHORN BULL—3 years old; sire Magenta, who cost \$1,100 at 8 months. Cheap. S. J. Rens, Leavenworth, Kans.

RED POLLED BULLS—Nice ones, 6 to 18 months old. Write H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—25 Duroc-Jersey boars, large enough for service and 60 gilts, open or bred. Pigs strong boned and best of color. Prices low. A. G. Dorr, Route 5, Osage City, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—The pure Cruickshank bull, Violet Prince No. 145647. Has been at the head of our herd as long as we can use him. An extra animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans. (2 miles west of Kansas Ave. on 6th Street road.)

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

FOR SALE—One straight Cruickshank bull, 14-month-old, dark red, extra good animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. Dr. J. W. Perkins 423 Altman Bld., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cattle. Two yearling bulls. Sires. A son of Bessie Lewis, 32 lbs. butter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (Imported) grand dam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's dam holds public milk record of 58 pounds daily, and his dam and Island winner in class for 2 years. Her 4 dams 22 to 25 quart cows, and all winners. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kans.

SWINE.

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

THOROUGHbred DUROC-JERSEY pigs; high grade Red Polled bull calves; prices reasonable. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

HAVE DECIDED to sell my herd boar. Corrector 3d 30129, farrowed April 20, 1902, weighs 300 pounds, can be made to weigh 600 to 700 pounds; also a few young gilts and boars. Want one? Write me. J. W. Keck, Route 23, Anburn, Kans.

BERKSHIRES—For sale, 2 extra good March gilts, bred 2 June boars. July boars and gilts; extra fine September pigs. These hogs are sired by Brynton Duke Jr. and Kansas Longfellow, both sired by a litter brother to the \$1,000 Masterpiece 77000. Address A. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

FOR SALE—25 Duroc boars large enough for service and 60 gilts, open or bred; strong bone and best of color. Price low. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

BOARS FOR SALE—9 Poland - Chinas of March farrow. Select pigs reserved for sale which was postponed. Address W. L. Reid, Route 4, North Topeka, Kans. Phone 433 via Meriden.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Choice Black Langshan cockerels, \$1 each. Mrs. J. L. Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS—Pure thoroughbred birds for sale at \$3. Address or call on B. C. Uuruh, Route 1, Pawnee Rock, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few Silver Laced Hamburg and S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, all full bloods. H. P. Hudson, Chase, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure bronze turkeys, heavy boned, beautiful birds. Wm. Newcomb, Welda, Kans.

\$1.25

Topeka Semi-Weekly Capital and Kansas Farmer for one year only One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

KANSAS LANDS—I have a choice lot of well-improved farms in Marion County, varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Also large list of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address, A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acre well improved farm 5 miles from Emporia. Price, \$25 per acre. Write Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—320 acre improved farm in Osage Co., 4 1/2 miles to Overbrook, 60 cultivated, 20 wheat, balance pasture, timothy and clover, good 5 room house, 2 barns, granary, crib, tool and hen house, wind mill and tank, 8 wells, 2 orchards, fine place, R. F. D. and Telephone, \$17,600. Eastman & Lakin 115 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kans.

CHEAP WHEAT FARMS—In Gove, Sheridan, Logan and Trego Counties. Excursion Jan. 16, 1906. \$8.50 to \$15 per acre. Call and see or wire us about this. Eastman & Lakin, 115 West 6th, Topeka, Kans.

CHEAP HOMES—400 acres, 80 acres in wheat, close to school, good improvements, 6 miles to town, \$16 per acre; 80 acres, half in cultivation, 5 miles to town, price, \$1,200; 160 acres, fair improvements, 5 1/2 miles to town, all fenced, 3 good springs, price, \$2,000; 160 acres, all bottom land, fair improvements, fine timber, 2 1/2 miles to town, price, \$5,000; 80 acres, small dwelling, good orchard, close to school, 3 miles to town, price, \$1,500. Write J. W. Simpson, Tescott, Ottawa Co., Kans.

CORN, WHEAT AND GRASS LAND

4,000,000 acres of Corn, Wheat and Grass land ranging from \$3, \$5, \$7 to \$12 per acre for unimproved. From \$15 to \$25 for improved, in Western Kansas and the Panhandle of Texas.

And in Eastern Kansas, about 200 well improved producing corn, wheat, clover, timothy and alfalfa and choice fruit, from \$40 to \$60, \$60 and \$75 per acre about 100 of these fine farms are located near Topeka. Write us for further information.

A. D. JONES, 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

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

GOOD BARGAINS—80 acres, half cultivated, nice improvements, family orchard; price, \$17,000; 320 acres, 170 cultivated, small improvements, \$5,000; 500 acres, 300 acres cultivated, finely improved, \$12,500. All sizes and kinds. Write to Salina, Minneapolis or Florence, Kansas for lists. Garrison & Studebaker.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 330 acres in Anderson County, Kansas, main line Missouri Pacific railway, R. F. D., near to school and church, American community, good improvements; \$22.00 per acre. A bargain. Address O. J. Prentice, 154 Wash avenue, Chicago.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 964, Wichita, Kans.

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

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE.

Corn land, wheat land, alfalfa and ranch land. Write us for prices. Niquette Bros., Salina, Kansas.

A CORN AND ALFALA FARM.

FOR SALE—One of the richest improved farms on Prairie Dog Creek. Soil is black loam that yields big crops every year. This year an average of 60 bushels of corn, about thirty acres in pasture and timber, 15 acres in alfalfa, balance corn land. Good house and barn and other farm buildings. On account of change of business the owner desires to sell soon. Address

M. E. Beall, Woodruff, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

50,000 TREES AT HALF PRICE—First-class apple, plum, cherry. Plants, shrubs at wholesale; Peach tree, \$10 per thousand. Catalog free. Seneca Nursery, Seneca, Kans.

SEED CORN—"Hildreth yellow dent" easily ranks first as the best producing variety—"Bulletin 123. Won three first premiums at Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs 1905. Write to C. E. Hildreth, corn breeder and grower, Altamont, Kans.

FOR SALE—Spring of 1906 seed sweet Potatoes, six kinds. Prices on application; also a fine lot of eating sweet potatoes. I. P. Myers, Hayesville, Kans.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEO. A. HURON, is a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Shawnee County, subject to the Republican primaries.

Stray List

Week Ending December 23, 1905.

Books County—W. F. McNulty, Clerk. **HEIFER**—Taken up by J. J. Dodrill in Hobart tp. (P. O. Stockton, Kans.), Dec. 9, 1905, one 2-year-old red heifer, left ear partly frozen off, long underbit off right ear; valued at \$12.

Johnson County—Roscoe Smith, Clerk. **PONY**—Taken up by Walter Baker in Oxford tp., November 11, 1905, one 7-year-old pony mare, gray, 14 1/2 hands high, some harness marks; valued at \$10.

Greenwood County—W. H. Bonnett, Clerk. **STEER**—Taken up by W. P. Kirk, in South Salem tp., December 12, 1905, one red and white steer, FL on left side, 4X on right hip, nick in tip of left ear; valued at \$25.

Elk County—J. L. Logsdon, Clerk. **STEER**—Taken up by J. H. Vanasdale (Pres. Elk Grove & Cattle Co.), in Union Center tp. (P. O. Beaumont), November 4, 1905, one dark red, 2-year-old steer; valued at \$24.

Week Ending January 4, 1906.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk. **HEIFER**—Taken up by J. H. Davis in Liberty tp., on Dec. 23, 1905, one yearling heifer, red with white spots over body.

Allen County—J. W. Kelo, Clerk. **STEER**—One red 2-year-old steer, v in underside both ears, brush of tall white, white star in forehead; valued at \$18.

THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE AT MADISON, KANS.

(Continued from page 35.)

second day I. B. Hibner, secretary of Patron's Fire Insurance Association, made his annual report, which attracted considerable interest. The total risks on Nov. 30, 1905, were \$3,866,440, a net gain for the eleven months of \$591,335. Total cash on hand, \$11,422.76. Paid on losses during the eleven months, \$4,907. Balance in the treasury November 30, 1905, \$4,374.62. Cost on each \$1,000 for the eleven months, \$2. The foregoing is a short extract from the report which will be published in full in the proceedings of the State Grange.

The reports of the deputies from the several counties, and from the delegates were mostly oral, but showed a very good condition of the order in the State.

The State Grange endorsed the position of President Roosevelt on railroad-rate regulation, and his proposition to place inter-state transportation companies under federal supervision and inspection as to accounts under such a system of book-keeping as to preclude the maintaining of secrecy as to rebates given.

Further, the State Grange goes on record as follows:

That freight rates should be so adjusted as to not only prevent discrimination against shippers, but also to protect railway companies from discrimination, or undue advantage from one another, and so to maintain reasonable rates; that while over-capitalization and watered stock should receive no legal sanction, there should be no legal restrictions to a fair earning for small capital actually invested.

That the law should be equally as zealous in maintaining remunerative wages for railway employees, as in furnishing shippers remunerative rates.

In favor of a law against railway companies issuing free passes to executive, judicial, and legislative officers, State or municipal, and forbidding the use of the same by said officers, provided that railway employees are not included.

Also, the law should provide, under heavy penalties, with rewards for detection, the giving of rebates, or returns of passenger or freight charges, giving undue advantage to any person or business.

The Kansas State Grange further says: "It is impossible to make the condition of the city poor substantially better, when every arriving steamer brings more of the ignorant and unskilled to compete for the employments that are open only to our own ignorant and unskilled, and,

"Whereas, The forces working for morality and enlightenment cannot prevent the growth of the most dangerous forms of anarchy and lawlessness, so long as we continue to make constant addition to the great masses of ignorant that are already here, therefore,

"Resolved, That we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the importance of the early restriction of immigration.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

"Official statistics and observation of the public have long shown the existence of wholesale adulteration of articles for food, the mixing of cheaper or inferior with superior goods to the cost of consumers, the imitation of the products of the farm and dairy to the damage of the producers and the deception of the purchasers, in many cases detrimental to health and in all cases unjust and destructive to honest competition and business, therefore,

"Resolved, That we demand the most stringent legislation that can be devised from the experience of older States and countries, and the best wisdom and effort of our legislators to abolish these abuses.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Believing there is more land than can be profitably utilized at the Chillico Indian Reservation, and that a Government experiment station there

would be a source of much profit to the western farmer, therefore,

"Resolved, That we recommend to Congress that a portion of the Chillico Indian Reservation be set apart for an experiment station; and that it establish and maintain such a station as in its wisdom would be most beneficial to agriculture."

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

As the County Poor Farm is usually not self-supporting, and is to some extent a burden of expense to the taxpayers, and should, if possible be made a source of profit, therefore,

Resolved, That the Kansas State Grange recommend to the Kansas Legislature that these farms for the poor be made county experiment stations, under the supervision of the State Agricultural College and the control of the State.

AUTOMOBILES.

The Kansas State Grange also went on record as to the necessity of having legislation in regard to automobiles. They believe this machine has come to stay, and has a certain right to the public highway; yet that owners and manipulators of automobiles must be made by law, under penalties, to recognize the rights of other people to life and freedom from bodily injury.

The State Grange also recommends that the law requiring a tuition or incidental fee of \$3 per term at our State University, State Normal School, and Agricultural College be repealed.

The question of providing a medium for the publication of Grange news and other matters in the interest of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, was taken up, and after considerable discussion resulted in instructing the executive committee of the Kansas State Grange to employ some one to edit all available space in the KANSAS FARMER in the interest of the Grange.

The next special order of business was the report of the committee to draft a plan for a real-estate agency under the supervision of the Grange, the

name to be "Patron's Real-estate Agency." The object:

I. To advertise property of Patrons only.

II. The fire-insurance solicitor of each subordinate Grange to be the local agent whose duties shall be (a) to collect registration fee of \$1.25 of which 75 cents shall be forwarded to the State agent; (b) to register and forward to general agent lists, description and prices of property also, to promptly give him notice of sales made and property withdrawn from the market.

III. The Secretary of the State Grange to act as general agent, keep records of property listed for sale, sold or withdrawn; to receive 50 cents out of each

registration fee and to place the remaining 25 cents in a separate account as a contingent fund to be used for the defrayal of postage, advertising, etc.; the State agent to advertise the patron's agency—not the individual property—and this only when the contingent fund warrants the outlay.

It was decided to hold the 35th annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange at Garnett, Kansas, in 1906.

Resolutions of courtesy were unanimously adopted, and our thanks extended to the officers and citizens of Madison and the Patrons of Greenwood County for their kindness, courtesy and untiring effort to make the State Grange just closed pleasant and profitable.

A Food to Work On

Work! Work!! Work!!!

Lots of energy is needed to keep up the pace. In the struggle, the man with the strong body and clear brain wins out every time.

The man of to-day needs something more than mere food; he needs a food that makes energy—a food to work on.

Although some people may not realize it, yet it is a fact, proved and established beyond doubt, that soda crackers—and this means **Uneeda Biscuit**—are richer in muscle and fat-making elements and have a much higher per cent. of tissue-building properties than any other article of food made from flour.

That this is becoming known more and more every day is attested by the sale of nearly 400,000,000 packages of **Uneeda Biscuit**, the finest soda cracker ever baked. An energy-giving food of surpassing value—sold in a package which brings it to you with all the original flavor and nutriment perfectly preserved. *Truly the food to work on.*

Whoever you are—whatever you are—wherever you work—**Uneeda Biscuit**.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

This Boot is Made for Good Hard Wear

Only the best new rubber and the best duck are used, put together in such a way as to give the greatest strength where it is needed.

Security LYCOMING DUCK BOOT

can't afford to wear out as soon as the ordinary kind—it's got a reputation to sustain. We strongly recommend "Security Boots" to Farmers, Irrigators, Stockmen, Fruit-growers and every man who needs a good boot. Like everything else, it will wear out, but it is built to give the greatest amount of satisfaction possible. Boots made of old rubber cannot stand the wear—there's a dollar's worth of pure rubber and good duck for every dollar spent in the "Security." All "Lycoming" Rubber Boots and Shoes are of the highest quality only.

Go to your dealer and try on a pair. Note carefully how well made they are. If your dealer does not have them in stock he can easily get them for you.

