



Volume XLIV. Number 5

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 1, 1906

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THE RAILROAD PASS, AN EPISODE OF 25 YEARS AGO.

The railroad-rate question is a live one in Kansas and the Nation at this time. It is not a new question, however. A "formerly of Kansas" man, now enjoying the mild winter climate of Florida, sends a copy of a call issued by himself over 25 years ago. This call brought a great gathering to Topeka. It reads as follows:

"Call for a State Convention of Farmers, Shippers, etc."

"A convention will be held in the city of Topeka, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1881, for the purpose of considering the relations that railroads sustain to the people of this State and Nation, and to adopt such measures as will secure justice between producer, shipper and transportation companies, and to transact such other business as may come before it. All Farmers Alliances, Farmers' Clubs, Granges, and Boards of Trade, are requested to send delegates. All farmers, shippers and others interested in the development of our common country are requested to be present.

"A State Alliance will be organized at the same time. By Order of the Butler County, Kansas, Central Alliance. J. M. FOY, Sec.

"Plum Grove, Kans."

The convention of a quarter century ago was notable and peculiar. After the call was issued boards of trade and farmers' clubs were organized on short notice. Almost every town sent delegates with credentials from the "board of trade." Farmers' clubs were almost as numerous. The record made by a community in Central Kansas, may illustrate the method in which the matter was handled.

Two town politicians were on a train when the above call appeared. They had no thought but to render null and void any action that might be attempted looking to a regulation of rates. They organized themselves into a "board of trade" for their town, elected themselves president and secretary and certified their own selection as delegates to the Topeka convention.

At about the same time a "farmers' Club" was organized at the town and five delegates were elected to the convention. The farmers' meeting was not a sham, however, but was fairly well attended and the delegates selected were genuine tillers of the soil. Immediately after adjournment of the "club" four of the delegates sought the local newspaper office to inquire of the editor whether it would be possible to obtain passes to Topeka and return. The editor stated that he had no passes and no command of any, that all he could do would be to write a letter of introduction, stating to the proper railroad official that these gentlemen had been duly elected delegates to the Topeka convention and were reluctant to either pay their fair or walk.

The introduction was written, likewise a request for transportation signed by the four men and sent out by the night mail. The request reached the railroad official so late that it was impossible for passes to reach the farmers' club representatives by mail, and a telegram was sent to the station agent directing him to notify the five delegates that this telegram would be good for their transportation to Topeka and return, and ordering conductors to govern themselves accordingly. The four who had applied for the transportation were at the station when the train came in. The fifth was a little late in arriving and was com-

pelled to take passage on the "blind baggage" to the next station or remain at home. The conductor accepted the telegram, but inquired for the fifth man. The others thought he had not come. At the next station the fifth man came in and joined his friends. When he conductor came through, the fifth man was with difficulty dissuaded from paying his fare. He declared emphatically that he did not propose to go up to a railroad rate convention under obligations to the railroad. The persuasion of friends and thoughts of economy overcame his scruples, however, and he rode to Topeka on the telegram with the others. Word got out in railroad circles at Topeka that this fifth man must be looked out for.

The convention was duly organized. Motions were made and carried providing for the appointment of committees on every possible aspect of the railroad problem. The fifth man from the Central Kansas town was fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to be appointed on six of these committees. Topeka was full of legislators, delegates to the convention and railroad representatives. It was, therefore, made to appear necessary to secure meeting places for some of the committees in North Topeka, for some in the State House and for some in diverse other parts of the city. The fifth man was kept so busy attending his six committees and going from one part of the city to another that he had no time to attend the convention.

How many others were "taken care of" in similar ways the writer knows not.

The convention lasted as long as the delegates cared to pay their hotel bills,

passed a lot of resolutions and adjourned.

It had been managed. This bit of history is not peculiar to Kansas nor to 25 years ago. It is worthy of study as illustrating the readiness of most people to accept the favor of a railroad pass. If it were possible to go below the surface and find the controlling influences in the proceedings of the convention, it would probably be found that the passes on which many of the delegates went to and from Topeka were more potent than their holders would have been willing to admit.

There is little doubt but that passes in the pockets of delegates to conventions and in the pockets of officials modify their views as money could not modify them. Possibly the railroads are obliged to issue these free passes as a matter of defense against injustice and oppression. But it is time that an understanding were reached between these great corporations and the people they serve, such as would render superfluous and impossible this insidious method of lowering the morality of public servants and prominent citizens.

THE PROBLEM OF CURING ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is easily cured in a dry country or in any country during a dry spell, but the problem of curing the first crop in the humid regions is a serious one. Much inconvenience is often experienced in curing the second, third, fourth and especially the fifth crop, but the alfalfa-grower's first and greatest concern is the big first crop which must be cared for at the season of the May and June rains.

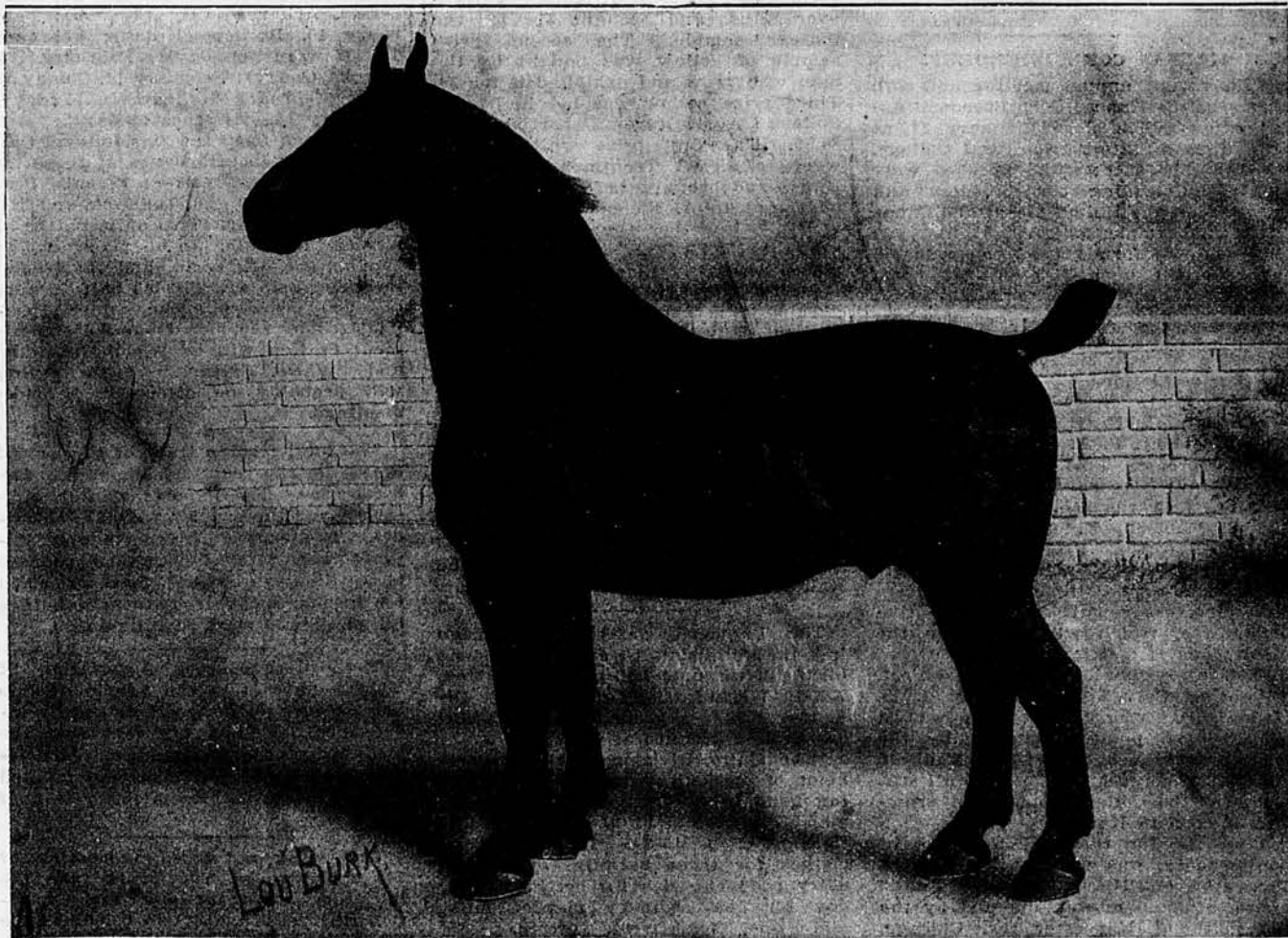
Hon. J. W. Berry of Jewell County experimented with and afterwards used and recommended the use of a big open shed in which he placed a thick layer of the freshly cut alfalfa and allowed it to air-cure under roof. The second crop was placed upon the first, the third upon the second, and so on. By the time the hay was all cured it was about eight feet deep in the shed. This hay was subsequently baled and shipped to Kansas City where it brought next to the top price.

Judge Wellhouse, remembering his experience in drying apples with an upward current of warm air, proposed to circulate air through the curing alfalfa passing it through a slat floor by means of a blast fan.

H. P. Baker of Valencia, Shawnee County, last year found difficulty on account of lack of sunshine, in curing his fourth crop of alfalfa.

He placed three loads of wilted alfalfa in a shed in which the floor was rather open and the sides not tight. Two loads were placed on a tight floor in the barn. That placed in the barn was almost entirely lost. It got so hot that he feared for the safety of the barn. The three loads placed in the shed are now being fed. The hay is as bright and green and free from dust as can be wished and is relished by the animals much as they would relish fresh grass.

A reader of the Kansas Farmer who prefers to be nameless now, has inquired about the practicability of handling green alfalfa with a fan as silage is handled, thus giving it a good aeration and leaving it loosely spread over a broad area in a shed and at the same time transferring to a gasoline engine the labor of elevating the



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heavy green alfalfa. This reader took care of 150 acres of alfalfa last season curing it in the usual way and experiencing the usual losses during unsettled weather. He says it took a gang of men all summer to make and care for the hay.

His proposition is well worth trial. If the fan can be so made that the alfalfa will not catch on the wings, the method will be found practicable, and where large quantities are to be handled will surely reduce the cost of handling.

KANSAS CORN BREEDERS.

The second annual meeting and corn show of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association which closed January 24, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, was highly successful. Speeches were made by leading corn-breeders and growers of the United States and Canada. The samples entered, 52 in number, were uniformly good and reflected great credit upon Kansas corn men. The attendance was about four hundred, about one hundred and fifteen of whom came a distance of more than 15 miles. A score of new members were added to the association.

The officers elected for 1906 were: President, C. E. Hildreth, Altamont; vice-president, P. A. Hammett, Marysville; secretary, Prof. V. M. Shoemith, Manhattan; treasurer, Hon. Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville; directors, Hon. J. W. Robison, Eldorado, and J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha. Prof. A. M. TenEyck of the College Agriculture Department, is ex-officio director. The officers and directors constitute the executive committee, which will determine the next place of meeting.

The essay contest, on the subject, "Planting Corn," was won by J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha. The prize was a Victor corn planter, donated by the Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis. The contest was open to all students of the College, and to all growers of corn in Kansas.

Class E, for the best ten ears of yellow corn, was won by J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, on "Hiawatha Yellow Dent." Prize, a Plano mower, donated by the International Harvester Co., Chicago. Second place went to C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, for "Hildreth Yellow Dent." Prize, a Kingman "No Tip" cultivator, from Kingman-Moore Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo. Third place was won

by W. R. Hildreth, Altamont, on "Hildreth Yellow Dent." Prize, a 2-by-6-foot galvanized steel stock tank, donated by the Demster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Neb.

Class F, for the best ten ears of white corn, was also won by J. D. Ziller, on "Farmers' Interest" corn. Prize, Black Hawk corn planter, from D. M. Sechler Co., Moline, Ill. For second place in Class F, on "Boone County White," Mr. Ziller got an Emerson No. 26 cultivator, donated by Emerson-Newton Co., Kansas City. Third prize, an Acme harrow, from Duane H. Nashe, Millington, N. J., was taken by J. W. Hartley, Manhattan, on "Boone County White."

Class G, for the best ten ears of corn of any other variety not included in classes E and F, was won by C. B. Coffman, Manhattan, on "Bloody Butcher" red corn. Prize, a two-row corn cultivator, from the Demster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Neb.

Class H, the "Yield-per-Acre Contest," for the largest yield of corn from one acre, any variety, was won by J. L. True, Halifax, Kans. His yield was 103 bushels of shelled "Hildreth Yellow Dent" corn per acre. Prize, a tricycle lister, donated by the Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill. J. T. Martin, Hanover, Kans., took second place on "Hildreth Yellow Dent," his yield being 78.5 bushels per acre. Prize, six bushels Hildreth corn or \$15 cash, donated by C. E. Hildreth, Altamont. Third place went to C. E. Hildreth, on a yield of 66.66 bushels of "Hildreth Yellow Dent" per acre. No prize offered.

The entries in Class H were made September 1, 1905. The yield was determined by a measured acre of land. One bushel of ears, which was supposed to be a fair sample of the corn produced, was sent to the college, with a statement of its weight. All weights and measurements were accompanied by an affidavit as to their correctness, they having been made by a competent person appointed by the Agriculture Department of the college. The department then made determinations of moisture in the sample bushels, which were figured on the basis of 15 per cent, and all the samples were reduced to the same basis. Thus no credit was given in weight to the corn having a high percentage of moisture. The grower further sent written statement of the kind of soil upon which his corn was grown, kinds and amounts of fertilizers used, methods of planting and cultivation, and other data of general interest.

C. P. Hartley, physiologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, judged the corn entered for prizes. After the awards were made, the samples were auctioned off by Hon. J. W. Robison, they having, under the rule, become the property of the College Agriculture Department. The first prize, yellow corn, was sold to J. T. Martin of Hanover, Kans., and brought \$14 for the ten-ear sample. The second prize sample of yellow was bought by the man who grew and exhibited it for \$8. Third prize yellow was bid in by the College Agriculture Department at \$4.50. The first prize white sample went to J. W. Troutman, Comiskey, Kans., and brought \$9.50, and the second went to A. Nicholson, Manhattan, at \$5. Altogether the corn auctioned brought \$59.75, only a portion being placed on sale. Five ten-ear samples alone brought \$41.

Thus it is shown that the Kansas farmer truly values good seed-corn. When it is considered that an increase of one bushel per acre in the corn-crop of the State would mean a total increase of about eight million bushels, worth about two million dollars, there is good reason why he should value good seed. That the yield may be increased by selection, improvement of the seed and better methods of culture, cannot be questioned. And this is the reason for the existence of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association.

The Breeder's Gazette of Chicago has the following to say about some of the work now being done by Hon. Ed. H. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division, who is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture will lend a helping hand to the National Dairy Show which will be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, Feb. 15-24. It has opened classes for three varieties of market dairy products—one for certified milk, one for the ordinary market milk, and one for fresh cream. All these exhibits are to be unpasteurized and free from preservatives. Heretofore exhibits at dairy shows have consisted of butter and cheese, the manufactured products, but the dairy di-

vision now proposes to extend recognition and encouragement to the producer of the raw product, the men who make the milk that goes into city and town consumption. Dairy associations and sanitary officials have for years made strenuous efforts to improve the quality of the milk that is delivered to consumers. This effort has included supervision of country dairies, inspection of cattle and stabling, and extends even so far as to forbid the use of certain feed stuffs in the making of milk for city delivery. Great reform has been worked in all these respects, especially as regards cleanliness and sanitary conditions of herds, stabling and dairy utensils. The proposition of the Department of Agriculture to recognize superior care in the production of clean, sanitary and wholesome milk by this new classification at this new show is greatly to be commended."

FOR MORE CORN AND WHEAT.

The Santa Fe Series in Southeast Kansas Feb. 5-16.

The Agricultural College, through the Farmers' Institute Department has undertaken a vigorous campaign in Kansas for "more corn and wheat." The average yield of corn in Kansas for the past ten years was only 22 bushels per acre. The average yield of wheat for 1905 was only about 13 bushels per acre. It is possible to greatly increase these averages as has been shown in other States. An increase of but a few bushels per acre will mean in Kansas several million dollars to the farmers. The Agricultural College is holding series of institutes this winter where "Corn" and "Wheat" hold leading places on the programs. Lecturers are sent out from the Experiment Station and successful farmers are also expected to give their experiences. Attention is being centered this winter on the matter of seed-selection. While the interest in these meetings seems greater than heretofore the attendance is not half large enough. Even Missouri is ahead of Kansas, not only in yield of products but in attendance at farmers' institutes. Not long ago a meeting was held in Eastern Missouri that had over 2,000 farmers in attendance. A Tennessee institute had in November an attendance of over 4,000 farmers. But Kansas farmers are studying and reading more, probably, than those of many other States and will soon take hold of institute work more vigorously.

The series to start on February 5 has been quite extensively advertised and as it goes through one of the richest sections of the State and one of the best sections of country in the world, the attendance will no doubt be large and much good should be accomplished.

Itinerary—February 5, Burlingame, 10 to 12; February 5, Emporia, 1:30 to 4; February 6-7, Peabody (2 days); February 8, Eldorado (1 day); February 8-9-10, Arkansas City (3 days); February 10, Burden (1 day); February 12, Howard (1 day); February 13, Eureka (1 day); February 14, Colony (1 day); February 15, Ottawa (1 day); February 16, Lawrence (1 day).

Four men from the Agricultural College will be in attendance at these institutes, viz: President Nichols, Professors Willard and TenEyck and the institute director. Two only will be at any one institute. In all places except Burlingame, Emporia and Lawrence, local speakers will furnish half or more of each program. The subjects emphasized by the men from the Experiment Station will be "Corn Breeding" and "Wheat Culture." Stock-feeding will probably be discussed at most meetings.


The total foreign trade of the United States for the year 1905 amounts to \$2,806,000,000. The imports were \$1,179,000,000 and the exports were \$1,627,000,000. The excess of exports over imports was \$448,000,000. The country is not likely to become "hard up" when its income amounts to nearly half a billion dollars more than its outgo.

The Oil Producers Association of Kansas appeals to the people of this State to use only the oil refined by independent refiners. In this way the business of the independent refiners will be doubled and a market created for the crude petroleum production of the State.

This week witnessed a meeting of 700 delegates at Topeka to take the initiatory steps for a fitting exposition in Kansas in 1911 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the State

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Agriculture

Flax on New Breaking.

I have a raw one-quarter section of land in South Dakota and am contemplating breaking and putting it in flax next year. Please inform me if flax is injurious to the soil. If you cannot inform me as to South Dakota, please let me know where the Experimental Station is located in South Dakota. Any other information you may deign to give me will be greatly appreciated.

C. I. KLOPFENSTEIN.

Atchison County.

The address of the South Dakota Experiment Station is Brookings, S. D. Probably you had best write to this station for information on the flax subject. I will answer your question, however, in this way, that flax is not especially hard on the land except under certain conditions. When planted on new breaking and the season proves to be rather dry, flax is apt to exhaust the soil-moisture to such a degree that the sod does not rot well and thus the land is put into bad physical condition for growing the next crop. It is not wise, however, to grow flax continuously on the same land since the wilt disease soon infects the soil and destroys a part of the flax plants. By practicing a rotation of crops in which corn and wheat and perhaps grasses are rotated with flax so that flax is not grown on the land oftener than once in every four to six years the flax is made a profitable crop and does not injuriously effect the soil. Flax is grown extensively in North and South Dakota and Minnesota and is often grown on sod land with good success. There is some danger, however, as stated above, that the flax may put the land in bad physical condition when sown on new breaking. If flax is sown on new breaking, it is well to break the previous summer so as to allow the sod to rot before the flax is sown the next spring.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Treatment and Fertilizers for Loose, Sandy Soil.

We have a loose, sandy soil full of dust-silt which changes its locality with every wind that blows until the weeds get high enough to hold it.

While the soil raises good root crops with the exception of Irish potatoes, corn does not yield as it ought to, so I wish you to tell me what kind of market fertilizer would be best to use and where the pure, unadulterated article can be procured to put in the hills while planting or otherwise. I want to try it, for corn will not yield over 10 or 15 bushels per acre now. What fertilizer is best for potatoes? Do you know what could be used to lay the dust and make the land firm and less liable to blow? DANIEL N. GARD.

Grant County, Okla.

I have no doubt but that the land in question will be greatly benefited by a dressing of good barnyard manure, plowing under in the fall or early in the spring, or the fall plowing may be given a dressing of manure any time during the winter, and it may be incorporated with the soil by thorough disking previous to planting in the spring. The land in question would also be greatly benefited by seeding down to grass with clover or alfalfa. The soil lacks organic matter or humus. After it has been in grasses a few years the growth of roots and the accumulation of humus will give the soil a firmer and more coherent texture and it will not be so loose and drift with the wind when the land is again plowed and planted with cultivated crops.

As to just what chemical fertilizers may be used on this land, I would not be able to give definite advice. Some manufacturers of chemical fertilizers advertise "potato manures," which doubtless may be used with more or less success. Bulletin No. 55 of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania recommends the following as a potato fertilizer: Fifty to 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 400 to 800 pounds dissolved phosphate rock, and 200 to 400 pounds muriate or sulfate of potash. In place of the nitrate of soda 50 to 100 pounds sulfate of ammonia or 200 to 400 pounds of cottonseed-meal may be used. The amount given above seems to be larger than the ordinary farmer would usually apply on the average soil, and I would recommend not to use more than one-half of the amounts of fertilizers named above. You should

secure a copy of Volume 23 No. 90, report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June 1904. In this report is published the State laws regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers and the names and addresses of fertilizer companies licensed to sell fertilizers in this State, together with the brands of fertilizers which they offer for sale. The report also contains an article by Prof. J. T. Willard, chemist of this station, relative to the use of commercial fertilizers in Kansas.

I recommended above to manure the land and this would be advisable for corn, but perhaps not for potatoes since heavy manuring is apt to produce scabby potatoes. Corn and grain crops may be manured and followed with potatoes successfully. A. M. TENNEYCK.

Spelt-English Blue-Grass-Clover.

I would like to hear through the Kansas Farmer somewhat in regard to spelt, first, as a nurse-crop with which to seed red clover and English blue-grass. Is it as satisfactory as oats as a nurse-crop? Is the straw as good as oats straw for feeding-purposes, and is the grain as good as oats for laying hens? Also, can a seed-crop of English blue-grass and red-clover seed be harvested the same year on the same ground? R. M. KUNKEL.

Jefferson County.

I have mailed to you a circular answering questions regarding spelt, properly called emmer.

I have never used emmer as a nurse-crop for grass and clover. I know of no reason, however, why it should not prove to be as successful a nurse-crop as oats or barley. I would recommend to seed the emmer rather thin when used as a nurse-crop, say not over 1 1-2 bushel of seed per acre. We have made no comparative tests in feeding emmer straw at this station, we have in two instances cut the emmer for hay and the fodder was fed to horses and was well eaten and seemed to be relished fully as well as oat hay. I would consider the straw hardly equal to good oat straw, but perhaps equal to or a little better than barley straw and superior to wheat straw as roughage. The grain is similar to barley in composition and I believe it would be equal or superior to oats for a feed for laying hens.

It may be possible to harvest a seed crop of English blue-grass and red clover from the same field in one season. I am sure the second crop of clover may be saved for seed if the first crop of grass and clover is cut for hay. I have never observed as to the growth and maturing of a second crop of clover in an English blue-grass meadow, cut for seed. Blue-grass should be cut for seed only two or three weeks later than it would be cut for hay, which would leave the second crop of clover time to mature seed. Probably readers of the Kansas Farmer can give more definite information along this line.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Lime on Alfalfa.

Editor Kansas Farmer: Three different seasons, when the weather was not favorable for curing alfalfa, we used air-slacked lime with success. Putting a layer of alfalfa on the stack, we then sprinkled the lime over it, and so on with each layer of forkfuls of alfalfa. One of these years we used for part of the crop lime on one layer of alfalfa and the next layer salt, and the next lime, etc. This succeeded well. It was with some anxiety that I watched the feeding of this alfalfa, and was much gratified to see that the stock ate it well, and no evil effects whatever followed its use. In conversation with a veterinarian, he said the presence of this lime in the alfalfa would be more likely to be beneficial than otherwise.

And the great point in alfalfa-curing is the handling of it so that the air rather than the sun will do the curing. We do not often have any get wet from rains when it is in the windrow. If it does, we handle it a little while before it is dried out, and are often stacking cured hay before others have handled it to turn over or loosely heap at all. We rake it before the leaf will shatter much (i. e. when just well wilted) or we rake before the dew has quite gone off the next morning after cutting and seldom lose any great percentage of leaves.

There is so much for all of us to learn about alfalfa culture and curing that it is impossible for any one in one locality with certain soil conditions to

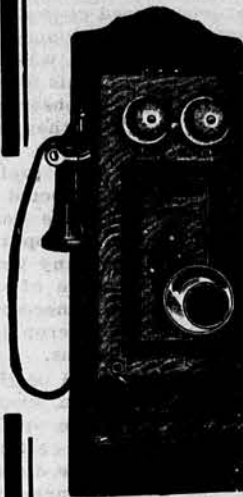
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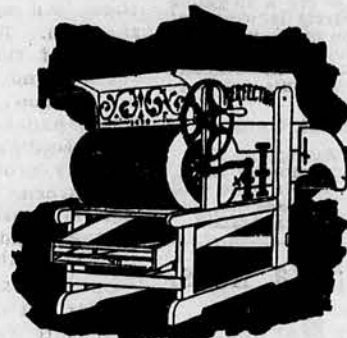
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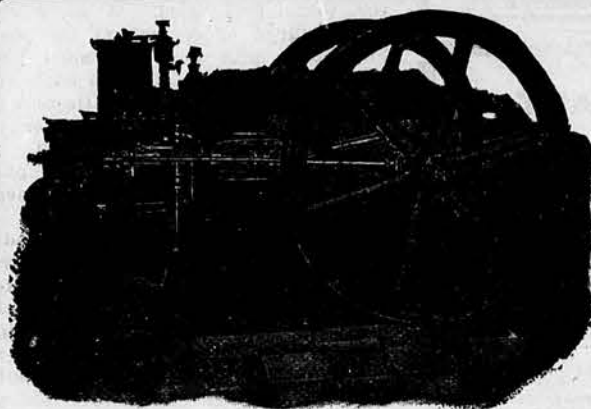


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Benedict, Kans., August 24, 1905.
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PATENTS.
J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY
415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

say what ought to be done in other localities with different soil conditions. Then, in alfalfa matters, very much depends upon the keenness of judgment and promptness of action of the grower himself. I believe more than in any other crop we raise. Alfalfa will do her part, but she is an imperious mistress and demands more of her subjects in instant and constant service than does old "King Corn." I took my first lessons of my father-in-law, Wm. B. Marshall, one of the 1855 pioneers, and of Ephraim St. John, an old settler. Both were men of rare powers of observation and the conclusions they arrived at were based upon a very large experience and were accurate. On the Marshall farm alfalfa was first seeded 27 years ago. I cite this to suggest that there is much to observe in the growth of alfalfa and they who get excellent stands and keep them are men who have planned the preliminary cropping of the land selected for several years before they are ready to seed to alfalfa. It is a crop that is to occupy that field for many years, and certain tilth, and absence of certain weeds, etc., is absolutely necessary to the growth of the alfalfa crop that is to bring the highest returns.

A few weeks ago, I learned of Hon. C. B. Daughters of Manhattan, ex-Rector of the College, some points that are new to nearly all alfalfa-growers. I asked him why he did not write them for the Kansas Farmer, it would result in an enormous saving in cost to us all. If his statements are correct, and he backs them by experience in Lincoln and Riley Counties where he has had quite a large acreage seeded, we are sowing altogether too much seed per acre. A. DOCKING, Riley County.

The Soy-Bean.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I give below an account of my experience with soy-beans:

The seed was secured from the Agricultural College at Manhattan and about one acre of ground was planted. Most of this ground had been used, about ten years ago, for stock-pens, and as a result is very rich; however, it has not been manured during that time. An upland draw runs through the field. The subsoil on one of the slopes of this draw is very near the surface and consists of what is generally known in this locality as gumbo. There had been no crop on this land the preceding year. In the fall of 1904 a heavy growth of weeds was mowed and burned. The land was then plowed. Before planting in the spring of 1905 it was found necessary to plow again to destroy the weeds.

On June 5, the seed (early yellow) was drilled on the surface. A regular corn-plate which would plant corn at a distance of about nine inches was first used. After planting a few rows it was thought that the beans were being planted too thick and were not being scattered enough, so this plate was taken out and replaced with a wooden plate containing a large number of small holes. This plate worked in a satisfactory manner for a short time, but the holes, being too small, were soon closed by two beans lodging in each hole. It was taken out and the balance of the field was planted with the plate first used. A good stand was secured except where the small-hole plate was used. In most places the stalks were so close to each other that they branched very little and perhaps it would have been better if a little less seed had been used. The weather was very dry but the plants came up in a few days and continued to grow vigorously.

Cultivation was not commenced as soon as it should have been, and when done the work was not satisfactory. The rows were so crooked and close together that the regular two-horse cultivator could not be used and it was necessary to cultivate with a double-shovel, going over the field twice with only a short time intervening between the two cultivations.

The weeds were cut with the hoe. On a portion of the field crab-grass grew very thickly and this was not molested.

On September 28-29-30 the beans were harvested. They were well matured, the stalks entirely dry and the leaves had fallen, except on the low ground, where most of them were retained and the stalks were quite green, due perhaps to the excessive moisture. They should have been harvested much sooner. It was evident that the rows were not straight enough or far

enough apart for a bean harvester to work successfully, and this machine was not made as had been intended. Pulling, cutting with the hoe and scythe were tried but each of these methods was found to be entirely too slow and laborious. The weedy part of the field and that covered with crab-grass was cut with the mower, which was run very low, with the points of the guards turned down. This was not entirely successful as it was found necessary to follow after the machine and fork the beans out of the way to prevent thrashing by the wheels and the horses feet. The pods grow so close to the ground that many were left on the stubble. This probably would not matter much if the field were so situated that hogs could be turned in after harvesting. After cutting they were gathered with a fork and placed in small shocks and appeared to keep well. During the last week of December a few shocks were thrashed with a flail. The yield was fairly good and the beans of fine quality, but this method of thrashing is entirely too slow, and if the time is considered, too expensive.

Many of the stalks were over three feet high.

It was found that the beans were eaten readily by horses and mules, without being ground. Chickens also eat them. They were not fed to other kinds of stock.

I am unable to state the yield per acre with any degree of accuracy, because I didn't harvest in such a way that the crop from the best part of the field could be thrashed separately and the yield from the entire field would not be a fair test on account of crab-grass, poor stand, etc.

At harvest time some of the roots were examined for tubercles. A few were found in the gumbo soil above referred to, but none were noticed in the rich soil. The largest were about the size of a navy bean. The soil had not been inoculated.

Late Planting.

To ascertain the feasibility of raising soy-beans after small grain, a few rows were listed on oat-stubble July 12. The weather was dry, but they came up quickly and grew rapidly. They were cultivated twice but very poor work was done each time. They matured before frost, and were of good quality. I think the crop would have been a paying one if it had been properly cultivated. The stalks were much smaller than the early planting. If the ground had been plowed and surface planted the crop might have been better.

My Conclusion.

It is easy to get a stand. They are a great drought-resister. If properly planted, they can be about as easily cultivated as other crops. The greatest difficulty is harvesting; and doubtless this can be overcome by using proper machinery and by cutting at the proper time—as soon as the beans are sufficiently matured and before the vines are entirely dry. I am not sure whether they will yield enough to pay to grow as a general crop or not, on ordinary land, but I think they will make a paying crop if grown after small grain. Horses and mules eat the thrashed beans, without being ground, as readily as corn or other feed. Some persons who have planted soy-beans say that rabbits eat the plants. My early planting was not bothered in this way, but part of the late planting was eaten by rabbits or insects but no serious damage was done.

Both soy-beans and Kafir-corn resist dry weather well and when fed together make a good ration. I think that if a portion of every farm were planted to these crops each year, the farmer would have more feed after a dry season when corn and many other crops make only a small yield.

My advice to those who have never raised soy-beans is to plant only a small amount the first year, and if they want to continue raising them they will know from experience how to handle them. If you intend to pull them, one-half acre will be found sufficient at harvest time.

M. P. LEONARD.

Pottawatomie County.

A man with a hand organ and monkey stopped in front of a house. As the man began to play, the monkey hopped toward a little child of three years who was listening to the music; the child began backing away at the same time exclaiming, "Go to your farder! Go to your farder!"

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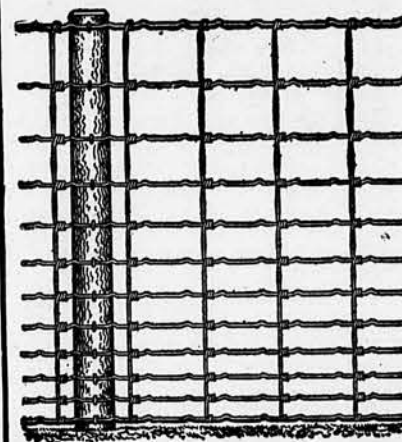
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The Stock Interest

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

Jan. 30, 1908—Galloways, at South Omaha, S. M. Croft & Sons, Bluff City, Kans.

Feb. 8 and 9, 1908—Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys, at Blackwell, Okla., J. E. Knox, Manager.

Feb. 10, 1908—Poland-China bred sows, at Ottawa, Kans., Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

Feb. 10, 1908—Poland-Chinas, at Ottawa, Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

February 13, 1908—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Concordia, Kans.

Feb. 13 and 14, 1908—Pure-bred cattle and hogs, at Newton, Kans., Dr. Axtell, Secretary Harvey County Breeders' Association.

February 15-17, 1908—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Sec'y.

Feb. 19, 1908—Poland-China bred sows, at Ottawa, Kans., W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

Feb. 20, 1908—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

February 21-23, 1908—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

Feb. 22, 1908—Shorthorns, by Plainville Shorthorn Breeders' Association, N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Kan.

Feb. 22, 1908—Poland-China bred sows, Bolin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.

March 20-22, 1908—Combination sale of Shorthorns, R. A. Ford, Manager, Lawson, Mo.

Feb. 22-24, 1908—Manhattan, Kans., Percherons. Henry Avery & Son of Wakefield, Kans.

Feb. 24, 1908—Poland-China bred sows, H. E. Lunt, Manager.

Feb. 24, 1908—Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans., by H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

February 28, 1908—Duroc-Jerseys by J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.

February 28 and March 1, 1908—C. A. Tannard, Gudgell & Simpson, Kansas City, Mo. Herefords.

March 13, 1908—40 Poland-China bred sows, and 45 Shorthorns. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Ind.

March 13, 1908—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas by C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Ind.

March 20-22, 1908—Combination sales of Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords at Kansas City, R. A. Ford, Manager, Lawson, Mo.

April 3, 1908—James Stock Farm, Willard, Kans., trotting bred horses.

April 13, 1908—Shorthorns by the Southeastern Breeders' Association at Fredonia, Kans., H. E. Bachelder, Manager.

May 18, 1908—Geo. Allen, Omaha, Neb., Shorthorns.

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

Feeding Cattle For Market.

Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas Agricultural College.

The world's greatest problem is now and always has been, its food-supply. Wheat, or its products are the great staff of life among the cereals, and beef is man's staff of life among the meats. In the United States we consume something like 14,000,000 tons of grain as human food and about 6,000,000 tons of beef annually. The amount of beef consumed annually by each person in the U. S. amounts to about 150 pounds. Thus we see that the problem of furnishing beef for our own people is by no means a small one, to say nothing of our export trade.

How the cattle that are to produce this beef can be raised and fattened the most economically is a subject on which much has already been said and written, and on which a great deal may yet be said. I do not suppose that those who hear this paper will be much enlightened or produce beef at a less cost per pound than they have been doing for years, for no one knows the trials of a cattle-feeder as well as the man who has been feeding and raising cattle for years, and you have all doubtless had far more experience in this line of business than I. So I shall only try to bring to your attention a few things that may have more or less influence on the fattening of cattle or the production of beef.

To be a successful cattle-feeder requires something more than muscular exertion. What to feed, how to feed, and when to feed are all questions that must be settled or the profits will not be burdensome; no matter how carefully a man may feed or how well he may prepare his feeds, unless he has the right kind of cattle his profits are not going to be great. Therefore, one of the first essentials in the profitable production of good beef is a thorough and clear conception of what constitutes a good feeder. A scrub Jersey or Holstein steer may make as many pounds of gain from a bushel of corn as a Shorthorn, Hereford or Angus, but in the first case you are producing a cheap grade of beef—while with the steer of a good beef type and a good feeder, every pound of gain is worth from 1 to 3 cents more than that of the scrub. And there is certainly much more pleasure in feeding a good load of cattle than in feeding a poor load.

As to what time of year is the best to feed is a question on which feeders differ greatly. Many of our largest cattle-feeders claim they cannot afford to feed during the winter months as it requires more feed per pound of gain. And then the question of shelter and yards is also im-

portant. If cattle are expected to gain well and be profitable, they must be kept comfortable; but this cannot be done in a small, muddy yard where only poor shelter has been provided. This is a subject on which there is much difference of opinion. The stockmen of the New England States give more attention to the care of their beasts than the farmers of the Mississippi Valley. And the farmers of the Mississippi Valley spend more time in caring for their stock than the ranchmen of the West. And our Scotch and English friends give more attention to the care and comfort of their animals than all three of these classes just mentioned. And we Americans go over there and pay their good big prices for thus caring for their cattle, and then wonder why we can't raise as good cattle in America as they do in England or Scotland.

Perhaps you will say this has little to do with the fattening of cattle—perhaps it has; but to produce the best carcass of beef the most economically, the beast that is to produce it must be started aright, and this cannot be done unless his ancestors have been properly cared for and fed.

So, first of all, look to the comfort of the breeding herd. The general health of the herd needs consideration, also the rearing of the calves with the least cost or drain to the parent's system, and the maintenance of maximum vigor in the herd. On the other hand, over-care is as detrimental as the lack of care. A life of ease, comfort, luxury, and freedom from exertion will lead to a low condition of the system. Treat the breeding herd in such a way as to produce strong and active calves. Give them plenty of good clean feed, ample shelter, plenty of sunshine and plenty of exercise but do not pamper until they degenerate. The results of an experiment some years ago at our own Experiment Station, show that there was a saving of 12 per cent in the cost of feed on steers well cared for as compared with those that had but poor shelter and care. The life of a beef animal is intended to be a short one, and the aim of the owner should be to crowd him on to maturity and market at as early an age as possible. What is more miserable to look on than a herd of wet, cold, poorly fed and poorly sheltered, shivering cattle, standing as close together as possible for protection from the blasts of a storm, with their heads on the ground and their tails to the storm. Such exposure not only will exhaust the vitality of the best of beasts, but it is cruelty and extravagant waste of feed.

What we want in our fattening cattle is maximum weight at a minimum cost. And under cost, consider the length of time which they are to be fed, the amount and kind of feed which they are to consume, and the value of the yards or pasture which they are to occupy.

The price of land has increased, feeds are too high in price and the price of cattle is too low for us to make it a profitable business to feed as was the method fifty years ago. Cheap pasture lands and the free range are almost a thing of the past and our cattle now must be turned at an early age. Grass is the most natural feed for cattle and it is hard to get any combination of feeds that will equal it for cheapness of gains. Summer-feeding on grass is preferred by many to winter-feeding. One of the largest cattle-feeders that ever operated in this country said that he could not afford to feed during the winter months. But the average farmer has considerable more time to do feeding during the winter months than he has in the summer; and this is perhaps why we find so many feedings in the winter. I was unable to find figures giving a comparison of the relative cost of summer and winter feeding. But the average of one-hundred experiments with hogs in winter and ninety-nine in summer show a saving of 11 per cent in favor of summer feeding. A great many who summer-feed, find cottonseed-cake about as economical as any feed to use in connection with grass. Cottonseed-meal or cake will produce fat as fast as any feed we have, but the price of this product is hardly in keeping with the price of fat cattle and there is some objection to it on account of its sometimes causing sickness or what is called cottonseed poison; however, this is seldom seen when cattle are on pasture. If used for dry-lot feeding, it should not be fed for too long a period or in too large quantities.

Corn will perhaps ever hold its place as the chief feed for fattening cattle,



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and it is a safe feed for either grass or dry-lot feeding. When feeding on grass, soaked shelled corn can often be used to advantage. By using a wagon tank, soaking is a cheaper operation than grinding and experiments show that there is a saving of 15 per cent in favor of soaked corn as compared with whole shelled corn, and about 5 per cent can be saved by soaking where there are hogs to follow the steers. Ground corn is always preferable to whole corn where the expense of grinding is not too great. Corn-and-cob-meal in nearly all experiments has proven about equal to cornmeal as feed for steers. This gives fourteen pounds more feed per bushel of corn, but the expense of grinding is considerably more with the corn-and-cob-meal than with cornmeal.

When the price will permit, bran may often be used to advantage. Steers fed on bran and hay by the Pillsbury A. Mills of Minneapolis made an average daily gain of nearly two pounds per day for a period of four months. Two or three pounds of bran, fed in connection with cornmeal, will often prove a valuable addition to their ration.

Oil-meal has long been used as a food for fattening cattle and with good results in most cases when fed in connection with corn, but it is a too highly concentrated, nitrogenous food to be fed alone with profit. At the Kansas Station it required 732 pounds of oil-meal and 814 pounds of hay to produce a hundred pounds of gain. At the present prices this would make a hundred pounds of gain cost about fourteen dollars.

In our feeding experiments we have been unable to find any combination of feeds that will equal corn-and-cob-meal and good alfalfa hay; and at the present prices of the various by-products, we doubt if there is much economy in feeding any of them.

Last winter at the Kansas Station, with 2-year-old Shorthorn steers fed 219 days, it required 612 pounds of alfalfa and 690 pounds of corn-and-cob-meal to produce a hundred pounds of gain, and the cost of gain was six and a half cents per pound.

One mistake that is sometimes made is turning steers on pasture that have been heavily grained during the winter. This is usually a losing operation, and the more radical the change from the dry lot to the pasture the greater will be the loss. The increase in the cost of gains as the age of the steer increases and as the length of the fattening period increases are factors that must not be overlooked. We find that it takes all the way from four hundred to fifteen hundred pounds of feed to produce a hundred pounds of gain, the amount depending on the kinds of feed used and the length of the feeding period.

From a fat-stock show-record the cost of gain is given as \$4.03 for calves, \$7.98 for yearlings and \$12.54 for 2-year-olds. The amount of grain required per hundred pounds of gain increases about 10 per cent after 60 days, 15 per cent after 90 days, and 20 per cent after 120 days.

There are many other things to be considered and many problems will present themselves that can only be answered by years of experience. Even with the most careful feeding and the very best care, we cannot hope to produce the highest-class carcass of meat unless we have the right kind of a machine for the changing of our farm products to beef, and we must all concede that "blood tells" in beef-production as much as anywhere.

Kansas is producing good fat cattle, and she can produce still better ones by using a little better blood, by giving the old cow a little better feed and a little better shelter, and by giving a little more care and attention to each.

President Potter: The paper is before you for discussion.

Mr. Martin: There is one question I would like to ask that is agitating the farmers some, that is the subject of summer feeding and winter feeding. Now, in making up this statement, was the price of grazing land taken into consideration in summer feeding against winter feeding?

Professor Kinzer: Certainly, this considered the whole feeding question.

S. C. Hanna: In this connection, I wish to inquire of Professor Kinzer if he has noticed the report of the Illinois Experiment Station? That experiment demonstrated (at least my conclusions were) that the cheapest possible beef-gains were obtained from broken ear-corn and clover hay (I believe they had no alfalfa) and a moder-

ate amount of oil-meal. I would like to ask that question.

Professor Kinzer: The results are contradictory to those of experiments that have been conducted in recent years.

Mr. Hanna: I put that report in my pocket (report of Illinois Experiment Station). One of the most important things we shall consider here is feeding. My recollection is that he did use broken ear-corn with the feeding. With broken ear-corn, clover hay, and moderate oil ration, he fed cobs, cornmeal or ground ear-corn. He fed that with oil-meal, and he fed shelled corn and corn-chop, and the test showed that broken ear-corn gave the cheapest gain—that is, the cheapest beef per pound. That is the conclusion forced on me several times.

Professor Kinzer: Ensilage ranks with corn and cornmeal, and corn-and-cob-meal produce rapid gains in fattening cattle. Cornmeal, and corn-and-cob-meal, seem to be of about equal efficiency in producing quick finish. In this test more rapid gains were secured with whole than with shelled corn, and equally as good as with meal. A reasonably quick finish may be secured without the feeding of an extremely heavy grain-ration. Where conditions are such as prevailed in this experiment, corn-and-cob-meal is not so valuable for fattening steers upon. The presence of cob in ground corn does not materially increase the efficiency. Whether or not cattle-feeders should use ground meal or corn-and-cob-meal, is largely a matter of convenience.

(Here Professor Kinzer read from the report of the feeding experiment at the Illinois Experiment Station referred to by Mr. Hanna.)

Mr. Elmer, of Reno County: I heard the Professor say something about silage being equal to corn. Does that mean pound for pound?

Professor Kinzer: Silage ranks with ear-corn and corn-and-cob-meal in its ability to make rapid gains in fattening cattle. Last winter at the Station we fed a bunch of steers on ensilage; hat is, we supplied ensilage in place of corn as far as we could, and we did not find it to make any cheaper ration than feeding straight corn and alfalfa.

Mr. Elmer: Have you any figures for feeding snapped corn?

Professor Kinzer: No, I have not.

Mr. Robison: The gentleman spoke of feeding ear-corn. We have been experimenting a little this fall in that respect—not with cattle but trying to make flesh on horses, and we have been experimenting with a bunch of 50 2-year-old stallions; part outside and part inside of the barn. Those on the outside we began feeding snapped corn and alfalfa hay, and they are still getting ear-corn, and they have gained two pounds per day. And those we had in the barn on ground corn and oats and bran, with not to exceed one pound of oil-meal, are gaining close to four pounds a day, and we find that we can put a pound of meat on colts inside for just about half the cost of those outside the barn.

Mr. Robison, Sr.: You see in that experiment the object in the outside horses is to grow them up to a point where they are ready to take on finish. The ones in the barn have reached that point and are taking on flesh. They get no very increased quantity or quality of feed, but they get currying, and they get bedding, and the best possible care to put finish on them. In speaking of the quality of the two lots, I think it is safe to say that nobody ever comes and buys a colt out of the pasture. Its hair is rough, it is not as ambitious. It appears that no man is good enough judge of a horse to buy a horse that is not put in good condition, in competition with one that is. Now, those experiments that are given from Illinois: Nobody disputes the truth of any bulletin that Mumford sends out, but we don't know the condition of the silage; it is not told what it is composed of. There is silage, and there is silage again. I find that when I feed cattle cobs, unless they are ground extremely fine that you can pick up little particles of cob practically undigested. It may be said that it lightens up the food and aids digestion, getting the nutriment out of the corn better. That would be very good if there was no better way of doing that. A little bran, a little chopped hay, or a little alfalfa, makes a very good thing to lighten up the cornmeal and not let it lie there in a dough state on the stomach. About the best place I know of to run corn-cobs through is a cook-stove, with a good piece of beefsteak on top of the

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stove. If we have to feed it, it should be run through a grinder first. The question was broached here about feeding on grass. I have fed from 150 to 200 cattle on a pasture every summer, with grass and corn. We take those cattle out of stock cattle, some of the most mature, and about the first of March I turn them out on that grass-pasture and in place of the half bushel of corn that we gave them in the dry lot, give them about a peck. About four years ago, when corn was worth 75 cents a bushel and wheat hardly as much, we fed them wheat because there was four pounds more of wheat in the bushel. We put cottonseed-meal with all of it. Now, the corn is not much more than half the price of cottonseed-meal. Corn with us is worth 35 cents, so you see the price of the two kinds of feed, of all kinds of feed, should be a large factor in determining the quantity of each kind that the animal should consume to get the least cost.

The best feed is pure grass—because it is cheapest—with this peck of corn, or an equivalent and oil-meal. Hogs follow, and we make nearly three pounds of beef and one of pork out of every bushel of corn—that is, feeding for several years it runs something near that—sometimes exceeds it, sometimes runs a little below.

President Potter: I would like to ask you a question. Did you ever select a bunch of cattle as you selected these and put them on grass alone and see what they would do?

Mr. Robison: It will vary some; we do not always take the best cattle, but we take the most matured ones. I think that a fair sample of the different kinds of cattle as to taking on flesh.

Mr. Westbrook: I would like to say one word to you farmers in particular in regard to Mr. Robison's talk—in regard to feeding those colts. Those colts get a very much better growth, make more useful horses, and get more muscle fed outside than they do inside. This mere laying on of flesh on horses is not the valuable stuff for us, particularly in Kansas. As Mr. Robison said, people do not buy on their judgment as they do on looks.

Mr. Blair, of Crawford: Mr. Robison, Jr., touched on a point of vital importance to this assembly, and that is the matter of breeding stock. Whether it is best to bring them up outdoors on bran and muscle-producing feed, or indoors; whether it is the best way to let them rough it a little or keep them up and feed them well and make them mature early and keep them plump and so they will hold their heads up well. It is my opinion that it is the very best feeder that makes the very best breeder.

Mr. Westbrook: There isn't a horse in the stable, unless he has been abused, but what will go out and exercise. You must give them liberty.

Mr. Robison: I did not think that it needed explanation about the benefit of action in a horse. A horse is not like Mr. Kirkpatrick's hog, which is merely laying on so much flesh. No horse can develop that quality and speed and action without having room to practice it. Now, no colt, be he draft or be he any other breed, can develop that straight-away action unless he has time to practice it. We are not trying to finish those colts out there. We do not want to finish them down. We do not want them too fat, so we just keep them in that pasture until they are thrifty. We often give them bran and oats and a little forage to assist in making the bone and blood and muscle.

Mr. Keats, of Horton: I would like to ask Mr. Robison how he expects to make the most clear money out of the feed?

Mr. Robison: As I said, I think we never sold a colt out of the pasture. His hair is rough, and thick and he is not kept up. They are all one class of horses coming right up. We take the most mature ones and the ones ready for market and put them in the barn and finish them, and the profits come in both bunches. We never want to put a horse on the market unless he is conditioned up, and fit for sale just as a good catfish-feeder will condition his cattle. The money comes all out of the ones in the barn.

Mr. Heath: Last year, on this subject we had quite a discussion, an extra good paper by E. B. Mitchell, who is manager of the Tebo Lawn Short-horns, one of the greatest show herds in this country, and he summarizes this question briefly, and I just ask permission to read this paragraph.

"We, as improved cattle breeders, are supposed to be manufacturing beef

by the improved method and I firmly believe that the feeding-qualities of even pure-bred cattle can and will be endangered by the over-indulgence of the idea that fat cattle will not breed. How frequently we see very promising animals pass through a sale-ring whose misfortune it is to fall into the hands of some misguided victim of this teaching and for lack of proper care pass forever into oblivion! Is it not a fact that an animal worth owning is deserving of good care? If we were to take an invoice of our pure-bred herds I am sorry to say that we should find some that have become impoverished for lack of sufficient food-stuffs to develop the young things into the massive, broad-backed animals of which we read and to which we point with pride. That this is a vital point in the future of the pure-bred cattle business there is no doubt in my mind. Every home of pure-bred cattle should be a living example of these higher ideals and a school of instruction to the novice. And now, for fear of being misunderstood in this connection, I wish to say that good keep does not necessarily mean show-yard form, and yet I firmly believe that the more this is cultivated the more inherent the fleshing qualities become. Prices on pure-bred sires are now within the reach of all and let us as breeders put forth every effort to make the contrast of individual merit between the pure-bred and the scrub greater than ever before, at the same time placing ourselves in position to say as would the Jewish vender, 'He vas dirt sheap. You nefer got so much for your monies.'

Professor Kinzer: It makes no difference whether raising horses or cattle, the most essential thing is plenty of sunshine and plenty of exercise. Do not feed your animals too much corn, and give them some alfalfa. Now as to the feeding indoors and outdoors; we find that in nearly all cattle experiments gains can be made a little more economically when fed inside. Good open sheds will make larger average gains, but the gains will be a little cheaper inside than out. As to the cost of grinding, I have Prof. Mumford's statement here. We find it costs twice, or a little more, to grind cornmeal than it does to grind straight cornmeal. Prof. Mumford's statements are rather contradictory to this. Bran is better than cob, but when you can get the cob for the grinding I think it more economical than to use bran.

The Farm Flock.

John D. Marshall, Walton, Kans. I found a number of years ago when I was thinking of going into the sheep business that there was no place in the United States where the natural surroundings were any more favorable to the development of sheep than this State. So far as I can learn, Sedgwick County, Kans., holds the record for the heaviest clip of wool from individual sheep that has ever been shorn.

What has been accomplished in Sedgwick County, can be accomplished in any county in the State.

There are a number of breeds of sheep, consisting of the Merino, Rambouillet, Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Oxford, Southdown, Dorset, Hampshire Down, Shropshire Down, Cheviot, and some other breeds, each and all good breeds and profitable to handle. It does not make so much difference what breed you handle as it does in the manner in which you handle them. To those looking for stock that will look out for themselves, I would say, do not go into the sheep business, for if you succeed it means constant attention. All sheep should be yarded at night to protect them from the dogs and wolves which prowl over the country, and you should note every sheep each day to see if it is all right. There is no stock grown on the farm which will repay the farmer so well for his investment and time as the sheep, and every farmer in the State of Kansas should keep a flock of from 25 to 100, the average farm lets enough go to waste to keep that number of sheep. And I feel safe in making the statement that flocks of that size will pay their owner 100 per cent each year on his investment.

When I first began keeping sheep, some four years ago, my pasture was weedy. To-day I have the finest pasture in my part of the county, the weeds have all disappeared, and the finest growth of grass I ever had was on the ground the past season. I have often heard that cattle would not do well on pasture where sheep were kept; this has not been true in my experience. The cows on the same pasture were fat as they could get on

(Continued on page 110.)

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"Where are you going my pretty maid?"

"I'm going a milking sir," she said.

"Dear maiden, I'd like to disclose the fact, That I'm an inspector under the Act.

"So pray remain, for I want to know A thing or two before you go.

"Nay, pretty maiden, you must not weep; How far away are the pigs you keep?

"And what percentage of butter-fat Does your moo-cow yield? Pray tell me that.

"And how is the health of your pretty pet; Has it anthrax, cancer, blackleg, garget?

"Has your sister measles or whooping cough; Is the water clean in the drinking trough?

"I pray thee answer these questions of fact, For I'm an inspector under the Act.

"With the fierce bacilli also I cope By means of my powerful microscope.

"Excuse me, I must examine your hand, Purely official, you'll understand."

—"Ixion," in the Courier.

Habit Master of Destiny.

Dr. Estey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, in the baccalaureate sermon to the high school graduating class, said many helpful things—helpful to the young people—on the subject of Habit—helpful especially to young people because it is in youth that habits are easily acquired and habits form the character. The following is a short extract from his excellent address:

"If anything lower than the Hand of God deserves the title of master of human destiny it is habit. Giant strong it stands beside every life, ready to carve it into good or bad with a sculptor's power. To the higher nature it says, 'Bid me serve you and I will carve your soul into an angel of white righteousness;' to the lower it says, 'Bid me serve thy dark passions and I will do so readily, but I will bend you, bind you with the thongs of hell.' Habit it is at once the joy and tragedy of life. "Scientists are agreed that one of the most striking and telling laws of our nature is that the doing of a thing once shall make the doing of it again easier.

"Aye, master of human destinies is habit. It hovers over every cradle and stands beside every gateway of youth and along the pathway of maturity. Two faces habit wears, one the face of an angel the other a face of a demon. Which face it will turn upon man is a matter of his own choosing.

"Consider the laws of habit upon muscle. The child learning to walk has to use all the power of muscle and mind of which it is capable. The habit becomes so strong that it is done almost automatically. The student becomes round-shouldered through habit. Just so is the nerve, mind and soul influenced by habit. Physiologists and sociologists agree that the law applies to mental as well. Repeat an act of memory or reasoning and it becomes easier.

"The soul and character are as moist clay in the hands of habit. Associate in the mind of a child a feeling of disgust for the wrong act and of approbation for the good and when he is old he will find it difficult to diffuse those two. To break the habit of body, mind or soul is a Herculean task.

"Habit is not always enemy and devil. Habit is friend and angel to those who wish it. The three habits that should be acquired are integrity, cheerfulness and prayer. There is no beauty of soul nor strength of character which we can not gain if we will call habit to aid us."

The Misunderstood Girl.

She is to be found everywhere, in all classes of society—and to recognize her is to avoid her. Nothing is more

fatal to the peace and happiness of a community or household than to count a "misunderstood" girl among its members. As a rule they are not misunderstood at all, but, on the contrary, are understood far too well, for they are taken at the valuation of the many, which is more likely to be true than that which is set by the individual herself upon her own character.

A misunderstood girl is often a selfish, always a foolish, girl; for if she is clever she will soon discover the reason why she is not a domestic success.

In some instances we are really misjudged, in the same way as we often misjudge others. But, as a broad rule, the judgment formed by the world—or rather that small portion of it in which we live—is more often the true one.

"Nobody loves me at home; they don't understand me," the "misunderstood" girl will say, with a melancholy smile and think herself well deserving of the pity and sympathy of her friends. But is she?

You are filled, perhaps, with the desire of improving your own mind; you love the study of poetry, art or literature, and you are extremely ruffled when your sister begs you to assist her in retrimming an old dress, or to take the younger children out for a walk. Don't you think you could put down your book with a good grace, help your sister and at the same time interest and amuse her with an account of your reading?

One day you are keenly interested and excited over an article in a magazine, where your own ideas are brought out in powerful language. You rush down like an avalanche and pour forth a volume of talk upon the head of your favorite brother who has just come home tired from a hard day's work, and then you are angry and hurt that he takes no interest in the subject and wonders what on earth you are so excited about.

The truth is you are not misunderstood—you are incorrigibly selfish.—Woman's Life.

Aesop's Fables.

The Lion and the Mouse.—A Lion was awakened from sleep by a Mouse running over his face. Rising up in anger, he caught him and was about to kill him, when the Mouse piteously entreated, saying: "If you would only spare my life, I would be sure to repay your kindness. The Lion laughed and let him go. It happened shortly after this that the Lion was caught by some hunters, who bound him by strong ropes to the ground. The Mouse, recognizing his roar, came up and gnawed the rope with his teeth, and, setting him free, exclaimed: "You ridiculed the idea of my ever being able to help you, not expecting to receive from me any repayment of your favor; but now you know that it is possible for even a Mouse to confer benefits on a Lion.

No one is too weak to do good.

The Ass and the Charger.—An ass congratulated a horse on being ungrudgingly and carefully provided for, while he himself had scarcely enough to eat, nor even that without hard work. But when war broke out the heavy armed soldier mounted the horse and rushed into the very midst of the enemy, and the horse, being wounded, fell dead on the battle field. Then the ass, seeing all these things, changed his mind, and commiserated the horse, saying: "How much more fortunate am I than the charger. I can remain at home in safety while he is exposed to all the perils of war."

Be not hasty to envy the condition of others.

The Monkey and the Dolphin.—A sailor, bound on a long voyage, took with him a monkey to amuse him while on shipboard. As he sailed off the coast of Greece a violent tempest arose, in which the ship was wrecked and he, his monkey and all the crew were obliged to swim for their lives. A dolphin saw the monkey contending with the waves, and supposing him to be a man whom he is always said to befriend, came and placed himself under him, to convey him on his back in safety to the shore. When the dolphin arrived with his burden in sight of land not far from Athens, he demanded of the monkey if he were an Athenian, who answered that he was, and that he was descended from one of the noblest families in that city.

The dolphin then inquired if he knew the Piræns (the famous harbor of Athens). The monkey, supposing that a man was meant, and being obliged to support his previous lie, answered that he knew him very well, and that he was an intimate friend, who would, no

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doubt, be very glad to see him. The dolphin, indignant at these falsehoods, dipped the monkey under the water and drowned him.

He who once begins to tell falsehoods is obliged to tell others to make them appear true, and, sooner or later, they will get him in trouble.

For the Little Ones

The Little Umbrellas.

Unfurl your green umbrellas, Ye need not fear the storm, Dear trees, that shelter in your breast So many a clinging form.

The squirrel and the robin, The cricket and the moth, All sorts of living folk ye shield When nature waxeth wroth.

The silken green umbrellas, They lap so close and fine, They make a refuge from the rain Where'er your boughs entwine.

On oaks and elms and maples Down pelts the furious storm; They spread their green umbrellas wide, And keep the tree-folk warm.

—Will Carlton's Magazine.

Firm Friends.

Martha R. Fitch.

Bessie and Shep have been friends ever since the first time they saw each other. Bessie was then a little, weak-legged calf and the dog did not know what to make of such a queer-looking object. But when Dick patted it and said, "Come, Shep, and make friends with your new playmate," he knew that it must be all right and went up and licked the calf's face. After that Shep used to coax Dick to the barn a dozen times a day to see the calf.

When Bessie's mother was put into pasture and she was tied under a tree near the house the calf did not seem to miss its mother very much for Shep was already to play with her. At the first sound of a cry from Bessie, Shep would prick up his ears and start for her as fast as his legs could take him and jump about her, barking, licking her face and chewing her ears.

Bessie eats out of a pail bought for her benefit. In some way Shep always knows when it is time to feed the calf and will go to the pail and bark until Dick comes and fills it. Shep sits near, watching Bessie while she eats and the minute the calf takes her head out of the pail, Shep runs and drinks what is left, lapping the pail until it is dry.

One day Bessie broke the rope she was tied with and began to run around the yard. Shep gave chase and finally got the rope between his teeth. Bessie ran around Shep and he around her

and both were thrown to the ground in a heap. Shep must have had his head nearly jerked off but he did not let go the rope until Dick took it from his mouth.

Bessie is now a good-sized calf, but she and Shep are still as great friends as ever.—Ex.

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The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Proverbs From Poor Richard's Almanac.
I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That thrived so well as those that
settled be.

He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

Many estates are spent in the getting,
Since women for tea forsook spinning
and knitting,
And men for punch forsook hewing and
splitting.

Women and wine, game and deceit.
Make the wealth small and the want
great.

Fond pride of dress is sure a very
curse;
Ere fancy you consult, consult your
purse.

Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore.

For age and want save while you may;
No morning sun lasts a whole day.

Get what you can, and what you get
hold;
'Tis the stone that will turn all your
lead into gold.

The Ideal Front Yard of a Country Home.

Dr. G. P. Lux, Topeka, Kansas, before
the 39th annual meeting of the
Kansas State Horticultural So-
ciety.

The art of ornamental gardening is undoubtedly backward in America as compared with that of England, and especially is this so in the West. There is a reason for this—our country is comparatively young. The first things that are sought after and provided for in a new country are the necessities of life, next the comforts, and thirdly, as the people prosper and wealth accumulates, pleasures and luxuries. The whole world around us is full of beauty. The woods, the streams, the vegetation and the flowers, the hills and the valleys, the sunrise and the sunset, the sky in fair weather and in stormy all have priceless values outside of dollars and cents. It is often necessary to be taught to see and appreciate them. When once started in this line the pleasure to be had is only limited by the capacity to enjoy.

You may ask, "Does it pay in dollars and cents to beautify the home grounds?" Let us see. There are many men in Shawnee County and hundreds in Topeka who, if asked what they would take for their favorite tree, would point to it with pride and say, "Why, I wouldn't cut that tree down for a hundred dollars." What did such a tree cost? Perhaps one dollar twenty years ago, for the tree, preparing the soil and planting and next to nothing in the years since. Just think of it 500 per cent annually for twenty years! Have you ever raised anything on the farm, that has paid so well as that? Have you ever invested in oil or mining stock that even promised so well? To this add the dividends which you have received that cannot be measured with the dollar sign. The fascination with which you have watched it grow; the pleasure it has given your family and friends and even the passerby; the welcome shade and the protection in storm. To all this add the amount it increases the value of your place in case you should want to sell. If one tree has such value, think of the wealth to be gained by planting many trees, shrubs, flowers and vines surrounding your house. Many a man will expend several thousand dollars on his house and its furnishings but will hesitate in spending \$25 on his yard. All the shrubs and flowers you find in his yard have been gotten by the good wife from some kind neighbors. This should not be. Did you ever stop to think that the house and beautiful inside furnishings depreciate in value because of being used from year to year, while a few dollars expended for trees, shrubs and hardy flowers increase in value each year? Their presence always makes a less expensive house look finer than a costlier one which presents nothing in the heat of summer or the storms of winter for the eye to rest upon but walls, harsh outlines, dry ground—or mud, the other extreme.

No better method can be devised for

rendering farming a pleasant occupation for the young than beautifying the home surroundings and the early cultivation in the children of the faculty of enjoying nature. It has been said that, "The hope of America is the homes of America." Whatever adorns one's home and ennobles his domestic life strengthens his love for his country and nurtures the better elements of his nature. To promote a love for trees, vines and flowers by cultivation and study develops in children a love for the beautiful in nature, in art, and still more in character. Awaken in children an interest in birds, insects, geology, etc., these things will early secure for them a source of enjoyment that is unknown elsewhere—one which elevates the mind and fills it with noble aspirations. It keeps them out of bad company and makes them love their home. The outdoor air and exercise is especially conducive to the health of the mothers and daughters. A stroll in the yard and flower-garden quickly rests the body and mind, tired with the cares of the house. The smell of the newly-turned soil, the budding vegetation in the early spring, and a scent of the freshly opened flowers and fragrant foliage is far better than our drug-store perfumes which are 99 per cent alcohol and therefore perhaps a little more intoxicating than some flowers. The home is the dwelling place of immortals. It should be the most sacred spot on earth. The residence need not always be elaborate. There is much of cheer even in the lowly cottage. Your home should be like a beautiful picture and your grounds should be like a fitting frame for it. Don't be satisfied with putting a thousand-dollar picture in a ten-cent frame.

With the modern inventions and improvements you can have on the farm almost all the conveniences about the house that your friends have in the city and at even less expense. By means of a small gasoline engine and pump and a compressed air tank you can have a system for water supply for the lawn and garden in the summer and for continual use in the house which will save the wife lots of hard work and add to the comfort of the entire family.

Now for the embellishments of the yard. By all means fence it. The yard is no place for scratching chickens, rooting hogs, and sick and disabled machinery. Plant vines to cover the fences in places. Chinese and Japanese Honeysuckle are among the best, also Clamatis, paniculata, and some of the climbing roses are good. These are among the most rapid growers and will soon cover the coarsely woven wire fences that are mostly used to-day. If you have a stone wall on the north, so much the better; it will give protection in winter to tender plants and shrubbery and make a beautiful effect in summer if covered with the Boston ivy.

The Walks.

The one leading from the public road to the house should be laid out so as to give the approaching visitor the best view and therefore the best impression of the most attractive sides of the house. The walks to the barn, well, poultry-house, and any other buildings should be as direct as possible, unless the yard is a large one; in this case they may have long, graceful curves with shrubs planted in the curves to prevent those who are in a hurry from taking a short cut. A good permanent walk may be made of 6 inches of crushed rock with a covering of 2 inches of gravel. The top should be about level with the surrounding surface of the yard. This will give you a clean, dry walk even in wet weather.

Trees.

Some of our trees produce beautiful flowers, others magnificently colored foliage; some take the conical form; others have well-rounded tops; some grow with a spreading or graceful habit; some with thick, compact leaves and others with light and airy foliage. Plant tall-growing trees on the outskirts of the yard and in the rear for a background. Study the nature of the trees and do not crowd them. Allow ample room for their perfect development for it is then only that they show their greatest beauty. Be sure not to plant large growing trees too close to the house. You need plenty of fresh air and sunshine in the house for comfort and health. The roof and wood-work of the house will also last much longer if it is not too densely shaded. Go to the windows and porches and note in which direction the best view

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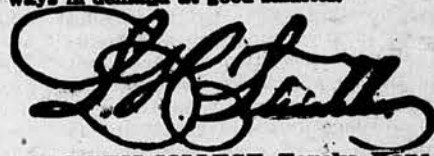
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of the surrounding country or anything of special interest can be had. Arrange the trees and allow for future growth so that these views will not be obstructed. Also make use of trees and shrubs to hide or cover unsightly or unpleasant views of buildings or anything objectionable on your own grounds or those of your next-door neighbor. In many cases they can be arranged to serve as a windbreak which will save fuel in the winter and make the house cooler in summer. Get your trees from the local nurseries or from native timber. Select those if possible that have been growing in soil and location similar to that in which you wish to transplant them. If you choose trees that have been growing in rich, damp soil near a stream and plant them on a high, dry hill in poor soil, it will take them a long time to get over the shock and become accustomed to the change. Give them as good or a little better than they have had and they will soon repay you for your extra trouble.

Now plant your evergreens and taller growing shrubs on the sides and in the rear of the house, using the trees as a background. Plant in groups the lower growing varieties in the front so they will not be hidden by the larger growers. Do not plant either trees or shrubs in straight lines. It looks too formal. Go to nature for advice; she is the best teacher. Take a stroll along the edge of the timber and study the arrangement. You may plant some low-growing shrubs next to the foundation of the house, especially in the corners. In front of the shrubs plant hardy flowers and bulbs like Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Lilies, etc. Now arrange for beds of flowers and old-fashioned hardy perennials here and there on either side of the walks and especially along the irregular edges of the groups of shrubbery. These flowers of our grandmother's are rapidly coming into favor again. When once well established they thrive, multiply and increase in beauty each year. There

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are many nurseries in the East that make a specialty of this kind of plants, shrubs, and bulbs. Some varieties that do well in the East will not thrive here. I have done a lot of experimenting and find that most anything can be grown here if you study its nature in regard to soil, sun or shade. There is quite a fascination in successfully growing something that everybody else fails with. Get all the trees, plants, shrubs, etc., that you can from your local nurseries. Home-grown stock is much more valuable than that which has been imported or shipped a long distance and grown in different kind of soil. Another advantage in getting material from your locality is that you can get it fresh from the ground, while stuff that you get from the foreign nurseries frequently has been dug and exposed for weeks before it reaches you. Another item is the heavy express charges where the plants come from a distance. It frequently amounts to more than the cost of the plants. Nevertheless, we are obliged to buy from the East because our local nurseries handle fruit-trees exclusively or carry but a few varieties of ornamentals, while the eastern nurseries carry thousands and make a specialty of this line. Beware of the "tree peddler" who takes your order by means of a catalogue with gaily colored pictures and fascinating names, and then delivers you something entirely different. There was a fellow in Topeka last year who sold "Carolina Poplars" the size of your thumb at \$2 each. He went down to the Kansas River where young cottonwoods were growing by the thousands, pulled up all he needed and filled his orders for "Carolina Poplars." Moral: Send to some good reliable nursery. Then you will be sure of getting what you order. In a good nursery you will always find some reliable men who will be glad to give you advice regarding arrangement, selection and culture. That is their business and they are anxious for you to be pleased and to succeed in order that they may get your future orders.

I will return to the front yard as I have almost forgotten one of the most important features, and that is the blue-grass lawn. By all means secure as large a space in the front yard as possible. See that it is kept clean and in good condition and regularly cut with the lawn-mower. Plant all the shrubs and flowers around the borders but do not plant anything in the open space but grass. There is nothing like it to give breadth and expanse and an air of distinction to the whole yard. Before planting anything in your yard be sure to prepare

and fertilize the soil well. Plant carefully and take good care of things after planting and you will be well repaid.

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Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1898).
Chalfont Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultiva Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).
Sabbath Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1902).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1902).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1902).
Friends Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1902).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1902).

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

PROGRAM OF FAMOUS WOMEN.

Jennie Lind.

I. A sketch of the "Swedish Nightingale."
II. Jennie Lind as a vocalist.
III. Jennie Lind—the philanthropist.
I. Not only was she a sweet singer, but she possessed a lovely and lovable character; gentle, retiring, but strong and energetic. No amount of applause and flattery could spoil her or make her arrogant and conceited.
Whether Jennie Lind was called the Swedish Nightingale on account of her silvery voice or on account of her likeness to Florence Nightingale, I do not know, but it might be either or both.
II. Nature did much for Jennie Lind, and energy and art supplied what was wanting. Neither before nor since has a singer caused such enthusiasm in the world as the modest Swedish Nightingale.
III. While Jennie Lind was blessed with a voice that stirred the world from one hemisphere to the other, she was also blessed with a heart that beat in sympathy with the poor and unfortunate, and she scattered her means wherever she went. She said, "If I relieve ten and one is worthy I am satisfied."

I am in receipt of the Ford Literature Club program for 1905-6. The club motto is, "Thou shalt not be inefficient"—Roosevelt. The club flower is forget-me-not; the club colors, blue and white. They meet Friday afternoons from October to May, and devote an afternoon to each of the following: Margaret Sangster, Washington Irving, Holmes, C. M. Sheldon, the Brownings, Henry Drummond, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Shakespeare, W. D. Howells, Louise M. Alcott, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and one to American poets, with two or three social days. The cover of the booklet is forget-me-not blue, tied with white ribbon, and is a very neat affair.

I am glad to know of the work and progress of the various clubs.

Nearing the Dead Line.

"How long as the minister been preaching?" whispered the stranger who had wandered into the church and sat down away back. "About thirty years, I believe," replied the other occupant of the pew. "That being the case," rejoined the stranger, "I guess I'll stay. He must be nearly done."—American Weekly.

"Let patience have her perfect work" and bring forth celestial fruits. Trust to God to weave your little thread into a web, though the pattern show not yet.—George MacDonald.



Simpson - Eddystone Silver Greys

Fast color is not merely a name but a splendid reality in these dependable dress-goods. They wash repeatedly without fading. Appropriate to wear any time of year.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

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. J. Freeman, Tippicanoe City, Ohio

KANSAS STATE GRANGE

Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer.....A. F. Beardon, McLouth
Lecturer.....Ole Hilmer, Olathe
Steward.....B. 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
Ceres.....Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona.....Mrs. S. M. Philney, McLouth
Flora.....Mrs. S. J. Lovett, Larned
L. A. S.....Mrs. Lola Radcliffe, Overbrook

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Henry Rhodes, 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

Osage County Pomona Grange.

The Pomona Grange of Osage County met at Carbondale January 6. There was a good attendance, but owing to bad weather and the extreme distance some of the granges were from Carbondale, there were only six granges represented.

The usual annual reports from officers and standing committees were presented and accepted.

Harvey Wild, the delegate at large from this county to the State Grange, made quite an extended report of the meeting at Madison. (By the way, why did not some one who was there write it up for the Kansas Farmer?)

There was a little discussion in regard to Grange life insurance but it was laid over to some other time that should not be so taken up with other things.

It was stated during the meeting that the township board in some of the township in this county had refused to comply with the law in the matter of making an annual report of the financial condition of their townships; and it was asked that the County Grange take some action in regard to it. So the Master appointed a committee to select a man in each township to ascertain if his township board has complied with the law in this respect; and if not, to require it to do so.

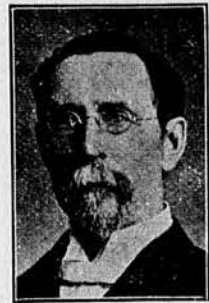
Bert Radcliff, the delegate from this Pomona Grange to the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association at Olathe, made a report of the same which was gratifying to all stockholders. (That is another meeting that ought to have been written up for the Kansas Farmer.)

Election of officers was next in order and the following were elected and installed: Master, J. S. Plackett; overseer, Joseph Allison; lecturer, Mrs. Jennie E. Heberling; steward, Harvey Wild; assistant steward, L. F. Karnes; chaplain, Mrs. J. P. Lyons; treasurer, Wm. Deltrich; secretary, Lester Pierce; gate-keeper, David Mahoney; Ceres, Miss Lizzie Deltrich; Pomona, Miss Belva Worral; Flora, Miss Elsie Briggs; L. A. S., Mrs. Annie Warner.

It was decided that the next meeting be held at Overbrook April 7. Each grange in the county is requested to furnish selections both musical and literary for the program. The special topic for discussion will be "The Initiative and Referendum." Any one wishing to study up on this topic can address W. F. Hill, Master State Grange, Chambersburg, Pa., enclosing 5 cents and asking for that number of the Pennsylvania Grange News which was devoted to the history of the initiative and referendum.

OTHERS MAY TREAT I CURE

I want every one that is suffering from Varicocoele, Acute and Chronic, Chronic Ulcers, Blood Poisoning, Hydrocele, or any Swelling, Catarrhal Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bladder and Kidney Conditions, Eczema, Cancer, Pimples, Erysipelas or any Eruptive Conditions of the Skin, or any Associate Disease, to come and have a social chat with me. I will give Free of Charge my honest scientific opinion of your case. Suffer no longer. Consult me at once.



I TREAT AND CURE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

I extend an invitation to those in particular who have failed to get relief elsewhere. Call and I will explain my method, and if your case is curable I will give you a guarantee to cure you. If you can not call, write and mention Kansas Farmer. All correspondence strictly confidential.

DR. D. A. COOKINGHAM

106 West Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.

Sundays: 9 to 12.

THE Cheapest Farm Lands

In the United States today, soil, climate, markets, transportation facilities, and all considered.

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.

M. V. RICHARDS,

Land and Industrial Agent,
Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio railroad, Washington, D. C.

CHAS. S. CHASE,
622 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
M. A. HAYS,
225 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Agents Land and Industrial Dept.

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

SWITZERLAND TRAIL OF AMERICA.

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

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

Leave DENVER (Union Depot)..... 8:00 a. m.
Returning, arrive..... 5:45 p. m.

Write,

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

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. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

YOUR HIDE TANNED HORSE or CAT-TLE HIDES make fine warm robes. We are the oldest house doing this kind of work. Are responsible and know how. Write for prices. The Werthing & Alser Co., Hillsdale, Mich.

How Is Your Heart?

Is your pulse weak, too slow, too fast, or does it skip a beat? Do you have shortness of breath, weak or hungry spells, fainting, smothering or choking spells, palpitation, fluttering, pains around the heart, in side and shoulder; or hurt when lying on left side?

If you have any of these symptoms your heart is weak or diseased, and cannot get better without assistance.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens weak hearts, and rarely ever fails to cure heart disease. Try it, and see how quickly you will find relief.

"About January 1st, 1902, I took down with weakness and dropsy, and gradually grew worse. I was told by my family physician that my case was hopeless. My neighbors and family had given me up to die. My limbs and body were swollen to one-third larger than normal size, and water had collected around my heart. For at least three months I had to sit propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I sent for five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and by the time I had taken them all I was entirely cured. I feel better than I have for twenty years, and I am able to do any kind of work on my farm. My attending physician told me that if it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I would now be in my grave."

L. T. CURD, Wilmore, Ky.

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.

The Stock Interest

Holdeman's Poland-China Sale.

H. N. Holdeman's sale of Poland-Chinas at Girard was a success. The hogs sold were good individuals and went at a profit to the seller and should prove good investments to the buyers. There were 56 head sold for a total of \$1,485.50. The bred sows in the sale averaged \$30.63 and the fall pigs averaged around \$15. Breeders will be interested in knowing that Mr. Holdeman will move to Meade County, Kansas, next month, where he will continue to breed Poland-China swine and Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The sale of Poland-Chinas resulted as follows:

1. C. M. Chambers, Oswego, Kans.....	\$40
2. H. O. Abernathy, Pierce City, Mo.....	\$40
3. C. M. Chambers.....	38
4. H. O. Abernathy.....	70
5. Chas. Thompson, Girard, Kans.....	25
6. H. O. Abernathy.....	40
7. J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.....	18
8. C. C. Fair, Sharon, Kans.....	18
9. R. B. Williams, Bartlett, Kans.....	36
10. E. McDaniels, Parsons, Kans.....	20
11. M. Cuthbertson, Beulah, Kans.....	21
12. L. P. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.....	21
13. R. T. Grant, Girard, Kans.....	20
14. W. W. Stittler, Girard, Kans.....	21
15. A. D. Clifford, Shaw, Kans.....	14
16. G. A. Work, Girard, Kans.....	25
17. Joe Young, Richards, Mo.....	35
18. J. D. Clifford.....	23
19. A. C. Blacker, Pittsburg, Kans.....	27
20. L. C. Caldwell.....	21
21. Geo. Beasley, Girard, Kans.....	20
22. F. R. Cornelius, Girard, Kans.....	16
23. O. C. Blacker.....	24
24. R. B. Williams, Bartlett, Kans.....	34
25. A. Franke, Pierce City, Mo.....	21
26. A. Cuthbertson, Girard, Kans.....	18
27. C. M. Chambers.....	41
28. Ed McDaniels.....	165
29. W. R. Crother, Golden City, Mo.....	40
30. J. J. Ward.....	14
31. W. S. White, Mulberry, Kans.....	31
32. M. G. Swanson, Girard, Kans.....	25
33. R. B. Williams.....	25
34. Ed McDaniels.....	26
35. W. W. Starther, Girard, Kans.....	18
36. O. C. Blacker.....	24
37. Albert Cuthbertson.....	76
38. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.....	11
39. J. J. Burk, Pittsburg, Kans.....	19
40. D. A. Trask, Girard, Kans.....	26
41. R. B. Williams.....	21
42. A. Franke.....	40

Dawley's Great Brood-Sow Sale.

In announcing his great Poland-China brood-sow sale F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kansas, writes:

"I have observed during the last year that the demand for choice individuals of fancy breeding has steadily increased; and realizing this I have selected the best from my own herd and supplemented them from the best herds in the land. They are now catalogued and will be sold at your price on February 14. I believe you will appreciate them. We have them fresh from the herds of F. M. Lall, B. L. Cosick, J. R. Young, E. H. Ware, C. P. Chiles, E. E. German, E. E. Axline, Winn and Mastin and other well-known breeders. Among the special attractions, I first call attention to the great show sow Ophelia by Grand Chief, I believe no other sow was more universally admired at the recent Topeka State Fair than was Ophelia, although she received only second place in the under year class at the hands of the judge. She will weigh over 500 pounds in just nice breeding condition. She is safe in pig for middle of March litter to the service of Nonparell the Missouri sweepstake of 1904. She is considered the best sow that will be offered this winter. Ophelia is not the whole show by any means for Keep On Daisy, a litter sister to E. E. Axline's great Keep On herd Boar, will attract her share of attention in any company. She is not quite so large but every inch a show sow, and safe in pig for an early litter to my great boar E. L. 2d. On's Rose we selected at J. R. Young's sale as the best On and On gilt in the sale and she was good enough to sell for \$125. She is safe to E. L. 2d and if she don't produce about as high-priced a litter as anything in the sale it won't be the fault of the sow or boar either. On's Rosalie a litter sister to On's Rose cost \$102.50 in the same sale. She is bred to the much-talked-of Grand Chief, F. M. Lall's great herd boar. Pet 4th by Cor rector and a full sister to Narcissus, the First-prize junior yearling sow at St. Louis ought to be a high seller, for she is safe for early March litter to the great Perfection I know, sire of the grand champion sow Lady Lucille as well as first-prize, young herd, first-, third- and fourth-prize under-year sows, and in all took ten prizes at the great Iowa State Fair, 1905. All in under-year class. A fancy Perfection E. L. sow, bred to On and On the great will be included. Judging from the way sows bred to On and On are selling you might get a snap here. Sows bred to On and On averaged about \$225 December 20, and this is one of them. There will be many of them equally well-bred and just as good individuals in the sale and of which we will make mention in next issue."

Gudgell & Simpson's Hereford Sale.

For nearly thirty years Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., have been breeding Hereford cattle. They held their first sale of registered cattle two years before the organization of the American Cattle Breeders' Association. These facts are significant but there is another one that is vastly more important at this time when their great sale at Kansas City is approaching. They early began a system of breeding which has resulted in the most uniform type and the most prepotent bulls ever developed in one herd. This herd has grown in numbers until it now numbers about 1,000 head—the largest herd in the world. From this immense herd which has produced very many of the most noted prize-winners of the world, a draft of 66 head of youngsters has been made to sell at public auction at Kansas City on Wednesday, February 7. These sale animals are the very best in the herd and there are no better anywhere. Among them are some extra fine helpers. Belle 19th 217358 was a member of the show herd at the American Royal. Blue

How A. D. Blocher MADE \$750.00 IN TWO MONTHS

WORKING FOR US

A. D. Blocher of Davison, Mich., is a farmer. He believes in turning his spare time into money. He read the advertisements of the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., and was convinced that the Society was a good thing for himself and his friends. He believed in co-operation, and he saw that here was a Society which offered something tangible, safe and profitable, in that line. He wrote us and later joined the Society, became an active, enthusiastic worker, solicited his neighbors to join, distributed several hundred of our catalogues among them, and induced a great many of them to become members. His compensation for distributing the catalogues; the membership fees on the persons he induced to join the Society, and commissions on the goods purchased by them paid him the handsome reward of \$754.20—all done in his



A. D. BLOCHER
Davison, Mich.

YOU CAN DO IT TOO

spare time, and every member thanked him for getting them to join the Society. What Mr. Blocher did you can do. Hundreds of others—men and women—have done nearly as well and are doing it today. Write us and we will explain it all. We will show you just how and why you can do as well or better. This is the opportunity of a lifetime and will only cost you the effort of writing us a postal card to learn all about it; and it will mean very little work on your part to make big money. Besides we will show you how you will profit by your membership in this Society every year as long as you live. Mr. Blocher made \$754.20 in two months, but that was not all the benefits he received—his membership made him a partner in a business that is saving him several hundred dollars every year. Write us a postal for full particulars. Do it now.

How You Can Save 10 to 20 Per Cent on Everything You Buy

To save 10 per cent to 20 per cent on the cost of your supplies, join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co. and buy everything you need to eat, wear or use on the farm or in the home, from the Society and you will save from \$10 to \$20 on every hundred dollars you spend for merchandise. The National Supply Co., of Lansing, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., is one of the largest mail order houses in the world—its prices published in plain figures in its large, free 1,000 page catalogue are as low and on many articles a great deal lower than any other mail order concern. Anybody can buy anything from them and save money by doing it. Members of the Co-operative Society get a special discount of 10 per cent from the list on everything they buy through the Society, which in the course of a year means a saving to members of many hundreds of dollars. The average farmer can save from \$100 to \$250 a year on his supplies—all on an investment of but \$10 for a fully paid up, non-assessable Life Membership in this

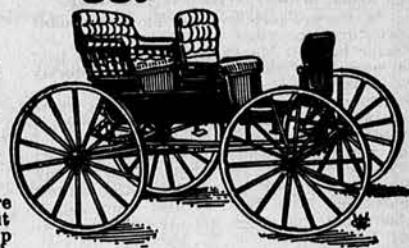
Society. Can you invest \$10.00 in any other way that will bring you even one-tenth the income that this will? Can you buy your supplies as cheaply any other way? Co-operation alone makes such a thing possible. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by becoming a member. If you join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., and your savings in discounts on purchases should not amount to \$10 during the year and you wish to withdraw, we will redeem your Membership Certificate by paying you back the difference between the amount of the discounts you have received and the \$10 membership fee, together with 6 per cent interest on the amount so paid back. Isn't this a fair offer, and doesn't it take away all risk from you? No other co-operative society ever made such a broad offer before. We invite you to join and we make it easy and absolutely safe for you to do so. Write today for particulars and full explanation of how this Society is able to make these extraordinary offers.

How We Can Sell this \$47.50 Jump-Seat Buggy for \$34.20 FREIGHT PAID



Furnished with Shafts, Carpets, Storm Apron, Wrench, etc. Our regular price for this \$47.50 rig is \$38.00.

Price to Members is \$34.20



Here is a clear saving of \$3.30 to purchasers who are members of the Co-operative Society. This is but one item of many, but it shows what a membership in this Society is worth to you in dollars saved.

This National Jump-Seat Buggy is actually worth \$47.50 and you cannot duplicate it for less anywhere else. It is built for two or four passengers, made of good hickory, and is fully warranted in every particular—quickly changed from a single to a double seat without removing any parts. This is acknowledged to be the most convenient arrangement ever invented. It is very simple, making it possible to instantly change this rig from a two-seated buggy to a really desirable light market wagon—just what every farmer needs. Wheels are all hickory, Sarven or shell band, 1 1/4 inch steel tire. Gear—Axle 1 inch, dust-proof, and cemented to hickory wood, rear king bolt, fifth wheel and double perch reach. Oil-tempered, elliptic springs, strong enough to carry four passengers. Body—white wood and hickory, strongly ironed throughout, and full length body loops 60 inches long and 28 inches wide. Cushions—green cloth, whipcord or imitation leather. Painting—body black with dark green gear, narrow stripe, high-grade finish. We are only able to make this remarkable offer by

taking the entire output of the factory, and saving all middlemen's profits—co-operation in this Society cuts out all needless expenses and profits between the factory and the member. Send us an order for a National Jump-Seat Buggy at once—\$38.00 is cheap for it. To make the bargain still better, send for an Application Blank, join the Society, and save \$3.30 extra—this extra saving will pay more than one-third the membership fee. Hundreds of members have joined the Society without it costing them a cent—the savings on their purchases paying the full fee and often leaving them a nice profit besides. We solicit you to join the Society now.

1,000 PAGE FREE CATALOGUE

We want every family in the United States to have one of our large, handsome 1,000-page catalogues. It is the greatest Buyers' Guide ever published. Is illustrated with thousands of beautiful cuts; every page is brimming full of genuine bargains not to be found anywhere else. We also want you to read the article in the catalogue on "Co-operation"—it's a treatise on the practical workings of genuine co-operation. It shows how this Society, composed of farmers all over the country, is fighting trusts and combines, and how its members are improving their conditions through the force of co-operation. The Society is willing to pay well to have the catalogue placed in the hands of men who will join the Society and help us to extend still further the influence of our co-operation. If you want to make good money in your spare time, or if you can devote your whole time to the work, write us for catalogue—we'll send it free—and we'll tell you how A. D. Blocher made \$754.20 in two months, and how you can do the same or better. Write today for the information, and begin the work at once.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Bell 19th 194319 was in the show herd at St. Louis World's Fair, Bright Countess 4th 228,506 is a half sister to the great bull Bright Donald. Bright Dutchess 45th 217359 was a member of the show herd, Donna Agnes 5th 228515 is a show helper and one of the best things in the sale. Pretty Lady 30th 228056 is a three-fourth sister to the Great Printer. Do you want anything better? These are only samples. The catalogue is full of them. Write Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., for a catalogue and read all about them.

Fancy Duroc-Jerseys.

"You have the very important matter, again, of arranging for, and selecting the brood sows, that are to be depended on for your spring supply of pigs. Nothing on the farm or in the breeders' pens is of as much importance, as the careful selection of the grand old brood sow. Did you ever stop to weigh this matter closely? What will the spring crop of pigs be? Will you raise hogs to pasture your green succulent fields of alfalfa; to turn your corn and grasses into pork, to facilitate the handling of the same and by so doing turn dollars into your bank account, where by the marketing of your grain, you turn in 50 cent pieces? Will you still persist in raising the scrub, or will you start to-day and raise the pure bred? Will you still keep the scrub simply because you can market about twice the amount of grain and feeds and can keep it twice as long and weigh about one half as much as the thoroughbred hog? We can readily see that you have this advantage with the scrub. You will not need as many to consume your crops. You can and will have to keep them much longer, hence what you lack in numbers they make up in capacity, and as they make only about half the gains you of course can handle them easier. Now what looks nicer than to see one of those earnest and faithful workers at your

A POWER on Every Farm

THERE should be a power of some kind on every farm.

It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm.

It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product. All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine.

It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power.

It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order.

It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shredding and shelling corn; threshing

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

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

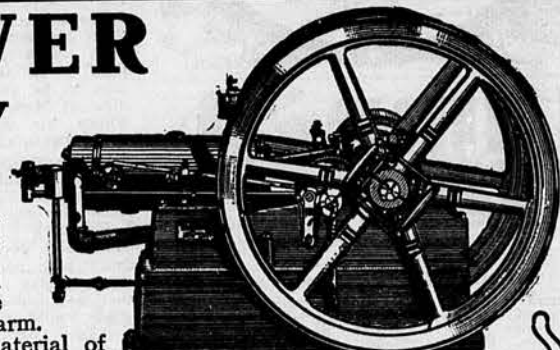
I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power; Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power.

If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on our Local Agent, let him show you the engines and supply you with catalog, or write for further information. Do it now.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. (INCORPORATED.)



RUPTURE

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Parts—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money Without a Question.

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will ab-



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

solutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money without question.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or the postmaster here in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. BROOKS,
1000 Brooks Bldg. Marshall, Mich.

ONE MINUTE STOCK DIP

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

The cheapest insurance you can get is a **DIPOLENE** PREVENTIVE. Don't wait to cure disease—keep it away from your live stock. You can do it with **Dipolene** which kills all disease germs, sheep ticks, scab, lice, fleas and all body vermin. Perfectly harmless. Promotes health—sprinkled about barns and lots keeps them sanitary, wards off disease. Write for FREE book, "DIPPING FOR DOLLARS."

MARSHALL OIL CO.,
Box 13
Marshalltown, Ia.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illa.

Collections made in all parts of the United States No fee charged unless Collection is made

BOTH PHONES No. 1577

The Kansas Collection Agency
415 Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, KANSAS
Special attention given to stock-breeders accounts. Reference furnished on application.

corn pile) the scrub, after you have kept it for about two years, finally get fat and sleek (if possible)? You put it on the scales and "great snakes," it weighs about 200 pounds. Not so with the man who raises the pure bred. He scarcely can keep them long enough to get used to having them around, before the "big overgrown pigs of say six to eight months of age weigh three hundred pounds. Then we have to handle the big, heavy things and only can haul off about five of them at one load, where we could have just as well hauled off eight or ten scrubs."

The foregoing philosophy is from the famous Jones (John W. Jones & Son), who is exploiting what is intended as the greatest Durro-Jersey event of the year—his annual sale to be held at Concordia, February 13, 1906, where he will offer about 40 head of the highest and best bred sows and gilts at public auction, from the Famous Fancy Herd, six great, grand, tried brood sows; six large, heavy-boned, long, deep-bodied, yearling sows; 18 very fancy, large, smooth, broad, arched backed, heavy hammed, fall and summer yearling gilts; and last but not least, about a dozen of the finest spring gilts, with superb forms, backs of the rainbow pattern, with coats that are stylish and color that is gay. To see them is to want them. Come look at them sale day. To show you they have been watching out all along the line to make this the most attractive and best offering of the season, they have mated them very carefully to the six grand, good herd boars to be found at the head of the Famous Fancy Herd. Write at once for the handsome catalogue of this event to John W. Jones, Delphos, Kans.

Strawn's Shorthorn Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this paper of L. R. Strawn's Shorthorn sale to be held March 1 at his stock farm one mile north of Half Mound, Kansas. Mr. Strawn is a breeder of experience and his stock is the result of many years careful breeding. His foundation stock is from the Rose of Sharon and his herd bulls have been the best that could be bought.

Some of the young stock which he offers are grandsons and granddaughters of Gentleman 126073, the famous Kansas Agricultural College bull which he purchased from the State several years ago. Others are sired by Prince Albert 213693. Those who are needing this class of stock should send for his catalogue.

Bids sent to the Kansas Farmer will receive careful attention. At this sale Mr. Strawn will also dispose of a work team, a pair of good driving horses and five head of mules.

Shorthorn Breeders Attention.

February 6 and 7 at Omaha, Neb., there will be held the annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. A very strong program is provided and reduced rates of one and one-fifth fare have been secured on all roads on the certificate plan. Take a receipt when you buy a ticket. A special rate has been made at the Millard Hotel where the meetings will be held. A large attendance of Shorthorn breeders from Kansas is most earnestly desired both because of the profit to be derived from the meeting and because it is desired to hold the next meeting of this important association in Kansas.

If Kansas Shorthorn breeders will attend the Omaha meeting in numbers, there will be no difficulty in securing the next annual meeting for our State as we have many friends among the Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa breeders who will vote with us.

Iams Lubbins Chief (335).

Mr. "Square Deal"—A successful business like a big sunny smile is a "business fetcher." Be friendly. Be a "good mixer." Get into the "game of business" on the "square deal" road. "Saw wood," make every statement good. As good business is the most exciting and stimulating game on earth. "Have the goods" as you advertise. Better stallions than your competitors, that you can save your customers \$1000 on a "Peaches and Cream" stallion. That is the "square deal" policy of Frank Iams of St. Paul, Neb. The largest individual owner and importer of black Percherons, Belgians and Coach stallions in U. S. He owns 150 registered draft and coach stallions, or more than all importers in Nebraska. His 24 years of successful "square deal" business makes him a safe man to do business with. He gives every bank in town as reference. Iams has never been asked to pay the "1000 bonus" he hangs up. He positively has the stallions as advertised. Guaranteed as good or better than the cuts in catalogue. He is saving \$1000 to \$1500 to his buyers on each stallion by selling "top notchers" at \$1000 and \$1500. They are such "high-class" stallions that they do not need to be peddled or put up at public auction to be sold. Iams' successful prize-winning at Nebraska and Iowa State Fairs, 1905, where his stallions won every 1st, 2nd, sweepstakes and grand sweepstakes prize (over all comers) in 2-, 3-, and 4-year old Percherons, Belgians and Coach stallions. His stallions have been "the horse show" at these fairs for many years. Iams has a "daily horse show" better than any five State fairs and worth going 1000 miles to see. His 5140-lb. draft pair are a sensational "horse show." "It's dollars to doughnuts" that you will say they are the "best ever." Mrs. Square Deal—ask "hubby dear" if he don't think himself a "little off in the upper-story" when he pays \$3000 to a "slick tongued stallion salesman," (for a fourth-rate stallion and a few cheap drinks), when you can buy a "Peaches and Cream" stallion at \$1000 to \$1500 of Iams the reliable importer of stallions. He is the people's friend. He is not in the big "stallion trust." He imports stallions by "special train load." He used his own money, has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Buys and sells every stallion himself, sells all of his stallions at his home barns, saves you all middle man's profits and commissions. Iams speaks the languages; this saves 20 per cent on every horse and he "gets in touch" with best breeders and they reserve all their best stallions for Iams and he buys the "tops," as price cuts no figure with Iams and a "top notcher." Iams places \$1000 insurance in reliable company, if you wish at 6 percent. Iams is an expert horseman—"from head to foot." He is a successful business man that believes in many sales and small profits. Hubby dear! These are facts and I say buy stallions of Iams, I want to wear the diamonds, not the slick stallion salesman. It's up to you or I don't go to the cir-

Tumors Conquered Without Operations

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.



One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive monthly periods accompanied by unusual pain extending from the abdomen through the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (First Letter.)

"In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumors. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (Second Letter.)

"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine.

"Eighteen months ago my periods stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor and would have to undergo an operation.

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Women's Ills.

by the physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my periods around once more; and I am entirely well. I shall never be without a bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the house."—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Another Case of Tumor Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About three years ago I had intense pain in my stomach, with cramps and raging headaches. The doctor prescribed for me, but finding that I did not get any better he examined me and, to my surprise, declared I had a tumor.

"I felt sure that it meant my death warrant, and was very disheartened. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring, but the tumor kept growing, till the doctor said that nothing but an operation would save me. Fortunately I corresponded with my aunt in one of the New England States, who advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before submitting to an operation, and I at once started taking a regular treatment, finding to my great relief that my general health began to improve, and after three months I noticed that the tumor had reduced in size. I kept on taking the Compound, and in ten months it had entirely disappeared without an operation, and using no medicine but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and words fail to express how grateful I am for the good it has done me."—Miss Luella Adams, Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all ailing women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Protected by Block Signals

Block signals are especially important during the winter months. The first railway in America to adopt the absolute block signal in the operation of all trains was the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

This railway today has more miles of road operated under block signal rule than any other line.

The Southwest Limited leaves Union Station, Kansas City, 5.55 p. m.; Grand Avenue, 6.07 p. m. Arrives Union Station, 8.20 a. m.

G. L. COBB
Southwestern Passenger Agent

Tickets, 907 Main Street
KANSAS CITY

us with you. Our illustration is Iams Lubens Chief 335, Brown Oldenburg Coach stallion, weight 1680. He can look into the second-story window. He is a "sensational show boy." A big, smooth, flashy, finished coacher with a form that is "fetching." His magnificent style is the "talk" of all the "gay old boys" (with money to burn). His bold, dashing way of going makes one of these \$3000 "Farmer Company stallions" go way back and sit down under the old apple-tree and wish they were never born. "Mr. Square Deal," they don't he a clam, open up, see Iams, take no "knockers" word. "Iams has the goods." He is doing the business, his barns are full to the roof with big ton stallions, they want a new owner. Iams has on his "selling clothes." Write for his 1906 catalogue, "It's a corker."

Gossip About Stock.

Wm. Dunkel of Muscotah, Kansas, holds the record for farm sales. He has sold 280 farms in less than two years, five of these sales were made in one day. See his card in this paper.

Remember Tuesday, February 20, is the date set for the annual Poland-China bred sow sale of M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., to be held in his private sale pavilion. Watch for further announcements and aim to be present.

Recently one of our subscribers asked where he could buy pure-bred greyhounds. We are informed that H. H. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kans., have a kennel of finely-bred greyhounds. Our subscribers should write them for prices.

Wm. Knox, of South Haven, Kans., whose advertisement appears regularly in these columns, will consign a choice lot of gilts to the sale to be held at Blackwell, Okla., on February 8, 1906. Write him about them and ask for a catalogue of the sale.

The third annual sale of pure-bred swine and cattle by the Harvey County Breeders' Association will be held at Newton, Kans., on February 13 and 14, 1906. For particulars and catalogue, address Ben C. Lantis, Newton, Kans.

For first class and highly desirable Hereford cattle, Poland-China swine, and Black Langshans, Buff Cochins and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, call on Cottrell Bros., proprietors of the Blue Valley Breeding Establishment at Irving, Marshall County, Kans., who are now offering some special bargains on Young Hereford bulls and helters and a grand lot of cockerels. Call and see them or send them an order and you will be pleased with the result.

H. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans., are advertising their Venus Star bred sow sale of Poland-Chinas, to be held in the sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kans., on February 19, 1906. This offering is one that will attract all lovers of fashionably bred Poland-Chinas. It comprises a great lot of individuals of especially popular breeding, and more of the great boars get are included in this offering than will in all probability be found in any other Kansas sale this year. The catalogue is replete with Poland-China history, and is sent for the asking, to those who mention Kansas Farmer.

Newton Bros, breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine, Whiting, Kansas, have had a very successful season. They have disposed of all of their stock except a few fall pigs. Their stock is well-bred and well-fed and sells rapidly. N. M. Gaylord of Fairview, Oklahoma, who recently bought a choice pig from them says: "The pig arrived at Fairview in good shape, I am well pleased with him." Good hogs, good blood and good business methods have all contributed to the success of Newton Bros. Drop them a line and get prices. You will be pleased.

Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., will hold his great annual sale of Poland-China bred sows at Atchison, Kans., February 13. It occurs the day preceding the annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association at St. Joseph, Mo., affording a splendid opportunity to attend a high-class sale and the annual meeting in one trip. Mr. Calhoun has made exceptional efforts and has spared no pains to make this offering a Poland-China event extraordinary. He has selected a choice lot of his best breeding, and having bought liberally of the tops of the fall sales, which have been mated with his famous herd boars, Prince Darkness and Honor Bright, all of which combines to make this an exceedingly attractive sale. Write for catalogue and then attend the sale.

Snyder Bros., of Winfield, Kans., will sell Poland-China hogs on February 9, 1906. They are putting in a variety consisting of bred sows, open gilts, spring boars and pigs of either sex. The pigs can be mated in pairs or trios and will afford an opportunity for people that want to buy a start in young stuff and grow them up. It will be an advantage for those living at a distance to buy young pigs, as the express charges will be light. Practically all of the sows we have left to offer are bred to our great trio of boars, and will go in this sale. We will sell the cream of the fall pigs. The late gilts by Sim-o-K and Col. Chief will be in the sale to date with the good boars of Kansas as they always make good brood sows. Address Snyder Bros. for catalogues.

A. M. Ashcraft, the long-time breeder of northern cattle at Atchison, Kans., has a fine lot of young Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls and helters for sale. He also has some sows for sale that are mostly Young Marys. They are all of a good beef type and give plenty of milk with which to raise their calves light. They are in good flesh and are doing well. Everything that is old enough is bred Scotch Minstral 23970, a dark-red Scotch bull, sired by Imp. Scotch Mist 157620 and out of a Victoria cow. The bulls for sale were bred by Harmony Knight 218509 and Acomb 18th 142177. These choice cattle will be moved to move as Mr. Ashcraft desires to reduce his herd at once.

F. L. McClelland, of Berryton, who was the latest consignee at the Duroc-Jersey sale held at Topeka, Nov. 9, had a few males left that did not sell, nine head, which he placed among his feeders, and fed for sixty

(Continued on page 114.)

Food to work on is food to live on.
A man works to live. He must live
to work.
He does both better on

Uneeda Biscuit

the soda cracker that contains in the
most properly balanced proportions a
greater amount of nutriment than any
food made from flour.

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

Farmers! Read My Big Scale Offer

Here follow many sound and interesting reasons. Why the Knodig Pitless Farm Scales above all others appeal to shrewd buyers. How they save your time, money and energy. Stop the leak—read on:

Mr. Man: It doesn't matter whether you raise corn or cabbages, raise grain or feed stock, whether you are a coal dealer or cattle buyer, if you sell or buy—the Knodig Pitless Scales mean a great deal to you.

Old style pit scales may be all right for those who can afford them, and keep them in constant order, but you I am sure will consider forty to sixty dollars worth saving on a scale any day, if it meets your requirements.

In every sense my Knodig Pitless is a high grade scale. Absolutely accurate—I know that, because every one is sealed to the U. S. Standard of Weights, thoroughly tested, and rigidly inspected before leaving the factory.

My company guarantees it fully for ten years, but it will easily last you a life time.

No pit to dig—no big lumber bills or expensive carpenter jobs for building foundations. Think what a saving these two features mean.

Then, too, being constructed entirely of steel and iron, and set entirely above the ground, it is free from dirt, ice, water and decay, so that it is always in good weighing order. That means much to a busy man.

These are all true statements, yet take the word of a man who owns one and knows from daily experience. Read these two letters, they have some good pointers in them.

"THIS MAN OUGHT TO KNOW"

Plainview, Neb., July 23, 1905.
I have a five ton, three beam, Knodig Pitless. Can move it ten miles without taking apart. No paying \$30 to \$40 for timber every few years either. Many a time I used to think I was not getting a square deal with buyers. Now I know. I wouldn't take two hundred dollars for it.
W. G. Wooley.

"LIKES THE PITLESS BEST"

Ft. Seneca, O., July 20, 1905.
We bought a Knodig Scale. You could not buy any farmer's interest in them for twice what he paid for his share. There was a lot of dissatisfaction about weighing hogs, cattle, grain, etc., until we put up our scales, but since then we get our weights correct. The Pitless Scales are a big improvement over the other kinds.
W. F. Shuman.

Save \$40 to \$60 and Get a Better Scale, too.

I said before we could save you a good margin on farm scales. And it's a fact. Price an old fashioned pit scale, add the cost of putting it in weighing order, and see what it amounts to. Talk about fancy prices—They certainly come high. There surely is no sense in paying \$125 to \$150 for a scale. You can just as easily save that 50 per cent by getting a Knodig.

On 30 Days Free Trial.

Actions speak louder than words. Now, I am willing to prove that the Knodig is the scale you want. I will send a set to any responsible farmer, stockman, elevator man, grain dealer, etc., on a month's free trial. I don't ask any note, deposits, or attach any strings to this offer. I want to ship my Knodig Scale to any honest man who will give it a fair trial. If it does not show up just as I claim, send it back. I will pay the freight both ways, and any expense incurred for putting it up on your place. Surely that's fair.

Cut out the coupon in this ad, and mail it to me at once. Write and ask for further particulars, but send for a Knodig on trial if you need a good scale in a hurry. My address,

H. C. GUMBEL, Manager,
NATIONAL PITLESS SCALE CO.,
2017 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.



Cut Out And Mail This Coupon.

H. C. GUMBEL, MGR.,
National Pitless Scale Co.,
2017 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
DEAR SIR: Please send me full particulars, catalog and prices of Knodig Pitless Steel Frame Scales. I may want _____ tons capacity.
Name _____
P. O. _____ R. R. _____
State _____

CAR-SUL

The Disinfectant Dip That is Guaranteed.

Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.

Send For Free Book

on care of hogs and other live-stock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct.

We Pay the Freight.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Disinfectant Dip, 1501-03 Broadway St., Kansas City, Mo.

Buy Fence Direct from Factory



It is the most satisfactory and most economical method of buying. Most economical because, in buying direct, you cut out all unnecessary handling and all profits of go-betweens. This makes quite a saving.

Most satisfactory because you have so much larger a line to select from. We make 26 styles and heights of fence besides gates and stretchers.

The Continuous Stay gives Advance Fence its superior strength. It preserves and utilizes all the strength of the wire, about half of which is wasted in fences with cut stays.

30 Days Free Trial. If after receiving our fence you do not like it and it is not exactly as represented in every way you can return it to us at our expense and your money will be refunded.

We prepay freight to any steam R. R. station in the U. S. on 40 rods or more and guarantee safe delivery.

Write today for our Free Fence Book and wholesale delivered prices.

Advance Fence Co., 3771 Old Street, Peoria, Ill.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels for sale at \$1. Two or more at 75 cents to close them out. Address orders to Morris Bend, Rossville, Kans.

MORE first prizes than all other exhibitors combined at the late Kansas State Poultry Show in S. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock and eggs for sale. S. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eggs and Stock, Light Brahma and White Wyandottes. The highest scoring egg producing strain money will buy. Winning 1st on cock, 1st on cockerel, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet, 1st on pen; 24 scored an average of 94. Write for prices. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kans.

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

EGGS—R. C. White Leghorn, exclusively. Blue Ribbons at Great Bend, Emporia, Wichita; 16 for \$2. W. C. Watt, Walton, Kans.

M. B. TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds. \$5; hens, 16 to 18 pounds, \$3. S. G. Caughey, Asherville, Kans.

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 R. C. Uuruh, Route 1, Pawnee Rock, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, from fine egg-laying strain. Bertha Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

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

BLACK LANGSHANS—My stock is better than ever. Cockerels and pullets, \$1 and upward. Price cheap, quality considered. Now is the time to buy and mate the birds. Write for prices and descriptions to F. O. Coons, Spring Hill, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—40 pure bred cockerels for sale, \$1 each or \$9 per dozen F. T. Thomas, Route 1, Irving, Kans.

NICE BLACK LANGSHANS—For sale cockerels, hens and pullets; \$1 each or \$9 per dozen Solomon, Kans.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised, large bodied, yellow legs, bay eyes, \$1 each. Eggs for hatching in season, 15 for 75c. D. S. Thompson, Rural Route 1, Welda, Kans.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH cockerels from first prize winners for sale cheap if taken at once. Also a few Silver Pencilled Wyandotte cockerels. Mrs. Charles Osborn, Eureka, Kansas.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS—Closing out sale of my own fine stock of hens, cocks and cockerels. A bargain come quick. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kansas.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. L. turkeys, \$1.50 per 15. Golden geese, 200 each. W. Africa, \$1.50 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Rutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

FOR SALE—Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$3. 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.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago show 1904 and took six first prizes and first set at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. R. Perkins, 301 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels for sale. Address Francis Long, Madison, Kans.

FOR SALE—Sure Hatch Incubator, 100 egg size good condition, \$8. Mann's Bone Cutter, number 6, good as new. \$4. E. W. Caywood, Clifton, Kans.

AMERICA'S CENTRAL POULTRY PLANT can furnish strictly pure Black Buff, Black and White Langshans, Buff Leghorns and Light Brahmans. Write early and get your choice. J. A. Lovette, Prop., Mullinville, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Inquire of Mrs. T. M. Fleming, Fontana, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns and (Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fair. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 2, Hutchinson, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—40 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawksins and Bradley, \$1.50 per 15. Pen of 1 cockerel and 3 R. C. B. Minorcas, \$12. Fine Buff P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, and White Wyandottes. Eggs at a bargain, from this year's State Show winners.

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

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

FOR SALE—150 B. P. R. and W. P. R. cockerels and pullets; strong, vigorous, cockerels, \$2 to \$5; pullets, \$1 to \$2.50. Exhibition cockerels matter of correspondence. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS For Sale—Young toms and pullets, healthy and well-bred stock. Inspection and correspondence invited. Address J. E. Miller, Burdette, Kans.

B. P. Rock Cockerels for sale—Write for prices. Eggs \$1 per setting from superior winter laying strain. Mrs. W. A. Schreier, R.F.D. Argonia, Kans.

FOR SALE.

15 varieties pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Fowls and eggs at low prices. Write for catalogue. H. H. HINKER, Mankato, Minn., R. R. 4.

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued from page 103.)

grass and gave lots of nice milk, which had at no time any of the bad taste so common when cows are on weedy pasture.

To those that object to sheep for this reason, I would say, do not believe it until you have given it a trial. The fence question bothers others. Did you ever figure what the fence necessary to turn sheep, in addition to the cattle-fence around an eighty-acre pasture would cost? It is not more than \$100. A good two-foot netting below your barbed wire already there will be all that is necessary and I believe it will last a life time, to say nothing of the money it may save you from having horses injured by putting their feet through the barbed wire. I will give you the benefit of my experience with a flock of grade ewes which I purchased one year ago last December. The flock had been badly handled; the ram had never been taken out of the flock, the result was that the lambs began to come about the fifteenth of January and continued until about March 15. On account of the severe weather I was able to save only thirty lambs, from the forty ewes, which was about fifty per cent of the lambs weaned.

The purchase price of the ewes was \$170; value of corn fed, \$25; total outlay of money, \$195; value of the ewes at present, \$222; market value of 30 lambs, \$180; three hundred and twenty pounds of wool at 24c per pound, \$76.80; total value for the year, \$478.80. The purchase price and the \$25 spent for corn taken from this leaves me \$283.80 ahead of where I would have been without the sheep.

The hay I wintered them on was alfalfa which was damaged by the wet weather so it would not sell on the market and would have been a total loss. I fed \$25 worth of corn to them after they began to lamb, which was all the expense there was; the rest was labor. From the time of turning on grass last spring until the present time I have fed nothing. When the pasture dried up I turned them on the alfalfa field and corn-stalks, so up to the present they have cost me practically nothing.

The cleaning of the pasture of weeds will offset the value of the grass they eat. Some one may ask why I value ewes purchased at \$4.25 per head one year ago at \$6. per head now, the market being about the same now as then. The ewes are in better condition now than one year ago; they are a bunch of good grade Shropshires ewes; they were bred when I bought them to Cotswold buck, making the lambs cross-bred.

They are now bred to one of the best Shropshire bucks I was able to get last fall, which alone makes the difference in value.

I would like to urge on those handling sheep, not to be afraid to spend a few extra dollars when purchasing their ram, he represents half the flock. No one can afford to have a poor sire at the head of the flock; no matter how inferior the ewes, the better the sire the sooner you will have a creditable flock of ewes. I would like to site you to one more experience which I had with pure-bred sheep. It may benefit some of you.

Last winter I purchased three ewes from the College at Manhattan at \$30 each; the ewes were bred by the Hon. John Dryden, Ontario, Canada, (a very fine lot of ewes). The express brought them up to \$35 each. Two of the ewes were purchased for a neighbor. They raised him three as fine rams as one would wish to see. He sold one to as particular a sheepman as I ever saw for \$20, and another to a farmer for \$20. The third he refused to sell at any price, as he wished to use him on a flock of his own. This was about one-half the value of these lambs; but figuring the choice lamb at \$25 and the clip of wool from ewes which brought \$5, he has \$70 the purchase price of the ewes, in nine months from the time of purchase.

The third ewe I kept for my own use, and she brought me two very fine rams, one of which was accidentally killed. The other is as handsome a young ram as I ever saw, he will weigh 150 pounds at ten months old. I value him at \$100, about 300 per cent on my investment. Breeding pure-bred Shropshires is my specialty, and they have proven very satisfactory. I bought the grades only to use up feed which would have been lost without them, they made me more money than the hay would have sold for if

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it had been the best of alfalfa hay. What is true of my farm is true of practically every farm. There was enough feed wasted on the farm every year before I got sheep to feed 100 head of sheep. There is nothing that will increase the fertility of the soil so fast as the sheep. Some one will say, if we all grow sheep, they won't be worth any thing; there will be more than the market demands. Do not be alarmed at that talk. Sheep of the State of Kansas to-day would last the mutton eaters of New York City about one week. When farmers of Illinois and Iowa can produce mutton on land worth \$100 per acre at a profit, surely the Kansas farmer can make a profit on his land valued at from \$30 to \$60 per acre, and they can make a profit long after it ceases to pay on the high-priced land of Illinois and Iowa."

DISCUSSION.

A Member: How about the iron-weed? Did you have it in your pasture?

Mr. Marshall: No, sir.

Mr. Byers, of Clay Center: I have practically grown up with a small flock of sheep, and we have iron-weeds in our part of the country. They will not clean out the iron-weeds. They do rid the pasture of a great many weeds, and keep the weeds down to some extent. My father has a small pasture in which he keeps sheep. I don't think at this time there are more than half as many weeds as when he commenced it. They are a benefit to the weeds. They do get rid of them to a certain extent. I believe they are a profit at all times.

Mr. Peck, of Shawnee: I have kept sheep six years, and I find they trim the iron-weeds; trim them up pretty well, also cockleburs, if they are confined.

Prof. Kinzer: Sheep will eat over 480 varieties of weeds. I was glad to know there was one man who was interested in sheep in Kansas.

The professor then spoke of the vast number of dogs in the State, and how they outnumber the sheep.

Mr. Peck: That has been the "bugaboo" of this country for all these years. During the six years I have had sheep I have never lost a sheep by dogs. Never had them chased but once, and that was by a dog that had never seen a sheep before. I do not yard my sheep at night. I do not know whether this experience would be safe to follow or not at first.

Mr. Byers: I understand the professor's opinion is that we are loaded down with dogs that are of no value, in place of valuable sheep, while if the people would decrease the number of dogs and replace them with sheep, there would be much more value in the State.

Mr. Peck: I believe that the man just getting sheep should look after them pretty close for a while until he sees what the dogs of his community think of those sheep. It may be after they are just introduced they may take after some of them and kill some of them.

Mr. Westbrook: I just want to say that I endorse that paper. I believe this is as valuable a paper as we will have on animals in this State. I kept sheep here, and as I say, they made me a good living. There is nothing that gave me better satisfaction.

A Member: Can you turn horses and colts into a pasture where there are sheep?

Mr. Westbrook: There are occasionally colts that will chase sheep. Give them room.

A Member: I would say that a man must naturally be judge of his own flock. There is once in awhile a colt that will chase a flock of sheep. It is a man's duty to use his own judgment on these things.

A Member: I have raised sheep and horses together for seven years. During that time I had colts running in the pasture with the sheep. I had only one colt that bothered me any in chasing my sheep.

Mr. Marshall: I would just like to say in regard to that mule question—if he had a right good mule, it was probably worth \$170. That sheep I was just giving you the history of was worth \$170. The increase of the flock of sheep was worth a good deal more. Then probably the next year the mule was worth \$170, and probably he wasn't, while the sheep were worth \$400.

Prof. J. H. Miller, of the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, was introduced, and spoke of farmers' institute work in the State, and the organization of boys' corn-contest clubs. He stated that they needed the aid of the



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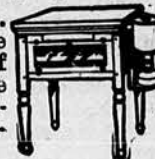
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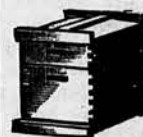
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live-stock organization in this movement. The Stock Breeders' Association was an important organization, and should mean and does mean, a great deal for the State of Kansas. The board of regents of the College had decided this year to make the institute more of an agricultural feature. Thousands and thousands of farmers had never had the benefit of institute work, and he asked for the individual help of the breeders in holding institutes. He said: "The State ought to have a higher record of corn-growing than it has. The yield seems large on account of the large acreage. We want you to call upon the county superintendents of schools and organize the boys into corn clubs, and then we will have corn talk all summer long. In one county this year we had 160 boys in a contest, and they talked corn all summer, and read everything about corn that was to be found. We want three or four of the big organizations to get behind the movement in the matter of money and that money to be used in the purchase of a medal—a good one—not a little cheap one. Each county institute is to father the contest in its own county, and it ought to have from 20 to 500 boys in the county. Each boy will enter his county contest, which will be called for some time in September, October, or December, and the fifteen boys winning prizes there will then be eligible to enter the State contest. After they have left the county institute contest, they will then have an opportunity of going home and selecting ten other ears of corn, and then come up to the State contest, and win prizes that will encourage the boys. We will have thirty prizes there. Get all the boys of Kansas interested. We ought to have at least 60 to 65 of our 105 counties interested. I am going to suggest to this organization to contribute to this corn-growing contest \$100, at least \$300 to spent for medals, and every boy that comes up will get a medal."

The subject matter of Mr. Miller's talk was referred to the committee on resolutions.

DISCUSSION.

Ex-Governor Glick: I want to endorse the remarks just made. They suit me exactly. They come where they interest every man on a farm. Now, in my county last fall we had a corn contest, and there were seventy-five farmers who made an exhibit. We gave \$100 premium \$(100 for yellow corn and \$100 for white corn) divided in three premiums, and I believe the secretary of the board of agriculture will tell you it was the finest exhibit of corn we ever had in the State of Kansas. We want to keep it up. But the point I wanted to make in connection with the professor's talk was this: It is very easy to go through a field of corn and pick out ten ears of corn, or twenty ears of corn and make an exhibit. In my judgment they do not prove much. Now, supplement the suggestion with a premium of say \$50 or \$100, divided in two or three premiums, where men will produce the best corn. Find out how that man cultivates his ground, how he treats the ground, and how he got it ready. Then you'll accomplish something in the interest of all corn-growers. I know an exhibit of ten or twenty ears of corn interests the boys.

Another point brought up by the Governor was the question of larger salaries for professors at the Agricultural College. "When they get a real sharp fellow they let somebody else hire him away. I want to keep them here in Kansas, and you can keep them here by giving them good salaries. Our colleges ought to be conducted in such a way that we can keep those men here in Kansas. I believe we want to interest the young men in the way the Professor said. I will be one, Professor to offer a twenty-dollar prize any way the college professors may approve for its disposition for a corn premium."

President Potter: I am very glad this was brought up before our board. I think the breeders of live-stock lit-

tle realize what there is in this corn-breeding business. It has added tens of millions of bushels of corn to Iowa and Illinois—to the States that have been especially interested, and it will do the same for Kansas. For one, I am heartily in favor of this paper and all its suggestions, every one of them. Now the idea is to take this great institute or something like it to the farmers, to each one of our counties. What a grand scheme that is! How invaluable it would be. Let's try to make the farm, as it should be, the most attractive place in the universe, and build up homes that will be seats of intelligence and probity, and let's have this immigration to our cities by ourselves and our families stopped.

Mr. Harrington: I just want to add a word. I want to say in connection with the professor and his institute that when he comes up into Brown County I want him to tell the farmers something about rotation of crops as well as the breeding of corn. We have studied that up there considerably and neglected to some extent the rotation till I am satisfied we are not raising as good corn in Brown County as we did ten years ago. I mean that there is not as much feed value in it. I believe we are raising inferior corn. I find by observation that corn grown on land on which I have been growing red clover and timothy, now turned into growing corn will fatten my hogs faster than corn that is raised on land that has been growing corn for ten years. Now, if I should go back and tell the Brown County fellows that, they might think that was just my notion, but if the professor will come up and explain why it is, it will do them good. Now, I am a grain-dealer as well as a farmer. When I buy corn I can tell by the looks of that corn whether it has good feeding qualities in it. I have in my elevator one of the best cleaners in the West, and we take out a great deal of stuff before we ship the corn, after the farmer brings it in. Especially this year, we had to shell corn so close we got off a great deal of chaff and the hull, and a great many small bits of cob, as large as the end of your thumb. Of course, in taking that out we take out the chaff, we take out the hull, and we take out the cracked corn, and I am feeding that, and I did it last year. I am of the opinion that my cattle do as well on that cracked corn as they did on whole corn; so I am of the opinion that there is a good deal of value in the cob. Now, we do not grind the cob. Of course, it is small as it comes through the cleaner and the cattle eat it up. They eat it in connection with cracked corn, and with the chaff, etc., and eat more of it, but they do well on it, and I am of the opinion that we are wasting a good deal when we waste the cob. I find it profitable to put my cattle on full feed and grass the first day of May. Now, I say to these fellows when they come up to Brown County, talk to the Brown County people about the rotation of crops, and do not fail to talk it all around in Eastern Kansas.

When I first came from Wisconsin they called me a Yankee because I hoed my corn. I hoed my corn the first year I was in Kansas. I have never hoed it since. I raised 100 bushels of corn on Brown County land, but I planted it by hand and then I hoed it, and I am satisfied that Brown County can produce 100 bushels of corn per acre. I am satisfied by cultivation we can raise a good deal more corn than we do.

Prof. Miller announced that he would be glad to have those who were interested in an institute in their own county to write him at any time.

The Modern Hog.

By G. W. Berry, Emporia, Kansas.

The origin of most improved breeds of swine appears veiled in obscurity and founded on tradition. The established type, color and markings, seem to have been governed largely by the whims, notions and fancies of original breeders. Persistence in the principles of selection develop the

most wonderful improvement in domestic animals. The efforts of pioneer breeders resulted in the establishment of different breeds. The early improvement made by Berkshires have been the source of delight to admirers of the oldest English breed; the later improvement by the Poland-China aroused the interest and won the breed a place in the estimation of thousands of farmers; the improvement of the Chester Whites, especially during the last ten years, shows the most intelligent breeding; and the improvement made by the Duroc-Jersey in recent years is an achievement of which the breeders of the red hog may well be proud.

The tendency in late years towards a blending of types, and towards the resemblance in form is more marked in breeds of swine than in any other class of stock. The standards of excellence adopted for the various breeds of hogs disclose a noticeable similarity in essential points. The standards indicate the ideal form best meeting the requirements of consumers as well as producers. Differences in type in the breeds are seen in the style, in the shape of the ears and face, and in color. The Berkshire breeder admires a hog with a erect ear, a well-dished face and a short nose. While Poland-China breeders usually do not breed for so much dish in the face nor so short a nose, and breed for an ear that is broken and graceful, drooping about one-third its length from the tip. Both breeds prefer the color black with six white points—white face, fore feet and tail. In form, the Duroc-Jersey somewhat resembles the Berkshire, while in style resembling more the Poland-China. Again, the Duroc-Jersey and Chester White show closer resemblance in form, yet are distinguishable by their characteristic colors. In form, all approach nearer and nearer the same standard, since the end of all is pork.

The ideal form is that which will dress the highest per cent of high-

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priced cuts and the lowest per cent of low priced cuts and offal, and developed in certain vital points in the interest of the feeder. The ideal form toward which most breeds have gravitated is; body, long, broad, deep, low down; head and ears, fine; face, broad and smooth between eyes; nose, short; neck, short, full and arched; shoulders, broad, compact and smooth; back, and loin, very strong, broad and full; hams, wide long and deep, well rounded, hips and stifles well covered, well rounded out and inside thighs; sides, long, deep and smooth; legs well-set, short, straight and well muscled; feet firm, tough and erect.

The markets recognize classes known as heavy hogs, packers, butchers, light hogs, and pigs, also, the bacon-type. The relative prices of the different classes vary, at times. In some markets there appears to be a preference for the heavy hog; and it is said that in some markets there is a demand for the bacon hog, so-called because of its long, deep, smooth sides; while in others the preference is for the packer because of the de-

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
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mand for hams, shoulders, and broad backs. Sometimes the demand is decidedly in favor of the 200-pound hog; and again the 350- to 400-pound hog brings the top.

As a rule, the most profitable hog at selling is from 250 to 350 pounds at the age of seven to ten months.

This fact meets the preference of the feeder as well as the butcher, because up to the attainment of these weights and ages hogs are making the most profitable gains. Experiments at the stations prove that in the early stages of feeding, animals make the greater gain per pounds of food eaten, and the same is found in young animals in comparison with old. In other words, as the animal grows heavier he consumes more food to produce a unit, and old animals do not give as good returns as do young ones for the food consumed. The pig puts on more flesh and at a lower cost per pound up to the age of nine to twelve months than beyond this age, to say nothing of the time and risk of carrying stock beyond this limit.

Size, according to age, finish, and early maturity is a quality of the modern hog.

The up-to-date pig comes in the early spring time, and gains at the rate of one to one and a half and two pounds per day, is a finished hog and a market-topper ere the chilling blasts of December.

It is safe to assert that ordinarily fifty per cent of the pigs die at birth to the age of ten days; the losses at this period are estimated to be next to that caused by the ravages of cholera, and this is frequently followed by another period of losses beginning at weaning time. These losses are generally caused by improper feeding. The corn-fed sow brings small, weakly constituted pigs, the heat produced by too much corn develops fever and the pigs die of starvation. Again, weaning time is a critical period in the life of the pig. By comparison, it has been ascertained that the milk of the sow is about three times richer in fat and twice as rich in sugar of milk as cow's milk. Depriving the young pig of rich, concentrated food and requiring it to depend on ordinary feed such as corn and grass would be a very violent change. Corn is deficient in ash and protein and alfalfa is too bulky for supplying these nutrients in a concentrated and efficient form required by pigs. It will pay to feed fresh milk and skimmed milk from the dairy to the young pigs, and no other feed is so good as blood-meal. Fed in conjunction with corn or Kafir-corn and shorts, blood-meal forms an ideal ration for young pigs. Young pigs should be regularly fed as often as five times a day.

The ancient method, running pigs on grass and weeds during the summer and carrying them over on slight feed has been demonstrated to be a waste of time resulting in financial loss. The conditions under which the pioneer's hog roamed the forest subsisting on roots, nuts, bark and various vegetation and offal, growing a muscular body and vigorous vitality, fed and fattened at corn-gathering time, no longer exists. In early days corn, on account of its abundance and efficiently became the basis of pork-production throughout the corn-belt. The raising of hogs on corn alone with most farmers developed into a firm habit the effects of which were reduced size, finer bone, loss of constitutional vigor, and disease. The deficiency of corn as a sole ration has been made emphatic. The results of experiments emphasize the fact that rations containing more ash and protein than are supplied by corn produce much better results than when that grain is supplied alone. Other grains and several by-products are richer than corn in both protein and mineral matter. These, when combined with corn, make a more complete and consequently a more economical ration. The by-products of flour mills, particularly shorts, have been recognized as valuable feed, in recent years have been more or less expensive. Dairy by-products such as skimmed milk and buttermilk are successfully used whenever available, but the supply is too often limited. More recently the by-products of the packing-house, such as blood-meal and tankage, have come into use with a considerable number of swine-growers.

The healthy pig at birth has been described as a live bunch of protein. For the production of strong vigorous pigs, the cow should be supplied with succulent and nitrogenous feeds, such as alfalfa, clover, and other leguminous

crops and further aided by supplementary feeds in more concentrated and efficient form, such as bran, shorts, milk, tankage, etc. Much trouble, such as milk fever, thumps and scours can be avoided by judicious feed and care prior to and at farrowing time.

Alfalfa, clover and blue-grass make the best permanent pastures. Where these are not available, forage can be supplied by sowing lots and convenient land to oats in the spring and rye or wheat in the fall. Oats are valuable hog pasture and from the time they begin to head are most valuable for brood sows, pigs and growing hogs. And if not fed too closely, the second crop will produce rich, tender food until frost in the fall? Corn, wheat, oats, barley, clover and alfalfa, all successfully produced in the State of Kansas, supplemented with the by-products of the dairy, the mill, and the packing-house, supply the elements to produce the quick-growing, early-maturing hogs that top the market at a profit to the farmer.

Under favorable conditions, pigs gain an average of a pound a day to the age of four months, and over a pound a day beyond this age. I weighed eight pigs of one litter which averaged fifty pounds at the age of sixty days. Reports of pigs weighing 90 to 100 pounds at ninety days old are common. I weighed five pigs of one litter which averaged 103 pounds at the age of 100 days. Two years ago we owned a litter which averaged 240 pounds at exactly six months. One year ago we weighed 38 sow pigs which averaged 250 pounds, about half of the lot being six months old, the other seven months old. I owned four gilts which weighed 1600 pounds at exactly 10 months, and two sows which made a uniform growth and weighed 620 pounds each at the age of 18 months. It is said that the great boar, "Master Piece," was the heaviest hog exhibited at the Worlds Fair at St. Louis, and with great size possessing rare finish and style with the smoothness of a pig.

The system of rearing quick-growing, early-maturing hogs with the successful farmer is a uniform business. The hog that can be fitted at any age can be in prime condition at all times and found available for the average market. By adhering persistently to the business, being ready at all times to meet favorable conditions will be found more profitable than in engaging in hog-raising at intervals when the business appears profitable when perhaps by the time the farmer is ready to sell the conditions of the market may not be so good.

The modern hog is the outcome of more than 150 years of improvement. From the rough, common hog, coarse-headed, ungainly and slow-going, the improved breeder, by applying the principle of selection with generous feeding, has evolved the improved, quick-growing, early-maturing, up-to-date hog of the twentieth century. And in the language of Coburn, "For all these years the hog has been feeding a hungry world. In the peasant homes of Europe, on the cotton plantations of the South, in the mining camps of the West, and wherever great armies move, pork products are to be found as one of the staple foods of man. The toothsome ham is as grateful to the palate of the millionaire as it is to the palate of the soldier, or miner, or peasant. Tender, sweet, and toothsome, it is grateful alike to the palate of the child, of the laborer, and of the old man who looks back over his long years of good feeding and remembers with pleasure the hog.

Vegetarians have inveighed against the practice of eating pork products; theologians have pointed to the warnings of Moses and the sad fate that befel the swine of Gadara; but he is indeed a bold man who can inveigh with sincerity and with real earnestness against the juicy ham of a thoroughbred hog that has drunk the clear waters of the West; has been grown on clover blossoms and the sweet skimmed milk of the dairy, and fattened on the ripened products of the Western grain-fields."

(Continued next week.)

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of a man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture or to carve a statue, and so make a few objects beautiful, but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.

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

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

These two tubs of butter were made from the same quantity of milk from the same cows

How was it done? Here's the story in the words of a plain, honest, hard-working farmer and his wife.

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We had a water separator, and from twelve cows we made 36 lbs. of butter. The next week we used a No. 6 U. S. Separator and made 74 lbs. from the same cows in the same pasture without any extra feed. We made \$10.45 the first week after using the machine. We are very much pleased with it, and could not do without it now.

JOHN NEYLON,
MRS. NEYLON.

Are you using any gravity method to skim your milk? If you are, a

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will do for you what it did for the Neylons. Think what that means—a considerable daily saving in the time and work of handling your milk—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ more butter than you are now getting, and better butter, too, that brings a higher price. You can't afford to put off looking into this matter another day—write us now for a free catalogue, which explains just what you want to know.

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Cherokee, Kansas, April 2, 1905.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—Will you please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years and found nothing so good for Curb, Spavin, Ringbone, etc. I have also used two of your books till they are worn out.

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I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE.

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 109 Watertown, N. Y.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 109.)

days and sold to Chas. Wolff Packing Company, Topeka, on January 17, when they sold for \$5 to \$5.10 per hundred, the average weight at time of sale being 371 pounds for the nine head, and they brought an average price of \$48.75. The average gain per pig for less than sixty days was about 125 pounds. Mr. McClelland thinks that money talks, and that this exact showing for the Duroc-Jerseys is a strong card for the breed.

J. R. Roberts, Dead Creek, Okla., will consign a number of bred sows to the Blackwell, Okla., sale on February 8. These sows are bred to the great boar he recently purchased from F. M. Lall. He will gladly describe these if you will write him stating you saw the notice in the Kansas Farmer.

Chas. P. Brown, proprietor of Maple Valley Stock farm of Whiting, Kansas, has one of the finest herds of Poland-Chinas in Kansas. His herd numbers about seventy-five and consists of such animals as Jenny Black 63270, Lady Sunshine 52996, and Black Beauty 3rd 55894. These sows are bred to Williamson's Perfection 2nd 36076. He also has some fine gilts that will farrow in April and May. Some of these are bred to The Pickett and some to his herd boar Mo. Chip 2nd 37253. Chip is one of the finest individuals that we have seen this season, and whoever buys one of his get will make no mistake. Those who are in the market for this class of hogs will do well to write Mr. Brown for a full description of his stock and prices. He guarantees all his stuff and his prices are reasonable. Mention the Kansas Farmer when you write and you will get inside prices.

Dietrich & Spaulding of Richmond, Kan., are arranging for an event in Poland-China circles that will be of interest to every breeder in the State. In their Ottawa sale they have selected 55 sows and gilts bred to the champion Grand Perfection, the Kansas State Fair champion, and half brother to the lamented Keep On. Among the sows are daughters of Chief 2d, Perfection E. L. U. C. Perfection, Black Sunshine, Lamplighter, and a number of other good boars. Those mated with Grand Perfection are attractions for any breeder. This firm will also sell a Keep On sow bred to Top Chief, the sire of the noted Grand Chief, Mammoth Bell, litter sister to the sweepstakes Mogul will sell safe in pig to Grand Perfection. A sow by Corrector 2d, bred to Perfection E. G. winner of first at Iowa State Fair, 1905. Another sow by Corrector, out of Runaway Girl, and bred to Perfection I Know, the sire of the World's Fair

grand champion sow, is also included. While this is a bred sow sale, three boars will be included. The good 3-year-old Wonder Sunshine, by Old Ideal Sunshine, a splendid May pig by the lamented Keep On that some good breeder will want, and a fancy son of Dietrich's Darkness. Their catalogue tells the story and will be appreciated by all lovers of the up-to-date, big, prolific Poland-Chinas of the type that pull the blue and purple ribbons at the best shows. Write for the catalogue and arrange to attend or be represented by either auctioneers or field men who will handle all bids with care and the utmost fairness. Even low bids will be appreciated.

On February 2, 1906, at Fairview, Kans., Mr. J. B. Davis, the old-time breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, will hold his regular annual sale. The boars used in his herd are worthy

THE FAMOUS FANCY DUROC - JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

Blood of the Winners
Fine Smooth Individuals
Attend this Great Sale

At CONCORDIA, KANSAS,
Tuesday, February 13, 1906

Write for Catalogue To-Day.

42---Queens of the Breed at Public Auction---42

Consisting of 6 large fine tried sows, 6 great big-boned, good useful yearling sows, 18 fine, rich-colored, fancy fall and summer yearlings, 12 very toppy, fancy, smooth and mellow spring gilts, representing a greater variety of the latest and most fashionable blood, with the individuals to back it up, than will be drove through another sale ring this year. Bred early, have the size, style and finish that we all are striving for. Write for the finest catalogue to be seen this season. It accurately describes them. Free hotels, good useful stock at your own price, are the attractions. Come to the sale; not for our benefit, but for the good of your herd and the dollars this high class stock will make you.

Mail bids sent to the auctioneers, or to H. A. Heath, of the Kansas Farmer, honorably treated. Address all bids in our care at Concordia, Kans., after the 5th of February.

John W. Jones & Son, Delphos, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—Col. John Brennan, Col. G. B. Vanlandingham.
CLERK—H. W. Barber.

STOCK SALE

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK BY THE
Harvey County Breeders' Association

Will be held at Newton, Kansas, February 13 and 14, 1906.

6 Galloways, 1 Hereford, and 35 Shorthorns
35 Poland-Chinas and 5 Duroc Jerseys

SALE AT NEW SALE PAVILION

Write BEN C. LANTIS, Newton, Kansas, for Catalogue

Leon Calhoun's Annual Sale of BRED SOWS

To be held at Atchison, Kans., February 13, 1906

The sows are safely bred to Prince Darkness by Chief Perfection 2d, dam Darkness, and Honor Bright, a full brother to John Bollin's Black Perfection. Prince Darkness was the highest priced Western boar pig sold in 1904, and mated with a great lot of sows and gilts. Forty head of sows, 4 yearlings out of a litter sister to the \$2,500 Missouri's Black Perfection. Three of them bred to Prince Darkness and one to Honor Bright. These are a sample of the breeding of the offering and all are an offering of individual merit.

Three boars are included in sale. Superb, a splendid grandson of Missouri's Black Chief and Chief Perfection 2d. Two spring boars by Sir Darkness out of a litter sister to Black Perfection, the \$100 sow sold at Leavenworth sale 1904.

Remember sale at Atchison, February 13, the day preceding the annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association at St. Joseph, Mo. Hotel and railroad facilities excellent. Write for catalogue to

LEON CALHOUN, Potter, Kan.

Auctioneers: JAMES W. SPARKS and JOHN D. SNYDER

W. N. MESSICK & SONS

Venus Star Poland-China Sow Sale

To be held in the sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kansas,
February 19, 1906

50 GREAT SOWS AND 50 GILTS--ALL STARS 50

10 by Luster Sunshine, best Ohio pig 1901 and best son of double sweepstakes sow Galena. 2 by Keep On, 2 by Mischief Maker, 1 by Corrector, 4 by Perfection E. L., 2 by On and On, 1 by Chief Keep On, 6 by Corrector Rye, first prize Hutchinson 1904, 2 by Proud Perfection, 1 by Chief Perfection 2d, 1 by Ideal Sunshine, 1 by G's Perfection, 2 by Mischief Meddler, 1 by Arsenal, and others of the same kind. The get of more world's famous sires in our sale than any other Kansas sale this year. They are bred to Luster Sunshine, Mischief Meddler and Chief Keep On. The matings of the mature sows have made good for us in former litters and we have been guided in mating the gilts by our success with their dams. The catalogue tells all and every one interested in up-to-date Poland-Chinas will appreciate it. Poland-China history from cover to cover. Send for it to.

W. N. MESSICK & SONS

Mention Kansas Farmer.

Piedmont, Kansas

STRAWN'S SHORTHORN SALE

AT VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS, MARCH 1, 1906

25 Head--6 Bulls, 19 Cows and Heifers

My sale to be held March 1 at my stock farm five miles north and two miles west of Valley Falls, and one mile north of Half Mound, offers a splendid opportunity to those who wish to add to or establish a herd. We have been breeding Shorthorns for many years, and our offering includes many breeding cows, with which until now, we have refused to part. Some of my calves are grandsons and granddaughters of Gentlemen 126073, the famous Kansas Agricultural College bull, who was formerly at the head of my herd. I also offer my grand herd bull, Prime Albert 213593. These cattle are not fat but are in true breeding form, and in such shape as can not fail to do good for the buyer. At this sale I will also sell a work team and a team of driving horses; also some 2- and 3-year-old mules. For further information and catalogue, address

L. R. STRAWN, Half Mound, Kansas

of mention as indicating the quality of the stock that will be sold. Onward 12887 has been in use for four years and is the sire of a considerable number of pigs in this sale. Shamrock 20569, the winner of first in class and championship of all ages in the American Royal of 1904, where he defeated first prize winners at the World's Fair the same year. Monarch 28395, now at the head of the herd, was bred by S. E. Morton & Co., Camden, Ohio. His dam was the second highest priced animal in Mr. Morton's sale. He weighs about 700 pounds in breeding condition. His dam was a full sister to Ohio Chief, who recently sold for \$2,000, and his sire was the sire of Orion, the king of the breed. Two of the gilts in the sale were sired by him and a number have been bred to him. Crimson Challenger is a grandson of Duroc Chalmers and of Crimson Wonder. He is very large in bone, very growthy, and well proportioned with the best of feet and legs. Many of the gilts are bred to him. The old sows offered in this sale are very prolific, averaging from 6 to 15 pigs to a litter. The three yearling sows offered in the sale are the show sows that won first prize at the Topeka State Fair. The young gilts are large and fine, of good color, good backs and feet. We offer a fine line of breeding in variety to suit our customers. Write for catalogue.

POULTRY SHOW NOTES.

W. C. Ellison, a well-known poultry judge and breeder and contributor to poultry publications, has just accepted a position of assistant manager of the poultry supply department of the International Co. For the past three years he has conducted departments in the Poultry Gazette, Progressive Poultry Journal and Western Poultry Journal and during the last year has represented Poultry Success in the field. Mr. Ellison is a thoroughly competent authority, as he has been a poultry fancier all his life and has studied the poultry industry in all of its branches.

A. P. Spencer, B. S., has also joined the International forces and will be a valuable man in his line of work. He has been instructor in animal husbandry at the Virginia Agricultural College and has had almost entire charge of the college barn. He has had a wide, practical experience on the farm, and with the feeding and breeding of live stock, and was strongly endorsed for his present position by R. J. Davidson, dean of the scientific department; D. O. Nourse, professor of agriculture; and F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. The International people have the habit of securing the best, and able work will un-

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

J. L. MILLER & SON, Muscotah, Kansas.

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Six coming yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. These animals are Rose of Sharon foundation and are fine individuals and sired by The Champion of Delenay Valley 154959, a son of Gentlemen 129072, he by Red Knight bred by W. A. Harris.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

Blue Valley Herefords and Poland Ch'ns

A fine lot of young bulls and heifers for sale cheap. Bulls from six months to two years old. Also a grand lot of Black Langshans, Buff Cochins and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale.

COTTRELL BROS., Irving, Kans.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND COLORADO LAND FOR SALE.

250 Atchison, Brown and Jefferson County farms for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for full information. Wm. Dunkel, agent, Muscotah, Kans.

DES MOINES TANNING CO.



Hides Tanned and Mfg. into Coats, Robes, Rugs, Etc.

WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK

DES MOINES TANNING CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET NO. 51

doubtedly be done in the office work of these two assistants.

W. H. Maxwell of Topeka had a very fine exhibit of Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns at the show. His birds were among the best and he was awarded many premiums. Mr. Maxwell is also an extensive breeder of squabs.

The display of Brown China Geese by O. C. Sechrist of Meriden, Kansas, was one of the interesting features of the State Poultry Show. "When we first commenced raising them," said Mr. Sechrist, "we, like most farmers, were afraid we would not like them, but we

(Concluded on next page.)

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 \$155.00 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 302 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 49, 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.

WANTED—One representative in each County in our territory to solicit subscriptions in connection with new premium that is a household necessity. Can make \$20 to \$50 per week. State experience and whether you desire guarantee or commission, and give references. Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Men to learn telegraphy. Write J. P. Tighe, care Santa Fe Ry., Arkansas City, Kans.

"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.

AGENTS WANTED Sell 1/2 bottle Sarsaparilla for \$50, best seller; 250 per cent. profit. Write today for terms. F. E. Green, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

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. Judy Co., 211 W. 11th St., Cincinnati, O.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

By written request of many voters of the Thirty-seventh Representative district, I hereby announce my candidacy as representative from Shawnee county, subject to the primaries of March 10, 1906. A. E. DICKINSON.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer of Shawnee county, subject to the Republican primaries. G. W. VEALE

Your ballot solicited for Register of Deeds at the Republican primaries. ROSCOE C. SQUIER.

Subject to the Republican primaries to be held March 10, 1906, I am a candidate for reelection to the Legislature from the Thirty-ninth District which comprises the sixth precinct and the recent additions to the Second Ward, all of the Fifth and Sixth Wards of Topeka, and all the country south of the river. ROBERT STONE.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Bred O. I. C. gilts and some good boars. All good stock. A. W. Thoes, Inman, Kan.

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.

FORTY head of pedigreed Duroc fall pigs; good color, well built. Write to Chas. Dorr, Route 6, Osage City, 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.

HELP WANTED.

DO YOU NEED farm or ranch hands? We furnish them to you free of charge. Let us know what you want. Western Employment Agency, 704 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Farm and ranch hands, both married and single. Fee \$1. Western Employment Agency, 704 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Man on farm, must understand all kinds of farm work and care of horses. Steady work the year round. Pay \$20 per month, board and washing. Address Viles Plantation, Medora, Kans.

WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm; or will rent to right parties. Sarah F. Harris, Leocompton, Kans.

POULTRY.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—The Imported Yorkshire Coach stallion, Sparrow Hall Duke 2382, weight 1,465 pounds, 16 hands high. He is 6 years old and was first in class in several of the English shows. Since his importation to America has taken first at the Illinois State Fair and also first at the International at Chicago in 1904. He also took first prize at St. Joseph in 1905. Will trade him for land or Short-horn cattle. Can show colts and will guarantee a 60 per cent breeder. Address Geo. Manville, Faucette, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one gray registered Percheron stallion. Sound and all right. A. W. Thoes, Inman, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron stallion, coming 3 years old, very fine individual, weight 1,650; will make 1,900 to 2,000 pound horse. J. W. Ferguson, R. F. D. 1, Topeka, Kans.

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 Howald, Hoyt, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Standard-bred stallion, Salina Boy 80649. Perfectly sound in every respect; sure breeder; broke single and double; will take small driving team in part payment. E. E. Terry, Bawaria, Kans.

IF YOU WANT a Percheron, Belgian or Saddle Stallion write to Chas. Giffin, Rydal, Kans.

FOR SALE—One large, black Mammoth Jack, 5 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds, black with mealy points. This Jack is extra-heavy boned, good foot and ear, quick server, sure foal getter and can show colts. He has action like a road horse. He is also a show Jack and comes from a show family. Malone Bros. Chase, Rice County, 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 Fiesch, Route 1, Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—The black imported Percheron stallion Bonneval 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.

LOST OR STRAYED—Brown mare, weight 1100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire out on side, somewhat away backed. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 234 Highland ave., Topeka.

CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—at moderate prices. If you want a fine young one that will be hard to beat for size, color and shape, I have eight head, 9 to 12 months old, and several younger ones, all registered. All are sired by the 2,450 pound bull, Butterfield 3410. Would spare a few heifers. Write or come and see them. Otto Young, Utica, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Guernsey bull, 3 years old, or will trade for a standard 500-pound capacity cream separator. Inquire of E. C. Cowles, 1315 Haskell Ave., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six nice red Shorthorn bulls 1 and 2 years old, two of them Cruickshank, one yearling and one 2 years old; both dark red, low-down, square-built fellows, good enough to head a good herd. Any of the above will be priced right. Will trade bulls for good Shorthorn cows. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans. Telephone at residence.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Shorthorn bull, 3 years old; Master Duke 2d 20190. Good color, good individual. Can be seen on farm at Hoyt, Kans. W. E. Barker in charge. Can not use longer in herd. Case Broderick.

FOR SALE—Hereford bull's choice and blocky, aged 8 months to 2 years. J. W. Tolman, Hope, Ks.

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

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

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. Benz, Leavenworth, 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. 145447. 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 months-old, dark red, extra good animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. Dr. J. W. Perkins 422 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 26 quart cows, and all winners. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—One car of baled alfalfa on railroad track. Give price per ton and quality of hay. Geo. G. Clark, 18 Pearl St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Speltz 50 cents, Macaroni wheat, \$1 per bu. f. o. b. Wheeler & Baldwin, Delphos, 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, Ks.

SEED CORN—"Hildreth yellow dent easily ranks first as the best producing variety"—Bulletin 123. Won three first premiums at Topeka and Hutchinson State Fair 1905. At the Kansas State corn breeders' contest 1906. Won 1st and 2d prize for the most productive acre, 103 and 78 1/2 bushels. Write to C. E. Hildreth, corn breeder and grower, Altamont, Kans.

FARMS AND BRANCHES.

PARTNER with family wanted to start a sheep ranch at First View, Colorado on the U. P. R. R. and close to west Kansas line. I own 2 sections of good land only 1/4 mile from R. R. station, have full set of farm machinery on it, had 70 acres broke last year, also large cow pasture fenced and a few head of stock on it. Partner must take full charge. Address Dr. Wm. Hambroer, Eden Valley, Minn.

WANTED—To rent small farm, eastern Kansas preferred. Owner to retain house and board party, furnish stock, implements and a low tenant share of stock and crop. Best of references furnished. Address K. C. T., 4115 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

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—333 acre well improved farm 6 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 artesian wells, one at house and one at barn; good orchard, good for any kind of crop, a good fish pond near the house with plenty of fish. J. Bainum, Arlington, Kans.

FARM WANTED—A good farm within 5 miles of Topeka, 160 to 320 acres. Prices reasonable. Buyer means business. Address L. L., care Kansas Farmer.

FOR RENT—Fine rice and alfalfa farm, near Houston, Texas. Address Dr. F. M. Wiles, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for land or cattle. 3 acres of land, good 8-room house, barn lot, other buildings. G. A. Stites, Hope, Kans.

BUY FROM OWNER—This fine alfalfa and sugar beet farm, near school and town, only 6 to 12 feet to inexhaustible supply of sheet water, a bargain for quick sale. James A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kans.

440-ACRE FARM—Close to good town, very good buildings with growing crops at \$17 per acre. Other bargains in improved farms with crops. Missouri farms for sale. California land for sale. Western Kansas land at \$2.50 to \$30 per acre. Write or come and see what I have in the way of bargains in city property. J. Bainum, Arlington, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—30 acres Arkansas second bottom, 4 miles east of Great Bend. All in cultivation. Fine alfalfa land. Address B., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

GOOD BARGAINS—80 acres, half cultivated, nice improvements, family orchard; price, \$1,700; 320 acres, 170 cultivated, small improvements, \$500; 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 320 acres in Anderson County, Kansas, main line Missouri Pacific railway, R. F. D., near to school and church. American community, good improvements; \$25.00 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. If can't you out Wm. Green, P. O. Box 244, Wichita, Kans.

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

Stray List

Week Ending January 18, 1906.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. O. Benton, in Lincoln tp. (P. O. Onaga), Dec. 27, 1905, one black filly, 3 years old, white in face; valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by same, one gelding, 2 years old, black, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by same, one bay filly, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by same, one black filly, 3 years old, white in forehead; valued at \$50.

Week Ending January 25, 1906.

Cherokee County—W. S. Booth, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. E. Thurston, in Beaver tp., December 11, 1905, one red and white yearling steer, with salt in point of right ear; valued at \$20.

Elk County—J. L. Logsdon, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. E. North in Liberty tp., December 13, 1905, one 2-year-old red steer, unintelligible brand on right hip; valued at \$20.

Week Ending February 1.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. E. Edminster, of Fairmount tp., Jan. 1906, one 2-year-old roan heifer; valued at \$15.

Week Ending February 3, 1906.

Wilson County, T. D. Thompson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Hook Loethern, Fredonia, December 15, 1905, one cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Anderson County, M. J. Keeton, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. Cleveland, in Union Tp., eight miles east of Garnett, Kans., Jan. 12, 1906, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, branded "D" on right hip, right ear split, left ear cropped. Valued at \$18.

Publication Notice.

The Chicago-Topeka, Light, Heat and Power Company, William Brace, Trustee, and the Northern Trust Company, will each take notice that they have been sued in the district court of Shawnee County, State of Kansas, as defendants, by N. J. McBryer, as plaintiff; that plaintiff's petition is now on file in the office of the clerk of said court, alleging that you and each of you claim some right, title or interest in and to certain real estate in Shawnee County, Kansas, described as follows, to-wit: Lots 310, 312, and 314, Kellam Avenue, in Jenkin W. Morse Addition to the City of Topeka, under two certain deeds of trust, which instruments said petition alleges were without consideration, and are void.

Now, unless you answer said petition on or before the 3rd day of March, 1906, said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered against you, and declaring said instruments null and void.

P. H. FORBES,

Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Attest I. S. CURTIS,

Clerk of the District Court. (Seal)

Cash for Your Farm, Home or Business
Regardless of Value or Location. If you want to sell write us giving description and lowest price.
Independence Land Co., Op. House Bldg., Independence, Kas.

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE.

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

A CORN AND ALFALFA FARM.

FOR SALE—One of the richest improved farms on Prairie Dog Creek. Soil is black loam that yields big crops every year. This year an average of 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.

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

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

Holton Real Estate and Loan Co.

Holton, Kansas,

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

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

Some Special Farms and City Bargains.

425 Kansas Ave., Opposite Postoffice,
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The Wonderful Ozarks

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

OZARK COUNTRY,

819 Wainwright, St. Louis.

H. C. BOWMAN,

SHAWNEE COUNTY FARMS.

TOPEKA RESIDENCE AND MERCANTILE PROPERTY.

VACANT LOTS.

TEXAS RANCH LANDS.

42 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

8,000 ACRES

Wheat and Alfalfa Land in Logan and Wallace.

These lands are prime No. 1 land, selected, smooth, well grassed and well watered. Price \$4 to \$6 per acre; part cash, and long time for balance.

Chas. A. Wilbur, 111 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

S. M. WOOD & CO.

REAL ESTATE, RENTALS, LOANS.

Buy, Sell, or Exchange Wild Lands, Ranches, Farms, City, Property, Stock or Merchandise. Call or Write Us.

TOPEKA, KAN. 534 KANSAS AVE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS:

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

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

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

Chamber of Commerce, Everett, Wash.

Merchandise Broker

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

J. J. CARTER,

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

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

soon found that they had been slandered. They are not vicious or quarrelsome with other poultry; they are easy to raise and lay more eggs than any other variety. Their flesh is not oily or soft, but when roasted is firm and gamey in flavor. In my opinion no other goose is as handsome in the show room.

The White Holland Turkeys exhibited by Miss Lillian Schaal of Lexington, Mo., attracted a large crowd of spectators at all times during the show. Several of her birds exhibited were prize-winners at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. B. F. Young of McPherson is one of those pleasant gentlemen who always help to make the poultry show a successful as well as an enjoyable event. He is a breeder of White Leghorns and had the largest individual poultry exhibit at the meeting. He is always successful in carrying away his share of ribbons.

Mrs. W. P. Popham of Chillicothe, Mo., succeeded in carrying away many prizes during the show. Her exhibit of Acme strain of Bronze turkeys was very fine; and she impresses every one whom she meets with the fact that she understands the poultry business thoroughly.

Poultry Awards.

(Concluded from last week.)

Cornish Indian Games—K. C. Beck, Nickerson, 1 ckl, 92; 2 ckl, 88½; 1 hen, 92½; 4 pul, 91½; 3 pul, 91½; 2 pul, 91½; 5 pul, 91½; 1 pul, 92; 1 pen, 183.75.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Mrs. Fay Finkle, Galva, Kans., 2 ckl, 90½; 1 ckl, 91½; 4 ckl, 92½; 5 ckl, 92; 1 ckl, 92½; 2 ckl, 92½; 2 hen, 93½; 5 pul, 93½; 3 hen, 93½; 4 hen, 93½; 1 pen, 185.94; 2 pen, 185.75; 4 pen, 185.31; 5 pen, 184.87; 5 hen, 93½; 1 hen, 93½. Mrs. M. A. Watts, Alma, Kans., 4 pul, 93½; 3 pul, 93½; 1 pul, 93½; 3 pen, 185.74. J. A. Marshall, Gardner, Kans., 3 ckl, 92½.

Houdans—Frank Knopf, Holton, Kans., 2 ckl, 90½; 3 pul, 93; 4 pul, 93½; 5 pul, 93½; 1 pul, 95; 1 pen, 184.50. Emil H. Mueller, Boonville, Mo., 2 ckl, 91½; 1 hen, 93½; 2 pul, 93½; 2 hen, 91½; 1 ckl, 90½; 3 hen, 91½; 2 pen, 184.12; 3 pen, 181.81. Standard Poultry Yards, Abilene, 1 ckl, 92.

B. B. R. Game Bantams—Don R. Doolittle, Sabetha, 1 ckl, 93½; 1 hen, 93½; 2 hen, 93; 3 ckl, 92½; 1 ckl, 94½; 2 ckl, 93½; 4 pul, 93½; 1 pul, 94½; 2 pul, 93½; 3 pul, 93½; 1 pen, 188.17. Leo and David Wise, Topeka, 5 pul, 92. Buff Cochins Bantams—W. C. Swope, Independence, Mo., 2 ckl, 91; 4 hen, 92½; 3 hen, 92½; 3 pen, 183; 1 pul, 93½. Frank Gage, Minneapolis, 2 pen, 183.65; 1 ckl, 92. Luman C. Reed, Topeka, 5 ckl, 91. Chas. Heitman, Topeka, 3 ckl, 91½; 2 hen, 93; 5 pul, 92½. Mrs. C. S. Hunting, Kansas City, Mo., 4 ckl, 90½; 1 hen, 93½; 2 ckl, 91½; 1 pen, 184.25; 2 pul, 93. A. B. Weakley, Morehead, 3 ckl, 90½. Otis Chailand, Topeka, 5 ckl, 90½; 5 hen, 92½; 4 pul, 92½; 3 pul, 92½. Ralph Spurrier, Topeka, 1 ckl, 91½.

Golden Seabright Bantams—Cortez W. Edmonston, Mexico, Mo., 1 ckl, 93½; 1 pul, 93½; 4 pul, 93. Mrs. C. S. Hunting, Kansas City, Mo., 1 ckl, 94½; 4 hen, 93½; 2 hen, 94½; 1 hen, 94½; 3 hen, 93½; 2 ckl, 93; 3 pul, 93½; 2 pul, 93½; 1 pen, 188.81.

White Cochins Bantams—Mrs. C. S. Hunting, Kansas City, Mo., 1 ckl, 93½; 1 pul, 92½; 1 hen, 93½; 1 pul, 93½.

Black Cochins Bantams—Mrs. C. S. Hunting, Kansas City, Mo., 1 ckl, 92½; 1 pul, 93½. Silver Seabright Bantams—Col. J. W. F. Hughes, 3 hen, 93½; 2 hen, 94; 1 hen, 94½; 4 hen, 92½.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Mrs. W. B. Popham, 1 ckl, 97½; 1 ckl, 96½; 1 pen, 194.37; 1 pul, 96½; 2 hen, 96½; 1 hen, 97. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, 4 ckl, 96½; 5 pen, 187.50. A. E. Kroth, Soldier, 3 ckl, 96½; 2 pul, 96½; 4 pen, 191. Mrs. F. A. Hargrave, Richmond, 4 hen, 96½; 3 ckl, 96; 3 ckl, 96; 2 ckl, 96½; 3 pul, 96½; 3 pen, 192.87. L. W. Alfred, Sharon, Kans., 3 hen, 96½; 4 pul, 96½; 2 ckl, 96½; 2 pen, 193.

White Holland Turkeys—Miss Lillian Schaal, Lexington, Mo., 2 ckl, 96½; 2 ckl, 96½; 3 ckl, 94½; 2 hen, 96; 4 hen, 95½; 5 hen, 95½; 3 hen, 96; 3 pul, 96; 1 pul, 97; 2 pul, 96½; 1 pen, 193.12. A. E. Blaker, Parsons, Kans., 1 ckl, 96½; 1 ckl, 96½; 1 hen, 96½; 4 pul, 96½; 2 pen, 192.50.

Indian Runner Ducks—O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, 1 ckl, 96; 2 ckl, 94; 2 ckl, 94½; 3 hen, 95; 1 hen, 95½; 2 pen, 188.50; 4 hen, 95; 1 pen, 191.06; 3 pen, 188.43; 2 hen, 95; 5 hen, 94½; 1 pul, 95½; 2 pul, 96; 4 pul, 95; 5 pul, 94½. Mrs. Annie Overholt, Topeka, 3 pul, 95; 1 ckl, 95.

Pekin Ducks—W. C. Swope, Independence, Mo., 2 ckl, 96; 1 pul, 96½; 5 pul, 95½. S. A. Moore, Auburn, 4 ckl, 91; 3 ckl, 93½. Mrs. O. E. Walker, Topeka, 1 ckl, 97; 1 ckl, 97; 2 pul, 96½; 3 pul, 96; 4 pul, 95½. Mrs. Annie Overholt, Topeka, 2 ckl, 96.

Brown China Geese—O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, 1 ckl, 97; 1 pul, 97. K. C. Beck, Nickerson, 2 ckl, 96½; 2 pul, 96½.

Canada Geese—K. C. Beck, Nickerson, 1 ckl, 96; 1 pul, 96½.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Counties sending largest number of birds scoring over 90 points: First, McPherson County, Kans., 132 birds; second, Nemaha County, Kans., 68 birds; third, Jackson County, Mo., 56 birds; fourth and fifth, Riley and Dickinson Counties tied with 54 birds each.

Largest display of solid colored birds scoring 91½ points and over: W. S. Young, McPherson.

Largest display of parti-colored birds scoring 90 points and over: Mrs. Fay Finkle, Galva, Kans.

Lady exhibitor having largest scoring pen of birds: Mrs. Melvin Gregg, Stanbury, Mo.

Highest scoring bird (turkeys and bantams barred): K. C. Beck, score 97.

Best display of incubators and brooders: Cyphers Incubator Company.

Neatest and most attractive coop: A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Kans.

Highest scoring pen by exhibitor here for the first time: Mrs. C. S. Hunting, Kansas City, Mo.

Best dozen of eggs: W. C. Watt, Walton, Kans.

Best pair dressed fowls: Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kans.



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