

KANSAS FARMER



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CONCRETE PORCH FLOOR.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I want to put a concrete floor in a porch. Will you please give me some instructions with regard to the amount of each ingredient to use for the rough floor, and what to use for the finish. Please answer through your valuable paper.

Douglas County. J. SMITH.

The materials used in concrete construction are usually Portland cement, sand, and broken stone. To these steel rods have recently been added and have proven admirable in contributing to strength and durability. The great Melan arch bridge over the Kansas River at Topeka is a concrete steel structure. No limit is placed on the weight that may be placed upon it, and no sign cautions against fast driving. During the great flood a torrent raged around either end of this bridge, the street railway bridge just up stream went out and with great quantities of drift bumped against the Melan bridge, but it stood an island in the mad waters and was uninjured except by the washing away of approaches. In building the new State printing office, now nearing completion at Topeka, concrete columns one foot square, reinforced with steel rods, were erected on cast-iron footings. On top of these columns reinforced concrete beams and a reinforced concrete floor were constructed. On top of these another set of reinforced concrete columns, another set of reinforced concrete

beams and another reinforced concrete floor were constructed. These concrete floors were tested soon after completion by piling immense weights of bricks upon them. The whole has since been enclosed with brick walls, making a beautiful building which is practically fireproof.

The proportions in which materials for concrete are used vary greatly. In the State Printing Office the proportions are 1 measure of Iola Portland cement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures of river sand and 5 measures of broken stone.

Where the broken stone is not used it is doubtless allowable to increase the proportion of sand. Excellent results are obtained with 1 of cement to $3\frac{1}{2}$ of sand. One of cement to 4 or even 5 of clean sand may be used in some cases where great strength is not required.

If our correspondent had stated the size of the proposed floor and whether it is to be laid upon the ground or on piers, this answer might have been simplified. If the floor is to be laid upon the ground or upon a walled-in area filled with earth, tamp the earth so that it will never settle; make it level, or, if the floor is to slope, give the earth foundation the slope designed for the floor; make the top of the earth support four inches lower than the top of the proposed floor. Enclose a space next to the building by 2 by 4's placed on edge. Fill this space with well mixed concrete materials made wet enough to be readily tamped solid. If

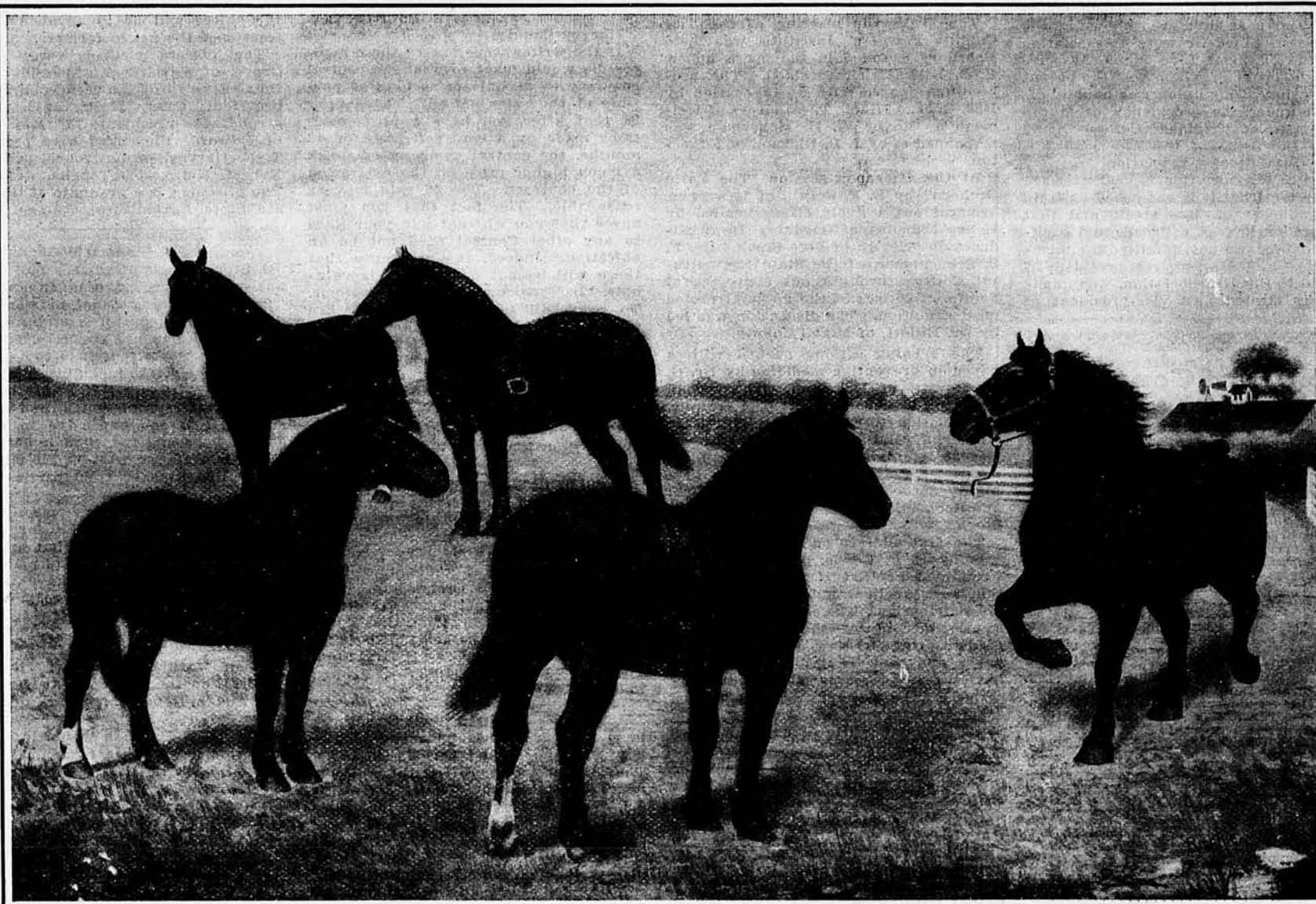
no broken stone be used in the concrete, the mortar may be made thin enough to go readily to place, being merely pushed down around the edges with a trowel or paddle. It is perhaps better to finish the section before removing the 2 by 4's. For finishing, some use a mortar made of 1 part cement to 2 parts of screened sand. Others are satisfied with 1 to 3, while still others like 1 to 1. A facing half an inch thick made 1 to 2, troweled on will be very satisfactory. After this first section of the floor has had time to "set" so as not to be disturbed by removal of the 2 by 4's, another section may be enclosed and made as above described for the first.

If the floor is to be at considerable height above the ground, or if for other cause it is desirable to build it upon "pillars," it will be necessary to construct a temporary support for the floor during construction. This must be made strong and rigid enough to bear the weight and tamping securely. If the porch is eight feet wide and the pillars are eight feet apart, the rear edge of the porch resting on the foundation wall, it will be well to provide a beam along the front edge. This may be 4 inches thick and say 4 or 6 inches deep. Beams may also be provided say, 4 feet apart, reaching across the porch from front to rear. It will be readily understood that provision is made for these beams by making corresponding channels in the temporary floor on

which the cement floor is to be made. Now provide steel rods, say, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and of suitable lengths. Heat these at the ends and bend about 2 inches at right angles. When filling the moulds for the beams place two of these hooked rods at about 2 inches from the lower edge of each beam. When the floor is made, steel rods in the concrete are placed, say, 2 feet apart. The rods in the floor should cross the beams. To make a reasonably strong job, place the steel rods in the floor in such manner as to make squares 2 by 2 feet. After such a floor has been in place for a week the temporary support or mould may be removed. The edge of the floor may be given any desired form by providing a suitable mould. The top should be finished as previously described.

FREE ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIAL USES.

At its last meeting the National Grange unanimously adopted a resolution asking Congress to remove the internal revenue tax from alcohol that shall have been rendered unfit for beverage purposes. This request has been made by many bodies representing other industrial interests. Some of the reasons for the removal of the tax have been discussed in former issues of the Kansas Farmer. Now comes Congressman Calderhead, of Kansas, with a bill which he has introduced in the House of Representatives. It is as follows:



Champion Herd Percheron Horses, American Royal, Kansas City, 1905. Winner of the \$100 Silver Cup. Herd Headed by Casino 27830 (45463). Owned and Exhibited by J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Who Hold Their Great Annual Sale at Wichita, on Wednesday, February 21, 1906.

"A Bill to permit the industrial uses of alcohol and to enlarge the domestic market for farm products.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"That on and after the passage of this Act no internal revenue tax shall be levied or collected on ethyl alcohol of domestic production which has been rendered undrinkable or unfit for use as a beverage, prior to withdrawal from distillery bonded warehouse.

"Sec. 2.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe the necessary regulations to carry this Act into effect.

"Sec. 3.—That any person, or persons, who shall rectify or purify ethyl alcohol which has been removed from distillery warehouse free of tax, under the provisions of this Act, so as to remove or separate therefrom by any process whatever the substance, or substances, which have been added thereto for the purpose of rendering such ethyl alcohol undrinkable or unfit for use as a beverage, shall on conviction be subjected to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years."

THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Denver, Colorado, which has grown to a generous maturity at the foot of the Rocky Mountains and which has heretofore been known more particularly for its mining and railroad interests, was last week the scene of events which were highly significant of a later and greater development than she has hitherto known. During the week beginning January 29, there occurred the largest gathering of representative men whose chief interest lay in live stock that has ever been seen in the Western country. On this occasion there was effected the consolidation of the National Live Stock Association with the American Stock-Growers' Association, which together have a membership of some twelve thousand energetic producers of live stock. There were also held the meetings of the National Wool-Growers' Association, the Colorado Horse-Growers' Association, the Colorado State Horticultural Association, the State Bee-Keepers' Association, the Colorado Farmers' Congress and the United Fruit-Growers' Association of Colorado. These filled the city with active, energetic men who represented all the leading live-stock States of the Union west of Ohio.

The chief interest centered in the effort to reunite the associations which for a year past have been known as the American Stock-Growers' Association and the National Live Stock Association, the latter of which was the parent association. This union was happily effected under the presidency of Murdo Mackenzie of Trinidad, Colorado, and under the name of the American National Live Stock Association.

This new association is characterized by the fact that it is composed entirely by producers of live stock and that commission houses, railroads and packing houses are not admitted to membership. F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the old National Association, was unanimously elected first vice-president of

the new association, and T. W. Tomlinson, of Chicago, was made secretary.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry Department of the Government, was present as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, and gave assurance that the rights of the cattle men would be carefully looked after and the forestry reserves rigidly handled.

The Live Stock Association went on record in behalf of the Hepburn bill then pending, but since passed the lower House of Congress, and also heartily commended President Roosevelt for his untiring efforts in behalf of the people as against corporate greed. They also commended Secretary Wilson for the vast amount of good work done by his department for the benefit of agriculture and live-stock interests. Other resolutions commended the agricultural colleges of the country for the high quality of their work; endorsed the law giving the President power to make reciprocity treaties with foreign countries; and an extension of the 28-hour law to 26 hours for live stock on the cars.

An executive committee for the American National Live Stock Association was named as follows: J. V. Vickers, Tombstone, Ariz.; Walter Vall, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. M. Ammons, Littleton, Colo.; J. C. Johnson, Higbee, Colo.; H. C. Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; A. L. Ames, Buckingham, Iowa; W. J. Todd, Maple Hill, Kans.; M. M. Sherman, Crawford, Kans.; Henry S. Bolce, Kansas City, Mo.; Captain J. T. Brown, Birney, Mont.; David G. Browne, Fort Benton, Mont.; W. G. Comstock, Ellsworth, Neb.; Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; C. M. O'Donnell, Bell Ranch, N. M.; Chas. Schleter, Clayton, N. M.; I. M. Humphrey, Rapid City, S. D.; F. M. Stewart, Buffalo, Gap, S. D.; Richard Walsh, Paloduro, Texas; W. W. Turney, El Paso, Texas; Captain John T. Lytle, Fort Worth, Texas; M. K. Parsons, Salt Lake City, Utah; Ora Haley, Laramie, Wyo.; W. H. Jack, Silver City, N. M.; H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal.; A. E. DeRicques, Denver, Colo.; E. S. Gosner, Arizona; Richard Scott, Milwaukee, Ore.

Thus reunited and strengthened this great association of live-stock interests faces the future with every prospect of attaining the rights which belong to it and for which it has so long contended. This is undoubtedly at present the most powerful organization of the kind in the world and its influence for good will be made manifest in the future and will be a thing with which the politicians will have to reckon.

THE TRI-COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Wellsville meeting of the Tri-County Farmers' Institute was held February 8 and 9 in the opera house. E. S. Kirkpatrick presided. The proceedings opened with an invocation by Rev. George Hine. The address of welcome by Mayor W. H. Moherman was responded to by J. B. Dickson of Edgerton.

At the afternoon session "The Farm Orchard" by B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, brought out a lively discussion led by Henry Rhoades, of Gardner. In an address on "Health of Live Stock," Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, of the State Agricultural College, brought out many useful points. Diseases of the horse attracted most attention. The discussion was led by Dr. Elliott, of Miami County.

The evening session opened with a paper on preventive medicine by Dr. G. N. Jewett, of Edgerton. The second paper of the evening on "The Grange, Its Relation to the Farmer," by I. D. Hibner, of Olathe, was followed by the closest attention from the large audience. Dr. Schoenleber followed with a highly appreciated address on "Ethical and Economic Phases of Pure-Bred Live Stock."

The first address on Friday morning was by E. C. Cowls, of Lawrence, on "The Cost of Dirt Roads." Copies of this most excellent address were desired for distribution. The editor of the Kansas Farmer stated that he would be glad to print Mr. Cowls' address in his paper and send copies to all whose names and addresses should be furnished by the secretary of the institute. "Modern Conveniences in the Farm Home" was the title of a paper by E. B. Cowgill, editor of the Kansas Farmer. In it was shown plans for installing in even a small farm home the modern improvements known as bath-room fixtures. The arrangement was illustrated by drawings. The five points, viz., place to put them, water supply, drainage, heat, and ventilation, were considered and the cost was shown to be not prohibitive.

The afternoon session was opened by the election of officers which resulted as follows: President, Henry Rhoades, Gardner; vice-president, J. F. Hastings,

Edgerton; secretary, E. Essex, Gardner. The subject of "Corn Breeding" was then taken up in an address by E. B. Cowgill. The numerous questions asked indicated the deep interest farmers are taking in this subject. The next address was by Mrs. T. L. Hogue, of Olathe, on "Shadows." With vivid word pictures she portrayed some of the shadows that may come over the lives of persons on account of wrong or inefficient attention in the home during youth. This address appealed strongly for a better citizenship, grounded on a better appreciation of responsibility to youth. It naturally verged into a lofty patriotism and ended with a series of magnificent apostrophes to the flag.

The evening session began with "Incidents and Observations of My Travels" by W. E. Kibble, of Princeton, and was followed by a paper on "Agriculture in the Common Schools," by C. A. D. Jacobs, principal of the Wellsville schools. This paper was so well liked that request was made that it be published in the Kansas Farmer.

The program was interspersed with declamations and music; the weather was ideal; the attendance was large and enthusiastic from start to finish, many claiming this to be the most successful meeting in the history of the famous Tri-County Institute.

COUNTRY TELEPHONE CONTRACT.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Will you kindly give a little information through the columns of your much valued paper?

There are a number of farmers in this vicinity who are building telephone lines. They buy their own 'phones and build their own lines. Some of the lines are owned by one farmer, with as many as 12 'phones. They have been encouraged in this by a local telephone company who own a few lines in the country, a central station, and are agents for the Bell Company's toll lines at this place. Their offer is to give us the privilege of "Central" at 50 cents per month, or \$6 per year, payable semi-annually. After we are installed with Central, we are asked to sign a contract for three or more years at \$6—some as high as five years—just as they can persuade them to do, agreeing not to attach to another company except by written consent from them (the 'phone company). Some are refusing to sign for more than one year. There was nothing said about three years in the bargain, or talk, until after our wire was installed in Central. What are the merits of the contention? Please give any other information along the line of farmers' telephone building. A SUBSCRIBER.

Harvey County.

If the writer were one of these owners, he would want to bind the central company by a contract as long as possible at the rates named. The danger is, that after you have your connections made on a contract, say, for 12 months, the central company may ask a much higher price on the expiration of the contract. The \$6 rate is very reasonable. The fact that you must agree that you will not join your lines to any other Central need not be an objection. Indeed, the assurance that there will be but one system is valuable. In Topeka we have two systems. To reach all telephone users we are obliged to install two 'phones. The cost of each is in no case less than \$18 per year. Every user would rather pay a higher price if the work could be confined to one system.

The Kansas Farmer's advice is to get the central company to contract for five or even ten years if it will.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE DATES.

Next week a short series of farmers' institutes will be held in the northeastern part of Kansas. Subjects of special emphasis by lecturers from the Kansas Agricultural College will be Corn Breeding and Orcharding. Following is the itinerary: Frankfort, Monday, February 19; Centralia, Tuesday, February 20; Oneida, Tuesday-Wednesday, February 20-21; Hiawatha, Thursday, February 22; Troy, Friday, February 23.

A subscriber inquires whether there is in Kansas a mutual insurance company for houses and barns. There is. The Alliance Mutual Insurance Company, of McPherson, Kans., has been doing a successful business for many years. The advertisement of this company will, hereafter, make such inquiry superfluous. Other mutuals will find it to their advantage to "hang out their signs" in the advertising columns of the Kansas Farmer.

The Santa Fe has just issued a most attractive circular giving information about its California service. This can

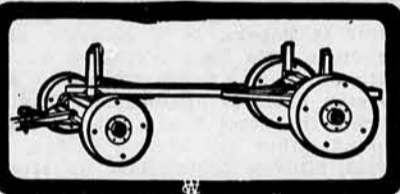


Every farmer knows the labor-saving advantages of a low-down, wide-tire, short-turn, roomy wagon. The point he wants to decide is whose make will give him the most service. If he will investigate the Farmer's Handy Wagon that is made in Saginaw, his own good judgment will direct him to a wise purchase. We can't give detail descriptions of it here. We can't tell you all the reasons why it is better value for the money, why it lasts longer, carries bigger loads, requires less repairs, but all this and more is in our new 1906 wagon catalogue which we will send free on request. A postal brings it and it will pay you to send for it right now. It's full of practical wagon buying advice. Sold by all dealers.

FARMER'S HANDY WAGON CO., Saginaw, Mich.

Branches, Kansas City and Des Moines. Also makers of Farmers Hay and Stock Racks and All-steel Frame Silos.

WOOD OR STEEL WHEELS



be had for the asking. Those who contemplate a trip should address the Passenger Department, Santa Fe Route, Topeka.

Kansas Negro Farmers Organize.

At the home of J. G. Grove, the negro who has the name of the "Potato King of Kansas," a number of negro farmers met on February 8 and organized a society which will be known as the Sunflower State Agriculturists. The organization will include all of the negroes who are farmers in the State and the object will be to advance the interests of the negro farmers.

The officers elected were: C. A. Grove, of Edwardsville, president; Arthur Emery, of Lawrence, first vice president; Caspy Hultz, of Lawrence, second vice president; Ida May Grove, of Edwardsville, third vice president; T. E. Harvey, of Lawrence, secretary; Robert Keith, of Topeka, treasurer. The president is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

More Light Wanted.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—You say, in answer to A. C. Jones, January 26: "There is nothing equal to a continuous concrete floor for a stable." Now, I would like to use concrete, but it is claimed by some that it is too cold for all kinds of stock, including mine. One writer says it is all right if the floor has a water-proof finish and proper slope. It is too expensive to put in such a floor and then find it detrimental; the drainage part is all right. I would like to hear from parties using them.

At the stock-breeders' meeting Mr. Sherman said, "Don't wait for it (alfalfa) to cure in the field, but just rake it with an ordinary rake and place it in the barn." He says, "I have tried it in a small mow and a large mow, and I never had a case where it mow-burned, as they call it." Now that reads easy, but we are afraid of that kind of work in this part (Republic County), on the first crop, at least. He is all right on the feeding- qualities, etc.

I wish Mr. Sherman would inform us all if his hay is free from dust, what kind of barn he has, if air-tight, etc. If a safe and proper way of curing alfalfa can be found, then millions more will be added to its value in Kansas. More light on both subjects, please. Republic County. W. M. MOORE.

The Right Road

from Kansas City to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque and Des Moines is the Chicago Great Western Railway. Three well equipped trains daily. Best of service. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Agriculture

Oats on Corn-Stubble.

There is a question I should be very glad to get your opinion upon, if it is not covered in the bulletins you send me. If it is answered in the Kansas Farmer I shall see it.

I plowed a piece of wheat-stubble last fall rather late for wheat, and as it kept pretty dry I did not sow it to wheat. Will that land be as good or better for oats this spring that stubble-land that was not plowed, or land that raised corn last year?

If the stubble-land is as good or better, shall I plow it or disk it, or both before seeding? A. H. RYAN.

Clay County.

It will depend somewhat upon the season and the fertility of the soil as to which piece of land will produce the best crop of oats next season. If the land is quite fertile and the season is sufficiently favorable for growth, the oats on the fall plowing will be more apt to lodge than the oats on spring-plowed wheat-stubble land, or on the corn-stubble land. As a rule, I would prefer the fall plowing or the corn-land rather than the unplowed wheat-stubble land for seeding to oats next spring. It is necessary to sow oats very early and if the land must be plowed in the spring the oats are not likely to be sown so early as will be possible to sow on fall plowing or on corn-stubble land. I would as a general rule recommend to disk and harrow the corn-stubble land in preparing the seed-bed for oats in preference to plowing, since by this method of preparation you may secure a more favorable seed-bed than by plowing, and also sow the oats earlier than you would be able to sow if you plowed the land.

From the standpoint of rotation of crops I would prefer to plant the corn after the wheat and the oats after the corn, and if the season is fairly favorable for the production of oats, I believe you will secure as large a yield on the corn-stubble land as on the fall-plowed wheat land.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Sorghum Smut.

I would like to ask you a few questions about raising cane. I had about 11 acres this year on one side of the field that was just about one-half smut; what is the reason for this? That side is along a small ravine. It has been in cane for three years; this year it was smutted worse than last year and last year worse than the year before. The seed I had was the black, but mixed a little with the red, the field was becoming weedy, but was cleaned up later on and the weeds all cut out. What is the best time to plant cane? What is the best kind of cane to raise for seed and where can a man get the pure seed and at what price per bushel? Clay County. D. W. LEWIS.

The grain smut of sorghum (*Centractia Sorghi-Vulgaris*) is a fungus disease of the sorghum plant. You observe when you break the smutted grains that they are composed of a large number of dust-like cells or spores; these are really the seeds of the smut. When smutted sorghum is thrashed, the smut-balls are broken and the dust-like spores are scattered throughout the thrashed seed, some of them no doubt adhering to the sound grains. When such seed is planted in the soil these smut spores sprout with the grain and infect the germinating seed or young plantlet, the fungus or smut-plant growing within the sorghum plant and feeding upon its juices and tissues, and at fruiting time instead of the formation of the sorghum-seed the smut-balls are formed as the fruit of the fungus.

It is possible for clean seed to come in contact with smut spores in a smut-infected soil, but this is not likely to happen. Usually the infection comes from thrashing smutted seed with clean seed, or it may result from putting clean seed in a bin which has contained smutted seed.

It is possible to treat sorghum seed and destroy the smut spores the same as with wheat, the formaldehyde treatment being quite successfully used. This treatment consists in thoroughly wetting the seed with a solution of 1 pound of 40 per cent formaldehyde in 30 to 40 gallons of water. The wetting may be done by dipping the seed for a few minutes or by sprinkling the grain spread thick on a floor and shoveling it over until it is thoroughly wet, when it should be allowed to lay

for several hours and then shoveled over again, allowing the grain to dry on the outside, when the seed may be planted.

A better method is to secure clean seed from a neighbor whose seed is not infected with smut, or the farmer may go into the field early in the fall as soon as the sorghum heads are ripe and select the sound heads from the most thrifty plants, keeping them from coming in contact with smutted heads or smutted seed. This is the proper way to select sorghum seed and Kafir-corn seed; if seed were selected in this way there would be little loss from smutted grain. It is possible, of course, to secure some smutted grains by selecting heads of sorghum and Kafir-corn from a crop which is infected with smut, but this is not likely to occur if the largest heads with strong plump seed are selected from strong, well developed plants.

The varieties which have succeeded well at this station are Coleman, Folger, Kansas Orange and Early Amber. The Cavanaugh is also a good producing cane but late in maturing. Of the varieties named the Coleman has given the largest yields of grain and is also one of the best fodder-producers. Kansas Orange is a very excellent fodder cane, while the Early Amber may be recommended on account of its early maturing and good feeding qualities.

For seed-production we usually plant cane about the first of June. For the production of hay or fodder the grain may be sown broadcast or planted in close drills as late as the middle of July and produce a good growth and quality of hay.

Western seed dealers sell seeds of the several varieties named in this letter. You can secure sorghum-seed from almost any western seed-dealer. Perhaps the best way to secure a pure-bred variety is to select the best heads in the field as described above.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Japanese Clover.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Seeing some questions in the "Old Reliable" Kansas Farmer some time ago in regard to Japanese clover, and having seen the same near Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas. The past two summers, I thought perhaps I could interest some on that subject. Japanese clover in Arkansas is an annual; but wherever it grows it will come up quickly from seed the next spring. It matters not how closely it is pastured it will make abundant seed for a crop the next year. It grows everywhere through the timber, even where the shale is very heavy. Stock do well on it, but horses slobber very badly. I think it would succeed in a Kansas climate and soil.

It is slow to start in the spring and will not grow much until the weather becomes quite warm. I have seen it grow a foot high on rich bottom-land and very thick, but never saw it cut for hay. It is a legume and is a good enricher of the soil. G. W. LONG.

Morris County.

Seeding Questions.

I have 11 acres of good creek-bottom land that has been in blue-grass for two years. The stand was not very good late last summer, and I plowed it to plant winter wheat but it was dry at the time. The field was cloddy and rough and when it rained it was too late to plant wheat. Would you advise me to plant macaroni wheat in it this spring? If so, where can I secure the seed and what will it cost? Please give me your advice whether it is better to plant that kind of wheat or alfalfa. W. N. THOMAS.

Coffey County.

The durum or macaroni wheat has proven to be one of the best-producing varieties of spring wheat at this station. I have sent you a circular in which you will find the rates and yields of the varieties tested at Manhattan, Fort Hays, and McPherson Experiment stations in Kansas. You will observe that at this station the durum wheat has not yielded nearly so well as the best-producing varieties of winter wheat.

If you wish to plant small grain on the land in question, I think barley or oats are a preferable crop to wheat. Corn usually succeeds better on new breaking than small grains and it would appear to me that your creek-bottom land ought to grow excellent corn; also the loose, mellow condition in which this land will be left next season will not allow the preparation of the most favorable seed-bed for planting small grains. The same objection may be urged against sowing alfalfa on this land next spring. A fairly

good seed-bed, however, may be prepared by thorough disking and harrowing in order to produce a finely pulverized, well-settled seed-bed. It would be my advice, that you grow corn or some other cultivated crop on the land next season, planting to small grains or alfalfa the succeeding year; however, it would be my preference to seed down old land or land which has been farmed to grain and corn crops for several years. Such old land would probably be more benefited by rotation with alfalfa than the sod-land which you have just broken up. If the grass-land is in a fair state of fertility, it ought to produce several crops of corn and small grains before it is necessary to again seed to grass or alfalfa.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Red or Black-Hulled White Kafir-Corn?

We have been weighing the subject of Kafir-corn in planning our crops for the coming year. The question is, which has the better feeding-value, the red or the black-hulled white? We raise it chiefly for poultry. I have rather favored the white as it seemed the more productive, producing larger heads and somewhat larger seeds; however, I see it advocated by many in print that the red has the greater feeding-value; hence I write you for correct information. Answer through the Kansas Farmer if you choose.

MRS. F. A. HARGRAVE.

Franklin County.

The only data so far as I know on the relative feeding-value of the different varieties of Kafir-corn is that given in Bulletin 67 of the Kansas Station. In this bulletin the result of some experiments in feeding cattle on corn, red Kafir-corn and the black-hulled white Kafir-corn are given. The comparative value of the two kinds were determined by calculating all of the cost of the roughness fed to the steers, shipping, etc., and giving the Kafir-corn the credit for what remained of the price received. In the case of the red Kafir-corn, this amount was \$93.79 to pay for the 290 bushels of Kafir-corn eaten by the steers, giving a price of 32.3 cents per bushel for this variety. With the black-hulled white, \$90.83 remained to pay for the 290 bushels of the grain eaten, giving a value of 31.3 cents per bushel which is a cent less than the other lot paid for the red Kafir-corn. From this experiment it would appear that there is a slight difference in the feeding-value of the two varieties, the red having the advantage in this case.

In this same bulletin Professor Georgeson in speaking of the variety known as white Kafir-corn says that the grain of this variety is probably of a somewhat higher feeding-value than the grain of the black-hulled white. He gives no figures, however, to substantiate his belief.

G. C. WHEELER.

Prairie-Dog Poison.

Will you oblige me by publishing the formula devised and used by the Agricultural College expert to exterminate prairie-dogs? And if you know please say whether it will also destroy pocket-gophers. The gopher is a great pest here. J. M. FOY.

Putnam County, Fla.

By the provisions of the contract with the patentee we are not permitted either to publish the formula of the prairie-dog and gopher poison in use at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, or to supply the manufactured poison to persons other than residents of the State. Probably an application to David W. Staples, Crafts, Okla., will secure the information desired.

E. A. POPENOE.

Listing Ground in Winter.

Please give me information as to listing ground for corn during the months of January and February, letting the ground lay until corn-planting time and planting it without re-listing the ground. The land which I wish to use was in corn last season and is not very foul. I have been thinking of listing some as stated above and have been advised not to do so as it would cause the corn to come up poorly.

Sumner County. A SUBSCRIBER.

During the past three seasons we have carried on an experiment in preparing land in different ways for planting corn. This work was begun in 1903. Choosing a piece of corn-stubble land, the field was layed off into equal areas and the following treatment given: In the early part of March one plot was double-disked; another plot double-disked and harrowed, and a third plot was listed in furrows about 3½ feet apart, a fourth plot was plowed and



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harrowed after plowing, while the fifth plot was left as a check and received no treatment. This field was planted to corn with the lister early in May. In plot 3, which was listed in the spring, the ridges were split at planting time, then the corn was planted in the old listed furrows, as you propose in your letter.

In 1904 this experiment was repeated and again in 1905, while several additional treatments were introduced, viz., one plot was plowed deep and another shallow, while one plot was listed early and the corn planted in the furrows at planting time, while with the other listed plot the ridges were split as in previous experiments. The results of the trial for the several years are given in the following table.

Table showing comparative yields of corn on land, receiving various kinds of treatment prior to planting of crop.
Yield per Acre.

Treatment of plot	1903		1904		1905		Av. for 3 yrs.	
	Grain bu.	Stover tons	Grain bu.	Stover tons	Grain bu.	Stover tons	Grain bu.	Stover tons
Double-disked and harrowed.	65.18	1.567	50.27	1.26	43.54	1.45	52.99	1.43
Double-disked.	68.61	1.814	55.12	1.50	35.43	1.29	53.05	1.53
Untreated.	64.14	1.789	51.33	1.44	38.17	2.25	51.23	1.83
Listed-ridges split at planting time.	74.28	1.55	52.37	1.43	33.34	1.67	55.00	1.55
Plowed medium deep and harrowed.	61.26	1.153	54.96	1.46	39.60	1.68	51.94	1.43
Plowed shallow and harrowed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.71	1.74	.....	.....
Listed-planted in old furrows.	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.31	1.30	.....	.....

*All corn was planted with the lister each year.

As an average for the three seasons the method of listing early in the spring and splitting the ridges at planting time has given an increased yield of 4.77 bushels of corn per acre when compared with the land which received no treatment. The next highest yield was secured from the plots which were double-disked, and double-disked and harrowed, the average increase being 2.8 bushels per acre. Ground which was plowed early and listed at planting time gave only a slight increase of .7 bushels per acre as compared with land which received no treatment previous to planting.

The yields of stover were not in proportion to the yields of corn, the greatest yield of stover being secured from the land which was untreated, although the difference in the yields of stover, as an average for three years was very small. By comparing yields for each of the several years it will be observed that the plot which was listed early and the ridges split at planting time gave the greatest yield only in 1903. In 1904 the plot which was double-disked gave the greatest yield of any of the plots in the series, while the plowed land ranked second in yield. In 1905 the double-disked and harrowed plot produced the most corn per acre, while the plowed land ranked second. It appears, therefore, that with the different treatments the results may vary with different seasons. On the whole, however, the early cultivation with the disk or with the lister has given increased yields sufficient to pay for the extra labor. For the second trial in 1905, shallow plowing gave a slightly greater yield per acre 2.11 bushels as compared with the deep plowing, while the corn planted in the old listed furrows yielded about 5 bushels more per acre than the corn planted by splitting the ridges between the furrows made by the early listing.

It has been urged in favor of winter or early spring disking that the land warms up earlier in the spring, producing more favorable conditions for sprouting the corn in the bottom of the old lister furrow than is secured by splitting the ridges at planting time. Possibly also there is a tendency to accumulate soil-moisture in the bottom of the lister furrows, which together with the warmer soil favors a rapid germination and strong start of the corn. In connection with the experiment outlined above, soil-moisture samples have been taken from the different plots each spring and the results have been slightly in favor of the early listing treatment, although disking and early plowing have each conserved soil moisture as compared with the land which received no early cultivation. I think the plan of listing early in the spring and preparing land for corn a very good method, but whether it is best to plant in the old furrows or split the ridges at planting-time is a question. If heavy rains have not fallen and the land does not require cultivation or stirring, it may be advisable to plant in the old furrows; while under the reversed conditions, especially for late planting, it would be better to split the ridges with the lister when the corn is planted. In the

experiment which we carried on in 1905 we used the lister to plant the corn on all the plots, thus the old furrows were again cultivated and the soil loosened at planting time, which would not be the case if the corn were planted with the drill in the old furrows.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Seed-Corn.

Could you send me two bushels of seed-corn from your two best varieties of corn for Eastern Kansas (Brown County)? Please send prices and circular giving information regarding corn before sending the seed.

Nemaha County. JNO. HOOVER.

I have mailed circular giving information regarding seed-corn, with prices. In your part of the State, of the

varieties which we have for sale, doubtless the Reed's Yellow Dent, Kansas Sunflower, or Legal Tender, of the yellow dent varieties, will succeed well; and the Boone County White, Silver Mine and McCauley's White Dent, of the white dent varieties. Our supply of Silver Mine is nearly exhausted and we have only a small amount of Legal Tender. The McCauley's White Dent and Kansas Sunflower are medium late maturing and the Silver Mine and Legal Tender are medium early maturing.

John D. Ziller, of Hiawatha, Kans., in your county, is a corn-breeder and has several well-bred varieties. Mr. Ziller took first premiums on both yellow and white corn at the Kansas Corn Breeders' exhibit held at Manhattan January 22 to 24. The varieties were the Hiawatha Yellow Dent and the Farmers' Interest. He also took second prize on the Boone County White corn.

Although I would let you have two bushels of our corn, yet it may be that the corn grown in your locality will succeed better than seed from this station. We will have a great demand for our seed-corn and will not have enough to satisfy the demand. I believe in patronizing home industry and buying seed from local breeders if the seed is good.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

For Spring Pasture.

Can you advise me as to the sowing of rye-grasses, especially Italian rye-grass? I want something that will grow quick for spring pasture. Tall oat-grass is also recommended for quick results. I have a low, rich, black loam field on which I would like to sow one or both of these grasses as I have no pasture and none I can rent handy for milch cows. Farmers' Bulletin No. 102 U. S. Department of Agriculture, recommends these grasses and states that they will make pasture in a few weeks after sowing. I have another field that I am going to sow with Bromus inermis.

W. S. SAWYER.

Chautauqua County.

For quick pasture I believe you would do better to sow some annual grass or grain. A combination of barley and oats will make spring and summer pasture and produce much more grazing than you will be able to secure from rye-grass or tall oat-grass. Both of the last-named grasses are perennials and although they start more rapidly than Bromus inermis and English blue-grass, yet we can not consider these grasses equal to the last-named grasses, either for pasture or meadow.

We have been growing the several grasses at this station for a number of years and find that the rye-grasses, both the Italian and perennial rye-grasses, are practically worthless as compared with English blue-grass and Bromus inermis. The tall oat-grass produces better than the rye-grasses and may be of value as a combination with other grasses for a meadow or pasture, but it would not be a good grass to sow alone since it does not produce a sod.

If you desire to sow the rye grasses or fall oat-grass, you should sow about 30 to 40 pounds of the rye-grasses and 20 to 30 pounds of the fall oat-grass seed per acre. When two or more varieties of grasses are seeded together it is usual to sow at a slightly increased

rate per acre, more than the actual all-quot part of the regular seeding would require.

If you use the barley and oats for early pasture, sow at the rate of about a bushel of barley and a bushel and a half of oats per acre. For late summer and fall pasture, you could, a little later in the season, sow cow-peas, sorghum or corn, or a combination of corn and cow-peas or sorghum and cow-peas. At this station we found that corn and cow-peas sown at the rate of 3 or 4 pecks of cow-peas and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of corn per acre gave a large amount of excellent pasture for cattle in the late summer and fall. Of course to make the most out of annual pastures it is well to have different fields in order that you may turn the cattle from one field to another, allowing them to clean up one field before they are turned into the new pasture. When stock are turned into a large field of corn and cow-peas or sowed corn and sorghum they will destroy a considerable part of the forage by tramping it down.

In order to have a perennial pasture for next season you could sow a combination of English blue-grass and orchard-grass with a little clover, sowing 10 pounds each of the orchard-grass and English blue-grass with 5 or 6 pounds of Bromus inermis and 2 or 3 pounds of clover per acre. If you succeed in getting a good start this spring, the new seeding will furnish considerable pasture next fall. Care should be taken, however, not to pasture too closely as the young grasses may be easily injured by too close grazing or too early pasturing the first season after sowing.

It is likely that the Bromus inermis sown alone will make a good pasture, but I would recommend at least to include a little clover with it, and in your part of the State it is better to sow a considerable proportion of orchard-grass and English blue-grass. The last-named grasses may produce a quicker growth and more pasture the first year or two, but the Bromus inermis will gradually thicken up, while the other grasses may die out and become less productive. A combination of grasses with clover makes a more permanent and more productive pasture than any single grass.

I have mailed to you copies of press bulletins Nos. 125 and 129, giving information regarding the seeding of these grasses, and refer you to seedsmen whose advertisements appear in this paper.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Alfalfa Bacteria.

As spring approaches, thoughts of "alfalfa sowing" are naturally suggested. I read all I find in two agricultural papers—in fact everything that falls into my hands on the subject.

One writer says: "It is not a fertilizer," yet in the same article says, "If the soil is properly impregnated with the alfalfa bacteria so that nodules appear upon the roots of the plants, the alfalfa will certainly improve the soil by imparting nitrogen, gathered from the air." Adding nitrogen to the soil is certainly adding fertility.

We are advised to procure soil from fields where alfalfa has been grown and scatter the soil in the field where we propose to sow alfalfa. There is need of care in this; soil taken indiscriminately from fields may be as destitute of bacteria as the field you desire to sow. The fact that alfalfa has been grown in a field does not necessarily prove the presence of bacteria.

I conclude that if I scatter soil about my field the ferment will spread over the entire field—"A little leaven will leaven the whole lump." Am I correct? It is a good deal of an undertaking to ship or haul in from any distance soil enough to cover, even sparingly, a five- or ten-acre field. But if I am correct in the above, it relieves the situation amazingly.

I have seen it stated that bur clover carries with it the property of introducing the proper bacteria in the soil, and if sown with alfalfa it will produce the desired result. Why not adopt this plan and in this way escape these grafters in soil and nitro-culture done up in cotton? I have no doubt but this latter, in the hands of Dr. Moore of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is legitimate and fairly safe; but he is not the only one selling nitro-culture preparations. You are aware that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has stated that nitro-culture treatments may not always prove successful.

If I am correct, "A little leaven will leaven the whole lump," and a small percent of bur clover added to the alfalfa seed, say $\frac{1}{4}$ bur clover, would be all that is needed.

R. W. SCOTT.

Geary County.

I have not heard of any farmer who

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The Farmer's Wife And the Telephone

When considering the advantages of a telephone on the farm, and whether or not to buy one, don't forget the wife. Of course the telephone is a "time-saver" for the farmer, it removes the necessity for so many trips to town, and gives him more time for work, but above all don't overlook the companionship it will afford the wife during the long day when the men-folks are away. It will be a protector to her and a messenger if occasion compels her to call for aid or assistance in a hurry. It will relieve the dry monotony of many a dreary day and drive loneliness away. The story is told of a line inspector, out in Illinois, who one day found a woman rocking and knitting, with the receiver of her telephone tied onto her head, so that she might hear all the conversation that passed over the line. That poor woman was not "nibby," she was just lonesome. Hundreds of farmers' wives know what it means to be lonesome—to yearn for companionship. Think what a relief the telephone will be to your wife, what a sense of security it will give her just to feel that she has the entire neighborhood right at her elbow when she wants them.



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are best for the farm, because they are always in order. They are made right, especially for such service, and they stay right.

You can buy cheaper telephones, but they will cost you more in the end. They will be out of fix most of the time and will require constant attention to keep them "working" at all. To make your farm line both practical and profitable, don't experiment with cheap telephones. Buy only the best. We would like to help you to decide which is best; to do that, let us send you our new book, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," in which we illustrate and describe the process of making a farm telephone from beginning to finish, taking up particularly the most important or essential parts and showing how we make them and how the cheap fellows make theirs. This will be an object lesson to you that may save you a good many dollars and no little disappointment. It tells how to interest your neighbors in building a line, and will furnish valuable information you cannot afford to be without. It's free—write for it today. A postal will do; just say, "Send me 129-N," and it will come by return mail.

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has become wealthy by selling soil infected with bacteria, from old alfalfa fields. The college has offered to supply limited quantities of soil at a little more than cost of handling the soil. We found it necessary to charge for the soil, otherwise the demand would be greater than we could supply. It is not necessary to make a great outlay in introducing bacteria into new land by means of spreading the infected soil from old alfalfa fields. My recommendation is that only an acre or so of the new land be treated the first season. This will not require more than 300 or 400 pounds of soil, if the soil is finely pulverized and evenly distributed, which may be done by sowing broadcast by hand. A year or so after this inoculation, some of the surface soil from the acre in question may be used to spread over the balance of the field. In this way for a few dollars a farmer in almost any part of Kansas may inoculate the soil of a large area of land with the alfalfa bacteria.

It may be true that land where alfalfa is growing may not always contain a supply of the bacteria which are associated with the growing of this crop. It is usually a fact, however, that where alfalfa has grown successfully for any length of time—three or four years—the bacteria are almost surely present. If they were not the crop would not continue to thrive for that length of time, unless by heavy manuring or special fertilization. However, the presence of the bacteria may be readily shown by examining the roots of the alfalfa plants. On the small fibrous roots near the surface, small warts or tubercles will be found if the bacteria are present. It is true, as you have said that "a little leaven will leaven the whole lump" and a very small supply of bacteria spread over new land will in a year or so inoculate the roots of a large portion of the alfalfa plants growing on the field.

As to the use of nitro-culture preparations in treating the seed, the results are very variable. With the live culture and by faithfully following directions a careful farmer may infect the seed and thus inoculate the soil with the required bacteria, but failure of this method is more apt to result than by the use of the infected soil. Also, I would not recommend to inoculate seed for a large area but only for an acre or two, when in a year or so the balance of the area could be inoculated by using some of the infected soil from the land on which the inoculated seed was sown.

It may be true that the bacteria which live on the roots of bur clover may also work on the roots of alfalfa plants, but I do not understand why the inoculation of the soil should result sooner by sowing bur clover than by sowing alfalfa, provided the seed which is sown has not been treated with nitro-culture preparations. I think your plan of sowing bur clover seed with the alfalfa would have little effect in introducing the alfalfa bacteria into new land. It seems, however, that it would not always be necessary to mix bur clover seed with alfalfa. The complaint has come from several farmers that the alfalfa seed which they purchased was adulterated with bur clover seed, and if this is very general it will not be necessary, as you see, to add more bur clover seed. Perhaps the seedsmen have your ideas on this subject and feel that they are only benefiting the farmer by adulterating the alfalfa with the bur clover seed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa in Drill-Rows.

My place is in the central western part of Wichita County, Kansas. I have about 200 acres of creek bottom on the Beaver, that varies from 12 to 14 feet to water, which I wish to put into alfalfa eventually. The main things to contend with are prairie-dogs, gophers, and salt-grass, also dry seasons; there are several fields here of one-quarter and one-half stands. As the seed is expensive, I wish your opinion on the following plan as a source for seed-production: After disposing of the foes, prepare a good seed-bed and plant in rows, then cultivate shallow 3 or more times per season and preserve dust mulch with harrow; then, when ready—say three or five years—drill in space between rows after the bacteria are present and make a solid tract. My idea would be to have the rows about 3 feet apart and use a Towers knife-cultivator (I have one) such as is used for corn in Illinois. This gives a level cultivation and a perfect mulch. My reason for thinking of such an experiment was this: I purchased the place and found it very foul with weeds. It occurred to me that this method would secure perfect inoculation of soil with bacteria (which are present in small numbers) and irradi-

cate any and all weeds and salt-grass, thus practically insuring a perfect stand when ready to seed solid, or fill in, also would be a seed-supply for the whole tract. I thought of trying a plot 10 or 12 acres to start with. I have had previous experience with alfalfa and believe there is no question about its success here. Having no information of such an experiment having been made, I should like your opinion very much, also any kindness in way of advice or suggestions relative to the matter.

C. S. CHRISTOPHER.

Wichita County.

The factors with which you have to contend are "strenuous," but if you can get rid of the prairie-dogs and gophers I think you may successfully contend with salt-grass and dry seasons. Your method of planting alfalfa in rows is a new one for this State, although I have heard it spoken of before. There is no doubt but that by planting alfalfa in rows and cultivating it you will give the alfalfa plants a much more favorable condition for starting and making a strong root-growth than will usually be the case by seeding broadcast or in close drills, as is the usual practice. It is likely that in your section of the State, alfalfa planted in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and cultivated will yield more per acre than if sown broadcast or in close drills and given little or no cultivation. The cultivation will conserve the soil-moisture and produce a larger growth from the land than would otherwise be the case. As to securing the inoculation of the soil with the alfalfa bacteria, I think this can readily be accomplished by the broadcasting or close drilling method of seeding, simply by carefully spreading over the new land infected soil secured from some old alfalfa field. Two hundred or 300 pounds of infected soil, finely pulverized and evenly distributed, will usually result in a good inoculation in a year or two.

When you wish to seed down the whole land, you may find it difficult to secure a stand of alfalfa between the cultivated rows after the alfalfa in the rows has become well established, since the plants will likely sap the ground of moisture and perhaps shade the land so much as to destroy the young alfalfa plants which may start; however the results can only be ascertained by making a test. Perhaps you will not desire to seed down the whole land after you have tested the cultivation method.

I hope you will undertake this experiment and shall be pleased if you will report results.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Yellow Alfalfa—Seed-Corn.

I own a farm in Kansas near Courtland, Republic County, which I bought eighteen months ago. I have had it rented till now, but intend to make my home on it from now on. It is a good quarter section, but like most land around there has been "corned" to death for twenty-five years. I have seen some of your articles and would like to be on your mailing list when I get home. The reason I write now is to ask a favor of you. Would you kindly give me the address of some reliable man who has a few bushels of soybeans for sale? I want the beans for seed. I am going to try the crop on about five acres this spring. I intend to sow broadcast and cut for fodder shortly after the plants start to form the first pods. Is that a good way? I am not so particular to get the fodder as to enrich the soil, as I have lots of alfalfa. Please tell me what you think best.

I had my renter put in an additional 10 acres of alfalfa this last spring, in May. The soil was fall-plowed, and he harrowed it and then seeded it, then harrowed it again. It came up in splendid shape, and grew well until it had four leaves, then stopped. We had much rain last summer but the alfalfa turned yellow and just stood that way, not growing any more except a few patches here and there. I took a trip home about August and examined the ground and found that it had been fall-plowed when the weeds were very high, and they formed a regular "mulch" 4 or 5 inches below the surface. When the alfalfa roots reached the mulch they either got heated or for some other cause did not penetrate to the subsoil. I have only a very poor stand here. Would it not be all right to sow seed this spring and disk it? I would like to have that particular field in alfalfa for a while. Have you any good seed-corn for sale? I would like to get some from you. Do you know any one that has large, white, seed-corn for sale?

Alaska.

CHAS. ANDREN.

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Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Sec'y.
Feb. 19, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, at Ottawa, Kans., W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.
Feb. 20, 1906—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.
Feb. 22, 1906—Shorthorns, by Plainville Shorthorn Breeders Association, N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Kan.
Feb. 22, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, Bollen & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
March 20-21-22, 1906—Combination sale of Shorthorns, R. A. Ford, Manager, Lawson, Mo.
Feb. 22-24, 1906—Manhattan, Kans., Percherons, Henry Avery & Son of Wakefield, Kans.
Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, H. E. Lunt, Manager.
Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans., by H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
February 25, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys by J. F. Stadt, Ottawa, Kans.
February 28 and March 1, 1906—C. A. Tannard, Gudegg & Simpson, Kansas City, Mo. Herefords.
March 15, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, and 45 Shorthorns, O. S. Nevius, Chiles, Mo.
March 18, 1906—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas by C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
March 20-22, 1906—Combination sales of Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords at Kansas City; M. A. Ford, Manager, Lawson, Mo.
April 3, 1906—James Stock Farm, Willard, Kans., trotting bred horses.
April 15, 1906—Shorthorns by the Southeastern Breeders Association at Fredonia, Kans., H. E. Hachelder, Manager.
May 16, 1906—Geo. Allen, Omaha, Neb., Shorthorns.

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Concluded.)

The Modern Hog.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. McGuire: I rise to endorse the paper. I think it has covered every point possible in the hog line. Of course, he has left out the Tamworth, which possibly you alluded to. The Tamworths have their places among other hogs. They are called the "bacon" hog, and I suppose they are all right. But one great point with the hog is the first two months. If I can get a hog through successfully for the first two months then I have no fear after that; I can always make a good growth. For the first ten days I always feed my sows very carefully as this is the most delicate point. After the first ten days I feed my sows all I want to of almost anything I can feed them.

A Member: I feel that Mr. Berry's paper has been a lesson to all of us, even though we consider that we are pretty near perfection in the way of raising pigs. I heartily endorse the paper so far as I understand it.

A Member: I do not believe breeders are in the habit of getting their feet in the trough very often, but I want to commend this paper as in my judgment being a good one. The ultimate end of the hog is the block, and the question is, how cheap, what is the most profitable time to get him there, and in what condition? He speaks of putting pigs off at 6 and 7 months weighing 250 pounds. Of course, a breeder has to feed different from what a man does that is feeding for the block. That is to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Berry: There are breeders here who are older than I, who have had more experience than I, but my observation leads me to believe that feeding has much to do with the maturing of the hog with type and quality as breeding. A man can feed for bone and muscle as well as breed for it. We hear a good deal in the discussion these days about heavy-boned hog or light-boned and which breed. I believe that feeding had more to do with development of the bone and ability of the hog to stand up than breeding. The fact is that the muscles and tendons have as much to do with holding the animal up as bone does. The quality of the bone has as much to do with it as the size of the bone. . . . Experiment stations have made feeding tests, and I think that those experiments agree on the fact as stated in the paper, that young animals gain more in proportion to the number of pounds of feed consumed than do older animals, and in the first part of the feeding test they gained faster than in the latter part. The type of animal and its advantage have as much to do with this, I might say, as do other conditions. The best gains I have ever secured in pigs or hogs were between the ages of 5 to 10 months. If they are well handled and well fed, after that they do not gain so rapidly in proportion to the amount of food consumed. I want to say one thing regarding alfalfa. There seems to be an impression gone out

and believed by a great many hog men that they can raise pigs on alfalfa and do very well. I do not believe that a breeder can get best results by feeding his brood sows alfalfa alone. To be sure they will get along until time of farrowing in good health and farrow apparently a good litter of pigs, but I have secured better results by having my sows in better flesh at farrowing time, as you have that much in reserve for feeding the pigs later.

Mr. Harrington: I do not want Mr. McGuire to tell on Gov. Hoard, because he is from Wisconsin. I think if you will look up Gov. Hoard's papers you will see that he fed them on alfalfa and drink, that drink consisting simply of skim milk, that is all.

Mr. Potter: I never yet saw a hog thrive on alfalfa alone, and I have seen alfalfa hogs by the thousands. They remind me of the average vegetarian. You know how he looks. Now, I understand Governor Glick has a hog talk. We will hear more about it when he tells us about it.

Governor Glick: If a man succeeds in anything after study and investigation it ought to be worth something. I commenced in '68 feeding hogs; not only thoroughbred hogs to sell to breeders, but stock hogs. I have raised an average of from 300 to 400 hogs a year, and I have some good ones. Bought a couple of sows from Queen Victoria, and three sows and a boar from Russell Swanwick's herd, and several good ones in Canada. I found I had a great deal of trouble wasting feed. In having all the hogs together some would be stronger than others, and they would commence at one end of a long trough and go the whole length, thinking they could get more feed, and the result was that small hogs did not gain as fast as they ought to. They were deprived of their full share of feed. I tried all kinds of troughs, got advice and assistance from gentlemen in relation to troughs, and the general consensus of opinion was that the "Y" shaped trough was about the only successful trough that a farmer could have and use. From the waste of feed and the manner in which the hogs acted I came to the conclusion that that was not the right kind of a trough, and after studying and investigating, I thought out a pig-trough like this (holding up a small model). A 14-foot trough will feed 48 pigs. You can not get a 28-foot "Y" trough in which you can feed sows to 48 pigs satisfactorily. This trough gives each pig its place. He can not get his feet into the trough; he doesn't waste any of his feed. The big hogs can not root the little pigs away from the trough. Each gets its full share as long as there is any feed in the trough. You save a large amount of feed by the use of that kind of trough and your pigs will do a great deal better. They will grow more uniform because they get their equal and full share of feed. This trough, you will see, has a center in it. The pig gets in here; he can not get his feet in the trough. He just stands there and eats his share of the slop, and he gets his share and all he wants if it is furnished him. I finally made two troughs of that kind, one 14 feet and one 16 feet long. Another advantage of this trough I found was this: Your having two troughs, the small pigs within a day or two would learn just where they could go and get their feed in peace without being rooted away. The other hogs that could not use this small place would immediately run to the other trough. I found that my pigs were a great deal more uniform in their growth, there was no waste of feed, and for that reason I do not believe it took nearly as much feed to make the pigs. Now that trough is not expensive. The bottom board 1 inch and 5 inches wide, slides beveled up and ordinary 6-inch fencing board used for the sides and upright pieces. Those two troughs lasted me nearly twenty years. I never had to rebuild them after I found just how I wanted them made.

A Member: How did you clean it out?

Governor Glick: It never gets dirty; the pigs keep their feet out. You can run it till spring without getting any dirt in it that you think it necessary to clean out, but you can clean it out.

It was stated by some that they had seen similar devices advertised, for which a handsome royalty was charged. The Governor said that he had used this for 30 years, and that some men may have undertaken to get a patent on it.

A Member: I would like to have the dimensions published in the Kansas Farmer.

A Member: Isn't a 6-inch board high for a pig to drink over?

Governor Glick: I never found any trouble from that.

A Member: I make a trough similar to that. I don't know how the Governor makes them last twenty years. The hogs gnaw the boards.

A Member: If I was going to make any improvement on that trough I would like the bottom part 6 inches wide and the top 12 inches, so you would have bevel on each side.

Professor Kinzer: I had not expected to say anything on this subject until a few minutes ago I was asked to make a few remarks on the subject of hogs. We are feeding a bunch of hogs at the station now in an experiment, in which one lot is being fed on corn alone—corn-chop, fed in the form of swill; another lot on corn and alfalfa, and the alfalfa is fed whole. We make a little rack to feed this in, the same way we feed calves; and the other lot is fed on corn and tankage. The idea in this experiment is to compare tankage with other feeds. Perhaps we have no feed to-day that is more talked of than tankage and meat meal, and a great many stations have reported large gains from the use of tankage in comparison with corn as a hog feed, and we have been able in this experiment to make almost twice the amount of pounds gain with tankage as compared with corn alone. Of course it is of great interest to the packers to have this product fed, as it was formerly waste, and if it can be turned into valuable feed it will mean dollars to them. I want to endorse what Mr. Berry stated in his paper about feeding hogs. I think one fault a great many find is in having their sows too fat at farrowing time. The trouble is in not having the right kind of fat on them. If they are fed altogether on corn there is danger of getting too fat; give them some other kind of feed and lots of range and exercise. We try to keep plenty of green feed for our pigs during summer. Being pressed for room on the farm we find rape to be about as satisfactory as anything.

A Member: Let me ask a question. Is it possible for a hog that has good body and that is thriving and apparently in good healthy condition to be affected by tuberculosis?

Professor Kinzer: Yes, sir; I think so; find it all through the body. Usually the lungs affected more or less. That is where they look for it.

A Member: Have you ever known a hog that would eat rape if he got a chance to eat grass?

Professor Kinzer: I would rather have grass or alfalfa if we can get it. I should prefer alfalfa or blue-grass and clover if you can get it.

A Member: Since we have been using alfalfa for pasture for pigs we have been troubled more with worms than ever before.

Professor Kinzer: I have never heard it attributed to that. Perhaps Mr. Berry can answer that.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I would like to ask the professor for indications of tuberculosis in the hog; how would you know without veterinary inspection or killing?

Professor Kinzer: I do not believe you can tell it with outward examination. I do not think you could be certain of it.

A Member: Do hogs pretty nearly always cough on account of having worms?

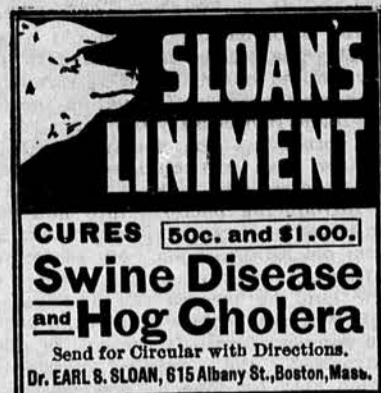
Professor Kinzer: I think they do.

A Member: I would like to ask, if this tankage is made according to the process they claim, if it is possible for it to have tuberculosis in germs?

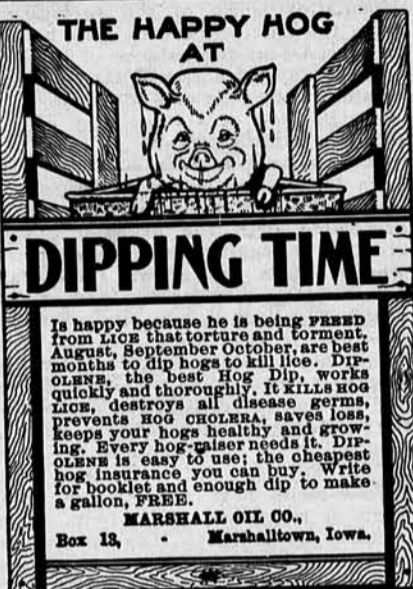
Professor Kinzer: I do not think it is possible to have any tuberculosis in it. It is heated to a high temperature. I do not think it is possible to have it come that way.

A Member: I have had a little experience in feeding tankage and I find it obviates the difficulty which some speak of here regarding worms. Whenever your hogs become constipated they are liable to become wormy. Whenever you find the droppings hard and black then is the time to commence feeding tankage. You will notice results at once. It keeps their bowels open, and as long as hogs' bowels are open and in good healthy condition they are not liable to contract disease.

A Member: I would like to ask one question, and before asking it would like to say that seven years ago I lost a lot of hogs by cholera. I now make a practice of feeding my hogs with salt the same as cows and horses, and I have not lost any. I want to ask you



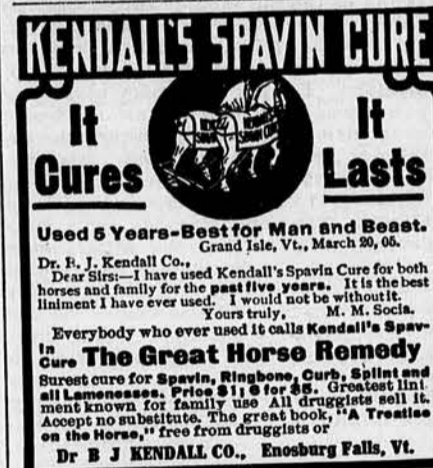
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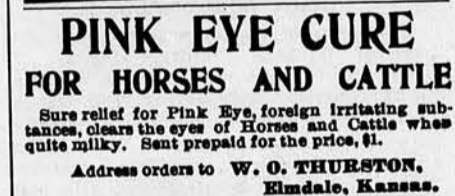
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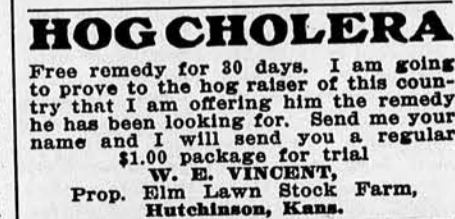
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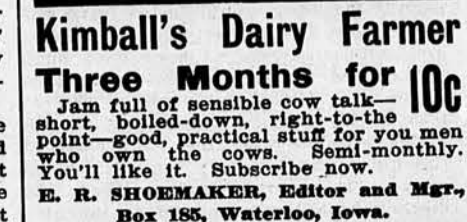
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if you had any experience feeding hogs salt.

Professor Kinzer: We aim to keep salt before our hogs all the time, and when we can get wood-ashes we keep ashes and sulphur in little boxes in the pens.

A Member: We have a feeder with us who picks up culls around the country, and then he straightens them out with lime, carbolic acid and salt, which is in the pen all the time, especially the salt, sulphur and charcoal. But inside of a few weeks he has those hogs coming along fine. It is not an exception with him. It is right along. When a man has got a lot of hogs that are not doing well he buys them up. He is not afraid of hog cholera.

Mr. Hazelton was introduced and made a brief talk: I did not expect to say anything to you this afternoon. I came here more to hear what you gentlemen had to say in regard to the hog than to talk. I am naturally very much interested in the Kansas hog, as I am in Kansas horses and Kansas cattle. We have at Kansas City what we believe to be one of the greatest live-stock shows in the country, and Kansas cattle-breeders and Kansas horse-breeders have done perhaps more than those of any other state to make this a great live-stock show. I am met frequently with the question: Why do you not have the great American hog represented in the live-stock show? Well, I have been forced to say that the reason we have not had a good swine show at Kansas City is because the swine-breeders themselves have not shown sufficient interest in the matter. There are various reasons for this, and we feel that to have a thoroughly rounded, symmetrical, live-stock show it would be necessary to have the different breeds of swine which are now found all over the country. Last year some of the swine-breeders insisted on showing, and we gave them space, and they came there and showed their hogs. The directors of the American Royal Live Stock show have issued an invitation to the swine-breeders to come into the show this year, because they feel that it is a lopsided institution, great as it is, without the hog in it.

So far there has nothing tangible been done in regard to the horse-show outside of talking by a number of breeders in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and some from Kansas have talked the matter up, and some of the breeders' association have, and I am satisfied within the next two or three months definite action will be taken looking toward a swine show in Kansas City in October. Now, I do not know that there is anything that this body could do as a body further than to encourage us along the line of having a hog show there. As you know, the Kansas hog is a very important factor in the live-stock industry of Kansas City. I was reminded this afternoon, in speaking of the matter, that something over 50 per cent of the hogs which we receive at Kansas City are from the State of Kansas. There has been some objection raised to showing hogs at Kansas City on the ground that it is dangerous. Now, I appreciate the fact that it is dangerous to take show-hogs anywhere off the farm. A man takes risk in taking his hogs to any public show. We believe that under the system that has been used at Kansas City the last few years there would not be any more danger than showing them in Sedalia, Springfield, etc. So I want to extend an invitation to the Kansas breeders of swine to meet with us this year. Bring your herds over there, if we have a hog show, which I am satisfied we will have, and win the money if you can, and I think you can.

Governor Glick: Now, with the cattlemen their association puts up the money themselves for premiums. How would it be with premiums for hogs?

Mr. Hazelton: They will put up as much money as the hog men do. As an inducement to the hog breeders to come there and make a full rounded, symmetrical live-stock show, we will agree to meet them half way in the matter of premium money. The same proposition is open to any breed of sheep or any breed of swine.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I have had a little experience in this line in Kansas City. I am glad to notice, however, that the American Royal people are disposed to encourage exhibits of hogs among their cattle at Kansas City. I am not prepared to say to-day that a successful show of breeding stock could be held in Kansas City. As many of you are aware, we did undertake that, and we did have a very creditable show of hogs in Kansas City—breeding hogs,

but nevertheless we had some very bad results, such as those who suffered will never forget; and while every precaution was used in examining the hogs and in the use of recognized successful disinfectants, which were used continually, owing to the unfortunate arrangements for switching facilities at Kansas City, several of the cars of hogs that were brought into Kansas City for exhibition were exposed to the tracks that carried diseased hogs out of the yards in Kansas City, which we now know to be the prime cause, the only cause, for the spread of cholera which followed the exhibition in that city three years ago. It proved very disastrous. Notwithstanding the great risk at Kansas City, such circumstances need not occur, and could be remedied, if the hog men would come up and make a show. As to Chicago, it is a pretty serious problem with a man who has a breeding-animal with show-qualities, to take him there and show him; it is a handicap we are suffering from. While Kansas City and Kansas do not need to aid Chicago, I do not know but what we have a big lesson in Chicago this year. I looked upon it as very problematical, but their exhibition there this year has convinced me that they are on the right track. I want to suggest to the breeders of Kansas and to the managers of the Kansas City Royal: Chicago now has made a change in their exhibit on the proposition that all hogs that are exhibited in the show there be slaughtered there—be sold there for slaughter. The same provision can be made in Kansas City, and by extending it and making it on open sows, and the premium list would leave it optional. I would like to renew that proposition, not only to the breeders here but to the management of the show. I would like to have an expression of that kind from this organization. I know the feeling of the stock-yards people is to encourage these exhibits of swine there just as much as cattle. Whether they will be as liberal in putting up their money in premiums I do not know. Chicago is their competitive market. That is well recognized. Chicago is on the border of the hog-belt. Kansas City is near the center of the hog-belt, and should be the center of the hog industry of this country. I think that the management of this is just a little parsimonious, and possibly if it was expressed that way they might become a little more liberal.

Mr. Hazelton: We appreciate just as much as the men who lost thousands of dollars worth of valuable hogs the unfortunate circumstances which occurred to them in 1902, when we had the only successful hog-show. But I want to say something and I do not know whether Mr. Kirkpatrick knows it or not, and that is, the manner in which these hogs were handled in Kansas City, and the fact that they were exposed was due to incompetence and neglect on the parts of the railroads and stock-yards company and not the switching facilities or terminal facilities. It was the first year we had a hog-show. The proper precautions had not been taken for handling the hogs after they landed in the city. I do not believe there is any more danger than in exhibiting in Des Moines, providing there is as much precaution taken as there was in the last few years.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I wish to say that I do not want you to understand that I have undertaken to criticize the management of the American Royal, especially the stock-yards people, or lay any fault to them for the trouble we had in that show. I do not think they were to blame. I think it is a matter that the railroads explicitly performed. I apprehend that that trouble would be entirely eliminated. I did not attend the Chicago International, as I would like to have done, and I do not know much about the exhibit there except through the Breeder's Gazette. I would say that my preselection would be for a breeders' show at Kansas City by all means, if the breeders will lay aside their prejudices against the trouble that might occur.

Mr. Mains: It was stated that a show could be held there as safely as in any of the State exhibits—Illinois, Iowa, or Nebraska. Now, I don't believe it is possible to hold a swine-breeders exhibit at Kansas City and be as safe and immune from disease as those other places—at Springfield, Hutchinson, Topeka, or Des Moines. Visitors at the Royal Show generally go through the stock yards, and of course they are in there inspecting the hogs, and they are more liable, it seems to me, to import the germ in some way or other. It can be done

very easily, and while all the precautions may be taken against it; and yet, while passing through where it is existing it can be carried into this show, and the breeders all over the States are interested in the spreading of this disease. A few men may take the risk, go there, and spread the disease. It may be possible that you can have a swine exhibit and prevent any spread of disease, but I do not think it is nearly as safe as those other places.

At this point President Potter said that he had a few matters to present for the consideration of the meeting, as he had mentioned the day previous:

1. Pay your dues. We can not long run this organization without the means. It takes money as well as brains. Now, our worthy secretary has furnished us the brains; he has managed our work in a splendid manner. I do not know how we could get along without him. I hope he will live long and give us many years of service yet. But it takes money to publish these excellent reports. Look at those on the desk—some very fine speeches there from the best men in our country. Our dues are very light.

2. The greatest interests in Kansas (that is, the stock interests) should have reasonable encouragement by legislative appropriation to publish our proceedings, and assist as far as necessary in the expense of a State fair at which we may exhibit our stock. See that such men go to the Legislature as understand your interests, and you can do it. It is a disgrace to the stock interests of Kansas to say that you can not do it. You can. You don't go to the primaries, that's all. You don't look after it, when the servants of the "dear public" are looking after them. That is the limit of their interest in the State of Kansas. You should have had other men there, and you can have them there. How many of you think I have given you a receipt that can not be carried out? Every stockman here knows that the stockmen have control of the election in his county. In this age of combination and corporate power, in the business world, supplanting the individual by corporation in the production of all that farmers have to buy, your president calls upon you as one of the most intelligent and important organizations in Kansas to attend the primaries and conventions and see to it that such men go to the Legislature of our State and to our Congress as will give the people proper protection against the greed of corporate power. That is an easy thing to do. You have not done it, that is all. Will corporate power own us and control us, or will we control them? (A voice: "They own us to-day.") They own us to-day. Quite right. We have seen it demonstrated, and they own us because we have been absorbed in our especial business, and they have been absorbed in their special business. Our special business has been to look after our stock; their special business has been to look after us and see to it that we do as they have cut and cried—often outside the State of Kansas, over in Missouri—and they come here and ask us to adopt the work that they had done there. It comes to my knowledge since I left home that to-day there is one of the most powerful political combinations that was ever formed in Kansas (we are talking here now in our little family), whereby a coterie get together and run the politics of this State, and run the business interests of this State so that the profit of it shall go into their coffers. It is time the business men got their hands off the one thing, and in raising horses and cattle and hogs, combine with it a little good, sound, business administration sense in the affairs of our State. Now, I am a Republican, and have been all my life, because I believe the Republican party comes nearer protecting the interests of the masses than any other party. My friend Glick is a Democrat because he believes the same in reference to the principles of the Democratic party.

Governor Glick: Will you please let me ask you a question? Who is protecting us against the wheat combine and the elevator combine?

President Potter: If these parties, Republican and Democratic, both lose sight of the high calling which the people have marked out for them, what use have the people for these parties? Gentlemen, I am a Republican, as I have said, because I believe it comes closer to the people, but I believe in being a man rather than a partisan. Now, we might go on by the hour, when you bring in illustrations such as our friend Glick has referred to. To me, one of the most humiliating scenes

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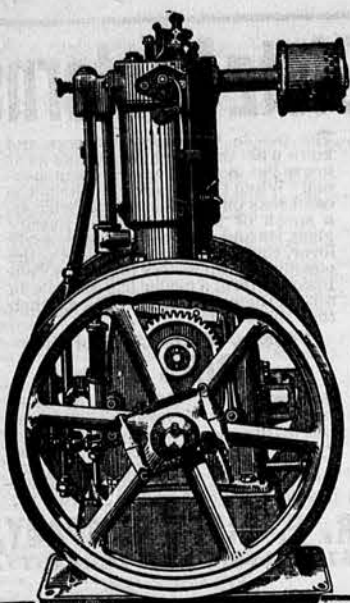
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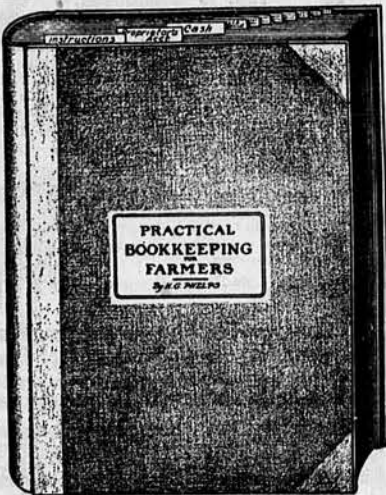
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that ever transpired in our beloved State transpired a couple of weeks ago down in the room of the Railroad Commission, the great milling industry of Kansas, whose beautiful edifices adorn nearly every town in our State, whose intelligent owners and whose business ability and push and enterprise would be an honor to any gathering anywhere; when the interests of the masses of the State—the great wheat-producing masses which have given our State such a reputation as I told you about last night—the grain markets of the world stopped to find how conditions are in our State—when the interests of those who bring forth the great wealth-producing article of wheat come up for a little favorable consideration, and are compelled by corporate power to bow down before that power and interplead that these masses have no relief, I am humiliated. I want to say to you gentlemen that I feel that that was one of the most humiliating things that ever occurred in this State, but it is one of the greatest revelations of the strength and influence of this corporate power in our State; and when I talk of corporate power, what do I mean? I mean the power that you have given certain individuals through your representatives in this State, and if you had the power to give these organizations this influence is it not time you were acting again and sending some agents there that have the power to curtail this influence? Shall the thing formed stand up before the world and say to him that formed it: "Why hast thou made me thus?" It is time the people were aroused.

Governor Glick: You have given us a pretty good pointer, but you have only given us half. You have not given us half. (The Ex-Governor went on to speak of the pass evil in connection with judges of courts, and spoke of a corporation sending a judge and his family to Boston in a private car, and paying for their entertainment). You have got to get after the courts. You have got to find out whether the man you are voting for for judge has the courage to refuse passes from railroad corporations, or from any other corporation. You have had a good example in Mr. Bonaparte who refused to accept railroad passes from any railroad in the United States. You do not want a judge who has to have a separate pocket-book to carry his railroad passes in.

President Potter: We are going to make it a criminal offense to accept a pass when we get the right kind of a Legislature.

Mr. Harrington: I know of no people in Kansas that are ahead of or above the farmers of Kansas. I believe it is the best calling in the State. I have heard no man say one word against the Governor of the State of Kansas, and you won't hear it from me. He is my Governor now, and when the Governor of Kansas stands for the laws of Kansas I stand for the Governor of Kansas. We have a whole lot of laws in Kansas that are not obeyed. They ought to be. I believe every law on the statute book ought to be enforced, whether you like it or whether I like it. We put in our old friend Robison for Railroad Commissioner and I believed he had backbone, and I watched him the other day when the railroad hearing came before him, and I thought he would surely stand firm. I found him like the Dutchman that cut off his dog's tail a little bit at a time so it wouldn't hurt him so much. I think he ought to have stood for 15 per cent. Trusts and combinations are growing up all over the State of Kansas. We have a grain-dealers' trust in Kansas. It ought not to exist twenty-four hours. It's an illegal body and ought to be suppressed, and I have told them so more than once, but as a grain-dealer I can not fight the great corporations of the grain-dealers. If these men would take hold of it and wipe it out, I would be very glad of it, but as a grain-dealer I know very well I can not fight it. I know very well if the trust or combination should report to the railroad company that I had been kicking over the traces, I would be held up. I have been held up before, but there is or ought to be a power that can protect the people of the State of Kansas. We Democrats cut very little figure. We wish to have these things done, and we will do you all the good we can, and if you catch a man in office who does not carry out the principles announced by Mr. Potter and Mr. Glick we will just try and get him out as quick as we can. You have a man in the presidential chair who suits me the best of any Republican

you have ever had there; I think there is Democratic stamp about him, and I am disposed to take him seriously; and I am disposed to assist the President of the United States in every way possible. But you have got some old, superannuated Senators down there, who have bought their way into Congress, who will block the game. Go to work and see to it that you get men in the United States Senate (if you have not got them there) who will stand by the President. It's a question in the State whether the railroads shall go out of the governing business or whether the people shall go out of the governing business. We have given them special privileges and they are wanting more all the time. You feel and I feel that we are being appressed by a corporation that we have built up. We do not want to tear it down, but we want it to get right.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Mr. Potter occupies the throne to-day and he has a right to criticize Mr. McGuire and Mr. Harrington. But there is a power greater than the throne and that is justice; there is a power greater than justice and that is the people. It is the people we want to arouse to-day, and certainly Mr. Potter's suggestions there are right to the point, and if the committee on resolutions do not take this into consideration and say things which will arouse the people to a sense of obligations to this commonwealth, I hope you will do it yourselves.

Mr. Gaines: The trouble with the people to-day is they are lacking backbone. They have not got enough spine. Our president here has the spine, and he is not afraid to get up here in public and say what he believes. The trouble is as Brother Kirkpatrick expressed it—the people are to blame. You want public opinion? Look at the last Legislature, when the people were aroused as to needed legislation to fight the Standard Oil Company. What was the result? Why, the Legislature said, we will do it. Then one of the short-grass legislators, a lawyer now indicted by the federal grand jury of this State, wrote the law, and the Supreme Court said it was unconstitutional.

President Potter: You will hear this statement, that certain individuals are fighting the railroads. I do not know of a man in the State of Kansas who is fighting railroads. I have been closely connected with this transportation question for years. The organization known as the Kansas Stockmen's Association, to which you all ought to belong, has been accused by the railroads—by a leading freight agent in Kansas City: "You Kansas cattlemen have cost the railroads \$2,000,000." What did he mean by that? That we had taken that out of their treasury? No, that we prevented their going down into our pockets and taking out that two millions extra. Gentlemen, that's a false issue raised by railroad men and railroad influence, intimating that we were trying to injure one of the greatest commercial industries of the State of Kansas. We are proud of the railroads and of what they have done for us, but let us see to it that they keep in their proper place.

The Dairy Cow.

By Prof. O. Erf, Dairy Husbandry Department, Kansas Agricultural College.

I just have a message for the dairy cow, that old animal which has redeemed Kansas; that old animal which to-day nourishes about 65 per cent of the infants of the country. I have a word for her because she is profitable; because wherever she is introduced she brings prosperity into that country. You may ask, "How is this, and how can you prove that statement?" I can only cite you to the East. Go back into the Mohawk Valley, and you will find one of the most prospering countries of the world, brought about by dairy conditions. You will find that there land is worth \$100 to \$150 per acre. Go across a hill and you can buy land for \$25 and \$10 per acre. Of course, there was a certain advantage in that particular country. That valley had a railroad which transported the milk to the city; the other valley did not. The Mohawk Valley consequently was adapted for the dairy while the other valley was not. It is for this reason that land is high-priced in that valley. I can cite you to a good many other cases. Take, for instance, Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Some 25 years or 30 years ago that was a barren county. Those of you who are familiar with that section of the country know that it is very hilly.

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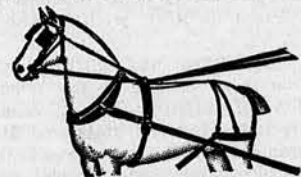


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At that time Switzerland became overpopulated, and they sent some of their people to this country and they located in that county. Not being accustomed to doing anything else but dairying in their native country, they began that practice in Jefferson County. To-day we find Jefferson County one of the richest of Wisconsin. Besides other crops, they grow clover, alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn, equal to that we are raising in Kansas. Besides these crops, they are selling over three million pounds of cheese. The land of that county, which was barren twenty-five years ago, has value equal to that of the bottom lands in counties near the lake. Come farther west—or go back to the Western Reserve—and you will find the same conditions. Go down into the Elgin district of Illinois—right around Chicago—and you will find there electric lines running all through that country—fine hogs, nice lawns, good roads, anything that man can wish for. Some people say that dairying is not profitable, they know because they have tried it. I might say that of a good many cases in Kansas this is true, and I am going to give you an experiment which proves that condition. Fifteen cows—average cows—were purchased, and a yearly record was kept of these cows. The first cow produces butter-fat for 8½ cents a pound. In other words, she charges you 8½ cents for the feed to manufacture a pound. No. 15 produces butter-fat for 24 cents a pound—24 cents she'll charge you for every pound of butter-fat she produces. Let us divide these cows according to their records. We selected five cows which produce butter-fat at an average of 9 cents per pound. We selected another lot because each produces butter for 15.8 cents per pound. Another lot produces butter-fat for 20.4 cents per pound. Now, how are we going to remedy the situation, and how are we going to make dairying in this lot of cows more profitable? Simply, sell the last ten cows and you will have a profitable dairy. If you are getting 15 cents for butter-fat, the middle lot of cows will just balance; though you are not making a profit they will not make you a loss. The top lot will make you 5 cents gain. Now, then, if you will sell the last two lots of these cows you will make \$140 clear profit out of those five remaining cows. If you keep all of them, you will not make any profit at all. Just milk the five good cows and sell all the rest and you will make a profit. How do we know which cows to sell? It is simply this. Take a piece of paper and nail it up against the cow-stable wall. Tie a lead pencil to that. Tie it good and strong, and for three consecutive days put down the weight of the milk produced by that cow. Take a sample and test that milk. Do that for three consecutive days every month, and that will give you a record that is approximately 95 per cent accurate, compared with the record which you would have if you would take the sample every day and weigh the milk. That system is sufficiently accurate in finding out the good and the poor cows. It is an easy matter to estimate approximately the value of the feed that you give these cows during the year, and by a simple computation you can find whether you are making a profit or loss on each particular animal. It has been said that if the angel of death would sweep over this country and kill about half the cows, the farmers would wake up the next morning better off. I believe there is a good deal in it.

Now, as to the matter of feeding. Feeding a dairy cow is a subject of great importance. A cow that produces milk must receive the nutrients that she produces in the milk. We take a number of bottles which represent constituents in milk. One has a pound of fat, taken out of 20 pounds of milk; one has milk sugar, one ash, and one the protein compound. Now, in order for a cow to produce twenty pounds of normal milk you must feed that animal food which contains these compounds approximately in that proportion to do it economically. The protein is the most essential component. It is the highest-priced of any component that you have in the feed, and goes to make up muscle in case of a steer or a hog. In the case of a cow that is producing milk it gives the white part of the milk, the cheesy part. In the hen, of course, it produces the white of the egg. The next important constituents are the carbohydrates, or starch compounds. These go to make heat and fat, and in the milk they make milk sugar, and they also make butter-fat. The fats in the feed go to make up butter-fat and at the same

time supply the heat of the body. The ash, of course, is a very important thing, and every farmer should feed a certain amount of it in the way of roughage. Cows must have roughage as the ash constituent. This is also supplied by salt. Always have salt before an animal, especially a young animal. In the formation of bone it requires a great deal of ash. So essential is the ash compound that in China they use it for executing their criminals. They give the criminal all he wants to eat, but deprive him of the mineral salt. Frequently you see calves gnawing at posts, boards, or gnawing the ground. They are after salt. They are after mineral matter. Nature gives them that peculiar instinct to get salt.

I said that carbohydrates or starchy material produces heat and fat, and also that fat produces heat and fat. What is the difference between the two? It is simply this. Starches are generally in plants. You do not find starchy compounds in the body except those that have been immediately absorbed by digestion. Suppose you had a steer with 500 pounds of fat on him; transform that fat into carbohydrates and he would be walking around two and a half times larger than he actually is. There are two kinds of feeds, the roughages and the concentrates. We feed the concentrates to give nutrients which are easily assimilated. We need the roughages to give bulk, to start the motion of the intestines. We can not feed roughages altogether and get the best results. We can not do that because the nutrients are not there in sufficient quantity. We will take an illustration for your use. We can eat a pound of beefsteak quite nicely each day without any inconvenience. Suppose we should supply you with a feed of strawberries. You would have to eat 87 bushels every day in order to get the same amount of nutrients as you get out of that beefsteak. This gives us the reason why we need the roughages and why we need concentrates.

Now comes the question of balancing these rations. We say that protein is to produce casein in the milk, and muscle in the steer. If you feed too much protein, you overtax the kidneys. You cause an irregular disturbance in the body. The protein has to bear being transformed into fat, but you can not transform fat into protein. The kidneys do most of this work, and in the case of a horse when you feed too much alfalfa hay, or in other words, when you feed too much protein, you have an azotic condition. In a human being you will have Bright's disease. There is another problem. I said that any feed that is high in protein is also expensive, consequently, if we can substitute a cheap feed, a starchy feed like corn, and feed just the right amount of protein, we will reach two results: First, it will be cheaper, and second, it will be more easily digested. In the case of a cow that produces this amount of milk we need daily 2½ pounds of protein, we need 13 pounds of starchy material and half a pound of fat. That will supply the nutrients in right proportion to give twenty pounds of milk with the normal constituents.

How can we balance these constituents? There are a great many bulletins issued which give all sorts of combinations from which you can select. Some of these will apply to your individual conditions. But I might say that one of the most practical rations, one of the most economical rations that can be devised for an agricultural State like Kansas is 18 pounds alfalfa hay and about 8 pounds of corn. That will give these constituents in just the right proportion. I am going to show you the reason why we should feed 18 pounds of alfalfa hay in connection with 8 pounds of corn. The protein is much less in the corn than in the alfalfa hay. We only have a half pound of protein in the corn, while we have pretty nearly two pounds in the alfalfa hay. We have five pounds of starch in the corn and we have only three pounds in the alfalfa hay. We have a little, about .6 pound of fat in the corn, while we only have .3 pound in the alfalfa hay, showing you that the relations of these constituents are different with the different feeds. Bear in mind that all feeds contain protein. All feeds contain carbohydrates, but their proportions are different. We must find a combination that will give us the proportion such as I have stated—2½ pounds protein, 13 pounds carbohydrates. Now, in 18 pounds of alfalfa hay we have two pounds of protein; and fed in connection with eight pounds of corn which contain ½ pound of protein we have the balanced ration, because here is the other half

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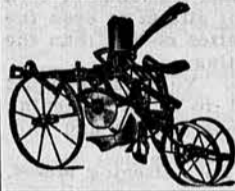
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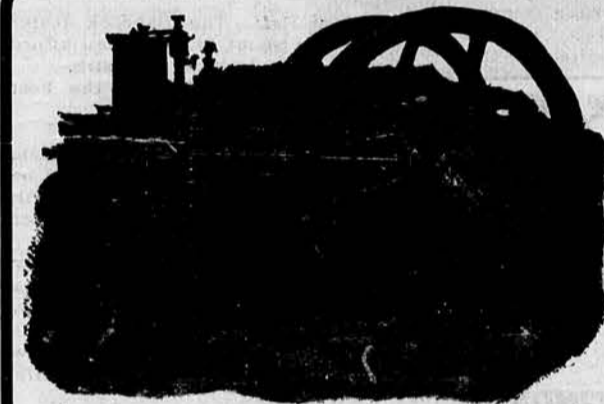
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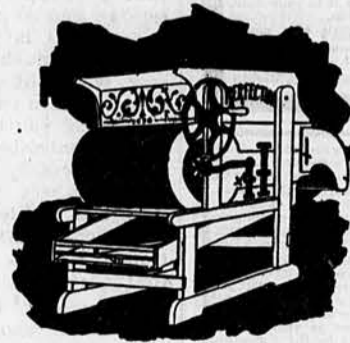
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pound of the protein. We have over five pounds of starch in eight pounds of corn, and in 18 pounds of alfalfa hay we have over 7 pounds of starch. The two together will give us the 13 pounds that is necessary, and the same is true of the fat.

A word in regard to the care of the cow. In order to have the best results from a dairy cow give her the best care. We found last winter by a reduction of 40 degrees in the temperature a 10-per-cent decrease in the flow of milk, and if you have a moist condition, if you subject your cows to a rain, a 20-per-cent decrease in temperature will amount to the same as a 40-per-cent decrease in the temperature when the atmosphere is dry. So build her a nice stable if you want her to be profitable. Another point: In coming this afternoon from Manhattan—just about time to get the cows—I noticed two boys on horseback. They were hunting the cows. They were in the corn-stubble, and they had a dog, and they were bringing the cows in "lickety-cut," just as fast as the horses could gallop. I will venture to say that there wasn't 50 per cent of the milk left in those cows when they reached the stalls. I wish that I could tell you more about these conditions, but beyond all circumstances I advise you to keep a few cows. I believe it is the best thing for Kansas. I believe that in future years you will regret it if you do not keep a few cows. The cow is practically the only animal that will give it up all the fertility of the feed and can be taken back onto the soil. I have stated to you a case where a county has been redeemed by this fertility. I want to show you a chart which gives the average compositions of manure from cows. I want to show you a chart that estimates the

value of manure from a single cow at \$25, \$29 worth of fertility that they can produce yearly. Now, you might say there was no need of my dwelling upon that subject. We have all the fertility that we need for ages in our soil. Ten years ago I heard that remark in the great rich State of Illinois, where they have this type of muck soil. To-day they find it profitable to use commercial fertilizers simply because they have not taken care of the food elements.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Robison: I did not hear you compare but two feeds—alfalfa and corn.

Professor Erf: I think they are the best and cheapest. Another good ration is alfalfa hay about 17 pounds, about 7 pounds of corn and two or three pounds of bran—this makes an excellent ration. I might say that with 18 pounds of alfalfa and 8 pounds of corn the third cutting of alfalfa or even the fourth will give better results than the first or second cutting.

President Potter: Your ratio would be a little over 1 to 5 for fattening steers, between your protein and carbohydrates.

Professor Erf: For fattening steers, yes, sir.

Professor Kirkpatrick: I have a few cows; I am not making a business of dairying, but have got to have some milk for my pigs, and I am all wrought up over the proposition that I ought to know what my cows are doing. I would like to know how I am going to test my cows to find out. Is there any short cut now by which I can test my few cows without going to great expense?

Professor Erf: The Babcock tester will cost you about \$4. You can afford to keep a man to test the milk.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: That is the best method, then, Professor?

Professor Erf: Yes, sir.

Mr. Coburn: What is the maximum amount of alfalfa that a man would be justified in feeding a dairy cow in milk if she was given a suitable quantity of some grain?

Professor Erf: That depends greatly on the alfalfa. Of the first cutting you can feed an almost unlimited quantity.

President Potter: Do you think it unsafe to let our stock run to alfalfa stacks—let them have all the alfalfa they want?

Professor Erf: For the first and second cutting I should suggest that would be all right, but for the last cutting it would not be advisable. I understand our friend Robison allows his Percherons to run right to the stacks.

The professor was asked regarding the dual-purpose cow.

Professor Erf: The dual-purpose cow is all right for the dual-purpose man, but the dairy cow is the kind for the dairyman. I must admit that some farmers make a great deal more money from their dual-purpose cows than they would from a Jersey or dairy cow. The dairy cow is a bundle of nerves, and any excitement, any uncomfortable condition that is brought about will decrease the flow of milk. The dual-purpose cow can stand a great deal of these uncomfortable conditions without making any difference in the flow of milk. Now, the question as to when a dual-purpose cow becomes profitable is simply a question of record of that individual animal. This matter of dual-purpose is one that is talked about much, but records are not given of these animals. If you can get a cow that produces a large amount of butter-fat and at the same time produces a calf that is worthy of raising to a steer, so much the better; that is a cow we want to propagate. But remember when you are breeding for a certain thing you have to breed along that line. Remember you cannot shoot at two objects.

A Member: I don't hardly coincide with the gentleman. He says we cannot shoot at two objects at the same time. We can if we have a shot-gun that scatters.

A Member: I have attended the International show every year but one since it was established. I never saw dual-purpose animal stand up in that ring. When it comes to these western range calves, they have gone to Chicago year after year and won everything. I do not believe the man ever lived that saw a high-class show cow, from a beef standpoint, that could be put into the milking test, and I do not believe he ever saw anything that could be reversed the other way.

Mr. Blair: The dairy cow is of nervous temperament; now, in excitement we tend to lessen the flow of milk and also decrease the amount of butter-fat. I want to ask this question: Does the amount of butter-fat depend on the

nervous system in the cow, or the physical structure?

Professor Erf: The nerve is the engine which propels the whole business. Do you know that a milker can increase the flow of milk, and not only increase the flow of milk but increase the butter-fat constantly simply because the nervous system accords with the man. The cow likes the man; throws out her sympathy to the man, and we can not attribute it to anything else but the nervous system. Of course, if you do not feed a cow, you can not expect milk from her.

A Member: I admit that a good many of us are not capable of discussing this question, but I believe the Red Polled people are breeding what they call a dual-purpose cow.

Mr. Halderman: I would like to give a little of the experience I have had and get a little information along with it. I have milked dairy cows, or so-called dairy cows, all my life. For the last twenty years I have milked the pure-bred Holstein. Prior to that time I milked Shorthorns. I found some of the Shorthorns that were very good milkers for about four months, but after that time they would fall off in milk, and would lay fat on their back. But the last twenty years I have milked dairy cows (Holstein) exclusively. I kept a herd of Jerseys along with them in the same barn. Some of the Jerseys were good cows, but I must say there were four-fifths of them that I do not want in the barn.

Mr. Stone: I want to say in the first place I have as good authority as there is in this State that there is only one cow in seven in Kansas that is paying for her keep. Now, you people may think that is an exaggeration, but it is true just the same. These records show it pretty well, but those probably are selected cows; there are cows that will drop a long ways below that. If you dual-purpose men have got a cow that is not producing over and above her keep, you want to dispose of her.

Professor Erf: I want to say that I am not opposed to the dual-purpose cow. We have Red Polled cattle in our dairy that are good cows; but I want to say one word more, that the profit on an animal depends on the individual. It is the individuality. The gentleman back there told the whole thing in a nutshell; it does not make any difference what kind of a breed you have got. Figures will tell whether they are profitable.

Government Encouragement of Imported Breeds of Horses.

Geo. M. Rommel, Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the discussion of this subject we shall consider what has been the Government's policy in history, what is its policy at the present time, and what may be its policy in future, always keeping in mind the effect of these policies on the horse-breeding industry. As the tariff laws in this respect have been drawn to apply to all classes of domestic animals, the encouragement of the importation of horses for breeding purposes is only a part of the whole, although the horse-importing business has come to be the most important. It will be necessary to consider the subject first as it applies to all classes of animals.

The Historic Policy.

The historic policy of the United States Government regarding the importation of domestic animals has been that when such animals were imported for breeding purposes, no duty was to be imposed by the Customs officers. One of the earliest tariff acts on the statute books is that of February 27, 1793, which provides "that the several laws of the United States, imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, so far as they may be deemed to impose a duty on horses, cattle, sheep, swine or other useful beasts imported into the United States, for breed, shall be repealed." With one exception every tariff law enacted since that date has placed breeding animals on the free list. That exception was the act of May 16, 1866, which placed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on all animals imported; it was superseded by the act of July 14, 1870, which removed the duty on "animals specially imported for breeding purposes from beyond the seas," upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Up to the act of 1866, no restrictions seem to have been placed on the use of this privilege, and the act of 1870 is the first one which specifically provides that satisfactory proof should be submitted, that the animals for which the duty-free privilege was claimed, were actually imported for breeding pur-



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poses. These restrictions were necessary to protect American breeders and to prevent frauds upon the Customs, which were obviously possible under the old laws. They have been broadened considerably as I will point out to you later on.

This is our historic policy—that domestic animals of all kinds, not only horses, but cattle, sheep, hogs, and similar animals of the farm, when of superior merit and imported with the idea of improving the domestic stock, should be charged no duty, but their importation encouraged. Europe began the improvement of the breeds of live stock long before the new world; here pioneers started out with the same kind of animals as they had in the old homes on the other side of the Atlantic (and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they were good ones of their sort), but these pioneer farmers were too much occupied with their struggles with the forest, the Indians, and with politics to devote a great deal of attention to the improvement of their breeds of live stock. When they finally wished to do this, they found Europe far ahead of them and naturally saw that great strides could be made by the use of the best animals from European breeders. The idea seems to have been that this improved blood would be used to give our farmers a more superior grade of breeding stock than could be obtained from native sources, and that liberal provisions of the tariff would enable our breeders to establish these improved breeds at the lowest possible expense.

The Present Policy.

You have seen how the first restriction as to the purpose for which breeding animals were imported was imposed by the tariff act of 1870. This remained unchanged for twenty years until the passage of the McKinley act on October 1, 1890, when the first restrictions were imposed as to the character of these animals. This law provided that "Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: Provided, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure-bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: and provided further, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the Customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be necessary for the strict enforcement of this provision." This remained unchanged for over twelve years.

In December, 1902, the Board of General Appraisers ruled that this provision applied only to animals intended for the immediate use of the importer and not for sale, and an additional act was passed on March 3, 1903, providing that the duty-free privilege could be obtained whether the animals imported for breeding purposes were intended to be so used by the importer or for sale for such purpose." This act also amended the phraseology of the preceding ones by changing "book of record" to "books of record," and stipulated that the privilege of free entry in these cases would be extended only to citizens of the United States. Under the provisions of these laws, the Treasury Department has issued the necessary supplementary regulations from time to time. All importers are familiar with them and it is hardly necessary to discuss them here.

The connection of the Department of Agriculture with this work dates from the passage of the annual appropriations act on March 3, 1893, which provided "that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure-bred animals," under the provisions of the McKinley act then in force. This provision was included in each annual appropriations act for the Department until the passage of the Dingley act on July 24, 1897, when it was included in the clause regarding the importation of animals for breeding purposes.

The powers of the Secretary of Agriculture under these provisions apply to all points which may come up, touching not only what books of record shall be recognized, but the validity, authenticity and sufficiency of pedigrees and what constitutes a pedigree; and these powers have been sustained in the courts.

The Department certifies not only books of record doing business across the seas, but also those in the United States, the latter being certified to provide for the importation of animals

from Canada, as no Canadian books are certified.

Until 1904 the Department promulgated no specific regulations for this work. For about a year, the certification and supervision of books of record and pedigree record associations had been part of the work of the Animal Husbandry Office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and on October 14, 1904, B. A. I. Order No. 130 was published. Up to this time the requirements for certification had been broad, and they still are, but a tendency to take advantage of them had begun to manifest itself among American associations, and it seemed necessary to take steps to exercise a closer supervision, so that the Department would have accurate means of knowing what associations were doing a live and legitimate business and were entitled to certification; this policy is carried out by liberal interpretations of the laws on broad lines without discrimination as to breed or sex.

Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 130 makes provision for the application of new associations for certification, and requires each certified association to make an annual report to the Department and publish a volume of its book of record at least once in four years. All certified American associations must hold their books open to inspection by the Department, if such inspection is deemed necessary. Foreign associations are required to keep their books of record on file. In its dealings with the latter, the Department is guided by the advice of certified associations in the United States. American representatives abroad, and its own inspection of their books of record.

Up to date, 14 amendments to this order have been issued; dealing with the granting, withdrawal, or amendment of certification. The following table shows the number of books of record now certified:

Books of Record of Pedigrees Certified by the Department of Agriculture, Under the Provisions of B. A. I. Order No. 130, and Amendments 1-14.

	American.	Foreign.
Cattle	14	30
Horses	18	23
Asses	1	1
Sheep	21	13
Hogs	13	2
Dogs	1	4
Cats	2	..
Total	70	73

I have gone into this rather tedious discussion of Government regulation to show you the steps that have been taken to prevent fraud against the Customs and protect the interests of American breeders. The policy of the Government at the present time is to encourage the importation of animals of the highest class, whose value will more than compensate for their competition with the product of American breeders, the object being the adaptation of foreign breeds to our special conditions, or the establishment of American breeds by fusing the imported and native blood, the ultimate end being practical independence of foreign breeders. That this policy is sound does not seem open to question. America has the facilities of soil, climate, feed, and pasture to supply her own demands for breeding stock of all kinds. The quality of her wool, meat, and horses is unrivaled in the world's markets. If the high standard of these products is admitted, you must also admit our possibility to produce breeding stock of equal value.

Now, if we are to hold our own in the world's competition, we must maintain and even raise our standard. This means that the breeding stock which supplies our flocks, herds, and studs must be specially suited to our conditions, and, therefore, must be distinctly American. The door should always be open to let in the best blood lines and for new and desirable species, breeds, and families, but every introduction of this kind shall have to be made with great care and intelligence, especially when we shall have succeeded in developing types peculiarly our own.

The Future Policy.

Number of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine Imported for Breeding Purposes.

To obtain a satisfactory understanding of this subject, it is necessary to study the figures showing the number of animals imported for breeding purposes. The earliest year that they were separately enumerated was 1883, and the earliest year that the country of origin was shown was 1884. From 1884 the figures in the table are given for each year and for five-year periods. The imports for hogs are for consumption.

(Continued on page 159.)

A TRAINED NURSE

After Years of Experience, Advises Women in Regard to Their Health.

Mrs. Martha Pohlman of 55 Chester Avenue, Newark, N. J., who is a graduate Nurse from the Blockley Training School, at Philadelphia, and for six years Chief Clinic Nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital, writes the letter printed below. She has the advantage of personal experience, besides her professional education, and what she has to say may be absolutely relied upon.

Many other women are afflicted as she was. They can regain health in the same way. It is prudent to heed such advice from such a source.

Mrs. Pohlman writes: "I am firmly persuaded, after eight years of experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that it is the safest and best medicine for any suffering woman to use."

"Immediately after my marriage I found that my health began to fail me. I became weak and pale, with severe bearing-down pains, fearful backaches and frequent dizzy spells. The doctors prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I would bloat after eating, and frequently become nauseated. I had pains down through my limbs so I could hardly walk. It was as bad a case of female trouble as I have ever known. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, however, cured me within four months. Since that time I have had occasion to recommend it to a number of patients suffering from all forms of female difficulties, and I find that while it is considered unprofessional to recommend a patent medicine, I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I have found that it cures female ills, where all other medicine fails. It is a grand medicine for sick women."

Money cannot buy such testimony as this—merit alone can produce such results, and the ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for all female diseases known to medicine.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of the female organs, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excita-

bility, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

The needless suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex is terrible to see. The money which they pay to doctors who do not help them is an enormous waste. The pain is cured and the money is saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is well for women who are ill to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, her assistant for many years before her decease, and for twenty-five years since her advice has been freely given to sick women. In her great experience, which covers many years, she has probably had to deal with dozens of cases just like yours. Her advice is strictly confidential.

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They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fall to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you awake, and ride to fight and win.

Will not for precious chances passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!
Each night I burn the records of the day;
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never blind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep,
I lend my arm to all who say, "I can."
No shamefaced outcast ever sang so deep
But yet might rise and be again a man!

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of the past,
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to Heaven!

—Walter Maloney.

Familiar Features of the Roadside.

Mrs. Mary Holsinger Rose.

The public ways of a Nation are vital. Good roads enhance, poor roads retard the wellbeing of a people. This adage has always been known, but not always acted upon.

Mother Rome, having a genius for placing her burdens on the shoulders of other people, did act upon it, and had roads built over 2,000 years ago which have lasted to this day. Twenty-nine military roads centered at Rome, which with their branches had a length of over 50,000 miles. Milestones marked the distances from all parts of the empire to a gilt column in the Roman Forum.

These roads were not easily built nor lightly undertaken. They were pavements of dressed stone blocks, with close joints on a foundation of concrete, which rested on a subfoundation of large, flat stones, the whole construction being three feet thick and from eight to sixteen feet wide. The Romans showed neither adaptability nor economy in their road-building. They built by main strength, and their roads ran in a straight line up hill and down dale. Macadam says: "Their construction was a kind of desperate remedy to which ignorance has had recourse."

In India and Persia there were a few good roads in early times. In the latter country there was built beside the public highway a private road for the ruler, which was kept in better repair, and from which originated the saying, "There is no royal road to learning."

Explorers in Mexico and Peru found excellent roads between the principal towns. One of the military roads of Peru is said to have been nearly 2,000 miles long, with tunnels through the mountains and bridges or ferries over the streams. This road was 20 feet wide and paved with flagstones covered with bitumen.

Working Out the Road Tax.

But no such highway was ever found within the borders of the United States, nor can be even now. Our earliest roads were Indian trails, upon which we are slowly improving. Note the simplicity of the American method of country road-building compared with the Roman. Some day when it is either too wet or too dry to plow at home, the farmer takes his slowest team and goes to work out his tax. He plows up the mud of the gutters, piles it unevenly in the center of the road and calls it "well done." Of course the first heavy rain washes it back to the gutters again. Ruts are familiar features of country roads.

Now, a common road is much simpler to build than a railroad, and we might pay our road tax in money instead of work and employ an engineer to construct our roads. But we, the people,

don't like to pay out the dollars, and we don't intend to make a lot of civil engineers into rivals of Carnegie and Rockefeller. Besides, the old system has its advantages. It furnishes a livelihood for a lot of road overseers who could not make a living any other way and our rural population are never liver-grown.

It has long been a reproach to us that our roads do not compare with those of Europe, but there has been an immense improvement in the last fifteen years. Ours is a big country, and it will take time to build good highways from New York to San Francisco.

The Unsightly Poles.

One of the familiar features of the wayside is the increasing number of telegraph and telephone poles. When the Japanese woke up forty years ago, and began to copy the ways of Western Europe and America, one of their first reforms was to commence cutting the beautiful shrubs or trees which lined their highways, and to plant poles instead after the foreign method. They thought these poles had a religious significance—were some sort of a Shinto emblem, else why should they be large, fair, and wise barbarians plant them in such profusion? The resident foreigners protested so vigorously that the desecration was stopped—in Japan. Perhaps some day we shall have all the benefits of telephone or telegraph without the unsightly poles.

Literary and Pictorial Features.

Then there are the literary and pictorial features which so lavishly adorn the highways; fables in black and white which he who runs must read whether he will or no. Here on the right is one, "Geo. B. Peck's the growing store. Every day \$'s saved"—by Geo. B. Peck, of course. I have no \$'s left for him to save, so I turn away. On the left I read, "Poor paint is waste. Buy Devoe's," and straight ahead at the turning is the legend, "X Y Z's Clothing Store." I lift my eyes to the hills and there in gigantic letters is told the marvel and the wonder of Bull Durham. It stands on a pinnacle alone. No tree so brazen as to flutter a leaf before its splendor. The heavens are slow to declare their glory in the face of this glory on earth.

Saddest of all are the likenesses of two eminent men, dead philanthropists, who have suffered a slanderous billboard resurrection. Shame! that Geo. W. Childs is known to the young people of to-day only as a tobacco sign, and the noble sentiment, "I am for men" means nothing but a cheap cigar. George W. Childs hated tobacco, I am told, and fought against its use. There should be a way to protect a man's memory from such defamation. Let the Pete Dailys continue to sing the praises of the weed if you will, but let Geo. W. Childs and Henry George stand for the things they fought for in their lifetime.

The Wayside Nuisance.

By the wayside, and near the road I most frequent is a familiar something intangible, unseen, but ever present. No cloud so black and no sky so bright as to dispel this olfactory offense. Its emanations fill the earth and rise to the heavens. You remember the poets thus describe it:

"The pigsty is a monster of such frightful mein

That to be hated need not e'en be seen,
But sniffed too oft, familiar to the smell,

We first endure, then take to it like—jell."

Of the truth in these lines I bear reluctant witness, for with sorrow do I confess that when the bank barometer is low, and the financial sky is black and the storm clouds of adversity threaten the domestic horizon, the head of the family talks of going into the hog business.

Once, in the early days of earth Father Adam called a great family council to give each and every animal a name. "No use to name the hog," said they, "because every one will know what it is, as soon as he sees it, any way." The special beauty of the hogpen is that every one knows what it is without seeing it. Hogs are useful and hogpens have their places, but that place is not by the roadside where they are a daily offense to hundreds. Some day, just short of the millenium, the

public will be protected from the nuisance of slop-fed hogs.

The Unattractive Tangle.

"A weed," says some one, "is a plant out of place." There are many plants out of place along our highways. It is one of the penalties of a fertile soil and a glowing sun that weeds innumerable spring up where the man with the hoe is not. The roadside is an impenetrable jungle with a background of sumac, elder, and buckeye; shrubs beautiful in themselves, but with their graceful outlines lost in the tangle of rank growth. But surely if we can ever forgive lavish nature and careless man it is now. The horseweed, the burdock, and the jimson weed abound, it is true; the mullein, the stinging nettle and the thistle are with us, but the wild morning glories are a-bloom, the dark green of the sarsaparilla vine with its glossy berries covers much that is unsightly; the black-eyed Susies peep out everywhere; the wild asters are in their purple prime; the sunflowers lift their heads reverently to their sun god, and the goldenrod is a golden glory. But when we have acknowledged all the beauty and given thanks for it, the fact remains that miles of tangle does not make an attractive highway. The eye longs for open spaces and green-sward. The brief reign of the autumn flowers does not atone for the summer's neglect. Five months of dry, dusty weeds by the roadside is too big a price for pay for an occasional clump of blossoms in the fall.

Public spirit is aroused in the cities. Immense treasure in money and labor is expended on parks and streets that towns may be good to live in. Can we not cultivate in ourselves and our neighbors a similar civic pride? Let us call the man a benefactor who plants his garden so that it may be a joy to the passer-by as well as to himself. Let us call that man a patriot who cares for the adjacent roadside, who plants trees there, and who, as Elbert Hubbard says, "Makes one blade of grass to grow where jimson weeds grew before."

Politeness.

Good breeding is an accomplishment French people always acquire at home and in childhood; therefore their reputation for being the politest people in the world.

A Frenchman, his wife and a couple of children will observe all the most exquisite social amenities in the privacy of their own vine and fig tree, and the family life presents all the social advantages they require. A French boy of even the humblest parentage does not wait to go out in the world to learn how to offer a woman a chair, give an elderly gentleman his arm, invite you to dine, or discover the topics of conversation that engage your interest. He has lived from his babyhood in an atmosphere of family deference and cheerfully unselfish consideration, and he is charmingly polite by precept and example wherever he may find himself.

Happiness, content and right satisfaction, all doubts answered, all dark places lighted up, heaven begun here—this is the reward of loving God. In this world, tribulation, yes, but good cheer in spite of that.—George Hodges, D. D.

Age of baby, three years. Finding a button off her dress, little Strathie said to his grandfather. "Grandfazzer, me wants a wife to look after my clothes."

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The Young Folks

THE FELLOW WHO CAN WHISTLE.

The fellow who can whistle when the world is going wrong
Is the fellow who will make the most of life;
No matter what may happen, you will find him brave and strong—
He's the fellow who will conquer in the strife.

The fellow who can whistle when the whole world seems to frown
Is the kind of man to stand the battle's brunt;
He's got the proper metal, and you can not keep him down,
For he's just the sort that's needed at the front.

The fellow who can whistle is the fellow who can work,
With a note of cheer to vanquish plodding care;
His soul is filled with music, and no evil shadows lurk
In his active brain to foster grim despair.

The fellow who can whistle—he is built on nature's plan,
And he cheers his tolling fellow men along;
There is no room for pessimists, but give to us the man
Who can whistle when the world is going wrong.

—Sidney-Warren Mase, in Lippincott's.

Aunt Kate to Katherine.

Chicago, February 7, 1906.

My Dear Niece:—I was invited out to a dinner last week, as I told you. I accepted, and this letter is the direct result of my going.

Who was the wise woman who said, "I can judge the character of a young girl, if I sit down to the same dinner-table with her?" I am not sure that I am prepared to make so sweeping a statement as this, and yet the table manners—be they of the old or young—do indicate the character to some extent.

There were twenty guests present, and we were seated at one long table. It was a delightful dinner and I enjoyed meeting the ladies, most of whom I knew. Among them was a young high-school girl, whom I had heard spoken of as very bright and charming. She was seated just opposite me. Her dress suited her perfectly and she was very pretty.

But my namesake shall not make the mistakes that young girl made, if it is in the power of her aunt to help it. She began by telling a good story and she told it well. Then she told another not so good. That seemed to start her, and she monopolized the conversation at that end of the table. She was the youngest guest present, and it was, to say the least, a lack of tact upon her part.

I was reminded of the answer I heard your small sister Ruth make not long ago, when you asked her why she did not like a certain little girl. "If little girls show off too much, folks get tired of them," she said.

This young girl rested her very pretty bare elbow on the table, as she leaned to talk to the lady next. A moment after I heard her say: "Not olives, thank you. I think them perfectly detestable, and I don't see how anybody can eat them."

Once she reached across her neighbor to secure a salt-shaker, and perhaps she caught the surprise in my eyes; anyway she said, laughing: "You know this is an informal dinner. Mrs. L. said so, when she invited us."

I felt like answering, "Informal does not mean ill bred." And so it went. Without doing anything that was very rude, she did a dozen things that were not good manners at a dinner party—nor a dinner at home, for the matter of that.

After I got home, I thought it all out, and I came to this conclusion: Young people—also older people—are not careful enough to use their very best manners three times a day, at their own home tables. And so it is impossible to get into their best manners upon short notice, when invited out to dine. The only safe way, then, is to don one's best manners and keep them on for the people who love us best—those in our own homes. Thoughtfulness of others, tact and politeness at table will then soon become a part of one's self. We will grow to be like the dear old lady whose daughter said to me not long ago, "I can not imagine my mother doing or saying anything unkind or rude. She would not know how."

I remember that you do not like the "don't" lists in a paper; so, my dear, I have not sent you a single "don't," but perhaps you may discover a few things

to avoid, and my letter will not have failed of its mission.

Your loving

AUNT KATE.

A Boy's Apiary.

I was a boy when I was master of an apiary, and thirteen when I made my start with a dozen hives. The home was on Lake Champlain, and close by the shore of the lake, and in clover time my father's bees would streak by thousands for the rich fields of Vermont, two miles over the lake. In light breezes or even fairly rough weather they made the passage very well, but Lake Champlain can be mirror-still for days at a time in June, and then the poor honey-seekers could be seen dotting the quiet water by hundreds, many dead, many still struggling, but not one rising after the wetting of her wings. I suppose it was the glare of the still water which confused the little creatures, rather than any weariness, for repeated observation established beyond doubt that if the surface was but slightly rippled, or if the waves were high, the brave voyagers would make their four-mile flight for the tiniest fraction of the contents of one cell of honey, in perfect safety.

Therefore, both for mercy and for profit the apiary was moved a mile and a half back from the lake, the boy of thirteen was placed in charge, and we heard no more of the swarms of dead bees in the water on calm days, and from the basswoods on the craggy sides of Bulwaga Mountain and the clover patches in the scanty farms of "Coote Hill" the descendants of those twelve swarms paid my way in the simple life of a very respectable Vermont college. It is a great thing for a boy to be master of something—or anything. I would rather be Tom Sawyer, the boss of one bedraggled pup of mighty prowess in the imagination of his master, than the son of a man who owned everything in sight, so that his boy could not own anything at all. Thirteen years old—and to see the dozen graceful bee-mansions increase one by one! Twelve colonies, and then your first new swarm, all your own! Thirteen, then two in a day—whoppers, both of them, and it's only May, and Bill Reed, who's been at the business twenty years, hasn't a swarm this year! Fifteen! Sixteen! How they do sing of a warm June night now! Is there any music in all God's earth like the soft roar of the apiary, when every hive "hangs out," and the scent of the ripening nectar makes one extend his nostrils, and breathe, and just breathe? And to be a boy, and to know that in each of those little palaces there is tier on tier of snow-white sections put together by his own hands, filling with the fairest, sweetest honey the earth affords, the nectar of our Northern clover and the basswoods of the hills!—New York Evening Post.

A Dog Which Saves Lives.

Rags is a 4-year-old dog, unkempt and ill looking, but a heroic heart beats in his shaggy breast. Rags has saved more than forty lives. His field of service is the Klondike, where he and his master have wintered for several years. The Philadelphia North American tells of two of the dog's exploits.

In the winter of 1901 a number of men belonging to the Pittsburg Mining Company were prospecting in Alaska. They lived in a little wooden hut, from which they went out in pairs to explore. They were away beyond any sign of civilization, and the weather was so severe that they endured a good deal of suffering.

One day two of the men, out on an expedition, were caught in a sudden and terrific storm. They started back for camp, but the trail was rapidly covered by the drifting snow. On and on the men plodded, each falling now and again, only to be roused from the death-dealing sleep and hustled on by his companion. At last both sank, and the snow drifted over them.

The men at the camp, alarmed by the non-appearance of their comrades, started out to rescue them. Rags went along, too. Straight as an arrow he followed the trail, and before long a sharp yell told the party that their friends had been found. The two men were completely buried in the snow, and help had not come one moment too soon. This was Rag's first exploit.

At another time he went out as the leader of sixteen dogs which were dragging a rescue team to relieve a party of snow-bound miners. As the team was plodding steadily along, Rags suddenly gave a cry, broke from the traces and bounded away. Thinking he might have found the trail, the party followed, and by the time they had reached him, Rags had dug away

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enough snow to allow an entombed miner to crawl out.

Rags has saved forty-six lives and made several record-breaking rescue trips. His badge of honor is a gold collar on which is inscribed a list of his deeds.—Ex.

The Little Ones

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

My doll, my doll, my Annabel!
She's really feeling far from well—
Her wig is gone, her eyes are out,
Her legs were left somewhere about,
Her arms were stolen by the pup,
The hens ate all her sawdust up;
So all that's really left of her
Is just her clothes and character!
—Lucy Fitch Perkins.

A Brave Bird.

"Another story!" exclaimed Aunt Julia, as little Eleanor climbed into her lap and laid her curly head contentedly on her aunty's shoulder. "Well, this is the fourth story you have had to-day, so this time it must be a really, truly story, and it happened last year in a pretty little town down East, where your Uncle Charles and I were spending the summer.

"I was sitting on the piazza with my sewing, and your uncle was reading, when all at once the dearest little gray bird, with pale yellow spots on its wings and tail, flew down on the piazza and hopped round in a very friendly way. A few moments later I went into the house to get my scissors, and while there your uncle called to me to look out of the window. There was the dear little bird up on the table, pulling at my work and trying to fly off with it.

"I brought out some ravelings of cloth, bits of cotton wool and thread, and laid them near my work on the table. Very soon down came birdie again, and seemed delighted to find so many nice bits for the nest.

"All that day she flew back and forth with the pieces of string, wool and cotton, often lighting on my chair, and seeming not one bit afraid. The next day she came again, getting better and better acquainted each time, until she hopped into my lap, pecking at my work and picking up any loose threads she could find, and carrying them off to her nest in the tree near by.

"The third day some friends came over to see our new pet, and to watch her, busy at her task of nest-building. "For a long time after they came birdie watched them from her perch in the tree, but did not offer to fly down near us, and we feared we had frightened her away; but in a little while down she came again, flying on the table, and then into the lap of one of the ladies sitting near.

"Off she went again with the scraps of wool she found there, then back again, perching on the shoulder of a little girl, and pecking at her hair rib-

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bon, evidently thinking it would make a fine, soft lining for her nest.

"Next she lighted on Uncle Charles' arm, and tried to pull his handkerchief out of his pocket. We wanted very much to laugh at the dear little thing, she was so cunning and amusing, but we kept very quiet, fearing we should frighten her away.

"She hopped about the piazza for some time, then finally flew back to her nest, which by this time I think must have been finished, for although we often saw her flying about near the house, she never came on to the piazza again."—Mary W. Carpenter in Youth's Companion.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons
Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence
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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Challaco Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabbath Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County Route 2 (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Friends Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1905).
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAM.

Art and Life.

- I. Art in relation to life.
- II. The preservation of art—and civilization.
- III. The influence of art upon character.

I. Art means anything produced by the mind and hand of man, and includes fine art, the industrial or liberal arts, and is so closely associated with life that they can not be thought of separately. This is a broad subject and may be profitable to the writer of this paper and to the hearer. It may be made very practicable and applied to everyday life.

II. This subject may be used in a broad way by giving a brief history of the growth and development of the arts—both fine and industrial—showing the progress of the same with the march of civilization as they have gone hand in hand together.

III. Art is a beautiful language that speaks to the soul of man and wields an influence for good or evil. Some thoughts and ideas are better expressed in that way than any other. The importance of the artistic home surroundings, and their effect upon the children might be presented in such a way as to be practicable and helpful.

Possibilities of the Club.

While the club is a benefit to the woman by making her healthier, wiser, and better, it may also be a means of accomplishing great things in a community. No true woman, or number of women can long enjoy the blessings which it brings without a desire for the betterment of somebody else. An organization of women can do much to improve the morals and manners of the young by elevating the standard of living.

The possibilities of the club for the improvement of the neighborhood are many. In this respect I refer you to the article in this issue of the Kansas Farmer on "The Familiar Features by the Roadside," which reveals some of the needs. By concerted action on the part of a body of energetic, in-earnest women they can do wonders.

If each farmer sees to it that his own premises and wayside are well-kept, and that no unsightly advertisements are allowed on them, that the profitable but

objectionable hog be relegated to an obscure, out-of-the-way place, and unsightly places be covered by evergreens how long will it take to transform the appearance of a locality? And this can be done by agitation at home and in the club. Woman is often the motive power in the world of action and many great achievements are due to her influence and advice.

[The following, by Mrs. Winslow in the Delineator, will apply to the country as well as to town.]

The fact is that club women have come to realize how much may be done for the Nation by beginning right in their own kitchens. The farmer who succeeds nowadays gives a great deal of time and study to the feeding of his flocks and herds. He would not expect to make a success, for instance, of chicken-raising unless he fed his hens properly with good, nourishing food. Shall the housekeeper do less? Every club should devote at least one meeting a year to the kitchen, its location, furnishing and care. Another meeting should be devoted to the study of proper foods; and here would come in some exhaustive work on the pure-food question. The intelligent club woman has found that many things must come into consideration in planning the meals of her household. She has the problem of making the tastes of her family and the limitations of her purse correspond to the science of nutrition and economy. She must learn to adapt the food of the family to that intricate machine, the human body, and to provide for it such fare as will give energy and life with as little waste and as little friction as possible. The "simple life" has been talked to a tiresome end, but a more simple home-life is what every housekeeper should aim for. Clean homes and pure food constitute a problem that comes close to the club woman's heart, and in every town the woman's club which is up-to-date is taking the lead in studying it. It would be an excellent thing for the home as well as for the club question if all through the country the clubs would make an exhibit next spring of the best foods. Dietary standards, pure food and similar topics should all be illustrated; and the exhibit should be thrown open to the public, thus not only educating the immediate locality, but proving the practical benefit a club may be to a town.

TESTED RECEIPTS.

Lizzie's Cookies.

1½ cups sugar, 1 cup butter (small), ½ cup molasses, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon allspice, sufficient flour to roll out as soft as can be cut.—Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Sterling.

Fruit Cake.

1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 4 eggs, heaping teaspoon soda, 2 pounds raisins, 1 pound currants, ¼ pound citrons, 2 oranges, 1 lemon, 1 cup New Orleans molasses, teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, flour to make it rather stiff. Bake slowly for two hours. A few dates and figs improve it.—Mrs. W. A. Taylor.

Fruit Salad.

1 pint nice mellow apples, cut in dice shape, 1 pint celery, 1 cup English walnuts. Dressing for the above—yolks of 2 eggs, 8 tablespoons butter, sugar, red pepper to taste, pinch of salt, vinegar to taste, whipped cream. Have tried this and I know 'tis fine.

Ginger Bread.

½ cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup molasses, cup boiling water, 2½ cups of flour before sifted, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons soda, teaspoon ginger, a pinch of salt.—Mathilda Johnson, Santa Clara, Cal.

Cream Omelet.

Put a tablespoon of butter and a tablespoon of flour together into a saucepan, blending together as the butter melts, then add gradually a half cup of milk, and season with salt and pepper. When thick take it from the fire and let it cool, while you beat the yolks of 2 eggs which add slowly to cream sauce, and lastly fold in lightly the whites whipped until stiff. Have some melted butter in your hot pan, pour in the mixture and cook on top of a hot stove about two minutes or till stiff; then set in the oven a minute



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till the top is a dainty brown. Fold over and send to table immediately.—Katharine Lawrence, an Instructor in Cooking, Philadelphia.

Good Cookies.

Two cups white sugar, 2 cups lard, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons ammonia dissolved in 1 pint sweet milk; flavor to suit taste.—Mrs. M. R. Hanenkratt, Tillamook, Ore.

Escalloped Salmon.

Take a can of salmon and mash it up, then butter your bake-dish, put in a layer of crackers, then salmon and then crackers and so on until you use all your salmon; salt, pepper and dot with butter and pour on enough milk to moisten the crackers and bake until a nice brown.—Mrs. Myra Bowker, Connellsville, Pa.

Baked Apples.

Peel and quarter enough apples to cover bottom of bake pan, have ready a dressing of ½ cup of sugar, 1½ tablespoons cornstarch, butter size of walnut, pint boiling water; stir and boil until thick, flavor with vanilla and pour over apples and bake.—Mrs. Myra Bowker, Connellsville, Pa.

Ginger Cake.

Put 2 cups baking molasses in a bowl, stir in it 1 cup melted lard, 2 teaspoons soda, 2 of ginger, 1 of salt, 1 cup hot water; stir all well and add enough flour to make a soft dough; roll out and bake.—Mrs. Myra Bowker, Connellsville, Pa.

Wanted It to Drop.

A belated traveler asked for a room at a hotel, and was told there was only a small one left and it was next that of a regular boarder, who was a nervous crank, who raised Cain if he was disturbed. He was cautioned to be quiet as possible on retiring, and promised to do his best. He entered the room, closed the door without making a sound and proceeded to disrobe. He got along fine until removing his boots, when one slipped inadvertently from his hand and fell with a sickening thud on the floor. He waited a moment to note the result, but apparently his neighbor was undisturbed, as there was not a sound. He had retired quite a few minutes, and was just dozing off when there came an awful pounding at his door.

"Hello! what's the matter?" he cried out.

From the other side of the door came in irritable, testy tones, "Confound you! Why don't you let that other boot drop? I have been waiting twenty minutes for it."

Give and Take.

The other day the head of a boarding-school noticed one of the boys wiping his knife on the table-cloth, and pounced on him at once.

"Is that what you do a home?" he asked indignantly.

"Oh, no," answered the boy quickly, "we have clean knives."—Lippincott's.

LOW ONE-WAY RATES

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EVERY DAY

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\$25.00	to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points.
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\$22.50	to Spokane and intermediate O. R. & N. points to Wenatchee and intermediate points.
\$20.00	to Butte, Anaconda, Helena, and all intermediate main line points.
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For full information inquire of

**F. A. LEWIS, C. T. A., or
J. C. FULTON, DEPOT AGENT**

MACHINE OIL \$3.50 A BARREL

You will find it a better machine oil than anything you have been buying for 35 cents to 45 cents per gallon. Premium Oil is a natural oil, greenish black in color. There is no made oil that is superior to Premium Oil for engines, shafting, shops, elevators, thrashing machines and farm machinery. It will not GUM, has good body, is not affected by hot and cold weather as most oils are. If a farmer, you say you won't need as much as a barrel. Get your neighbor to take half of it. But remember \$3.50 for a 50-gallon barrel, and the empty barrel is worth at least one dollar; gives you oil at less than 6 cents per gallon at your railroad station. If within 300 miles in Kansas freight will not be over 75 cents per barrel. Sample sent on request.

T. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.

Benedict, Kans., August 26, 1905. I have this day sold my interest in K. C. Dailey & Co. to T. C. Davis, who will hereafter conduct the business in his name. Signed, K. C. DAILEY.

Asthma

Climate wear out. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" relieve only temporarily; they cannot cure. Our CURETIVE TREATMENT, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for BOOK containing reports of many illustrative cases that have STAYED CURED for years. Mailed FREE. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTS.

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

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued from page 155.)

tion only; the other figures show the imports which were again exported, but this number is small and of little consequence. The figures for imports of hogs for 1905 have not been issued as yet.

Now, taken with our observation of the condition in the show-rings, do not these figures show that the importations of cattle, sheep, and hogs have been made more nearly in accord with our traditional policy in these matters than have those of horses? At the present time it is probably true that one can buy American-bred Herefords, Jerseys, Holsteins, and Berkshires that

TABLE I.

Imports of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine, into the United States, for Breeding Purposes, from 1883 to 1905 Inclusive.

Years ending June 30.	Cattle			Horses		
	Number	Value	Average Value	Number	Value	Average Value
1883 (*)	21,650	\$1,138,804	\$52.60	5,594	\$1,653,334	\$295.55
1884	41,021	2,309,950	\$56.31	18,271	\$2,212,591	\$121.10
1885	26,343	1,176,717	\$44.67	18,521	1,920,887	103.71
1886	26,301	681,631	26.94	21,062	2,320,768	110.19
1887	14,865	412,336	28.70	17,650	2,408,679	136.47
1888	6,866	206,095	30.02	10,378	2,720,704	262.16
5 yrs, 1884-1888	113,895	\$4,786,729	\$42.03	85,882	\$11,583,629	\$134.88
Average	22,779	957,346	.....	17,176	2,316,726	.....
1889	4,440	\$152,582	\$34.37	9,930	\$2,709,887	\$272.90
1890	3,932	72,831	18.52	10,868	2,937,882	270.32
1891	2,740	49,326	18.00	6,444	2,009,155	311.79
1892	132	27,077	205.13	3,312	1,307,587	394.80
1893	174	21,024	120.83	2,704	1,047,541	387.40
5 yrs, 1889-1893	11,418	\$322,840	\$28.27	33,258	\$10,012,052	\$301.04
Average	2,284	64,568	.....	6,652	2,002,410	.....
1894	312	\$5,349	\$17.14	1,516	\$86,157	\$55.15
1895	14,956	99,104	6.63	1,285	417,664	320.17
1896	734	15,091	20.56	1,070	210,081	196.34
1897	204	24,360	119.41	699	97,058	138.85
1898	577	76,631	132.81	800	145,456	181.82
5 yrs, 1894-1898	16,783	\$220,535	\$13.14	5,350	\$1,706,416	\$315.96
Average	3,357	44,107	.....	1,070	341,283	.....
1899	624	\$95,353	\$152.81	1,067	\$296,252	\$277.65
1900	1,045	202,615	\$193.89	1,284	\$357,272	\$278.25
1901	1,249	273,728	219.16	1,910	714,623	374.15
1902	1,928	375,096	194.55	2,944	1,273,607	432.61
1903	1,481	225,875	152.52	2,803	1,191,611	425.12
5 yrs, 1899-1903	6,327	\$1,172,667	\$185.34	10,008	\$3,833,365	\$383.03
Average	1,265	234,533	.....	2,002	766,673	.....
1904	684	\$79,986	\$116.94	2,634	\$1,090,596	\$414.04
1905	2,314	93,084	40.22	2,853	1,169,011	109.75

*The earliest year in which they were "separately stated."

Years ending June 30.	Sheep			Swine (†)		
	Number	Value	Average Value	Number	Value	Average Value
1883	5,733	\$121,480	\$21.19	222	\$5,096	\$22.95
1884	4,427	\$74,558	\$16.84	283	\$8,481	\$29.97
1885	5,492	37,257	6.78	342	7,198	21.05
1886	31,796	56,741	1.78	243	6,241	25.68
1887	28,547	57,935	2.03	160	2,298	14.36
1888	18,866	80,884	4.29	307	3,363	10.95
5 yrs, 1884-1888	89,128	\$307,375	\$3.45	1,335	\$27,581	\$20.66
Average	17,826	61,475	.....	267	5,516	.....
1889	5,926	\$69,824	\$11.78	298	\$5,007	\$16.80
1890	16,303	118,444	7.27	239	5,194	21.73
1891	9,606	127,221	13.24	49	1,823	37.20
1892	4,316	112,134	25.98	18	351	19.50
1893	4,932	111,197	22.55	19	630	33.16
5 yrs, 1889-1893	41,083	\$538,820	\$13.12	623	\$13,005	\$20.87
Average	8,217	107,764	.....	125	2,601	.....
1894	2,537	\$63,022	\$24.84	44	\$1,533	\$34.84
1895	1,942	30,885	15.90	76	3,578	47.08
1896	3,950	42,848	10.35	68	2,840	41.76
1897	2,382	32,640	13.70	85	2,932	34.49
1898	3,047	42,805	14.05	80	1,030	12.88
5 yrs, 1894-1898	13,858	\$212,200	\$15.31	353	\$11,913	\$33.75
Average	2,772	42,440	.....	71	2,383	.....
1899	2,396	\$46,132	\$19.25	94	\$2,823	\$30.03
1900	2,427	48,324	19.91	42	1,002	23.86
1901	2,032	48,989	24.11	178	6,249	35.11
1902	2,059	46,663	22.66	149	2,764	18.55
1903	1,737	38,037	21.90	315	7,818	24.82
5 yrs, 1899-1903	10,651	\$228,145	\$21.42	778	\$20,656	\$26.55
Average	2,130	45,629	.....	156	4,131	.....
1904	1,253	\$23,298	\$18.59	191	\$8,392	\$43.94
1905	2,200	45,319	20.60	...	.....	.....

†Imports for consumption.

A little study of this table shows that the importing business is only from one-tenth to one-eighth as extensive as it was twenty years ago. At the present time, more horses are imported than cattle, but for the five-year period 1899-1903, more sheep were imported than horses, but the number was continually decreasing. For this period, the average annual importation was cattle 1,265, horses 2,002, sheep 2,130, swine 156. For the year 1904, the number of cattle, horses and sheep imported was, cattle 684, horses 2,634, sheep 1,253, swine 191, and for 1905, cattle 2,314, horses 2,853, sheep 2,200. The largest number of horses come from France, with British North America second, and the United Kingdom third. The largest number of cattle and sheep come from British North America, with the United Kingdom second. Swine importations have not been reported by countries.

There appears to be a difference here between the condition in the horse importing trade at the present time and that of other animals. Comparing the five-year period 1899-1903 with the one immediately preceding it, it will be seen that there was an average annual decrease of more than half in cattle and a slight decrease in sheep, but an increase of nearly twice as much in horses. The increase in horse importations has since been maintained and cattle and sheep showed a decrease in 1904, but an increase in 1905, not yet equalling horses, however.

are better for our conditions than the best that is imported, and it will not be long before the same can be said of the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, and other breeds.

The Stallion Trade.

Although the figures do not show it, the great majority of the horses imported for breeding-purposes from across the seas are drafters. This trade from Europe, although bringing us the best horses imported, is the one American breeders have most cause to fear.

Now we have been importing draft-horses from Europe for at least thirty years in large numbers, but the first notable importation dates back to the coming of old Louis Napoleon in 1851. Theoretically, I presume, the same conditions hold here as for the importation of other classes of stock, but, practically speaking, instead of being developed so as to establish the breeds rapidly in the United States, the business has become a stallion trade, handled by men "who rarely breed, own, or import a female."

I am fully aware that this rapidly developed trade really dates back but eight years, that it is due largely to the present tremendous local demand for draft-horses for business-purposes, and that the work that was accomplished before the financial depression of 1893-97 was almost destroyed by the stampede of farmers at that time to get rid of their mares, but, gentlemen, "the

M. S. BABCOCK'S Hot Shot, Harmonizer Sale

Poland-China Bred Sows

Nortonville, Kansas, February 20, '06

70 HEAD

Including sows sired by Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, Mischief Maker and other great boars bred to Harmonizer, who is producing as great a percent of the big, growthy, strictly fancy kind as any living boar. Harmonizer and Meddler bred to Hot Shot, the great under a year boar who the good breeder and judge, E. E. Axline, placed at the head of the under year class in the Kansas fairs, 1905. The breeding and individuality of these gilts mated with this great hog should produce future winners in abundance. Sale in pavilion on the farm where every one may be comfortable and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend whether a prospective purchaser or not. Catalogue for the asking. Drop a postal giving your address that we may send you one.

M. S. BABCOCK, - Nortonville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. W. Sparks, John D. Snyder, John Daum.
O. A. Simmons, Clerk.

GRAND PERFECTION BROOD SOW SALE

Ottawa, Kans., February 10, 1906

in Heated Sale Pavilion

55 Selected Sows and Gilts 55

One by Keep On, bred to Top Chief; one by Corrector out of Runaway Girl, bred to Perfection I Know (sire of Lady Lucile, grand champion sow at the World's Fair); one by Corrector 2d bred to Perfection E. H., first prize at Iowa State Fair 1905; Sunshine 100 bred to Top Roller, and others by Chief Perfection 2d, Perfection E. L., Missouri's Black Perfection, Black Chief Perfection, Grand Chief, Lamplighter, Perfection Now, Black Sunshine, D's Ideal Sunshine, Wonder Sunshine (who will go in the sale), Truant Boy, Chief Perfection 3d, U. C. Perfection, Statesmen, Diamond Dust, M's Keep On, etc., bred to Grand Perfection.

Besides the good boar, Wonder Sunshine, we will sell a choice pig by Dietrich's Darkness, and one by the great Keep On. Who will be the fortunate breeder to land this, one of the very last of the get of Keep On to be sold?

Send bids to the auctioneers, Frank Howard, or George Cantrall, care Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kans.
For catalogues, write to

DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kans.

AUCTIONEERS—James W. Sparks, John D. Snyder, Hall Green.

FRANK GEORGIA'S Sixth Annual Bred Sow Sale

will be held in Mankato, Kansas, February 24, 1906.

31 head of first-class bred sows, 13 head of Poland-Chinas and 18 head of Duroc-Jerseys, will be sold, all from the SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF JEWELL COUNTY. They are bred to farrow in March and April.

The Poland-Chinas are sired by Mankato Prince (24355), one of the best individuals I ever owned, and his offspring proves him a first-class breeder. They are bred to Nogi's Price (27247), the sweepstakes hog at our county fair last fall. His sire, Guy's Price, won sweepstakes prize at both Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs in 1903.

The Duroc-Jerseys are sired by Orion Duke (19821), a splendid breeder and a grand individual, whose ancestry traces back to Orion, one of the hogs most famous in the Duroc breed. They are bred to Predominant (43399), the hog that won sweepstakes over all other sows in his class. These are a top lot of gilts.

A long list of satisfied customers is my best advertisement. Everything sent out on mail orders is guaranteed in every particular. If not as represented your money will be refunded.

All hogs to be shipped will be crated and delivered at the depot free of charge. Parties from a distance stop at either hotel at my expense.

Terms of Sale:—Six months time at 8 percent, with approved security. All sums of \$20 and under, cash.

Bids sent to auctioneer or myself will receive fair treatment.
No delay, on account of weather, as the sale will be under cover if it storms.

Auctioneer, Col. John Brennan, Clerk, J. P. Fair.
Frank Georgia, Prop., Mankato, Kas.

L. R. Brady Auctioneer Manhattan, - Kansas

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Highland Herd of Duroc-Jersey Swine

Sows by such noted boars as Improver II 13365, Eclipse 15439, Hunt's Model and Afton by Oom Paul 2d. Plenty of spring pigs sired by Cole's Duroc 15131, Hunt's Model 20177, Chapin's Duroc and Joe Folk by Belle Chief 2d. 20 boars for sale. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Grant Chapin, - Green, Kansas

W. A. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kansas
Breeder of
Mammoth and Spanish Jacks
also Poland-China hogs. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

Egypt Valley Durocs
Herd headed by Egypt Lad 34023. Stock always for sale. Choice fall boars and gilts, reasonable. Also six fine gilts bred to Lora's Lad to farrow in April; will also sell some tried sows. Write for prices and particulars. H. W. STEINMEYER, Volland, Kas.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Exclusively—"Superior Winter Laying Strain," noted for size and quality. Seventeen years of careful breeding. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.50.
E. J. EVANS, Route 4, Fort Scott, Kans.

present system is an anomaly." The country must have drafters, and to get them we can not always rely on foreign-bred stallions. We must have mares. We must breed our own stallions.

Undoubtedly the draft-horse business confronted a peculiar situation when it began to revive in 1897. An emergency was to be met and met quickly. A supply of breeding stallions had to be obtained and a trade developed. But let me ask you candidly, has this trade been developed along the right lines? If we sold our draft-mares during the depression, would not the logical proceeding have been to import more mares than stallions so as to establish a supply of stallions of our own breeding?

I have prepared a little table showing the number of horses imported from France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany since the year the trade reached its lowest ebb, 1897.

TABLE II.

Horses Imported into the United States for Breeding Purposes, from France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany, for the Years 1897 to 1904, Inclusive.

Year.	France.	United Kingdom.	Belgium.	Germany.
1897				
Number.....	.....	16	.....	19
Value.....	.....	\$20,754.00	.....	\$6,260.00
Average value.....	.....	1,297.12	.....	329.47
1898				
Number.....	28	35	.....	14
Value.....	\$15,054.00	59,540.00	.....	12,138.00
Average value.....	537.64	1,701.14	.....	867.00
1899				
Number.....	118	143	7	29
Value.....	62,635.00	155,275.00	1,862.00	19,433.00
Average value.....	530.81	1,085.87	266.00	670.10
1900				
Number.....	349	176	32	41
Value.....	149,914.00	118,930.00	14,306.00	16,481.00
Average value.....	429.55	675.74	447.06	401.98
1901				
Number.....	492	499	90	121
Value.....	280,321.00	268,257.00	39,034.00	49,612.00
Average value.....	569.76	537.59	433.71	410.02
1902				
Number.....	1,206	592	163	137
Value.....	592,451.00	422,394.00	76,789.00	53,269.00
Average value.....	491.25	713.50	471.10	388.32
1903				
Number.....	1,142	594	122	232
Value.....	545,089.00	338,663.00	62,517.00	96,152.00
Average value.....	477.31	570.14	512.43	414.45
1904				
Number.....	919	479	308	281
Value.....	446,128.00	305,692.00	141,222.00	102,446.00
Average value.....	485.45	638.19	458.51	364.57

Here are about 2,000 horses coming to us annually from four countries, probably three-fourths of which are stallions. Compared with that for cattle and sheep, this trade bears a much more important relation to the horse industry of the country than the figures indicate, on account of the fact that horses are fewer in number and the registered and pure-bred horses, particularly, smaller. It is worthy of consideration how long this trade will continue and where it will end. The farms of France have been drawn upon until the breeders there are becoming anxious for the permanence of their studs, and importers are turning to Belgium as these figures and our stock shows bear witness. In the European breeding establishment the importer has found a goose which lays a golden egg. Is he not systematically killing it?

Inequalities in Registration Methods.

The large preponderance of stallions in this trade is not the only serious condition. The studbooks of the United States are generally closed to horses whose sires and dams are not registered in the stud-books of America or those of Europe. Now, if the standards of registration were the same in both cases, no one could complain; it would be a straight case of competition, with open chances to all. The European stud-books, however, especially those on the continent, do not regard pedigree of the same importance as we do here. The individuality of a horse, rather than his breeding, decides whether he shall be registered, this usually being passed upon by a board of inspectors. Now this inspection system has much in it that is commendable, and our stud-books might adopt modifications of it to advantage. If horses must pass a rigid inspection before being admitted to registry, the result on the breed will be the same as the result on an army of a rigid physical examination of recruits. The practical workings of the system, however, make possible the registration of horses concerning whose breeding there is little accurate information, and it is easy to see the disadvantage under which an American breeder works when he tries to sell his horses in competition with them. The Government provides a certain amount of protection against these horses by requiring the pedigree certificates of imported animals to show not less than two generations of descent from registered ancestors, but it is only within the past two years that the importation of horses has been stopped whose pedigrees were short on the dam's side in the second generation; the second dam showed what ap-

peared to be a bona fide registration and the certificate passed the Custom officers without detection, but reference to the stud-book showed that the data were taken from the registration of the first dam and that nothing was really known of the maternal descent beyond this point, except the name and owner of the second dam, and, occasionally, her sire. The evasion was explained to the Treasury Department and is now impossible. In other words, up to two years ago, two-top crosses were coming in duty-free and being sold in competition with home-bred stock, which never has been eligible on less than a five-top cross; and now a horse with a three-top cross can enter without restriction. Now let us be perfectly candid and frank. The fact that a three-top cross can enter our ports free, seems to indicate at first sight that the Government is not doing its duty towards American breeders; but if the Government were to revise the

horses by the methods of the confidence man or the agent for fruit-trees and lightning rods. It is reassuring that only a small number of the horsemen of the country are in this class, but it is a matter of regret that some of them are not only importers but pose as breeders as well. That they are able to do business at all is due to their shrewdness and consummate nerve, the credulity of the public, and the difficulty to convict men in the courts of fraudulent pedigree manipulation.

These men generally use the "company" system of selling horses as the most convenient means to dispose of their stock. Now the company system is an institution and is pretty well fixed. Practically all draft-horse handlers use it, but a great many do so not from choice but from compulsion. You are probably far more familiar with it than I. You know the wiles of the agent and his plausible arguments. A common plan is for an agent to go into a community and get a leading farmer to assist him in the organization of a company for the consideration of a share of stock. The shares are represented by negotiable notes, which are discounted at the bank when the company is finally organized, and the bank collects. The price paid for the horse must include, besides the profit to the owner, the expenses and commission of the agent and the discount on the notes. At its best, the system is expensive; purchase direct from the firm would give a price three-fourths or one-half that paid under the company plan. Generally speaking, however, the system gives almost unlimited opportunities for fraud, for this reason: Under the law, a firm is responsible for the acts of its agent only when he acts within the limits of his authority. Therefore an unscrupulous agent for an unscrupulous stallion-owner can promise and represent almost anything to bring about a sale, and if fraud is perpetrated, the purchaser has no recourse. The agent is a migratory being, and hard to catch, while the employer puts on a sanctimonious air and retires behind the excuse that his agent "exceeded his authority." Most of these agents are loyal, and loyalty is a term capable of a very wide range of definition. Their profits depend upon their ability to make sales, and the results of the system are not really surprising. Even an honest firm may have dishonest agents and in their desire to extend business, may condone the actions of an agent if he is a hustler and loyal, and in the event of an agent exceeding his authority, the employer's temptation to avoid his moral obligation is certainly great.

It is gratifying to note that many horsemen condemn this system without mercy, even though they may use it. As long as horses must be sold and competition is keen, and the buyers will not seek the sellers, the system will probably prevail. It is one of the regrettable features of the speculative side of the horse business, and the only chance for its end lies in the hope that the public will become educated to its wastefulness and its possibilities for fraud.

This subject can not be passed without mention of the possibilities of the studbook associations to eliminate dishonesty from the horse business of the country. These organizations constitute the backbone of the industry. As a rule, they have honest boards of directors and honest officers, and are managed competently. They possess a power greater even than that of the law to check the machinations of dishonest importers and breeders. By ostracizing men who continually persist in crooked work, and by the adoption of improved methods of studbook publication, they can put the business on the highest plane.

Time will not permit an elaborate discussion of this phase of the subject, but among the features whose adoption would be desirable, are the publication of a studbook volume annually, rules requiring the report of all deaths and transfers, and the publication in the studbooks of the progeny record of mares and stallions. Some of these features have already been tried without success, but they have much of merit and should not be discarded lightly.

Suggestions Regarding Future Government Policy.

In conclusion let us consider briefly how far the present policy of the Government regarding the importation of horses for breeding-purposes is responsible for these conditions, and whether there is any possibility that changes in this policy may tend to remedy them. There seems little reason to believe that we will ever depart from the idea that the object of our policy should be the establishment of the breeds as soon

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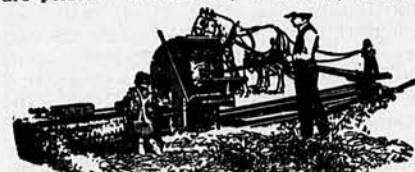
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as possible on our soil or their adaptation to our conditions.

Many breeders, however, believe that the present tariff laws act as a positive discrimination against American-bred stock, and this sentiment has found voice in a more or less tangible desire for the withdrawal of the duty-free privilege. Some breeders urge that if the regular duty were imposed, more care would be exercised in buying and only the best could be imported. This idea was expressed officially by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association when it imposed a registration fee of \$100 on all animals imported from foreign countries, except those from Canada. The rule met with violent opposition at the time of its passage, but its operation has shown that it is a wise rule and its repeal is unlikely.

The complete withdrawal of the duty-free privilege, without the present restrictions regarding pedigree and registration, would be undesirable, for the reason that short-bred animals recorded in European books of record would not be kept out. As it is at present, the importer does not bring in such animals, the duty preventing him, although he could do so if he wished by paying the duty and thus avoiding the scrutiny of his pedigree certificates.

A more reasonable plan which has much of merit, is that a duty be placed on males, the importation of females of approved pedigree being permitted without duty. This would give a very desirable impetus to the importation of mares. If this plan were adopted, it would seem desirable to require the importer to state whether his animals were intended for breeding purposes, and to have the present pedigree restrictions apply to breeding males as well as females.

A further restriction that has been suggested is to have all mares and stallions imported inspected by veterinarians for unsoundness, and refused admission if found unsound. There is little doubt that many unsound horses are imported, but the Government has no authority to reject them, the law requiring sanitary inspection only.

That there is a necessity for the establishment of the breeds of horses in this country, especially drafters, no one can doubt, and its possibility seems equally evident. It requires more than skill at a horse trade; it demands knowledge of pedigrees, heredity, and faith in one's self and in horse-flesh. The problems that confront the horse-men of the country must be solved, and one can not doubt that they will be. Sentiment must play a minor part; we must buy the best where we can find it, use it intelligently, and await results. A splendid opportunity exists here for the constructive breeder, the man who will apply ability, perseverance, and courage to the problem.

DISCUSSION.

President Potter: I think, gentlemen, you have listened to one of the greatest lessons this morning that we have had presented.

Mr. Avery: This duty on animals is a question I have personally known to have come up before the Percheron Society of America, and it has a number of very strong advocates in the membership and members of board of directors of that association. Twenty per cent ad valorem on the average cost of the horse would not by any means bar good horses from coming. I would like to ask the gentlemen what beginning is necessary to have this restored?

Mr. Rommell: I think that was brought out in the paper. The law that governs these cases is the tariff law. This law that governs now is an amendment to that act that was passed on March 3, 1903. That was passed on account of a ruling of the general appraisers that animals imported for sale would be dutiable. Now, if the breeders of the country want to amend anything of that kind, Congress is the body to go to.

Mr. Terry: I would like to ask the Professor if he can give us the laws and rules covering the French inspection.

Mr. Rommell: Before he is exported?

Mr. Terry: Can you give us the laws and rules governing the inspection in France?

Mr. Rommell: No, I can not. I do not think there are any laws in France for governing the exportation of horses. I do not think there are any particular laws except that an animal must pass a board of inspectors that are supposed to be competent to judge.

Mr. Robison: I would like to hear from you in regard to what you think of Government supervision of registry books, the same as they have in other countries.

Mr. Rommell: Well, we have got more than some have.

Mr. Robison: What is the advisabil-

ity of Government control and inspection of registry books?

Mr. Rommell: Well, we have that already to a certain extent. The order that I referred to requires reports every year from associations. When a volume of their herd books comes out we go over it pretty carefully, and any laxity or crookedness it seems to me would appear from that inspection. That order has not been in effect quite long enough for one to say how it will work out, but at the present time it seems that it will have a satisfactory effect and that it will be useful. It was published on October 4, 1904. It is working very nicely at the present time. The first of November this year will be a rather crucial point for the reason that that is put as the time limit for a certified association to publish a volume of its record. You will be surprised to learn that there are some who have been in business in this country ten or fifteen years who have never published a book of record. We require the publication of a volume once in four years.

Mr. Avery: Isn't that a long period?

Mr. Rommell: Yes, sir; very much too long. By establishing the four-year period the department thought it was establishing a period no one could object to because it was too strict. It seems to me that an association that is doing business ought to publish a volume every year.

Mr. Avery: I would like to ask the Professor what he believes of Government system of pensioning sires. As a matter of fact, some pension is practiced in every country from which we are now importing our best sires.

Mr. Rommell: You mean subsidy, rather than pension. I am inclined to doubt the constitutionality of a plan of this kind, for this reason, that the

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National Government has power over everything that affects interstate commerce. As a general rule, stallions are doing business within a State, and I doubt whether that thing would hold. I agree with you that the proposition works well in Europe. It seems to me that it is something that ought to be tried. The States themselves have much more power, and they could handle the proposition more economically than the Federal Government could.

J. W. Robison: The question has been asked, What regulation or what inspection is required in France before a horse can leave that country? The inspection there, if it is carried out in a rigid form, is ample and sufficient. No horse can leave the commune where he is bred and owned and raised without a certificate of health. That is well, but when he gets to the point of exportation—Havre being the principal point—he is again inspected by the French State Veterinarian, and he must be sound and reasonably free from disease. Now, the registry books—we surely should have reform. We should have less registry books and better, more accurate and more truth in them, and the regulation that they should be published a least every four years is a very reasonable one.

President Bohrer, of the Bee-Keepers' Association, was introduced, and gave an interesting and instructive talk on bee culture.

N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., who was on Tuesday's program, but was not present at that time, was called for.

Mr. Gentry: I was on the program yesterday. I understand—the swine program. Mr. Heath did not state in his introduction what he wanted me to talk to you about. I suppose, though, about the State fair. I am not at present connected with the State Fair of Missouri. I was on the State Board of Agriculture when the fair was started. The first thing was we had to pass an act authorizing a State fair, and a location. The location of it was trusted in the hands of a State Board of Agriculture. We received bids first from different localities in the way of contribution in the way of land. That of course was taken into consideration. I want to say I was in favor of locating the fair at Kansas City. Kansas City made no bid. Unfortunately the time was short. We located the fair at the largest point that made a bid for the fair. We have a good location there, and I think in time we will build up a big fair.

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Mr. Gentry was asked to make a few remarks more in line with his original subject "Breeding the Winners."

I appreciate that the Berkshire hog has given me somewhat of a reputation. A good deal could be said on this subject, and with it would necessarily go not only breeding the winner but development of it. There has been many a prize-winner bred that has never been heard of because it was not developed right. There is just as much in development as there is in breeding, and you receive only as you develop with intelligence. Plenty of men that are good enough judges, that are capable of selecting good stock, yet they fall down when they develop. Be quick to see when things are going wrong. Do not show so much interest in something else that you can not see to your stock.

Mr. Dietrich, of the Illinois Agricultural College, was introduced by the secretary.

Mr. Dietrich: I can not say anything additional to what Mr. Gentry has said. It is a subject that is very important. It is being followed up all along from the beginning; not only the beginning of the animal but from generations back. You can not expect any animal to breed anything better than himself, that is, the average of the offspring will usually be the same as the parent stock. Occasionally you may have one that is better. Very often you have one that is poorer. The chances are you will get one out of a hundred which will be a prize-winner. After you have produced the prize-winner in the way of breeding it depends on the way he is fed. You may take the best animal that was ever bred, and if you do not feed him properly you can never make a prize-winner out of him.

Mr. Gentry: On this State fair question there is this: My advice is to run a clean fair; a fair the surroundings of which will not be degrading the farmers of the State. Let it be a clean place, free from vice. Not only that, I have never been in love with the side show. There is no more place at a

(Continued on page 171.)

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Horticulture

The Ideal Horticulturist.

EDWIN SNYDER BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

He doesn't live—he never lived. Adam was probably a very good man in his way. They say he had a nice garden; but he was a sort of a "hand-me-down, ready-made horticulturist." If he had known enough to have killed the serpent and disciplined Eve a little, he might not have lost the title to his real estate. As a horticulturist, he should have had an easy time. No codling moth or canker-worm or tent caterpillar or San Jose scale or other pestiferous insects to pester and annoy; and no scab or blight or fungus disease to spray for; no commission-men to quarrel with, because of unsatisfactory sales; and no railroads or express companies to absorb the profits of the business with exorbitant charges. It must have been that in some way he was a poor tenant, or he never would have been served with that writ of ejectment.

I never took much stock in the forbidden-fruit business; and yet, I must admit that ever since Adam's time, what is forbidden by law, human or Divine, seems to have a great fascination for the sons and daughters of men.

The boy frequents the "swimmin'" hole in spite of the maternal injunction not to; and some grown men find a peculiar fascination, if little profit, in violating the Kansas prohibitory law. I have often wished Adam had behaved himself, so that we might not have inherited his disagreeable traits; and had he been an ideal horticulturist, he surely would.

The ideal horticulturist is an absolutely honest man. He is a worker—a persistent, steady worker. He deals with nature, and nature is profoundly imbued with integrity; is implacably hostile to unreason and sham; so inflexible in giving so much for so much and yielding no more to whatever of cajoling or wheedling, that the horticulturist, as a worker, is absolutely constrained to honesty. He may be tempted to cheat in trade; to put the best berries on top; to face the package with superior fruit, and fill up with an inferior article. But he knows better than to attempt to defraud nature; for he knows that every crate of berries or box or barrel of apples cost so much of mental and physical effort and can be secured by no less.

I am glad the horticulturist is compelled to work. I have unbounded faith in the beneficence of labor as a foundation for human education and discipline. Upon this subject the great essayist, Channing, said: "Man owes his growth, his energy chiefly to the striving of the will, that conflict with difficulty, which we call effort." Easy, pleasant work does not make robust minds; does not give men a consciousness of their powers; does not train them to endurance, to perseverance, to steady force of will, that force without which all other acquisitions avail nothing. Manual labor is a school in which we are placed to get energy of purpose and character; a vastly more important endowment than all the learning of all other schools. They are placed indeed under hard masters, physical suffering and want, the power of fearful elements and the vicissitudes of all human things. But these stern teachers do a work that no compassionate, indulgent friend can do for us, and true wisdom will bless Providence for their sharp ministry.

"The material world does much for the mind, by its order and beauty; but it does much more for the mind by the pain which it inflicts; by its obstinate resistance which nothing but patient toil can overcome; by its vast forces, which nothing but unremitting skill and effort can turn to our use; by its perils, which demand continual vigilance and by its tendency to decay. I believe that difficulties are more important to the hu-

man mind than what we call helps. Work we all must if we mean to bring out and perfect our nature. No business which does not present obstacles, tasking to the full the intellect and the will, is worthy of a man."

Measured by the obstacles and difficulties he must overcome to be successful in his calling, the horticulturist must be possessed of about all the graces and virtues. The ideal horticulturist is not afraid of work. He shrinks at no problem the science of horticulture may present. No theory of the enthusiast however plausible is accepted by him without first passing the ordeal of actual experience.

The glib agent appears with the device of a lamp and a pan of coal-oil to catch the codling moth by night. The horticulturist is from Missouri and must be shown. When the unfortunate nursery agent presents to him the plausible but fallacious theory of the superiority of the whole-root grafts over the piece-root and asks him to invest, he is likely to invite the gentleman to "go hence" or to "get thee behind me," or make some similar remark that may be easily comprehended. They say a sucker is born every minute and one dies as often. The ideal horticulturist will never be accused of being in this class. One of his characteristics is, "He is not afraid of manual labor." He is not specially anxious to live by the sweat of some other man's brow. He believes in the dignity of labor, in its beneficent, elevating influence upon the laborer. He insists upon honest, efficient work by his employees and cheerfully sets them the example when necessary. The theory of working eight hours, loafing eight hours and sleeping eight hours, finds no sympathy with him. Better overburdened than not burdened at all, better wear out than rust out. Better, a thousand times better, not only for the man himself, but for society as well, that a man should work himself to death rather than shirk himself to death. The ranks of able-bodied pauperism and crime are constantly being recruited from the idle and unemployed; not voluntarily idle perhaps, but because they have not been taught in youth, any useful work or trained to systematic habits of industry.

The ideal horticulturist is a public benefactor in that he would change all this by keeping the youth of the land of both sexes skilled in his line of work and at the same time pay them a reasonable compensation for their services. The wisest and most beneficent philanthropy is that which teaches the otherwise idle youth to be self-helpful and inculcates habits of industry and thrift. The ideal horticulturist must possess the homely virtues, "pluck" or "grit" without which all efforts and the best-laid plans are liable at any time to fall flat. "Pluck wins, it always wins." The "days are dark and nights go slow, 'twixt days that come and go." Still pluck wins.

"It's average is sure. He gains the most who can the most endure. Who faces issues, who never shirks, Who waits and watches and always works."

Well, I have waited for an apple crop for three weary years, and have watched an abundant promise and profusion of blooms, under the blighting influence of the east winds, cold rains, or freezing temperature, fade into almost utter failure; and yet I am not discouraged. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." I will keep my orchards in as good condition as I can and sometime my reward will come. The most successful fruit-growers are those who have conquered the greatest discouragements. J. H. Hale in the beginning of his memorable career as a peach-grower was beset by embarrassing debt, and met the discouragement of three successive failures of his first Connecticut peach orchard, due to inclement winters, but pluck and persistence won and he enjoys the distinction of being the most successful and extensive peach grower in the world. The ideal horticulturist is a lover of nature. He is above the mercenary spirit of the age, which

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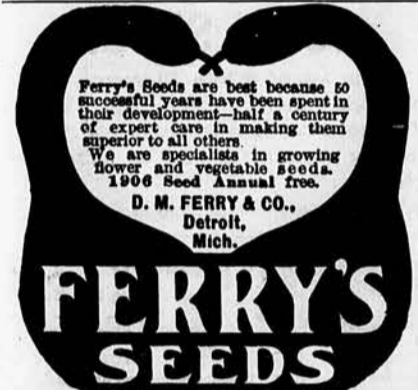
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measures everything by the dollar mark. He is in no rush to get rich. He makes the world better by having lived in it. His life and work give inspiration to others. His premises and surroundings are an object-lesson to be emulated. He takes a public-spirited interest in public affairs, encourages the adornment of school and other public grounds by planting trees and flowers. He is respected in his community and regarded as a faithful exponent of horticultural interests; is always prepared to preach the gospel of horticultural lore and says with the poet:

"What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants cool shade and tender rain;
The seed and bud of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again.
He plants the glory of the plain.
He plants the forest heritage,
The harvest of a future age,
The joy of unborn eyes to see.
These things he plants who plants the tree."

Mulching With Straw—Planting Evergreens.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I have a small orchard about three years old. I am thinking of mulching it with straw to keep down weeds and expect to run water to the trees in ditches made under the straw. Would you advise mulching?

I intend setting a few Austrian pines this spring. What is the proper way to set and care for them? Will they do well this far west? Also, is it necessary to put sand around them on top of the ground to exclude air from the roots? Please answer through Kansas Farmer.
G. T. S.

Hodgeman County.
We would not advise mulching orchards with straw heavy enough to keep down all weeds. The small roots would run too near the surface and be liable to injury from drouth, and the sun would not have the effect on the soil necessary to a proper and healthy growth. A light straw covering would be less objectionable, but we believe most cultivators, in your section, prefer a dust mulch.

We quote from a veteran tree-planter of Central Kansas: "The red cedar Scotch and Austrian pines have stood all the abuse I have ever known to be heaped upon them. No deciduous tree will stand more heat, cold or neglect. Dig the holes ten days or a month before planting the trees; fill them with water several times, and see that the ground is kept moist after planting."

It is essential in transplanting that the roots be kept continually moist as the sap when once dry forms a resinous compound not again soluble, and which obstructs circulation. Sand might be beneficial as a mulch, but we would not advise using it too heavily.
WALTER WELLHOUSE.

Fruit and Vegetable Garden.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—A fruit and vegetable garden for the busy farmer can be easily grown by taking about one acre, manure it heavily—about forty or fifty loads to the acre—plow about ten inches deep, in lands twenty feet in width, so as to drain readily. Set two or three rows of peach-trees, one row near each headland; and set two rows of raspberries to each row of trees; they make a fine growth and a large crop of berries each year. Mine produce twenty to twenty-five crates from one-fourth of an acre each year. Set a number of rows of cherries with two rows of gooseberries for each row of cherries. Set two rows of plums with two rows of blackberries; one row of pears with two rows of strawberries, one row of grapes, one row of Juneberries, one row of plant, and the balance of garden to be worked with one-horse cultivator and a small amount of hoeing.

One acre so managed usually produces about \$100 worth per year, and does not materially interfere with farmwork.
C. E. HILDRETH.
Labette County.

The one and only law of life that sets a man free from all the forces that blight and destroy is the will of God. Show me a man who lives for one day wholly in word and thought and deed in the will of God and I will show you a man who is antedating heaven, and who for that day reaches the plane of life which is at once broadest, freest and gladdest.—Campbell Morgan.

Nations, like individuals, are powerful in the degree that they command the sympathies of their neighbors.

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F. W. DIXON, Prop., Holton, Kans.
Strawberry Plants that Pay to Plant: Our new catalogue is now ready to mail. It is a common sense treatise on growing strawberries and other small fruit in the West. We have a very choice lot of plants this season that are grown on new fields and are first class in every respect. Besides strawberry plants we grow large quantities of other small fruit plants. All the well known varieties of raspberry and also best varieties of blackberry plants. Large quantities of asparagus, rhubarb, etc. Write for our common sense catalogue. It is free. Address: **F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans.**

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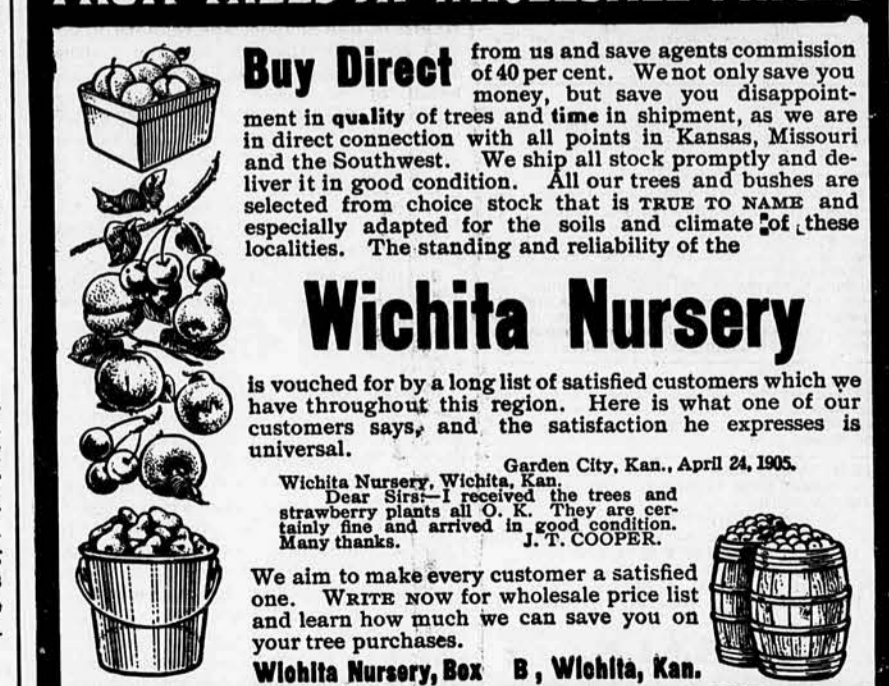


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Garden City, Kan., April 24, 1905.
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Dear Sir:—I received the trees and strawberry plants all O. K. They are certainly fine and arrived in good condition. Many thanks.
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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—\$1.50 per 9. T. J. Sweeney, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

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

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BLACK LANGSHANS—My entire flock for sale cheap. Prize-winners. Eggs, \$1 per 15. O. S. Allen, 1629 W. 6th, Topeka, Kans.

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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 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each; two or more 50 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, 50 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Coulterville, Ill.

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

The Poultry Yard

The Hen Versus the Incubator.

Mrs. Grace S. Brobst, before Oak Grange Farmers' Institute.

Woman that abideth with man is of few days and exceedingly full of trouble. She beholdeth her depleted purse, and pondereth how she may replenish it.

She considereth a flock of fowls and buyeth them.

But her husband liketh not poultry—liketh only fried chicken and pot-pie; therefore he provideth no place for their habitation, neither alloweth he them to partake of his substance.

The woman is not so; for behold she riseth up early while it is yet dark and maketh her way to the granary, where she calleth her flock about her and of the grain she feedeth them abundantly.

She alloweth them to roost in the branches of the trees, in the barn also and upon the fence. She buildeth them nests of alfalfa. So it is that "the helpful hen" getteth busy right soon, and verily her cackle is heard from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof.

Then cometh the farmer and findeth hens sitting in the mangers of the horses. It maketh him angry, for he seeth not the relation between the sitting hen and the chicken dumplings smiling upon him from his midday meal. So it cometh to pass that he hath an interview with the woman and what he sayeth to her, behold it is not written in these chronicles. But the woman maketh other nests for the sitting hens, with cracker-boxes and a tack-hammer maketh she them and filleth them with straw.

But it is so that "the helpful hen" is feminine and behold she hath a mind of her own; therefore she refuseth to accept any substitute for the nest of her choice and although she is safe within, she endeavoreth to get out and continueth her endeavors until the eggs are blended with the straw in the nest.

When the woman cometh and findeth things in such a state she casteth the hen into prison until such time as she giveth up her desire to sit and returneth to the business of egg-production.

Other hens she setteth, and the busy hens find those particular nests very attractive for laying and the demonstration which followeth mixeth up the eggs with a great mixture.

A few hens she succeedeth in setting long and well, but she knoweth not when she setteth a hen, whether said hen will remain firm in the faith that is within her, or, if after she hath been on probation for a few days, she will reconsider the matter and decide to remain in society. So it is that the woman becometh distracted in her little hennom.

She is reluctant to give up and stop trying for she knoweth by the lightness of her purse that the chicken business is a very weighty matter.

While she yet pondereth these things in her heart, there cometh the Kansas Farmer and the Mail and Breeze, telling about a wonderful machine, in which to place nice fresh eggs and after many days behold it hatcheth them.

Her heart is filled with a great hope and she sendeth for a catalogue. It arriveth in due season, she readeth it well and thinketh that at last her troubles are over; but when she asketh her husband to purchase an incubator he laugheth her to scorn. But being wise in her day and generation she answereth him naught but feedeth him the more on the spoils of her flock and behold he relenteth and telleth her that she might sell enough chickens to make the purchase.

So she goeth to the coops and selecteth various fine fat hens, for she readeth in the daily paper that fat hens bring ten cents per pound in the local market.

She riseth up early, therefore, and getteth her with her fowls to town. Her husband goeth not with her but stayeth at home and cutteth stalks. The poultry-dealer weigheth the hens and cheateth her. The price also, he telleth her is not so; for behold, the price of hens goeth down to seven cents but yesterday. She draweth one sigh of disappointment and taketh what the dealer is willing to give her, and addeth the price of the great basket of eggs which she bringeth with her and straightway sendeth for an incubator.

In due season the incubator arriveth at the freight depot and the woman persuadeth the farmer to get it, and

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A few more cockerels for sale including winner of 4th prize at State Show Jan. 1906. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; from 3 high-scoring pens.

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Stock for sale at all times. Address
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Winner at the 1906 Kansas State Poultry Show of 1 and 2 prizes on cock, cockerel and pen, 1, 2 and 4 on hen, and 4 on pullet. Twenty-five cockerels for sale; also six choice White Plymouth Rock cockerels. Write for prices.
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Buff, Black and White Langshans, Buff Leghorns and Light Brahmas. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. J. A. LOVETT, Prop., - Route 1, - MULLINVILLE, KANS.

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Winner at 1906 Kansas State Poultry Show—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 2, 4, 5 cockerel. Young cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$2.50 for 15, from high-scoring pens.
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from \$100 Chicago winner, male line. Cockerels and hens, \$2 and \$5. Entire stock last years breeding, S. C. B. Leghorns, hens and State Show winning cock at a bargain. Pen of 1 cockerel and 6 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.

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Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandottes,
in all their purity, unsurpassed in every respect for beauty, utility and winter laying. At the largest State poultry show in the United States just held, 26 prizes were awarded to me. Write for my catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. W. S. Young, McPherson, Kans.

200 Barred Rock Cockerels
For Sale. Sired by the First Prize cockerel Kansas State Show 1905. If you want first-class cockerels for utility or the show room, write me at once. I can please you in both quality and price. I also have 80 yearling hens, (cockerel bred) cheap to make room. Let me mate a trio or a pen for you that will give satisfactory results. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
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White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat, and Good to Look at
W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address
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Breeders of
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Exhibition stock a specialty. 200 pullets and cockerels for sale. Orders booked for eggs, \$2 per 15 from breeding pens; others \$5 per 100.
Our Yards Are Headed by Winners as Follows:
1st cockerel, Topeka poultry show.
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1st and 5th cock, 1905.

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Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15, and infertile eggs replaced. Also breeder of squabs. Write for further information and price list to
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IN ALL THEIR PURITY
Unsurpassed in every respect for beauty, utility and winter layers. At State show, the largest in the United States, just held at Topeka Kans., 26 prizes were awarded me. Write for my catalogue, giving prizes on stock and eggs.
W. S. YOUNG, McPherson, Kans.
When writing mention this paper.

INCUBATOR EGGS
From high grade White Rocks and White Wyandottes.
\$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 per 100
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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Double cases all over; best copper tank; hot water; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot water Brooder \$4.50. Incubator and Brooder ordered together \$11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our book, "Hatching Facts" tells all about them. Mailed free. Write today.
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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, S. 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.
STANDARD POULTRY YARDS.
Abilene, Kans.
Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandottes,
in all their purity, unsurpassed in every respect for beauty, utility and winter laying. At the largest State poultry show in the United States just held, 26 prizes were awarded to me. Write for my catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. W. S. Young, McPherson, Kans.

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SCOTCH COLLIES—Scotch Collie pups from registered stock for sale. Emporia, Kennels, W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS
Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken Feeding, Broiler Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experts, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Waterfowl, Finish and Shaping.
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he bringeth it home and setteth it up in the cellar; but of the events incident thereto, behold, they are not written in these chronicles.

Howbeit she findeth the machine standing before her in its completeness and she discovereth that an incubator, like man, is "fearfully and wonderfully made."

At last all things being ready she filleth the tank with water, the lamp also she filleth with Standard oil and lighteth it; but she putteth not in the eggs until the second day. Then having regulated the machine perfectly, she putteth in nice fresh eggs, being happy in the assurance that none may molest or make afraid.

She trimmeth her lamp once each day, and twice each day she filleth it. She turneth the eggs also and cooleth them.

The fifth day she testeth the eggs. The fertile eggs she retaineth, but the unfertile ones (tell it not to Gath) she taketh to the kitchen and beateth them into delicious custard pie.

Eighteen days does she keep her light brightly burning when she putteth in the moisture; for behold the artificial heat taketh away the natural moisture, nor giveth any in return.

Now she hath only to keep the heat regular until the twenty-first day, and lo! what a transformation! The eggs are broken and the cheeping, pecking, wondering little chickens overflow the machine.

Thus it is that the heart of the woman is filled with a great joy and she hath visions of wealth such as was never surpassed by a thrifty Kansas book agent.

She thinketh surely her trials are over, but she banketh overmuch on that which is uncertain, for she knoweth not yet how the tank may leak when the eggs have been in about ten days and how she must take out seventeen screws and cover the eggs with a shawl while she proceedeth to apply muriatic acid and solder to the leak. Nor does she know that sooner or later she must invest hard iron dollars in a copper tank ere her troubles are over. She knoweth not yet that the burner wear-eth out—price \$1—nor does she cipher on the possibility of Uncle John Do-em Rockefeller putting the price of oil up and up until the "helpful hen" seriously agitates race suicide. Nor hath she found from experience that the lamp smoketh.

Some morning she cometh down dressed as it were in purple and fine linen, for she goeth abroad in the land; when a terrible odor greeteth her from the lower regions where the incubator is located. She goeth in haste, and lo! and behold! the lamp smoketh and great is the smokiness thereof. Never before was lamp smoke so black, and never before was it so numerous. But she hath acquired the virtue of patience, so she straightway changeth her apparel. She changeth the lamp and learneth to not turn it up too high. These and many other things doth the woman do and learn; the whole, if I should write it I suppose would fill a book. But let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter.

I am persuaded, brethren, that the incubator doeth the work of the hen, doeth it better, doeth more of it and doeth it with less trouble to both the old hen and the overworked housewife. However, my brothers and sisters, I beseech you that you refrain from enumerating your infantile poultry, ere the period of incubation be completed.

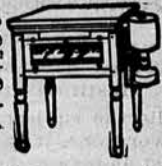
Feeding Quail.

The lesson of the great loss of life among quail occasioned by two severe winters has not been lost, says an official report. Perceiving the absence of food and shelter is the principal cause of mortality, State officials, game associations, and many private individuals have united in attempting to make good these deficiencies. Grain and other food have been distributed freely and systematically after heavy snowfalls, when the usual food is covered, and suitable shelter has been provided. Much activity prevailed last year in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Such measures are needed to preserve the quail from possible ultimate extinction; for with a growing army of sportsmen hunting them annually—an army that now numbers hundreds of thousands in this country—their ranks are each fall reduced so far below the normal that, if the succeeding winter happens to be severe, extermination of many colonies is almost sure to follow. Such a result is deplorable, owing to the great value of the quail to agricultural interests as a destroyer of insects and the seeds of weeds. Every farmer should feed quail about his place.

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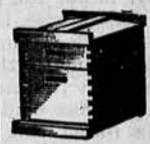
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Dairy Interests

Butter-Making.

Mrs. Jerome Tice, before the Farmers' Institute at Berryton.

While the subject of this paper is a well-worn one, it can not fall to be of interest as long as butter is such a necessary article of diet. The ancient Greeks, while using milk and cheese, had no idea of butter. The Romans, however, used butter, but only as a medicine, never as an article of diet; and it must be confessed that some of the stuff sold to-day as butter would not make even good medicine. In the olden days butter was churned by shaking the cream in a bag made of skins.

Now we have the modern, up-to-date churn, of course in these days of skimming stations and creameries a great many sell their milk and thus avoid a good deal of extra work.

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss which is the more profitable, to sell milk or make butter, but to tell how to make the best butter and market it at the highest market price. The writer has made butter for years, and has found this to be absolutely true: as good butter can be made from the milk of one cow as can be made from the milk of one dozen cows, provided the cream is taken care of. I have churned more than once in a gallon crock with a common stirring spoon and had gilt-edge butter. Persons intending to make butter for the retail trade should provide themselves with the following: A good separator, churn, butter-worker, print, scales, dairy thermometer, and a box of the best butter-paper. It is poor economy to try to get long without a good butter-worker, as they are such a saving of time and strength.

When the milk is brought to the house, strained and separated, the next step in making good butter is the proper care of the cream. Each skimming should be thoroughly stirred to get the animal heat out, and on no account should cool and warm cream be mixed. Some argue that better butter can be made from sweet cream, but I do not think so.

The cream should be kept in a warm place and stirred thoroughly every day till it ripens. When ripe it should be thick, smooth, and just acid enough to be pleasant to the taste. Churn at a temperature of 58 degrees F. in summer and 64 degrees in winter. When the butter has come in small globules stop churning and draw off the buttermilk. Wash the butter in the churn by pouring on a bucket of cold water and draining it off. Remove the butter to the butter-worker and salt it in the proportion of one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, using the best dairy salt. As the object of working butter is only to thoroughly incorporate the salt, have your print scalded and cooled ready for use.

Work the butter till you think the salt is well mixed in and no longer, as too much working breaks the grain and causes the butter to be oily. Good butter, when broken apart, should have rough, uneven surfaces and should not look slick. Wrap each pound as printed in a sheet of the best parchment paper. Provide yourself with a good tight box to pack the butter in preparatory to taking to market. Perhaps you had better take the butter yourself the first time, as women are proverbially the best talkers. Sell the butter the first time on trial, believing that after

a trial you will have a permanent customer. Be sure that every pound weighs sixteen ounces and be careful not to promise more than you can furnish. When you have established a reputation for the excellency of your butter, be very careful not to injure it in any way. If you can not supply your customers at all times, never try to sell them some one else's butter unless you tell them and they are agreed. To sum it all up, take care to always have a first-class article, and the strict observance of the golden rule is all that is necessary and you will find if these are observed you can not supply the demand.

Cost and Profit of Dairy Business.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman has investigated the methods and the results attained by creamery patrons in Delaware County, N. Y. Following are his reports on some of the cases:

Herd No. 31.

Consists of 36 grade Jersey cows, fresh at different times through the winter.

Owner's estimate of the cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain (800 lbs. cottonseed-meal and mixed wheat feed).....	9.60
Pasture.....	5.00

Total.....\$34.60

Returns from creamery.....	\$56.98
Cost of feeding.....	34.60

Actual profit.....\$22.38

Pounds of milk.....	4,416
Pounds of butter-fat.....	213.5
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.268
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.21

Stables warm and light. All voidings of cattle held in tight gutters and hauled and spread as made. Thoroughbred bull is kept and heifer calves raised. Farmer enterprising and progressive. Takes and reads dairy papers.

Herd No. 32.

Consists of 20 grade Jerseys, fresh from February on.

Owner's estimate of the cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain (500 lbs. cottonseed-meal, wheat, mixed feed).....	6.00
Pasture.....	5.00

Total.....\$31.00

Returns from creamery.....	\$49.95
Cost of feeding.....	31.00

Actual profit.....\$18.95

Pounds of milk.....	3,973
Pounds of butter-fat.....	169.8
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.294
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.25

Stables warm and light. Manure drawn as made, keeps thoroughbred bull, raises heifer calves. Takes and reads farm papers, including Hoard's Dairyman.

Herd No. 33.

Consists of 41 grade Jerseys, fresh in fall and winter.

Owner's estimate of the cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain, 5 months, 6 lbs.....	12.80
Pasture.....	5.00

Total.....\$37.80

Returns from creamery.....	\$38.77
Cost of feeding.....	37.80

Actual profit.....\$.97

Pounds of milk.....	2,238
Pounds of butter-fat.....	152
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.253
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.73

Fine, large barns, with warm and light basement stables. Grade bull is kept, heifer calves raised. The owner of this herd is an invalid, and not able to give personal attention to his herd. Abortion has also refused the profits. No farm papers are taken.

Herd No. 34.

Consists of 31 grade Jersey cows.

Owner's estimate of cost of keeping a cow for a year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain (900 lbs. cottonseed, gluten and wheat feed, bran).....	11.70
Pasture.....	5.00

Total.....\$36.70

Returns from creamery.....	\$40.01
Cost of feeding.....	31.70

Actual profit.....\$8.31

Pounds of milk per cow.....	2,898
Pounds of butter-fat.....	148
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.279
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.88

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Kansas City Hay Press Company,
139 Mill Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

grade bull is kept. Calves raised. The owner of this herd is a widow; farm work carried on with hired help. Agricultural papers are taken but no special dairy paper.

Herd No. 35.

Consists of 45 grade Jersey cows. Owner's estimate of the cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain (6 lbs. of gluten and mixed feed).....	10.25
Pasture.....	5.00
Total.....	\$35.25
Returns from creamery.....	\$64.84
Cost of feeding.....	35.25
Actual profit.....	\$29.59
Pounds of milk.....	4,978
Pounds of butter-fat.....	214
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.40
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.30

Stables are warm and light. Thoroughbred bull is kept; heifer calves are raised. Absorbents are used in gutter. Manure thrown out and hauled once a week. Farm papers are taken, including Hoard's Dairyman.

Herd No. 36.

Consists of 15 cows, Jersey grades, fresh in January.

Owner's estimate of cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay, 1 1/2 tons.....	\$15.00
Grain (1,600 lbs. gluten and wheat mixed feed).....	19.20
Pasture.....	5.00
Total.....	\$39.20
Returns from creamery.....	\$47.85
Cost of feeding.....	39.20
Actual profit.....	\$8.65
Pounds of milk.....	3,653
Pounds of butter-fat.....	174
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.22
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.31

Stables are warm and light; all droppings of cattle saved in tight gutters and hauled and spread as made. Agricultural papers are taken, but no special dairy papers.

Herd No. 37.

Consists of 11 cows, Jerseys, grades fresh in spring.

Owner's estimate of the cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain (wheat and cornmeal feed).....	10.00
Pasture.....	5.00
Total.....	\$35.00
Returns from creamery.....	\$54.96
Cost of feeding.....	35.00
Actual profit.....	\$19.96
Pounds of milk.....	4,057
Pounds of butter-fat.....	221
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.24
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.35

Stable is fairly warm. A grade bull is kept, and heifer calves raised. An exceptionally good pasture has contributed to the profit made on this herd. No farm papers are taken.

Hay, 1 ton.....	\$10.00
Ensilage equal feeding-value.....	10.00
Grain (700 lbs. wheat mixed feed, cottonseed-meal and gluten).....	8.40
Pasture.....	5.00
Total.....	\$33.40
Returns from creamery.....	\$54.10
Cost of feeding.....	33.40
Actual profit.....	\$20.70
Pounds of milk.....	2,652
Pounds of butter-fat.....	186
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.29
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.35

Herd No. 38.

Consists of 33 grade Jersey cows, fresh from October on.

Owner's estimate of the cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain.....	7.00
Pasture.....	5.00
Total.....	\$32.00
Returns from creamery.....	\$39.24
Cost of feeding.....	32.00
Actual profit.....	\$7.24
Pounds of milk.....	3,143
Pounds of butter-fat.....	137
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.29

Herd No. 39.

Consists of 18 grade Jersey cows; fresh in January, but more in February and March.

Owner's estimate of cost of keeping a cow for the year, and the creamery record of returns, are as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain.....	7.00
Pasture.....	5.00
Total.....	\$32.00
Returns from creamery.....	\$39.24
Cost of feeding.....	32.00
Actual profit.....	\$7.24
Pounds of milk.....	3,143
Pounds of butter-fat.....	137
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.29

other solids).....	\$0.28
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.24

Stable fairly warm. Manure all saved, and drawn and spread as made. Grade bull is kept; heifer calves raised. No dairy papers are taken.

Herd No. 40.

Consists of 28 grade Jerseys, fresh any time.

Owner's estimate of the cost of keeping a cow for a year, and the creamery record of returns, was as follows:

Hay (2 tons).....	\$20.00
Grain (1,650 lbs. wheat, cornmeal, gluten, cottonseed-meal).....	25.35
Pasture.....	5.00
Total.....	\$50.35
Returns from creamery.....	\$86.97
Cost of feeding.....	50.37
Actual profit.....	\$36.60
Pounds of milk.....	4,802
Pounds of butter-fat.....	281.3
Price of butter-fat (including other solids).....	\$0.27
Price of milk per 100 lbs.....	1.54

Stables are all that could be desired as to warmth and light. Manure all saved and applied as made. Thoroughbred bull is kept and heifer calves raised.

Dairy papers are taken and read. Each patron received for \$1 invested in feed as follows:

No.	Received.	Per cow.
31.....	\$1.64	\$22.38
32.....	1.61	18.95
33.....	1.02	.97
34.....	1.26	8.31
35.....	1.83	29.59
36.....	1.22	8.65
37.....	1.57	19.96
38.....	1.61	20.70
39.....	1.22	7.24
40.....	1.72	36.60

It is a common practice among the patrons of this creamery to skim a portion of the milk and send the cream. This accounts for the comparatively small amount of milk as compared with the butter-fat.

Stock Interests**J. F. Stodder's Annual Shorthorn Sale.**

One of the notable Shorthorn sales of the year will be held at Wichita, Kans., on February 22, 1906. These annual Wichita sales of horses, cattle, and hogs have grown in popularity until now they are looked forward to by the stockmen of the Southwest as among the leading live-stock events of the year. It is, in fact, a live-stock show in itself as the salesmen are exhibitors at the best shows in America and some of this show stock is always consigned to the sale. It has also become well-known that the sellers are business men and that they are strictly in favor of the "square deal" idea.

J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, has been, in years past and is this year the moving spirit in the Shorthorn sale. He will sell thirty-six head of yearling bulls and young cows and heifers from his Silver Creek Herd. S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kans., and Marshall Bros., Burden, will contribute enough more to make fifty head. No. 1 in the catalogue is the Scotch 2-year-old show heifer, Ceres. She has been shown all the way from Colorado to St. Louis and has a long list of winnings to her credit. She is by the Imported Missle bull, Aylesbury Duke, which should add not a little to her value. Two other valuable daughters of Aylesbury Duke are No. 4, 2d Bright Eyes Princess, and No. 32, Firefly. Firefly was shown successfully as a calf. No. 3 in the catalogue is Emma Thistle. As her name indicates she is by Lord Thistle, the Cruickshank herd bull that is in use at Silver Creek. She was shown as junior yearling the past season and will do much credit to her new owner. Among other daughters of Lord Thistle are No. 13, Oxford Bloom 14th, sister of the famous show heifer, Oxford Bloom 12th; No. 17, 6th Silver Creek Flora, a very growthy, short 2-year-old, due to calve about sale time; No. 7, Red Thistle, is a beautiful 2-year-old and is one of Mr. Stodder's Hatty Mays that have always been good ones. No. 6, Red Daisy, is a remarkably correct type of Shorthorn and is sired by the Cruickshank bull, Battle Ax, of Colonel Harris' breeding.

Among the bulls we would call special attention to two sons of Imported Aylesbury Duke, No. 36, Aylesbury Boy 2d, a full brother to Mr. Stodder's World's Fair prize-winner, Aylesbury Boy. The other one is No. 45, King of Hearts. There are a number of the get of Lord Thistle. Lord Valentine No. 38 being perhaps the choice. He is a bull of remarkable quality and conformation and he should be a favorite on sale day with those wanting the best. Another good one is Oxford Thistle, a beautiful roan calf that is sister to Innocence, the white heifer that has won so many prizes for Mr. Stodder. Also No. 43, Thistle Wild Eyes, and No. 47, Saxon Thistle, must be reckoned with on sale day as good ones.

Starting right is usually considered half the battle in breeding any kind of pure-bred stock and to those who are contemplating a first purchase we say, attend this sale. To those who need new blood lines we also say, attend this sale. Catalogues can be had in exchange for a line to J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas. Remember that the sale is February 22, and that the place is Riverside barn, one block west of Missouri Pacific Depot, Wichita, Kans.

The railroads have granted a rate of



What do You Want

When You Buy a

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MAKE A MISTAKE

Cream Separator?

ISN'T THIS WHAT YOU WANT?

1. The separator that will get all the cream without impairing its quality.
2. The separator that will be the easiest on you—easiest to turn and easiest to wash.
3. The separator that is the easiest to take care of.
4. The separator that will last the longest and require the fewest repairs.
5. The separator that is really the most economical.
6. The separator that has an old-established, reputable manufacturer behind it.

Now, then: We claim that the Omega Cream Separator is the only separator that meets all those demands.

We claim that it is the most economical, the easiest to wash, the simplest to take care of, the easiest to turn, the most durable and that it will last longer with fewer repairs than any other.

WE PROVE OUR CLAIMS—All we ask of you is a chance to prove that every claim we make is true. If you'll let us we'll set up an Omega on your own farm without money and without price, in order that you may give it.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL

If you don't think it greatly superior to all others—if you are not perfectly satisfied with it—don't keep it. The trial costs you nothing. Are you willing to give it a trial? Don't you owe it to yourself to investigate our claims? They mean a big saving to you in time and money. Write today for catalog.

THIS BOOK FREE TO YOU—New book, "More Milk Money," tells how to care for separator cream; how to make good butter; how to select good dairy cows; how to prevent white specks in butter; how to wash and work butter, and a hundred other things you ought to know. Free if you mention this paper, tell how many cows you keep and give address of a neighbor who keeps cows.

The Omega Separator Co., 23 Concord Street, Lansing, Michigan.

one fare and a third from all points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Dietrich & Spaulding Sale.

The Dietrich & Spaulding sale of Poland-Chinas was another successful event registered in the history of this firm. The top of the sale was the good Chief Perfection 2d sow, Lady U. S. Perfection bred to Grand Perfection, sold to E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., at \$150. With an average of \$41.60 on the entire offering, it was considered good, as a number of the sows were bred late and had not yet passed over, and a great portion of the offering was spring gilts. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans., secured some of the good ones, as did Leon Calhoun, Atchison; Jewell Bros., Humboldt; A. & P. Smith, Alma; J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla.; C. B. Jones, Ames, Okla.; Frank Zimmerman, Centerville; E. M. Buckley, Moran; T. T. Daugherty, Hall's Summit; W. B. Cullis, Bunceton, Mo.; Andrew Johns, Rosendale, Mo.; A. L. Chapman, Hall's Summit; W. H. Alden, Wellsville; Jno. W. Smith, Wellsville; A. J. Wood, Council Grove; J. N. Woods & Son, Ottawa; A. Kelly & Sons, Olath; C. S. Nevius, Chiles; J. J. McKnight, Ottawa; Thos. Hunt, Blue Rapids; P. L. Ware & Son, Paola; W. E. Adams, Mound Valley; H. Davidson, Waverly; A. M. Frazier, Adrian, Mo.; J. T. Hastings, Edgerton; W. R. Dawling, Norcatour.

Herefords in the Wichita Sale.

One of the great attractions of the Wichita sale, February 23 will be the herd and show bull, Gambirinus 129536, bred by Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., and owned by D. Fox & Son, Atlanta, Kans. Gambirinus was sired by Beau Brilliant 86753, one of the great sons of Beau Brumel 51817, and is rich in the blood of Anxiety 4th 9904. He was the top calf of Gudgell & Simpson's 1901 crop, and was good enough to go to the Minnesota State Fair, and win as calf. D. Fox & Son purchased him soon after he returned from Hamilton and he was shown at the eastern Cowley County fair at Burden in 1903, and when 3 years old, won first and sweepstakes. We showed him again last fall, 1905, at Burden and Winfield, Kans., and Newkirk and Blackwell, Okla., and won ten first prizes. He is not fat, is in just good working condition, weighs about 2,200 pounds, and will be sold on a guarantee that he is sound in every way and is as active as a yearling, and a sure getter of high quality calves. He is to be sold for no fault only our herd is small, and we have his daughters, and can not afford to keep two high-priced bulls. He is good enough to be at the head of any pure-bred herd, and somebody will get a bargain no matter what he pays for him. He will also have two sons in the sale.

Avery's Percheron Sale.

Henry Avery & Son, Wakefield, Kans., write as follows about their great dispersion sale of Percheron horses, to be held at the Agricultural College sale pavilion at Manhattan, Kans., on February 24, 1906:

"As a final reminder, isn't it time you decided about attending Avery's sale of Percherons at Manhattan? It is on Saturday, the 24th, this month, you know. Getting away from home is such a task for some people that they stay at home and lose more money than the entire trip would cost them, besides the educational advantages of meeting new acquaintances and renewing old ones. There are some opportunities to buy Percherons this month that may not occur again for years. Can you afford to neglect a Percheron opportunity—a closing-out sale opportunity—50 head of opportunities in one bunch? If you are there you have an equal chance on them all—if you are not there you couldn't buy one if they should sell at a dollar apiece.

"There are 50 head in the sale—something for everybody—all ages—young

**DAVIS LOW DOWN SEPARATOR**

Goes direct from factory to you. No state agents or traveling salesmen to pay. Straight factory prices. And it's absolutely the

Easiest to clean, easiest running, simplest separator on earth. We guarantee that with a Davis your profits will increase \$10 per cow while cutting your labor in two. Freight prepaid. Send for money saving catalog No. 126 right now and investigate.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 54 O North Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

The Dairy Problem Solved, and Solved Rightly.

Since man first began to milk cows, the problem of how to make the most dollars from them has been up for solving. After centuries of experiment the way has been discovered.

An Easy Running Empire Cream Separator

will get these dollars for the cow-owner, and will get them all. This is no experiment, it is an actual fact proven by years of experience by farmers the country over.

You want to know why we want to tell you why. Write, and get our free books on dairying. Read these; then investigate the Empire. The result can only be one thing, a complete proof that our statements are true.

Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

Temple Block, Kansas City, Mo.

IT WON'T COST YOU ONE CENT.

The Grain Belt Harrow Cart Pays For Itself in One Season.

Why wear yourself out dragging behind a harrow in the dust and over the clouds,—when you can ride for nothing,—do more work in a day and better harrowing. Its all in the proposition we have to make you.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET.

Write the **WATERLOO HARROW CO.,** 982 Bridge St., Waterloo, Ia.

TREES Small Fruits & Nursery Stock

DIRECT FROM THE NURSERY **At Wholesale Prices.** You get what you order, and save half your money. Lists Free. **JOHN F. DAYTON, WAUKON, IOWA.**

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME. \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; 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.**

DETECTIVES

Show men wanted in every community, to act under instructions; previous experience not necessary. Send for free book of particulars. **Granada's Detective Bureau, 100 Cincinnati, Ohio.**

stallions and successful brood mares. The terms are liberal and the guarantee the strongest. The horses will be ready for inspection several days before the sale and we advise that you come and look them over carefully. You will think more of them after you see them—and you know what you are bidding on before it gets into the ring. We will both profit by this effort. Let us get together on the 24th."

Northern Kansas Swine-Breeders.
The following is the program of the meeting of the Northern Kansas Poland-China Breeders' Association, which will meet in Clay Center, February 22, 1906, at 1 o'clock p. m.:

Invocation.
Address of welcome, Mayor Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center.
Response, Howard Reed, Frankfort.
President's annual address, J. J. Ward, Belleville.
"The Breeder as the Farmer Sees Him," R. E. Shadle, Green.
"The Farmer as the Breeder Sees Him," H. B. Walter, Wayne.
Discussion of papers, J. L. Warner, Longford; W. A. Davidson, Simpson.
Score-card judging of Poland-China swine, Prof. G. C. Wheeler, Manhattan.
Appointment of committees.

Evening Session.

"The Fellowship of Breeders," R. F. Norton, Clay Center.
"How to Raise the Standard," Harry Thompson, Marysville; L. W. Hamilton, Kearney, Neb.
General discussion.
"Laying the Foundation for a Herd," E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
General discussion.

February 23—Morning Session.

Business meeting.
"Treating for Cholera," Frank Winn, Mastin.

Afternoon Session.

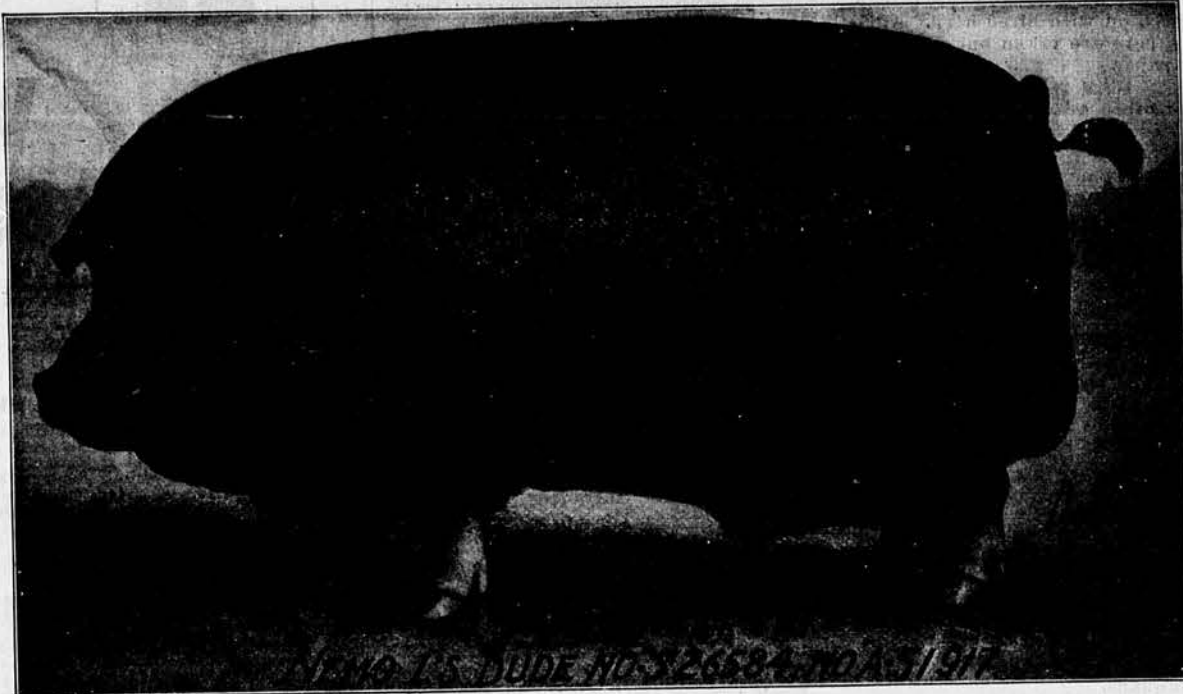
"A Successful Public Sale"—
(a) From the Fieldman's standpoint—Grant Gaines, Topeka.
(b) From the Auctioneer's standpoint—L. R. Brady, Manhattan.
(c) From the Breeder's standpoint—F. A. Dawley, Waldo.
General discussion.
"The Philosophy of Judging, F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo.
A hog-judging contest by the members.

Evening Session.

"The Relation of Feed and Exercise to the Perfect Development of the Hog," Prof. H. R. Smith, Lincoln, Neb.
"The Most Profitable Type for the Farmer, Breeder and Packer," A. B. Garrison, Beattie.
General discussion.
Miscellaneous business.
Committee on arrangements—J. R. Johnson, C. W. Dingman, and G. W. Crooks, Clay Center; J. J. Ward, president, Belleville; L. D. Arnold, secretary, Enterprise.

Ward's "Attraction" Poland-China Sale.

One of the best bred-sow sales to be held this season will be the "Attraction" sales to be made by J. J. Ward & Son at their farm 2½ miles south of Belleville, Kans. These gentlemen have been good buyers at the best sales for several years, always buying the best of the large, heavy-boned type. They have always kept the best of their own raising and as a result are enabled at this time to offer to the public one of the best collections of bred sows that have ever gone under the hammer in that part of the State. The offering will all be bred, a part of them to the great and much-talked-of boar, Skybo, the boar that Messrs. Ward have recently purchased of Mr. Lail for a long price. Skybo was sired by Grand Chief, dam Juanita, one of Mr. Lail's greatest sows. She has produced State-fair prize-winners in each of her last four litters. Skybo was shown at the Illinois State Fair last year and won third in class and headed the young herd that won first, the same litter winning second and third. The remainder will be bred to the good breeding boar, Wonder's Perfection 2d, half brother to Victor X. L., the boar that won at St.



Nemo L's Dude, the great Poland-China herd boar belonging to John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans., is the progenitor of all Dudes and the sire of more than 100 State Fair, American Royal, and World's Fair prize-winners. In the great sale to be held by Bollin & Aaron at Leavenworth, Kans., on February 22, 1906, there will be sold 25 sows bred to this great \$1,000 boar. This will be the best offering ever made in Leavenworth. Address John Bollin or Gus Aaron, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas, for catalogue.

Louis. While there are a lot of mighty fancy bred and splendid stuff included in the sale, some of it is right up close to the fountain head. Three great sows will be offered at this sale, Expansion, May Expansion, and Expansion Lady, all three great big, heavy-boned sows and just in their prime as breeders. Others offered are Pansy Blossom, a litter sister to Coquette 93829; Mischief Fanny 91760 by Mischief Maker and bred to Nonpareil; Keep Sake 91759 by Meddler 37380 bred to E. L. 2d; and Olive 91761 by Woodbury 33858 bred to Rollin's Chief, he by Chief Perfection 2d. Send for catalogue and make your arrangements so you can attend this sale. If you are unable to attend send bids to C. E. Shaffer of the Kansas Farmer.

The Kansas City Hereford Sale, February 28 and March 1.

The breeders consigning to this sale are all members in good standing of the Hereford Association, and have combined at this time to make what they believe will be the most important sale of the season.

Each breeder is putting forward some of his very best animals, and this will be an opportunity for those contemplating buying to secure some of as good blood as there is to be found in the herd book, and to secure it at no exorbitant price.

It will be a good time to buy for the reason that the cattle will not have to be carried long on feed until grass comes, and the buyer will get the benefit of the good care that has been taken of them by their owners.

Knowing for quite a long time that this sale was to be made, each of the contributors has taken good care of his animals, to the extent that none of them have in any way been stunted, but are all large for their age and are good, growthy, healthy individuals.

It will be a good opportunity for the ranchman who is desirous of securing a carload, as nearly half the animals

catalogued are bulls, and every one is of serviceable age, so that no time need be lost, but all can be put to immediate service.

Every animal is thoroughly guaranteed, and the sale will be conducted in a strictly honorable and business way. As will be seen by the catalogue, quite a number of the females are in calf to excellent sires.

Cattle are going to be higher in the very near future, so if you have been thinking of buying, do not delay longer. You are cordially invited and are urged to attend this sale.

Should you desire any further information relative to the same, write Secretary C. R. Thomas, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

"You Must Show Me."

The above sentence is heard so frequently in business that we have come to believe that it is evident that it must have some deep meaning behind it—something that stands at the very foundation of the business relations between man and man. If you boy drops into a New York or Chicago business house and asks for a job, the manager's first words are: "Yes, you can go to work but you will have to show me." In other words, the boy must prove his value before his salary is fixed. If a traveling man for some big farm implement house calls on a dealer in your town, the dealer says: "Yes, I'll try your drills but you must show me or give me back my money. If they sell well and stand the wear, I will want your line."

This idea of "satisfaction or money back" is getting to be almost entirely the basis on which legitimate manufacturers do business. It is their way of proving their confidence that their product will "make good." For some reason this "honor plan" of selling goods has never been applied to the sale of groceries and the various food-stuffs used on the farm. But we advertise in this issue the new idea as applied to the sale of a poultry food

The Farmers Road To Wealth

Use in adopting up-to-date ideas and implements. The 1906 idea in the way of an implement is the

IOWA HARROW

A money saver. A time saver. A labor saver. Means better harrowing. Less work. More corn. Use or abuse doesn't wear it out. The right cart at the right price. Write us today.

IOWA HARROW CO.
132 West St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Combination Thief-Proof Whip and Walking Stick

The Greatest Novelty of the age. No buggy is complete without one. Price, \$1; postage paid to any part of U. S. Address

E. T. Davis Co., Tippacanoe City, Ohio
Send your orders quick.

which is guaranteed to make hens lay and is sold with the express provision that if it fails you get your money back. This food is called Security Poultry Food and is put out by the Security Stock Food Company of Minneapolis, whose goods are famous throughout the United States as being sold exclusively on the plan of giving every man his money's worth or his money back and letting him be the sole judge. Ask your local dealer to "show you" their guarantee.

Main's Poland-China Sale.

When James Main, of Oskaloosa, Kans., announces a Poland-China sale the breeders of the West understand that there will be something doing. This time the sale will be held at his farm on February 28, 1906, and includes 70 head. A number of these were sired by Empire Chief by Chief Tecumseh 3d 20740. Two-thirds of the offering has been bred to Roller Trust 37010 by High Roller 37009, champion of Ohio and the sire of many prize-winners, including 19 at the World's Fair.

Roller Trust is an extra smooth, stylish hog with broad fancy head, fine tip ear, fine, smooth coat of hair, splendid heart girth, strong, broad back, extra good hams, strong, heavy bone, extra length, and a breeder of large, even litters. He is assisted by Corrector 2d, Meddler, and Harmonizer boars. Over half of Mr. Main's reserve brood sows are included in this sale. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write for catalogue.

An Opportunity for a Good Investment.

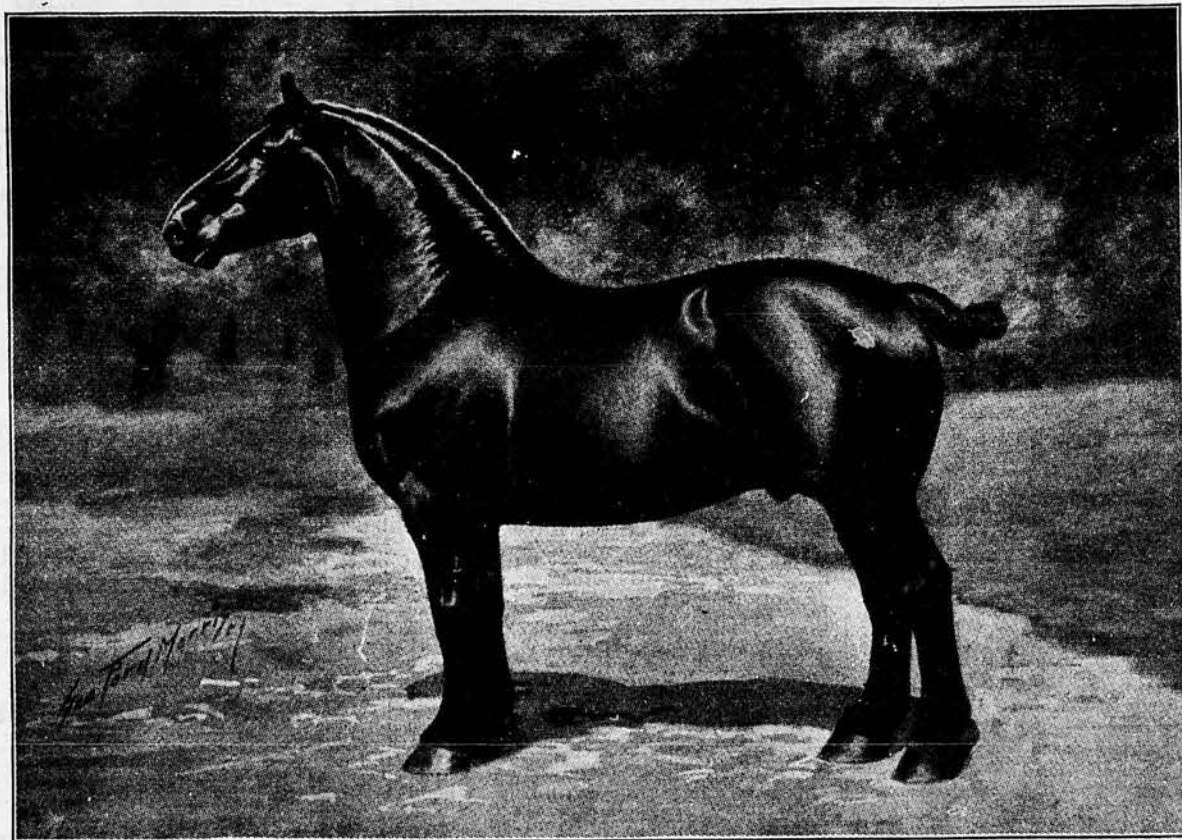
The Kansas Farmer desires to call attention to the real-estate advertisement of Albert King, of McPherson, Kans., which appears in this issue. The land advertised by Mr. King is entirely under his control and can not be purchased by any one except through his agency. This land consists of scattering quarter sections in different parts of Sherman County, and in most cases they adjoin highly improved farms, are close to schools and churches, and in good communities.

If any one wishes more land than Mr. King has in any one body, he will buy the adjoining land and allow the purchaser to pay for it in small payments. This offers a splendid opportunity to any one seeking investment, to buy this land, making a small payment down and holding it for higher prices, or to any one who desires to make a start at this time towards owning a home. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write him to-day for full particulars.

Lincoln, Nebraska, is Proud of the Queen.

The Pinkerton Manufacturing Company has an enviable reputation in the incubator field and the people of the Capital City are justly proud of the Queen Incubators and Brooders made by this company. This company with its extensive plant and modern equipment is one of the big enterprises of Lincoln, Neb.

In a remarkably short time the Queen Incubators and Brooders have become



Gaffne 34796, full brother to grand champion mare at World's Fair. Second prize winner at Kansas and first prize winner at Colorado State Fair. Color, black. Weight, 1,850, and one of the attractive offerings at the Avery closing-out sale at Manhattan, Kans., Saturday, February 24, 1906.

famous and to-day they are in use in every State in the Union. The record of this company is ample proof of the fact that "merit wins." The Pinkerton Manufacturing Company will not sacrifice quality in order to offer price inducements to the buying public.

In doing business upon this principle they are deserving of the success they have attained.

In another part of this paper the Pinkerton Manufacturing Company have an advertisement calling attention to their 1906 catalogue. This book not only describes the Queen Incubators and Brooders but it also tells of the merits of the Pinkerton brand of poultry foods, also advises the reader in reference to their famous White Leghorn and White Wyandotte fowls.

It would be well worth while for any one and every one to get acquainted with the Pinkerton Manufacturing Company's products.

Gossip About Stock.

Don't fail to attend the Strawn Short-horn sale at Half Mound, March 1. There will be some great bargains at this sale and you should take advantage of them.

Note the advertisement of Snyder and Cooper consignment to the Poland-China breeders' sale at Wichita, Kans., February 24, 1906. Fourteen gilts and three or four boars, the kind the breeders want.

The auctioneers for the W. N. Messick & Son sale are Jas. W. Sparks, John D. Snyder, D. P. McCracken and Hall Green. Write or wire bids to them in care of W. N. Messick & Son, Ottawa, Kans.

Volume 40 of the American Poland-China Record Association is just received from the secretary. This volume includes the records of boars from 96917 to 99999 and sows from 243000 to 249000. Address Secretary W. M. McCadden, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. Ebert, Hunnewell, Kans., reports his Chester White hogs all sold except reserve sows and two Duroc sows and a few male pigs left for sale. He made a sale to a buyer in Old Mexico through his Kansas Farmer advertisement. Mr. Ebert also sold out his Shorthorns except his breeding herd.

E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Mo., reports the best trade he ever had in Poland-Chinas. Nearly one hundred boars sold from the farm since October 1 and sows are all sold except a few late spring gilts. He is offering a choice lot of fashionably bred fall pigs of either sex. Write Mr. Axline your wants.

H. W. Steinmeyer of Volland, Kans., reports the sale of the fine Duroc sow, Fancy Duchess 2d 62264, to Henry Henning of Parkerville, Kans., the consideration being 100. Mr. Steinmeyer is a breeder of Durocs who is fast gaining a reputation among the responsible breeders of the State. He has a few more pigs yet for sale. Read his advertisement in this paper and write him, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., write: "We bought a Duroc-Jersey at C. E. Pratt's sale of February 1, 1906, bred in September; also a gilt bred in March to Improver 2d. For spring farrow we will have sows descended directly from the noted Durocs of earth, such as Improver 2d, Crimson Wonder, Kansas Wonder, Proud Advance, Ohio Chief, Dottie and Orion. You see we expect to be fixed in blood lines next fall."

Besides the heifers bred to Beau Brummell 10th, in the Robt. H. Hazlett Hereford consignment to the Wichita sale will be sold two great bulls by Imp. Monarch and two by Protocol. You remember about the World's Fair and the State Fair record of the Steele Bros.' herd, 1904 and 1905, and the consignments from the other herds are of a like kind. For good Herefords be at Wichita, Kans., February 23, 1906. Catalogue may be had by addressing either consignor or J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

Snyder and Cooper have selected for the annual breeders' sale at Wichita, Kans., 14 very choice gilts by the great boars, Chief Perfection 2d, Keep On, Mischief Maker, Proud Perfection, Perfect Tumseh, Arsenal and Ideal Perfection. These are as good a lot—in fact the best lot of gilts ever consigned to the midwinter combination sale here by any one breeder or firm. They are of the very elite, as breeding goes, and the individual merit of the offering will please the most exacting. The catalogue gives descriptive information and can be had by addressing Snyder and Cooper, Winfield, Kans.

M. S. Babcock will sell 70 head of bred sows and gilts in his Hot Shot Harmonizer sale at Nortonville, Kans., February 20, 1906. These are of fashionable breeding to up-to-date individuality and are bred to the boar, Hot Shot (which would be classed as the winner of the State in the under-a-year class 1905) and to the great Harmonizer, who is not only a great bred and a great individual boar but one of the very best breeders in service. The sale will be held in Mr. Babcock's private sale pavilion where all can be comfortable. Send for catalogue at once and be in attendance or send some bids to the auctioneers.

Messrs. Honeyman & Reed, Madison, Kans., who own the \$1,000 U. C. Perfection Poland-China boar, will hold their sale of bred sows at Madison, Kans., March 2, 1906, at which time they will sell 22 tried sows of approved breeding and 30 choice fall yearlings and spring gilts. These have, in most part, been bred to the State Fair winning boar, U. C. Perfection. Some are bred to On and On, Keep On 2d and Grand Perfection. These breeders held one of the most successful fall sales of last season, selling a very choice lot and the breeders showed their appreciation of them and the get of U. C. Perfection, and they have been good sellers in all the sales they have been in. This is the opportune time to se-



THE MOST IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

THAT WILL BE HELD THIS YEAR TAKES PLACE AT THE
LIVE STOCK SALE PAVILION

Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 28 and Thursday, March 1, 1906

BEGINNING EACH DAY AT 1:00 O'CLOCK SHARP.

THE SALE IS BEING MADE BY THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN HEREFORD BREEDERS:

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kans.
C. B. STOW, Hamburg, Iowa.
MISS LOU GOODWIN, Blue Rapids, Kans.
JAS. A. GIBSON, Odessa, Mo.
T. C. SAWYER, Lexington, Mo.
D. D. AKIN, Sterling, Kans.
J. A. YARSON, Everest, Kans.
GEO. B. BAKER, Maryville, Mo.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.
J. W. LENOX, Independence, Mo.
CLARENCE DEAN, New Market, Mo.
R. C. WILSON, Belton, Mo.
STEELE BROS., Richland, Kans.
W. J. BONEY & SON, Cairo, Mo.
MRS. K. W. CROSS, Emporia, Kans.
JAS. WREN, Keytesville, Mo.



100 HEAD will be sold, about equally divided between bulls and cows. This Every animal is thoroughly guaranteed.

If you would like to have a catalogue giving the breeding of each animal to be sold, write

SECRETARY C. R. THOMAS, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

under whose management the sale will be conducted.

cure a sow bred to this good hog and have a litter for your next fall sale. Write W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans., for catalogue, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

The American Poland-China Record Company will hold its annual meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Wednesday, February 14, 1906, and in connection will hold a breeders' institute with a full program which contains the names of some of the best-known Poland-China breeders.

At a meeting of share-holders held at Dayton, Ohio, on January 24, 1906, the Ohio and the Central Poland-China Associations were consolidated and the name, "The National Poland-China Record Company" adopted. The secretary's office was located at Winchester, Ind., midway between Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., the location of the former secretary's. Officers were elected as follows: President, L. C. Nixon, Lebanon, Ohio; vice-president, A. F. May, Flatrock, Ind.; secretary, A. M. Brown, Winchester, Ind.; treasurer, J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio.

Grant Chapin, of Green, Kans., is gathering about him one of the best herds of Durocs in the State. He is buying his foundation stock from the best breeders in the country and when he runs across an animal that suits him never allows the price to stand in the way. If you are in need of a herd boar or a bred gilt, mention the Kansas Farmer and write him for full particulars. He can furnish you with an animal that will be as well-bred as anything you can buy in the East and the price will be reasonable, and you will also save the heavy express charges that you will have to pay if you deal with the Eastern breeders.

At the big Hammond & Stewart sale of Poland-Chinas in Concordia last week, Jim Mosher topped the sale by picking out the plum and staying with her until she reached the \$235 mark. She was No. 16 in the catalogue, sired by Guy's Price, dam Portis Queen. A half a dozen or more fellows were in the bidding until she passed the \$150 point but from there on there were only two. This sow's sister took second at the Nebraska State Fair last fall and her dam is the mother of a host of prize-winners. Mr. Mosher also bought a gilt for \$75 which is said to have been one of the best in the sale. Jim paid \$403 for four sows at this sale.

Marshall Bros., of Burden, Kans., consign to combination sales at Wichita, Kans., February 21-22-23-24, nine head of Shorthorn cattle, consisting of two extra good bulls, and seven cows and heifers safe in calf. Their herd bull "8th Waterloo Duke of Kearney," a pure red Bates, is included. He is an American Royal prize-winner and an extra good sire and is sold for no fault. Another one of the good ones is a pure Bates cow in calf to the above bull. She is a regular breeder and will be rather thin, having suckled a calf until middle of January. The balance of the offering are 2- and 3-year-old heifers, pure Bates, Scotch-topped or Bates-topped, and are bred to pure Scotch bulls. Most of them will drop calves early.

Mr. Grant Chapin, of Green, Clay County, Kansas, has a fine bunch of Duroc-Jersey swine that will please you and, better yet, he has a few fall boars for sale. These are by Ohio Major 36357, he by Kant-be-beat 10239. Others by Chapin's Duroc 39673 by Bishop's Duroc 21905 by Duroc Challenger. These fall boars are all out of mature sows sired by Improver 2d 13365, Kant-be-beat 10239 and Surprise 10817. Mr. Chapin will not ship any animal that is not strictly all right, as he is a comparatively new breeder who is anxious to make a reputation and as he desires to close out these fall boars at once to make room for his spring litters this will be a mighty good place for the buyer to visit. At any rate it will pay to write him about these good hogs.

The Valley Grove herd of Shorthorns is very much in evidence. This herd belongs to T. P. Babst & Sons, Auburn, Kans., and is one of the oldest and best known herds in Kansas. It has used some of the greatest bulls known to

Honeyman & Reed U. C. Perfection Poland-China Bred Sow Sale March 2, 1906, Madison, Kansas

52 HEAD

22 tried sows, 30 fall yearling and spring gilts. These are by On and On, Chief Perfection 2d, Ideal Sunshine, and other good boars; bred to U. C. Perfection, the Kansas State Fair winner, On and On, Keep On 2d, and Grand Perfection. One of the select lots of the season. Catalogue now ready. Send postal for it. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend. If you can not attend send some bids to the Kansas Farmer representatives.

Cols. Lufe Burger, B. D. Freeman, Jas. Sparks, A. B. Wood, auctioneers.
Send for catalogue to

W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.



PUBLIC SALE Jacks, Jennets and Mules

Second Annual to be held in

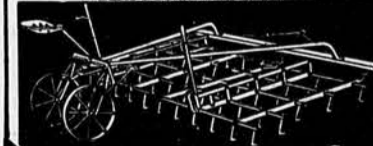
Savannah, Missouri, March 8, 1906

22 large Black Jacks with white points, the kind that has built my annual breeding trade to over 600 mares and jennets at one barn and that has made Missouri famous as a mule State. As a class they possess the essential points for good breeders, size, heavy bone, good width, length, heads, ears, style, substance, and of the best breeding known. Four large Black Jennets in foal of same character. 22 extra good coming 3-year-old mules, the good boned, wide out kind. Some of them will mature in mules to weigh 1400 to 1500 pounds; and 4 good young harness horses. Write for illustrated catalog.

G. M. SCOTT, Route 2, Rea, Missouri.

A HARROW CART KNOWN BY THE WORK IT HAS DONE

THE PIONEER CART



THE BIGGEST SELLER

farmer. Hundreds of farmers say as Mr. Kennedy of Haverhill, Iowa says, and as you will say once you buy one, "Wouldn't take \$25 for it if I couldn't get another." You can buy it for less than half that money.

Write for our free booklet

WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, 252 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

A machine is like your hired man or work team. If they are lazy or fail to do their work well you don't want them. Get only such help, horses or implements on your farm as will save their board or barn room. The New Model Harrow Cart pays its own way, and has been saving the farmer money for several years in actual labor saved and better work done. Thousands are in use. It is the cart that sells for it has been tested and proved a success. It does not wobble, steadies the harrow and is made right. With it you can do a lot more and better harrowing in a day than by the old way of dragging on the horses bits, chewing dust, and wearing yourself out. The New Model is the first and best cart made. No longer a luxury but the greatest necessity for every farmer. Hundreds of farmers say as Mr. Kennedy of Haverhill, Iowa says, and as you will say once you buy one, "Wouldn't take \$25 for it if I couldn't get another." You can buy it for less than half that money.

the breed and none of them has been a better breeder than Lord Mayor, though the assistant herd bull, Golden Day, is proving a mighty good one. Everything from this farm sells quickly. Among the later sales were two heifers by Golden Day that went to that other veteran breeder, S. C. Hanna, of Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans. They were out of Lord Mayor cows. Mr. Hanna also took three others by Lord Mayor out of Rose of Sharon cows. Hanna knows the good ones and buys them. Mr. Polson of Indiana just paid a nice long price

for a fine Lord Mayor heifer and Mr. Stevenson of Elk City, Kans., bought a herd-header sired by Lord Mayor to go with a fine bunch of heifers he just secured from T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans.

Mr. Babst still has one fine herd-header for sale. Better write him and do it now.

The Kansas Farmer Company offers to furnish "The A B C of Bee Culture" (price \$1.30) for \$1, and "The Bee People" (price 60 cents), for 50 cents.

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1883.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.
Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.
All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.



Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

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.

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

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Shorthorn bull, 3 years old; Master Duke 2d 201090. 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 bulls, choice and blocky, aged 8 months to 2 years. J. W. Tolman, Hope, Kans.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—One straight Cruickshank bull, 14 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, 132 lbs. butter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (imported); granddam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's dam holds public milk record of 58 pounds daily, and his dam and Island winner in class for 2 years. Her 4 dams 22 to 28 quart cows, and all winners. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kans.

SWINE.

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.

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

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.

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.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

AN IMPORTED registered Percheron stallion, 8 years old, sound, color black. First class horse in every respect. Call or write J. H. French, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—One 8-year-old jack, fine breeder and performer; his get is No. 1. Also two young jacks for sale cheap, or will trade for a good draft stallion. Address Joseph Plizinger, Box 14, Olinitz, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three fine draft stallions, one Shetland stallion, two good jacks. G. J. Price, Richmond, Kans.

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

IF YOU WANT a Percheron, Belgian or Saddle stallion, write to Chas. Giffin, Rydal, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

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 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat swaybacked. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 836 Highland Ave., Topeka, Kans.

POULTRY.

VANNATT'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Great layers. Won \$100 Cash at World's Fair. Eggs for hatching. Catalogue free. E. E. Vannatta, Vandalla, Mo.

FINE Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale at \$1 each. Henry Bond, Rossville, Kans.

BUFF COCHINS—25 rich colored, heavy feathered cockerels and pullets, half price. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Imperial Pekin drakes \$1 each. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS for hatching from choice birds; farm raised. White Rock eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.85; 45 for \$2.65. Barred Rock eggs, 15 for 75 cents; 30 for \$1.45; 45 for \$2.10. D. S. Thompson, Welda, Kans.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock cockerels from high-scoring birds, and a few hens and pullets. Eggs for sale at reasonable price. Mrs. M. Luse, Nortonville, Kans.

MY R. I. REDS won seven prizes on eight entries at Kansas City. Circular. H. C. Kellerman, 3516 Swart Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Some choice cockerels for sale, \$1 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. L. C. Peterson, Route 1, Osage City, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale; from prize-winning birds. Orders for eggs taken now. \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. John W. Smith, Lawrence, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for sale; \$1.50 per 15. Only breed of birds kept. Mrs. John W. Smith, Lawrence, Kans.

PURE-BRED Barred Plymouth Rocks at reasonable prices. J. A. Sawhill, Edgerton, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

OATS WANTED—A car of Texas red oats, good quality, clean and free from must; prefer grown south of Kansas line. Send sample and price. Geo. Mantalio, Columbus, Kans.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS—For price list, which also contains a full description of the prize strawberry, Cardinal, send to Wm. Brown & Sons, Route 9, Lawrence, Kans.

PEDIGREED SEED-CORN—Raised from Funk Bros.' high-bred Boone County ("Special") White. The seed from which this corn is grown cost me \$5 per bu. It is now acclimated to Kansas. Select ears for sale at \$2 per bu. Address Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans.

FRUIT TREES half price, best quality. Catalogue free. Baldwin, Seneca, Kans.

PLANTS—Bulbs, shrubs, evergreens, roses, etc. Strawberry plants per 100, 35c; 1,000, \$2.25. Raspberries 100, 70c; 1,000, \$6. Blackberries, 100, 70c; 1,000, \$5. Grapes, 2 year, 5c. Currants and gooseberries, per 100, 50c. Asparagus, 100, 40c; 1,000, \$2.25. Rhubarb, 10, 30c; 100, \$2.25. Gladiolus bulbs per 10, 10c; 100, 75c. Dahlias, each, 10c; 100, \$5. Hardy herbaceous plants, greenhouse plants, etc. Price list on application. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kans.

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, Kans.

SEED CORN—"Hildreth yellow dent easily ranks first as the best producing variety." Bulletin 123. Won three first premiums at Topeka and Hutchinson State Fair 1905. At the Kansas State corn-breeders' contest 1906, won 1st and 2d prize for the most productive acre—103 and 72½ bushels. Write to C. E. Hildreth, corn-breeder and grower, Altamont, Kans.

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 of additions to the Second ward, all of the Fifth and Sixth wards of Topeka, and all of the country south of the river.

ROBERT STONE.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Married man to work on dairy farm. Good, permanent place for right man. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

WANTED—Farm hand, married man, to work by the year; house furnished, cow, wood for fuel, garden plot, privilege to keep chickens, and good wages. T. P. Jones, Olpe, Lyon County, Kans.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

CASH for your real estate or business, no matter where located. If you want your property sold quickly send us description and price. N. B. Johnson & Co., 517 Bank Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One-quarter section near railroad town; to lease, one-half section near county seat Wichita County, Kansas. Ulrich Schwartz, Anacortes, Wash.

82 ACRE FARM, McPherson County, 3½ miles from good town, close to school, 210 acres first bottom, remainder second bottom, up-land, meadow and pasture, excellent improvements, including fence, house, barn and out-buildings; fine bearing orchard, alfalfa, excellent water and timber. Price \$23 per acre. C. E. Carlson, Odd Fellows Building, McPherson, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A fine 240 acre farm in Wabaunsee County, 50 acres in wheat, 45 acres in alfalfa, 50 acres in grass, balance in cultivation, first class corn land. Eight room frame house, corn crib, granary, barn for 8 horses, stone cattle shed 100 feet long and other buildings; well fenced, never failing wells, with windmill, piped to barn and feed yards with hydrant attached, elevated tank; 100 bearing fruit trees. Located on R. F. D., telephone in the house, three miles south of Bellevue, Kansas. Can sell on very easy terms. For further particulars write or address J. B. Fields, Real Estate and Loans, Alma, Kans.

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

READ, CONSIDER, COME, OR WRITE—80 acres of good land, with nice, comfortable buildings, \$2,200. 160 acres, 120 cultivated, good land for corn, wheat, and alfalfa, new 400 barn, good five room house, close to school and town, \$4,200. 240 acres, well improved, all good land, \$6,000. Small payment down, balance to suit. 320 acres, improved, one-half bottom, will grow any farm crop, \$8,000. 480 acres, 15 acres tame grass, fine improvements, \$10,000. 653 acres, bottom and second bottom, fine improvements, one mile from town, timber, alfalfa, orchard, water, good fence, easy terms, \$25,000. We have a large list of all sizes and kinds. Write for list, at once. Minneapolis, Florence, or Salina, Kans. Garrison & Studebaker.

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

A BARGAIN—160 acre farm, 80 in cultivation, balance pasture; 5 room house with cellar, new barn \$8x50. Also cattle-shed, corn-crib, granary, hen house, and implement-shed, well, windmill, orchard; 1¼ miles to school ¾ miles to Alta Vista in Wabaunsee County. Price \$5,600. A. H. Meseke, Alta Vista, Kans.

KANSAS FARM LANDS for sale in Republic and Washington Counties, 180 miles from Omaha, St. Joe and Kansas City, located in the corn and alfalfa belt, where the farmer has got rich by feeding hogs and cattle and selling out to live a retired life; for prices and description of improved farms, write to J. E. Caswell, Belleville, Kans.

ANOTHER GOOD FARM FOR SALE—I am offering for a short time the following described farm for sale: 160 acres one-half mile south of Paxico, 145 acres in cultivation, 5 acres in fine orchard with all kinds of fruit, 5 room frame house with fine cellar, also a two-room tenant house, new barn 40x60, windmill and well with everlasting water at the barn, good well at the house, 5 acres hog pasture well fenced, 10 acres timothy, 15 acres blue-grass pasture, 15 acres alfalfa, good feed lot, a small stream running through the feed lot with an abundance of good water. Price \$7,000 to be paid as follows: \$3,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser with interest at 6 per cent per annum. J. B. Fields, Real Estate and Loans, Alma, Kans.

MORRIS COUNTY LAND—640 acres of fine land—adjoining railroad town, 500 acres of which is first class farm land; no buildings; price \$10,500. 320 acres good land, half in cultivation, 5 room house, new barn, only 3¼ miles out, snap, \$7,500. Splendid ranch 450 acres—300 in cultivation—10 room house, barn, spring in corral, steel mill; alfalfa. Price \$13,000. Easy terms. 8,000 acres. Finest ranch in the county. Will sell by quarter, half or section. Apply to John Taggart & Son, White City, Kans. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

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 \$40 per acre. Also large lists of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acre well improved farm, 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.

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.

40-ACRE FARM—Close to good town, very good buildings, with growing crops, at \$17 per acre. Other bargains in improved farms with crops. Missouri farms for sale. California land for sale. Western Kansas land at \$2.50 to \$20 per acre. Write or come and see what I have in the way of bargains in city property. J. 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—80 acres Arkansas second bottom, 4 miles east of Great Bend. All in cultivation. Fine alfalfa land. Address R., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

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; \$22 per acre. A bargain. Address O. J. Prentice, 156 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER—Send your photo, any style, bust, or full figure, alone or in group, with 70 cents in stamps or money order and receive fifteen dainty miniature cabinet photos mounted on pretty, new style folder cards, size about 3½x5 inches, copied separately in bust form from your picture. Original photo returned and copies guaranteed perfect reproductions. Don't miss this special offer. Hit of the season. If more than 15 wanted add 4 cents for each additional print. Cash must accompany order. Address E. R. Gregg, Gregg's Studio, Emporia, Kans.

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

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

EARN FROM \$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 202 Skyles Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

LADIES—To do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from \$7 to \$12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Stamp stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 49, 31 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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 you at address for 50 cents. Address W. H. Baker, Seville, Ohio.

PERSONS desiring to hire a hand by the month or year, write George Hutter, Iola, Kansas. He is a practical farmer capable of managing a grain or stock farm. Commence any time.

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. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.

Stray List

Week Ending February 1.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by A. S. Edminster, of Fairmount, Jan. 1906, one 2-year-old roan heifer, valued at \$15.

Wilson County, T. D. Thompson, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Hook Loethen, 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.

Week Ending February 8.

Harvey County—B. O. Hagen, Clerk. COW—Taken up by H. C. Hoorman, Newton, Tp., Nov. 25, 1905, 1 dark red cow, dehorned, with white tip on tail, about 5 years of age, valued at \$24.

Week Ending February 15.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. F. Shipley, in Parker, Tp., December, 1905, one sorrel pony mare, about 6 years old, white stripe in forehead, valued at \$30.

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 and some right, title or interest in you and certain real estate in Shawnee County, Kansas, described as follows, 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)

At Topeka 1906

Our Buff P. Rocks won all shape and color prizes awarded. Our first prize pullet scored 94 (out of 100 for injured eye). Our winning Hens, White Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes, are the same quality. We have very fine S. C. B. Leghorns. Judge Heimlich cut our White Rock cock ¾ of a point for color of entire bird. Eggs from pens we hatch from \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Standard Poultry Yards, Abilene, Kans.

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THE LATEST FAD. Make a collection of Souvenir Postal cards. Send one dime and we will send you by return mail three beautiful colored cards from all parts of the country, absolutely free. Write to-day. Boston Souvenir Postal Co., Dept. 28, 15 School Street, Boston, Mass.

FARMERS

Cut out this ad and return to us with one dollar and we will ship you at once a 25-pound keg of the Best Axle Grease ever made. Will wear well, not gum, contains no rosin and is good for hoofs and sores on cattle and prevents rust on iron.

PROVIDENCE OIL WORKS.

Providence, R. I.

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued from page 161.)

State fair for side-shows than for a monkey-show in a Sunday School.

Mr. Glick: I desire to move that our association return their thanks to our worthy secretary, Mr. Heath, and his assistant, Mr. Graham, for the able and efficient work they have done for this association, and also our thanks to our worthy president and his assistant for the able and fair manner in which they have presided over the deliberations of this body. Motion carried.

Mr. Vincent, of Hutchinson, was introduced and made some remarks regarding a new hog-cholera remedy.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. Westbrook was called for for some remarks on the Standard-bred horse.

Mr. Westbrook: This is very unexpected to me. I want to say to you gentlemen that listened to that paper this morning, that was the best paper ever heard on imported horses. The gentleman gave a good talk and a good paper. But I want to call your attention to the fact that he gave you the other side. We will give you the amusing side, the pleasure part. I do not believe I am looking at a man but has a buggy and a buggy horse, and that horse does not weigh 2,000 pounds. Take a Standard-bred horse and see the intelligence, and what a pleasure it is to own one, and what a pleasure it is to see your boys driving them and riding them.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I am glad that Mr. Westbrook is keeping up his courage in producing horses for the amusement of the people of the country. But he has overlooked one thing in the passing of that horse into the automobile.

Mr. Westbrook: He is entirely mistaken. Now, excuse me. Nobody that takes horses wants an automobile. Men in our town that own automobiles don't own much land.

A Member: I think he has started something going when he advises the farmers of the State of Kansas that the way to keep their boys on the farm is to supply them with a trotter on the farm. The trotting horse has ruined thousands of them. I tell you a good Percheron horse or mare never ruined a young man. I am proud to say I have one to my son.

A Member: I keep this Standard-bred horse for pleasure.

A Member: I would like to say one word in behalf of the Percheron horse. We want something besides sporting horses; we want something that can do the work. I have a pair of Hambleton mares, but the Percheron horses do the work.

Mr. Westbrook: A good, serious-looking gentleman has got up here and made out that I was talking about sporting horses. I don't want any one to get the impression that a man has got to be a sporting man to own a standard-bred horse.

NEEDED INFORMATION.

Mr. Gentry: I only want to take just minute. I think it strange in this large audience that the Missouri mule has not found a friend.

A Member: I have been through quite a number of Missouri counties and noticed the splendid mules they are raising in that country. In fact, mule-raising is one of the greatest industries in that State. I was told a few weeks ago that mules are higher now than they have been since the Civil War. I told them Kansas is now raising some as good mules as are raised in Missouri.

Mr. Gentry: I did not mean to say that I was not a friend of the driving horse.

Mr. Robison: I have been listening to this discussion with a good deal of pleasure. I chanced to be over at Mr. Gentry's fair in Missouri, and the largest jack-grower in that State, and one of the most successful, said: "I wish you would send a thousand of that kind of horses into Missouri so that we can get some good horses to raise mules with." How are you going to get your Missouri and Kansas prize-mules without horses to produce that kind? We have got to get the bone, the muscle, and the squareness. We can not get it without getting a draft build into that mule.

Mr. Wellhouse: The finest pair of mules that I have ever seen were over at McAfee's; he's too modest to tell about it.

Mr. McAfee: My mules came from Louisville, Ky., and they were bred from high-grade Standard-bred mares. Mr. Avery brought up the subject of registration of Percheron horses in the United States, and after considerable

discussion the following motion was made by Mr. Heath:

"That we recommend to the Percheron associations that in the interest of the Percheron horse they speedily get together in one acceptable registry association."

Motion carried.

Mr. Heath: Before we adjourn I want to take this occasion on behalf of myself and Mr. Graham, assistant secretary, to express our appreciation for the vote of thanks. We do not feel that there is a great deal due us, for the reason that we are both very busy men, and what we do for this association is in the nature of extra work. I simply say that where mistakes occur we are always glad to correct them. If you find anything wrong in your account, or anything else, if you will take it up with us we will gladly correct it.

Pasturing Pigs on Stubble-Fields.

By A. C. True, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

When grain is harvested some necessarily escapes the reaper and is usually lost. While this amount may hardly be sufficient to make it profitable to follow the reaper with a rake, the scattered grain may be profitably utilized by turning pigs or other stock into the stubble-fields, and as a matter of fact the custom of pasturing stock on such fields is quite common in many regions.

Some interesting experiments have been made at the Montana Station to learn the value of this as compared with other methods of feeding. Forty-one pigs from 6 to 9 months old were allowed the run of barley, wheat, and pea-stubble-fields, of 18, 10.44, and 10.73 acres, respectively. For some time before the test they had been pastured on alfalfa and fed 1 pound of cracked barley per head daily. For 10 weeks immediately preceding the test they made a daily average gain of 0.42 pounds per head. While pastured on the stubble-fields they were given no grain in addition to what they could find except on stormy days. The grain thus fed amounted to 24.1 pounds in the 5 weeks of the test.

During this time the pigs made a gain of 22.8 pounds per head, or 17.5 pounds, deducting the amount which it was calculated they gained from the grain fed during stormy weather. On the supposition that 4.5 pounds of grain are required to produce a pound of pork, 41 pigs gathered 3,228.75 pounds of grain, which otherwise would otherwise would have been lost. The harvesting had been done in the usual manner, and in the investigator's opinion the amount of peas and grain remaining in the field did not exceed that left in the stubble-fields on the average farm. The scattered grain could not have been saved in any other way, and represents a clear profit.

The grain saved from the stubble-fields by these pigs was not all that could have been gathered if they had remained in the fields a longer time. Seven brood sows were afterwards pastured during the winter on the station stubble-fields, which included a 24-acre oat-field in addition to those mentioned above. They were given no food in addition to what they could gather except kitchen slops and a small grain ration on stormy days. The sows frequently rooted down through six inches of snow and found sufficient grain to keep them in good condition throughout the entire winter.

It is stated in a recent communication from the Montana Station that several brood sows have been pastured during the past season on stubble-fields without receiving any grain in addition, and that they are in fair condition. They had, in addition to the grain stubble-fields, the range of clover, alfalfa, and timothy meadows, and the gleanings of fields where root-crops had been raised. The manure from grain-fed stock, which was spread upon the fields, also furnished some grain.

There never was a day that did not bring its own opportunity for doing good that never could have been done before and never can be again.—William Burleigh.

"How to Grow Corn"

This is a valuable book from the pen of Prof. A. D. Shamel of the Illinois Experiment Station. It is profusely illustrated from photographs, and treats Scientifically the subjects of Selection, Modern Corn Breeding, and the most effective Cultural Methods under all conditions of soil. Any farmer can Double his Corn Crop without extra labor or increasing his acreage by utilizing Prof. Shamel's discoveries.

This 50 cent Book is FREE to FARMERS

While the supply lasts I will send a copy of this valuable book to any farmer who will send me the names and addresses of three or more men who are thinking of buying a riding plow this season. I will include with the book a description of the labor-saving EMERSON FOOT LIFT GANG PLOW and other modern implements, which make easy the cultural methods recommended by Prof. Shamel. Make sure of a copy by writing TODAY. Address me personally, K. L. EMERSON, care of EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.



Prof. Holden demonstrating his Seed Testing Box. (Page 17 of the book.)

BEST FOR THE WEST

Plant the seed best adapted to your soil. The Missouri Seed Co. have made a study of the kind of seed best adapted to the old and new sections of the West and Southwest, and handle no other. Be sure to get our large seed book. No better seed grown for irrigated ground. Address MISSOURI SEED CO., 1427 1/2 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo. SEEDS

CATALPA AND OSAGE FOR POSTS

Every farmer should grow his own post timber. Get the true catalpa speciosa. We have it. We also offer fruit trees, shade trees, small fruits, grape vines, flowering shrubs, etc. Tell us what you want. We will make the price right. PETERS & SKINNER, No. Topeka, Kans.



IN GEORGIA & ALABAMA, as well as the most prosperous dairyman, the most thriving breeder of horses, mules, sheep, cattle and hogs, the most expert fruit-grower or trucker, is usually the Northern or Western farmer, who has located in those States in recent years and applied proper methods of culture. Thousands of others are coming this year and next. WHY NOT YOU OR YOUR BOYS. No blizzards. No droughts. Average temperature forty-five in winter and eighty-five in summer. Rain-fall fifty inches, evenly distributed. Tax rates low. No hard winters to feed against. Open sheds. Ten months pasture. These are but few of the many advantages.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to duplicate the success of these men down South, through the extension of our main line from Atlanta, Georgia, to Birmingham, Alabama, in and between which cities two million people consume farm products. The highlands are intersected with wide grassy valleys, and inter-penetrated with streams of purest water. The alluvial soil of the valleys produce the heaviest possible yields of clover, all grasses, corn, alfalfa, etc., and furnish luxuriant pasture. The highlands are ideal for peaches, apples and other fruits, and the mountain lands afford good range for sheep and goats. Lands can be purchased at from \$2.50 to \$35.00 per acre, near town, and good schools. Terms easy. For handsomely illustrated literature and full lists of properties available throughout the South, address, mentioning this paper, J. W. White, G.I.A., Portsmouth, Virginia, or H. B. Bigham, A.G.I.A., Atlanta, Georgia. SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

KIRKPATRICKS POLAND-CHINAS

Public Sale. Expenses off price. Buyer satisfied or pig returned and money refunded. Splendid lot of young boars ready for service. A few fancy ones for the showman. 25 bred gilts guaranteed safe in pig to Pathfinder, half-brother of Medier. No better pigs nor fashionably bred in the corn states. Have been fed and raised expressly for prolific and profitable broodstock. Write or come and see H. M. KIRKPATRICK, Walcott, Kansas.

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Chicago	\$33	\$32	
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Through tourist sleepers from St. Louis on Tuesday of each week. You step into the car at St. Louis and do not leave it until you reach San Francisco. Ask your nearest railroad agent for rates or address

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Tickets on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Ry.

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D. M. TROTT Abilene, Kans., famous Duroc Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.

Write us for description on June, July and August pigs. Prices \$8 to \$10 each. Eight choice herd sows, guaranteed. Prices right if taken at once.

NEWTON BROS., Whiting, Kans.
Breeder of Registered Duroc-Jerseys.

COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
Young stock for sale.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. A fine lot of bred gilts for sale. Prices reasonable.
E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 2, Scranton, Kans.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD **J. U. HOWE,**
Duroc-Jerseys **Wichita, Kansas**
Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue

Orchard Hill Herd of Duroc-Jerseys.
Please write for private sale catalogue of young boars and bred gilts and sows. **R. F. NORTON & SON, Clay Center, Kans.**

Fairview Herds, Duroc and Red Polled
A few spring boars and Red Polled Bull Calves for sale.
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Specialty of bred sows and gilts. Two of the best boars in the country at the head of herd. Write for prices or call. 'Phone at farm.

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
LEON CARTER, Men., Asherville, Kans.
Gilt-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

ROCKDALE'S DUROCS

I am offering my entire crop of spring gilts, fall yearlings, and six tried sows. All bred and safe in pig to Chandler's Wonder Paulina, Improve 3d, and Chief Perfection. Write your wants or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. F. CHANDLER,
Frankfort, Kansas.

CRIMSON HERD OF DUROCS

Our herd is headed by first Price Boar Crimson Wonder, 38755, jr., by Crimson Wonder, 26355, the great Boar Winner of many firsts, assisted by Kerr's Champion, 34469, this fine boar is now for sale, also some fine young boar gilts for sale, also some August and September pigs. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

Duroc-Jersey Herd Headers

I have for sale a number of select and growthy males sired by Kansas King, he by Can't Be Beat; dam, Ruby Roy by Keene Gold Coin, high class top-notchers bred by R. C. Watts. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

A. L. BURTON, Wichita, Kans.

THE FAMOUS FANCY HERD,
Duroc-Jersey,
BRED SOW SALE.

At Concordia, Kansas, February 13, 1906. Write for catalogue now.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas.
Bred Sd Sale February 14, 1906.
At Osborne, Kans.
F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.

Maple Valley Stock Farm

The grand breeder Mo. Chip 2nd is at the head of my Poland China herd. My foundation stock is the best that money can buy and I guarantee my stock. Have a few more sows and gilts bred for spring farrow at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited and visitors always welcome.

C. P. BROWN, R. 2, Whiting, Kans.

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Poland-Chinas for sale of the most fashionable strains. Herd boar R's Grand Chief by Grand Chief and out of Kemps Choice, Perfect Boy and Lucy Choice. 160 head in herd. Write me your wants. Satisfaction or no sale.
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Breed and have for sale Percheron stallions, Polled-Durham cattle, and choicest strains of Poland-China hogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

POLAND-CHINAS.

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Pure-bred Poland-Chinas from leading strains. Visitors welcome and correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. P. BROWN, R. 2, Whiting, Kans.**

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, R. R. No. 2, Girard, Kans.

A. AND P. SCHMITZ, ALMA, KANSAS,
Breeder of Poland China Hogs.
We have for sale at reasonable prices 10 gilts bred to Challenger 38349; also a boar pig by Compromise 88203. Write us for prices and full description.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has bred gilts and W. R. C. Leghorn cockerels. **F. P. MAGUIRE, Hutchinson, Kans.**

Look out for the date of
MAINS' GREAT ROLLER TRUST
BROOD SOW SALE
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Oak Grove Stock Farm
POLAND-CHINAS
Best strains, good individuals. Choice fall pigs, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

E. E. AXLINE **Oak Grove**
Missouri
30 miles East of Kansas City on the C. & A.
"The Only Way."
Long Distance Phone at farm, Jackson Co., Mo.

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS
and BERKSHIRE BOARS

A few yearling and winter and spring boars in special offer. Write at once. Also sows, gilts and pigs of either sex. Would take pleasure in showing them to you.
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Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas

A grand lot of spring and last fall pigs, sired by the great show hog, Empire Chief 30876 out of number one sows. They take on the large size and heavy bone of their sire. Sows including Empire Chief gilts, bred for fall litters to Roller Trust, he by High Roller, the Ohio champion. 240 in herd. Red for breeders. Priced reasonable. Annual sale October 25.
James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan

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POLAND-CHINAS
Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Beauty's Extension, for sale. Also bred sows and gilts, all with good colors, bone, fancy head and ears. The herd boar, Beauty's Extension 27966, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

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D's Ideal Sunshine and Chief On and On herd breeder. Sows and gilts of choicest breeding bred, for sale, to either Address

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Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days, sired by Black Perfection 37182, Slick Perfection 32604, Perfection Now 32580, and Ideal Perfection. They are lengthy and good-boned pigs, with plenty of finish. Write me description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction.

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Kleever's Perfection 32855, sire of my show herd 1904. For Sale—My best sows are by him. He is near akin to Thick Set, and Keep On, royally bred and a great sire; also have spring boars and gilts sired by or bred to a son of Mischief Maker or of Corrector for sale.
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1-2 Mile Sedgwick, Kansas

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Sells Choice Duroc-Jersey Hogs

Feb. 28, 1906

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Breeder of Improved Chester-White Swine. Young stock for sale.

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Choice young stock of both sexes for sale at very low prices.
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For sale at reasonable prices. Ten Chester White Boars, weighing from 200 to 250 pounds each and 15 head weighing from 100 to 175 lbs.; also 25 nice gilts. Address
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World's Fair

CHESTER-WHITE HOGS
Shorthorn cattle, Oxford sheep and Peafowls. I won 18 prizes on 14 head of Chester-Whites at World's Fair, 1904. Four herd boars in use.
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Scotch Collie Dogs
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One hundred grand pups sired by the two greatest stud dogs in the west, Cragmere Wonder and Brandane Noble. We are selling more Collies than any firm in America. Why? Because we have the blood, our prices are moderate, and our dogs are workers as well as blue blooded. With each Collie sold by us we send a book "The Useful Collie and How to Make Him So." Write at once for they are going fast.

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I have choice O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey males. Also bred O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale. B. P. Rock cockerels and eggs in season. Write or come and see

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Sows and gilts bred to Kerr Dick, sire to World's Fair Junior Champion, or by Kerr Dick and bred to other equally good sires. Also fine crop of spring pigs from such sows as Big Mary, grand champion at St. Louis, Kerr Uline, Silver Mine and others. Headquarters for Boars and Gilts. Write me.

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SWINE

200 head all sizes, both sexes, singly, pairs, trios or small herds. A large number by Norway Chief 12363 grand first and sweepstakes boar Nebraska State Fair, 1904. Top quality. Rock bottom prices. Write to-day for prices to

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BERKSHIRES.

BERKSHIRES

From the best breeding that can be had, for sale at all times. Male and female, bred and open. Prices and breeding that will suit you.

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CEDAR LAWN BERKSHIRES My sows are sired by Elma's Prime 64778, and Berryton Duke 72946. Boar at head of herd, Jourist topper 78277.
Wm. McAdam, Netawaka, Kans.

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Seven yearlings for sale, by Forest King 72668. Boars April and May farrow; good ones at reasonable prices. Order quick and get first choice.
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SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES
Imported Blood

30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds. 40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pounds. Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.

Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kansas

BERKSHIRES

SPECIAL OFFERING—Herd boar "Premier Durham," price \$75. Farrowed Dec. 10, 1904, dam "Lady Lee 934" by "Lord Premier," sire "Lord Durham" by Big Ben g g son of Baron Lee 4th, dam of "Lord Durham" "Locust Blossom" out of "Patsy Girl," by "Baron Lee 4th." Dam of "Big Ben" "Matchless VII" by "Lord Winsor II" g dam "El Matchless" first at English Royal.

E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

KNOLLWOOD

BERKSHIRES

Pacific Duke 56691, the 1,000 pound champion show and breeding boar from herd of S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, Cal., bred by N. H. Gentry; Model Princess 60134, by Halle 60125, sweepstakes Pan-American sow; Stumpy Lady 63409 by Combination 56028, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62614, the 1180 daughter of Governor Lee 47971; Lady Lee 96th 55598, the 1160 daughter of Lord Premier 50001, and other "Blue-Bloods." Sows bred to 3 grand boars and young stock for sale.

E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans

BERKSHIRES.

EAST RENO BERKSHIRES.
For Sale—One March gilt and choice young boar ready for service; also choice fall pigs, both sexes. All of the famous Bl. Robinhood, Berryton Duke and L. Premier strains. **A. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.**

BERKSHIRES

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

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THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED

Angus Cattle

Herd headed by HALE LAD 30645. Herd numbers 260 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale at address
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ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock for Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Route 7, Springfield, Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE
Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
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ROUTE 1, POMONA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE AND
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kans.

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World's Fair Winning Red Polled Cattle
Young Stock for sale.
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Of the choicest strains and good individuals. Young animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of Percheron Horses and Plymouth Rock Chickens.
Address S. C. BARTLETT,
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HALCYON HOME STOCK FARM

Polled Durhams

Offer some fine blocky bulls about one year old.

C. J. WOODS,

Chiles, Miami County, Kansas

HEREFORDS.

Registered Herefords

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